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PROSPECTS OF THE YEAR.

In the contemplation of the prospects of the coming year it would be a poor philosophy which did not accept the teaching of the history of the twelve months which have passed. One lesson we have at least learned, and that is, that political prophecy is farther than ever from having been reduced to a science, and foreknowledge of events is more than ever a mere pretension. That rapidity of movement in the material world of which electricity seems to be the type, and which characterises the conduct of affairs in general, appears to have been extended to the action of politics and diplomacy. He must be a bold man who, setting up



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN S. PAKINGTON, G.C.B., M.P., BY THE COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER.—SEE PAGE 12.

as a guide for public opinion, would predict the absolute and exact condition of the body politic, as it is constituted all over the globe, at the end of a given period. Progress and transition, for good or for evil, must be acknowledged as the normal attribute of the life of our times. Nevertheless, taking the aspect of things as it presents itself at this moment, there is a fair and reasonable basis on which to found a discussion as to what we might, or what we may, hope for in the coming year. England, at least, begins this year with ample and various energies and resources; she is animated by a strong and wide-spread patriotic spirit; her material power and disposable wealth are equal to any call that may be made upon them; and, if her responsibilities are proportionably increased, they carry with them their own inspiration and their own means of fulfilment. This country has everything to hope, and nothing to fear, from within; and it is to the consideration of her relations with the rest of the world that our thoughts must first be turned before we can attempt to estimate that portion of the future which is comprehended in the coming year.

In the year which has just expired, war, and still more frequent rumours of war, have been the ruling influences of men and things. But the dawn of 1860 is heralded by a proclamation of peace by the voice of that oracle for whose declaration it is in vain to attempt to disguise that the ear of the world was listening. More than this, every possible indication is afforded that the policy of France in reference to the affairs of Europe is coincident with that of England; and, that being an established fact, what is there left but the necessity that all the other Powers should follow whither that alliance leads, and submit to whatever it may dictate? The existing hostilities between Spain and Morocco do not now seem likely to lead to other complications; while, as regards the expedition against China, there are signs and symptoms that that necessary act of warfare may yet be satisfactorily averted. The small war-cloud that hovered over an insignificant island in the Pacific has been dispersed by the wise and temperate action of the Government of the United States; and thus it comes to pass that the gates of the Temple of Janus are but an inch or two ajar, and trembling towards an entire close. With that peace abroad which England desires, but does not stoop to crave, there is within her limits, and in all that bears upon her own immediate interests, much to animate and sustain confidence in looking forward to the business and the duties of the year. At this juncture her revenue, as it appears in her annual balance-sheet, presents a satisfactory state of things. There has been an increase in the Customs of £720,000; in the Excise, of £1,080,000; in the Assessed Taxes, of £73,000; and in the Post Office, of £150,000; thus showing a positive addition derived from ordinary and permanent sources; and, but for the circumstance that there has been a diminution in the receipts of the Income Tax, in consequence of the reduction in the percentage, and a decrease in the Miscellaneous receipts, consequent on our having had less old stores to sell, there would have been an increase in revenue, as compared with last year, of £2,000,000. At that sum is to be estimated the advance in the prosperity and the means of the country when the test of taxation is applied to it. Trade and commerce throughout the world have had of late to wait on politics and war; but yet that of England has exhibited a stability and a steady progress which give her a starting-point for the ensuing year on which she cannot be too well congratulated. If in 1859 our exports have exceeded those of former years by something over £13,000,000; and if manufacture has been more active and more profitable than has been almost ever known—if healthy, legitimate trade has been prosperous—the complaint that the dealers in money, and those whose operations are characterised as "grand strokes of business," have not had what they call their share will not meet with any great sympathy. It is a good sign for sober workers and doers when speculators sigh over the dearth of schemes, and members of the Stock Exchange draw their breath in natural and regular suspirations. At this moment Consols, the barometer of the financial atmosphere, are high, and vibrate but the fraction of a fraction from day to day; the rate of discount is low and money plentiful; railways are paying the best dividends with which they have been blessed for many a day; the East India loan has reached the dignity of a Government security because India is at peace, and a new system of government, legislation, and social organisation for that vast and important dependency of the British Crown is evidently in progress of incubation. Our colonies, treated as a judicious parent deals with the growing manhood of his children, are contented and tranquil, and it is pleasant to regard their youthful likeness to their mother country. Ireland no longer presents a difficulty, for we do not count for much that section of Irishmen who are the representatives of a school of politics which is born rather of passion than principle, and which they behold gliding away from the moral and social stage of their country like the misty fading of a dissolving view, and who, therefore, "rave, recite, and madden o'er the land," as their manner is. That disposition in certain men is chronic, but, happily, nowadays harmless. So let it pass.

Thus it is with England, and such is the position in which this country stands when she is called to meet the requirements and accountabilities of a new year. In legislation we have to look forward to Parliamentary reform, to change and improvement in mercantile and commercial law, and also in the law of real property. In administration we look forward to the better management of the affairs of our Army, of which the new arrangements in the civil and manufacturing, and the Staff College in the educational, departments are the initiation. As regards the Navy, we may calculate on the results to be derived from the system which has been established for the creation of a reserve of trained seamen, the want of which has been the main obstacle to that completeness and readiness of our maritime force, the supremacy of which all the world, our nearest rivals included, admits is essential, not only to our character and standing as a great Power, but to our very existence as a nation. And then, what of that tender subject under which every Englishman winces, and which tries the moral courage of every Finance Minister who, with bated breath and dulcet accents, makes his demand on that most sensitive portion of our national and individual organisation—our pockets. What of taxation? We have it on the authority of a Cabinet Minister, talking openly to his constituents, that any hope of a final and complete abolition of the income tax is as far removed as ever, although the special increase peculiar to the past half year is not likely to be continued. But we have something like a right to expect that at the present moment, when circumstances are singularly favourable for such an operation, some attempt should be made at a readjustment of our whole system of taxation, and that something should be done towards an equalisation of revenue and expenditure. It is well known that the cessation in the present year of certain annual charges connected with the National Debt will afford an opportunity of remission of some imposts, many of which do not repay the expense of collecting, and one at least of which presses unjustifiably on a phase of industry with which moral and educational progress is closely and inseparably identified. In short, now, if ever, is Mr. Gladstone's chance of an immortality to which that of warriors, poets, and statesmen of all times and all ages will be tame and ineffably subsidiary in the eyes of his countrymen, for he may, by a lucky inspiration, perform a financial miracle, and dilute the sharpness, if he does not succeed altogether in taking the sting out, of taxation. When the consideration of the prospects of the year has arrived at a point like this, it would seem as if it had reached its climax, and as if it only remained to add that, regarding that which is immediately before us, and which is in the last stage of conception in the womb of time, not in a spirit of mere optimism, but judging from a calm and sober point of view, we are justified in saying that most things seem calculated to work together for good in the year on which we have entered. Let us trust that such a prospect will not be marred by the agency of man's passions or of man's follies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Empress returned to Paris from Fontainebleau on Saturday.

The usual receptions took place at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day. After the members of the Imperial family, the Emperor and Empress received the grand officers of the Crown, the Cardinals, Ministers, Marshals, Admirals, and others. At noon high mass was performed in the chapel of the Tuileries by Cardinal Morlot, Grand Almoner, Archbishop of Paris. At one o'clock the Emperor received the homage of the Diplomatic Body in the throne-room. His Eminence the Papal Nuncio addressed the Emperor as follows:—

Sire,—On the first day of the year which assembles the Diplomatic Body around your Majesty I have the honour, Sire, to offer to you its respectful homage.

The Emperor replied as follows:—

I thank the Diplomatic Body for the good wishes it has addressed to me on the advent of the new year, and I am especially happy this time to have the opportunity of reminding its representatives that since my accession to power I have always professed the most profound respect for recognised rights. Be, then, assured that the constant aim of my efforts will be to re-establish everywhere, insomuch as depends upon me, confidence and peace.

His Majesty afterwards passed before the diplomatic circle and spoke a few words to each Ambassador, making inquiries especially respecting the health of their Sovereigns. The reception lasted twenty-five minutes.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a decree of the Emperor, appointing M. Thouvenel Minister for Foreign Affairs, replacing Count Walewski, whose resignation has been accepted. M. Baroche is intrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Thouvenel.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains numerous nominations to the Legion d'Honneur. Admiral Romain Desfosses has been appointed Grand Cross of that order.

A decree of the Emperor confirms the nominations of Secretaries of the Senate of the preceding year for next Session.

The *Pays* announces that the Powers who were to have sent Plenipotentiaries to the Congress have been apprised that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed. So faint, indeed, is the probability of a substantial agreement among the Powers invited to the Congress that grave doubts are now expressed whether there will be any Congress at all.

General Cousin Montauban, Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition to China, who was promoted on New-Year's Day to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, is paying his farewell visits previous to his departure for Egypt, en route to China.

The stockbroker, M. Gilblain, has been acquitted of the charge of forgery. The civil process has yet to be decided.

The officials of the Octroi have taken possession of the posts established in the new inclosure of Paris, now, like ancient Thebes, become the City of the Hundred Gates. Under Louis XV. Paris had already considerably increased, and some neighbouring villages were added to it, among others that of the Roule, which was made a suburb of the city. In 1784, under Louis XVI., the farmers-general received permission to surround the capital with a wall, which is nearly the same as that now existing, but which will soon disappear. At that period the barrier-gates were almost all of wood, and the offices small wooden houses, placed on wheels for the convenience of locomotion. The barriers were sixty in number, classed in three divisions—north, south, and east. The new inclosure of Paris, with its hundred gates, its deep ditches, and its green slopes, will better respond to the grandeur of the city than the wall by which it has been hitherto surrounded. An immense number of Parisians did not lose the chance of profiting by the change in the barriers. During the afternoon and evening of the day before the alteration was effected they flocked outside the old barriers and made purchases of every kind; and for some hours before midnight all the barriers were crowded with vehicles and foot-passengers waiting for the moment when they might pass through without being stopped. When midnight struck the barrier-gates were thrown open, the Octroi men retired, and the whole body entered Paris and proceeded to their respective destinations, happy at having thus effected some saving, though at the cost of considerable trouble.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A despatch from Madrid states that the Queen has received the most affectionate congratulations from the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the King of Sweden, and the Emperor and Empress of the French; also the Apostolic benediction of the Pope.

On Thursday the Spanish squadron burned and blew up the forts at the mouth of the river of Tetuan, and it was announced that the troops were in perfect readiness to continue military operations. Two tribes, not wishing to continue the war, withdrew to their mountains. On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked the Spanish encampment, "but were repulsed with great loss." The Spaniards "displayed great bravery; their loss, however, was not considerable." Lastly, under date of Monday, we have the following:—"After a glorious fight, the Spanish army, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Castilligos. The Hussars executed several heroic charges, and captured a flag. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1500. The Spanish loss was 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army."

A telegram from Madrid announces that three vessels under English colours which had contraband of war on board had been seized by the Spanish squadron on the coast of Morocco.

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that one Escalante, a British subject born at Gibraltar, who is employed as a *colporteur* or hawker of Bibles, has been apprehended by the Spanish police in Andalusia, at the instigation of the clergy, and is to be tried on a charge of attempting to vary the religion of the State, as no provision forbidding the sale of Bibles is to be discovered in the Spanish code.

ITALY.

M. Farini, Dictator of Modena, has published a decree introducing the Sardinian codes into the Romagna from the 1st of May next. By another decree its territory is divided into provinces, circumscriptions, and communes on the Sardinian system. We learn from Modena that, in consequence of a demand made by the Mortara family, who gave proofs to the Government that the kidnapping of their child had been ordered by the Rev. Father and Inquisitor Filetti, the latter has been arrested. Judicial proceedings have been instituted against him upon the charge of kidnapping a child.

The subscription got up a year ago for 100 cannons to garnish Alessandria as the stronghold of Italian nationality has produced 128 bronze guns. The total sum sent was 147,000 f., of which 17,000 came from Peru, Chili, Havannah, Montevideo, and the Brazils.

The official journal of Bologna announces that the Dictator, after having, as is known, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, has appointed a commission charged to take possession, in the name of the Government, of all the property of the company. The journal adds:—"The commission has already commenced taking possession, and its proceedings, encountering no obstacle, are effected with perfect regularity—they will soon be completed in all the provinces."

Garibaldi has resigned his post as president of the National Society—a kind of anti-Mazzinian association—but has, instead, accepted the presidency of another body, bearing the significant name of "La Nazione Armata." On this occasion he has published the following proclamation to the Italian Liberals:—

In the name of Italian union, without which liberty and independence can never gladden the heart of Italy, I summon you to the unifying banner (*standardo unificatore*) of King Victor Emmanuel. Let all amongst you whose souls burn with the sacred love of Italy forget their differences and embrace for your country's sake. With that noble intention the Liberals of the "Libere Comizzie" (an old political society) have transformed their association into that of the "Nazione Armata," and with that same intention I have accepted its presidency. May our example be universally followed, so that union amongst brothers should cease to be a mere wish, and become a fact. Let right, supported by arms, be our programme; let the liberation of Italy be our only wish. Closely joined in one phalanx, we shall henceforth have but one enemy before us, and shall live only in the hopes of Italian liberty. G. GARIBALDI.

Turin, Dec. 31, 1859.

There is additional news from Naples. The general amnesty had been deferred, but fifty individual pardons have been granted. It is asserted that the Neapolitan Government is resolved to undertake the task of proposing to the Congress, if it meets, the restoration of the Central Italian Princes.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 30th ult. states that the 5th corps d'armée has received orders to proceed from Venetia to Hungary, and place itself at the disposal of the Archduke Albert. There are no fears entertained, the letter states, of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary, so long as the peace of Europe shall remain undisturbed.

According to the ceremonial observed at the Austrian Court, the Grand Chamberlain of the Emperor received on Sunday at twelve o'clock, in the name of the Emperor, the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Emperor of Austria has issued regulations which considerably relax the restrictions imposed on traders and artisans by the guild and corporation laws and customs. He has likewise instituted a commission for the management of the national debt and the sinking fund; and the directions framed for the commissioners' guidance are said to have given satisfaction in Vienna, though the state of the Austrian finances seems to render utterly superfluous all regulations for a sinking fund.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal order, signed by the Prince Regent, convokes the Prussian Chambers for the 12th instant.

In reply to a statement in the *Kreuz Zeitung* the *Prussian Gazette* says:—"The report that Prince Hohenzollern intended to resign the presidency of the Council of Ministers is totally unfounded."

The Conference of the German States on the seacoasts (which was convoked by Prussia on the 14th ult. for the purpose of discussing the question of fortifying the shores) will be opened on the 9th inst. at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 26th of December informs us that the sentence of imprisonment, military degradation, and loss of title inflicted on General Zatler, for having cheated the Government during the war in the Crimea, has been modified, through the intercession of Prince Michael Gortschakoff, the defender of Sebastopol. The ex-Commissary General Zatler has been simply dismissed the service, and retains his titles and fortune.

A letter from Warsaw of the 28th ult. states that the religious persecution of the Polish Catholics is not less constant, odious, and cruel under the present Emperor than under his predecessor. Some poor peasants living in the village of Dzeiernowieze, in the government of Witepsk, were lately prevented by the Russian Popes and gendarmes from assisting at the united Greek Catholic service, and were forced by the sabre to receive the communion in the schismatic church.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ultimo confirm the sudden dismissal of Kibrisli Pacha, and affirm that it was caused by his demanding a settlement of the debts of the Seraglio and Hareem. Ruchdi Pacha had been appointed Grand Vizier, and Aali Pacha President of the Tanzimat, which office was formerly held by Ruchdi Pacha.

It was believed that Mehemet Kibrisli Pacha would soon be reappointed Grand Vizier.

The friends of reform were dispirited, although Ruchdi Pacha has the reputation of being a reformer.

The new Grand Vizier has dispatched a note to the Powers promising his approval of the Suez Canal scheme, should they come to an understanding on the question.

M. de Lesseps was preparing to leave Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

The *Nova Scotian* has arrived in this country from Portland, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. The position of affairs at Washington had undergone no change, and the annual message of the President continued in abeyance. Sundry additional efforts had been made in the House of Representatives to elect a Speaker, but without success.

A great demonstration in favour of the maintenance of the Union was held at the Academy of Music in New York on the 19th ult. The spacious building was crowded to excess in all parts, and several thousands were assembled in the surrounding streets, where impromptu meetings were organised. The Mayor presided inside the Academy, and the principal speakers were men of influence and standing. Letters were read from General Scott, ex-Presidents Fillmore, Van Buren, Pierce, and other distinguished men. Great enthusiasm was evinced, and a strong sentiment was displayed in favour of General Scott for the presidency. The meeting was expected to produce a salutary effect throughout the country.

News from California states that Judge Terry had been arraigned for killing Senator Broderick.

A four-story warehouse in Broad-street, New York, had fallen in, killing two men and wounding several others; and at Simsbury, Connecticut, a fusee-factory had exploded, entailing a loss of eight lives, with serious injury to four other persons.

INDIA.

There is important news from Oude, 2000 rebels, and their leaders Mammoo Khan, Khan Bahdoor, Kahn Beni Mahdoor, and his two sons, having been taken prisoners. The Begum escaped.

AUSTRALIA.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

We take the following from the *Melbourne Argus* of the 17th of November:—

"We avail ourselves of the departure of the *Benares* to resume our

monthly summary of events in Victoria. When the last mail for England quitted these waters it was at the close of a general election, which had resulted in the return of a large majority hostile to the O'Shanassy Administration. The convocation of Parliament was deferred to the latest practicable moment, but the postponement of the period at which the inevitable fall of the Ministry would occur merely served to strengthen public hostility. When the debate on the Address was brought to a close, the division list exhibited the following result:—For the amendment, 56; against it, 17: majority against Ministers, 39. The minority included five members of the Government, eight new members of the House, and Mr. John Thomas Smith.

"As a matter of course, Mr. O'Shanassy and his colleagues resigned, and his Excellency the Governor confided to Mr. Nicholson the task of forming a new Administration; and eventually the following list was submitted to the Governor, and received his approbation:—Chief Secretary, Mr. Nicholson: Treasurer, Mr. M'Culloch; Public Lands, Mr. Service; Public Works, Mr. J. C. King; Post Office, Mr. Bailey; Customs, Mr. Pyke; Attorney-General, Mr. J. D. Wood; Solicitor-General, Mr. Adamson.

"The short Parliamentary recess necessitated by the return of the members of the Administration to their constituents will terminate on the 29th instant, when the new Government will commence its duties, strong in popular favour, and in the support of the press throughout the whole colony."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Sydney.

Mr. Cowper's Education Bill has been rejected by the Assembly, and the rejection was immediately followed by the resignation of himself and his colleagues.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—"The Ministerial crisis has, at all events for the present, passed. New South Wales has another new set of rulers. Mr. Hay and Mr. Jones having tried their hands at Cabinet-making without success, Mr. Forster—one of the glorious minority on the 'want of confidence' division—was sent for. He undertook the task of forming a Government, and he has succeeded. Keeping the office of Colonial Secretary and Premier to himself, he has Mr. Samuel for his Finance Minister, Mr. Black as Minister of Lands, and Mr. Eager as Minister of Works, the latter being in the Upper House. These four constitute the Cabinet. Mr. Wise has been appointed Attorney-General, but without being made a Cabinet Minister, and it is understood that Mr. Hargrave is to retain the Solicitor-Generalship. As to the two latter offices, Mr. Forster is adhering to the policy which he has so frequently advocated as a member of the Opposition—that of making them non-political. An adjournment for a month has been granted to both Houses of Parliament."

Two portraits of the Prince Regent of Prussia have been painted, to be presented to the Emperor of Japan by the Prussian Representative and chief of the mission about to visit the Japanese Court.

The Danish barque *Danemark*, which left Liverpool some time ago on a voyage to San Francisco, occupied six weeks in rounding Cape Horn.

The Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen has terminated in the Court succumbing, and the Chamberlain Besling, Private Secretary to the King, being dismissed.

At the trial of Mr. Giblain, a Paris stockbroker, accused of fraud, the President left 850 questions to the jury. The jury, after deliberating only an hour and a quarter, declared the prisoner "Not guilty" on every count in the indictment.

The Brazilian mail brings intelligence that General Urquiza's recent victory and the mediation of Paraguay have terminated the war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation; the chief condition of peace being that Buenos Ayres shall once more become a member of the Confederation.

A letter from Calais states that an English sloop, the *New Endeavour*, of Dover, foundered off that port two nights back, in the midst of a violent snowstorm. The crew, consisting of five men, took to their boat, but, from the heavy sea, she upset, and all of them perished. Two of the bodies have been picked up.

We have advices from Hayti, dated at Port-au-Prince, on the 30th ult. A national bank of loan, for the promotion of agriculture only, was to be established under the sanction of the Legislature. It was hoped that the country would make much industrial progress under its operation, and the collection of foreign debts be facilitated.

Queen Louisa of Sweden, Princess of Holland, who married the present King while Prince Royal in 1850, has published, under the pseudonym of "Jane Wincome," a volume in Swedish, translated from the English, entitled "The Labourers in the Lord's Vineyard." The book is sold for the benefit of an hospital founded by the Queen soon after her arrival at Stockholm.

THE PRESS PROSECUTION AT HONG-KONG.—We are happy to announce, says the *China Telegraph*, that instructions went by last mail from the Duke of Newcastle, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong-Kong, sanctioning a mitigation of the sentence which Mr. Tarrant is now undergoing for a libel on Colonel Caine. The mitigation is left to the discretion of his Excellency Governor Robinson.

ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A new crater opened at the foot of Vesuvius on the night of the 23rd ult. from which two streams of lava are flowing rapidly. In the *bosco* belonging to the Prince of Ottajano two openings have been made towards Pompeii. On the 25th a portion of the upper crater of Vesuvius fell in, in the direction of Pompeii, as also towards the Hermitage. On the same day five currents of lava broke out at the foot of the crater, and proceeded like a stream of water.

SUSPECTED POISONING ON BOARD A LIVERPOOL SHIP.—The ship *Accrington*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with soldiers' wives and families, put into Pernambuco, Dec. 4, in charge of the second mate, the captain and chief mate having died from poison in their food. The surgeon was poisoned, but recovered. Sixty-five deaths on board had occurred. The matter is being investigated by the British Consul.

Sir Hope Grant has arrived in Calcutta, to organise the Indian expedition to China. It is not in any case to exceed 13,000 men, and probably not 10,000. Of these, one-half will be Sikhs, but the regiments have not yet been requested to volunteer. The 67th and 3rd Buffs were dispatched some time since to protect the Europeans in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and the 27th, 53rd, 60th, 76th, and 99th, with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans, have been warned for service in China.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—On Monday the reception for the year took place at the seminary of the order of the Sisters of Charity, in the Rue de Bac, Paris. It is in this establishment that the young persons who have entered their novitiate are instructed in the duties of their sacred calling. The novices are permitted to receive the visits of their parents and relations the first Monday of every month, in the parlour of the building, which is capable of receiving some one hundred visitors. The visitors on Monday were numerous, and were composed of persons in every rank of life, from the officer wearing the decoration of commander of the Legion of Honour to the humble water-carrier. The young persons were all cheerful, and appeared to be delighted with their position. No matter what may have been their previous rank in life, these young persons are all dressed alike and perform the same duties, and the daughter of the water-carrier without fortune is as much respected as the daughter of the peer who has contributed £4000 to the funds of the order.

COMMERCIAL WANTS OF JAPAN.—A letter from the Hague says:—"We have received interesting letters on the commercial and political situation of Japan from merchants established in the port of Kanagawa. They state that the articles most in demand are tissues of all kinds; cotton prints, calicoes, flannels, camlets, and grey buckskin with small stripes sell best; then small-patterned chintz, woollen cloth, Utrecht velvet, red, blue, and cherry colour; red shawls with blue insides; cotton, and woollen blankets. Saffron is in demand, and medicinal substances, especially Peruvian bark, magnesia, &c. Glass wares and looking-glasses are sought after, but it is feared that importations will be too extensive; the same may be said of gin. Loaf-sugar would sell to advantage, imported in moderation, as would also elephant's tusks. Olive-oil, tin-plate, and Prussian blue are wanted. Of fancy articles, only the more useful should be sent. Sail-cloth and colours (white, black, and yellow) find purchasers; the Japanese using black most. At present, beer, wine, and butter are only wanted for victualling ships, but the natives will probably soon acquire a taste for them. The Government readily purchase muskets, but the Japanese are not allowed to keep fowling-pieces. Good barometers are the only philosophical instruments wanted. Cheap watches sell well. Good Dutch clocks also find buyers. It is not difficult to procure back cargo; most kinds of food are cheap, and sell readily in China. Indeed, many English vessels come from Shanghai in ballast, on purpose to fetch provisions. Japanese wax is not dear, being 45 francs per 50 kilogrammes, or less on buying a large quantity. Copper is also a good article to export. The exportation of the gold coin called kobangs is permitted, but the Government does not like to see it leave the country to any amount."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

DRESDEN, Thursday.—A telegram from St. Petersburg, published in the official Dresden journal, announces that the departure of Prince Gortschakoff for Paris has been postponed indefinitively.

VIENNA, Thursday.—Baron Brenner, who is definitively appointed Austrian Ambassador at Turin, has arrived here from Athens, en route for his destination.

Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., a venerable Quaker, stated at the John Brown meeting in Philadelphia that he had been instrumental in aiding 2245 slaves to escape by the "underground railroad," besides about 200 more whom he had assisted before he had begun to keep an account.

The Royal Mail Company have abolished the system of paying their commanders chiefly by percentages. The commanders are to be paid in future by salaries only. The captains of the Atlantic packets are to receive each £1000 a year, of the Brazil packets £900 a year, of the inter-colonial packets £800 a year, after six years' service, and £600 a year under six years' service.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL.—They halt just by the tent of the General-in-Chief, outside of which is standing, regardless and apparently unconscious of the heavy rain, a tall, greyhaired man, seemingly about fifty-five years of age, dressed in a waterproof coat and macintosh leggings, the only military part of his costume being the "ros" or Spanish *kepi*, with three bands of gold embroidery round it, indicating the rank of Captain-General, equivalent to Field Marshal. His head is rather bent, the expression of his countenance is severe, but at the same time not without a certain *bonhomie*. His brow is somewhat furrowed, but less you would say by years than by the cares and anxieties, the vigils and fatigues, of an active, eventful, and ambitious career. His step is firm, and when, as sometimes happens, it suddenly lengthens almost into a stride, you perceive that he still retains no small share of the vigour and elasticity of youth. This is Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena, the Spaniard of Irish descent, who is now by far the first man in his country; who posseses a power confirmed by its duration (rare for a Spanish Premier of late years), and which certainly has the willing support of a greater majority of the nation than any of his predecessors for many years past could reckon upon.—*Letter from Ceuta.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DUTCH INDIA.—The great work of the emancipation of Dutch slaves in Java has begun. The plan adopted is modeled on the Act of 1834, which put emancipated negroes in the British colonies on the footing of apprenticed labourers. By a subsequent Act (1 Vic. c. 19) all apprenticeships were to cease after the 1st of August, 1840, but the colonial Legislatures passed Acts anticipating the day. In Java the apprenticeship is to last for six years, from the beginning of 1860 to 1866, after which date full liberty will be conceded. Owners receive 150 francs for slaves worth 1000 francs each, a rate which is looked upon as liberal. Slavery, we believe, does not exist in Java, where free labour is cheaper, but is common to all the rest of the Eastern Archipelago. Slaves, with the exception of those belonging to Kings, can inherit property and purchase their freedom. They are, like the old Roman slaves, of two classes—bondsmen for life, or bond-debtors who pay their debt by labour. The Government would seem desirous of gradually putting an end to the forced-labour system in Java. The holders of sugar contracts have been informed that they cannot receive aid from Government in cutting the cane crops. It is estimated that during the season, when the cane becomes ripe, 40,000 men per day are required on an average to cut it, and it is asserted that without the assistance of Government it will be impossible to procure so many men.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

THE STORM OF OCTOBER 25.—Rear-Admiral Fitzroy explains the nature of the storm which wrecked the *Royal Charter*. Combining the various reports, he has ascertained it to have been a complete horizontal cyclone. Travelling bodily northward, the area of its sweep was scarcely 300 miles in diameter. While the central portion was advancing northward not uniformly, but at an average rate of about twenty miles an hour, the actual velocity of the wind, circling (as against watch hands) around a small "lull," was from 50 to 100 miles an hour. At places westward of its centre the wind appeared to "back," or "retrograde," shifting from east through north-east, and north to north-west; while at places eastward of its central passage the apparent change, or veering of the wind, was from east, through south-east, south, south-west, and west to north-west. Our Channel squadron, not far from the Eddystone, had a rapid—indeed, almost a sudden—shift from south-east to north-west, being in or near the central lull, while at Guernsey the wind veered round regularly. The sudden shift off the Eddystone occurred about three, or soon after, and about half-past five it took place near Reigate. From eastern parts of England the central portion of the storm moved northward and eastward, places on the east and north coasts of Scotland having strong easterly and northerly gales a day later than the middle of England. When the *Royal Charter* was wrecked, Elgin and Banffshire was not disturbed by wind. When it blew hard from east to north on that exposed coast, the storm had abated, or almost ceased in the Channel and on the south coast of Ireland.

A MAORI FESTIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—On the 1st of September a large gathering of natives took place at Waihenga, a small village situated on the right bank of Ruamahanga River, in the Wairarapa Valley. The chief Ngairo had erected a fine house, about sixty feet in length by thirteen in width, having boarded sides and bark roof, well ventilated, and ornamented in front with superb Maori carvings, well painted, and decorated with the brightest plumes—the huia, pigeon, and tui—and surmounted with the effigy of a Maori chief, elaborately tattooed, and holding in his upraised hand the badge of chieftainship—the Neremere club. In this hall Te Ngairo entertained to an ample Maori feast about four hundred of his race, and Wairarapa settlers, with their wives and daughters, to the number of about seventy. The tables were spread with clean white cloths and laid in the European style. The viands were undeniably good; and numerous waiters seemed to emulate each other in their attentions to their fair visitors. To prevent overcrowding, one party of guests were admitted at a time, who, when they were satisfied, moved out to make room for the next. The goodhearted old Ngairo was proud indeed of his white visitors, and justly so, as his tables were graced with the fairest flowers of the Wairarapa Valley. Captain Smith was requested to preside at their table, and our host apologised for the absence of wine, stating that it was in pursuance of a deliberate resolution of a meeting of his people held a few days prior to the feast. After the feast commenced the speeches, which continued with unabated animation till the following morning. The chief topic was the "Maori King Movement." Wi Tako came forward in the name of the King, but was met and strenuously opposed by Te Manihera, who is a man of considerable ability and an eloquent Maori orator. Feasting was the order of the following day; and as night came on the speechifying was resumed. It was continued throughout the whole night with increased animation, and was finally closed on the third day. The attempt to establish the banner of the King proved an utter failure. Te Manihera, who stuck to his British colours, carried a large majority of the meeting with him; and another large party professed themselves neutral, thus reducing the Kingites to a small minority. The most pleasing feature of the meeting was the cordiality which existed between the natives and the whites.—*Australian Mail.*

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £142 were granted to the crews of the life-boats of the society stationed at Lytham, Thorpness, Barmouth, Yarmouth, Cahore, Rosslare, Filey, and other places, for rescuing a large number of persons from various wrecks during the heavy storms of last month. The silver medal of the institution was voted to C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the South Wales Railway; and to Mr. Williams, farmer, for wading into the surf, with others, at great peril, to the rescue of some of the crew of the brigantine *Joseph Jean*, of Jersey, which was totally wrecked on the Glamorganshire coast; also the silver medal to Henry Boyd, coastguard-boatman, for assisting to save, at much risk of life, and after three attempts in the shore-boat, the crew of eight men of the brig *Water Lily*, of Dublin, wrecked in Dundrum Bay on the 9th ult. Captain Ridge, R.N., stated that an additional life-boat was much wanted in that dangerous locality—a coastguard boat, with eight men in her, having been nearly lost the other day while attempting to reach a wreck there. The second-service clasp was also presented to Mr. W. Tregidgo, who had previously received the medal of the institution, chief officer of the Coast Guard at New Quay, Cornwall, for wading into the surf, often up to his neck, with others, and at much risk of life, to the rescue of the crews of eleven men of the French vessels *Anais* of Vannes, and the *Union* of St. Vaast. Several other rewards were afterwards granted for saving the lives of many shipwrecked crews during the late heavy gales. Four widows of gallant men, who, in attempting to save the lives of their fellow-creatures from an appalling death from shipwreck, had unfortunately perished themselves in their noble attempt, received from the institution a gratuity of £75. It was decided to order life-boats to be built for the Isle of Wight (two boats), North Berwick, and Elie. Others were ready to be sent to St. Andrews, Carmarthen Bay (where only last week a fearful wreck took place, with the narrow escape of fifteen men and the captain's wife), Porthcawl, Portrush, and Silloth. Miss Burdett Coutts had again offered to pay the cost of the last-named life-boat; and Messrs. Jaffray and Son, of St. Mildred's-court, had paid the cost of that for North Berwick. Payments amounting to £1366 were made for various life-boat establishments. The financial accounts of the institution for the past year were ordered to be sent to Mr. Begbie, the public accountant, who has been the auditor of the institution for many years past. T. B. Potter, Esq., of Manchester, having been elected a vice-president of the institution, in virtue of his munificent donation of £105 the proceedings closed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, William Jones was convicted of attempting to murder one of the warders of the House of Correction, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

An extensive burglary was committed last Saturday at Mr. Thomas Reid's, gold and silver refiner, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The stolen property consisted of gold, silver, diamonds, jewellery, and other property to a considerable amount.

BALL AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening the annual Christmas ball of the patients in this noble charity took place in one of the large wings of the building, and passed off with the most marked success and spirit. The ballroom had been entirely decorated by the patients, who evinced the most lively interest in all relating to the festivity.

At the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next the following papers are to be read:—1. "Journey up the White Nile to the Equator and Travels in the Interior of Africa, in the years 1857-58." By Mr. J. Petherick, her Majesty's Consul at Khartum. 2. "Proposed Railway Route across the Andes from Caldera to Rosario, viâ Cordova." By Mr. William Wheelwright.

A meeting of Roman Catholics was held on Tuesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, filled by 2000 persons, admitted by ticket. None of the leading Romanists were present; but some burning speeches were made in defence of the Pope's temporal power, and denouncing the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia as the authors of one of the most atrocious crimes in the invasion of Austrian Lombardy. An address of sympathy to the Pope was unanimously carried.

At the Thames Police Court a Leicester-square adventurer, named Auguste Gustave Gilson, is in custody on charge of conspiring to obtain valuable pictures from an artist at Brussels, named Schendell, by pretending that he was commissioned to purchase them for "Lord de Hadford," a title which will not be found in the peerage. One picture, "The General in Retirement," valued at 6000 francs, was sent by the duped artist. The confederate "Lord de Hadford" is not forthcoming.

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—The action brought by Mr. Mears, the bell-founder, against Mr. E. B. Denison, came to a conclusion yesterday week in the Sheriff's Court, which was called upon to assess damages for the libel uttered by Mr. Denison in the matter of the Westminster bell. Mr. Denison said that Mears had supplied a bell with holes in it, stopped by mineral matter and washed over. The result was that Mr. Denison agreed to retract all his injurious animadversions on Mr. Mears, and to give him full indemnity for his expenses.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1035 boys and 923 girls (in all 1958 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1595.——The effects of the recent severe cold, and probably also of violent change, are still more prominently developed in the return of deaths for last week than they were in that which preceded it. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths of 1677 persons were recorded in London; in the two previous weeks there were respectively 1289 and 1548. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the ten weeks corresponding with last week was 1324.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Thursday, the case of Thomas Hawkins was brought to a conclusion by the learned Commissioner pronouncing judgment. The case has been repeatedly before the Court, and the opposition rested on two points—that the insolvent had vexatiously put the Saloon Omnibus Company, in which he was a shareholder, to considerable law expenses, and then made away with his property, he being a brushmaker at Bayswater, in order to prevent the creditors being paid for the costs occurred. The judgment was six months' imprisonment from the vesting order—on the 13th October last—for making away with property to prevent the costs being paid.

At the Central Criminal Court the trial of Hughes, the absconding bankrupt solicitor, occupied the whole of Wednesday and Thursday. The jury having found the prisoner "Guilty" on the first count—of absconding with intent to defraud—Hughes was again placed at the bar and charged with obtaining £570 from James Elems under fraudulent pretences, and a verdict of "Guilty" was found on this count also. The other counts were not proceeded with. Mr. Baron Martin, in strong terms commenting on the enormity of the offences of which the prisoner had been found guilty, sentenced him to one week's imprisonment in respect of the last charge, and ten years' penal servitude for his non-surrender under his bankruptcy.

FIRES AND RESCUE OF LIVES.—At a fire which broke out on Tuesday morning in the house of Miss Myers, in Houndsditch, the conductor of a fire-escape, on entering the first floor, found Mrs. Jane Mitchell, aged sixty-five years, in a state of insensibility. She being nearly fifteen stone weight, it was with difficulty that he succeeded in bringing her down. He again ascended and brought Kate Cantor, aged twenty-five, to the ground in safety.——On the same morning some persons passing a house in Norwood-place, Hackney-road, observed smoke issing from the lower part of the building. One got on the back of another and so reached the first-floor, when they rescued two children. Shortly afterwards Eilbeck, the fire escape conductor, arrived and rescued Mrs. Hart from the leads of the shop. The premises were destroyed.

THE HAMPSTEAD JUNCTION RAILWAY was opened on Monday for passenger traffic. This line commences by a junction with the North London Railway near the Camden-town station, and terminates by a junction with the North and South Western Junction Railway at Willesden, passing through Kentish-town by the foot of Highgate-hill to near Hampstead-heath, and across the Finchley and Edgeware roads, at each of which places substantial passenger stations have been erected. The Kew and Richmond trains to and from the North London Railway will in future pass over the new line, and thus avoid the use of any portion of the main line of the London and North Western Company. The principal work on the line is a tunnel three-quarters of a mile in length, passing under a portion of Hampstead-heath. There are four stations—viz., Kentish-town, Hampstead-heath, Finchley-road, and Edgeware-road. Twenty-three trains are to run each way to and from Fenchurch-street in the course of the day.

A CONFERENCE OF SCHOOLMASTERS was held on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the question of University local examinations. The feeling of the meeting was favourable to joint action on the part of the two Universities, and also to the holding of but one examination annually, and that to take place at all the centres simultaneously. It was further recommended that the Universities should take in turns the examination of senior and of junior candidates, that proficiency in religious knowledge should receive the same marks as other subjects, and that every junior candidate shall be at least in his fifteenth year. The discussions which preceded the adoption of the various resolutions were of a very interesting character.——The conference of schoolmasters resumed its sittings on Wednesday, when a resolution was passed recommending that the title of Associate of Arts should be given to every candidate who passed the Seniors' examination. A long discussion took place with regard to the title. Other resolutions were passed.

NEW REGULATIONS ON THE RIVER THAMES.—On Saturday (to-day) the new Watermen and Lightermen's Act comes into operation, under which some important regulations will be forthwith adopted on the River Thames. The new law has reference to watermen, bargeowners, and others connected with the navigation of the river Thames between Teddington-lock, in Middlesex and Surrey, and Lower Hope Point, near Gravesend. It has also reference to "Passengers' Boats" on the river, including sailing and steam vessels. The Watermen's Company have additional powers conferred on them, and are to hold quarterly courts. The Court is to appoint "Sunday watermen," and to regulate all fares, and the Corporation of Gravesend is to appoint Sunday watermen for that place. No Sunday ferries are to be appointed within 200 yards of Vauxhall-bridge, and the watermen of Westminster have their rights preserved as to Sunday hiring. All boats are to be registered and numbered. There are several new regulations as to apprentices. By-laws are to be made respecting the traffic on the river, and penalties to be enforced by the Lord Mayor and other magistrates for the due performance of the navigation of the Thames. The act contains as many as 103 provisions.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—On Monday evening the friends of Mr. Spurgeon held a meeting at New Park-street Chapel, with the view of presenting their pastor with a New-Year's offering towards the completion of the new Tabernacle. A report was read by Mr. Cook, the honorary secretary, of the receipts and expenditure since the commencement of the undertaking, from which it appeared that the amount already collected was only sufficient to answer about one-half the requirements for the completion of the building. The sum of £9000 was already absorbed in the purchase of the ground and for other purposes. More than 100 men were constantly employed, and the walls were rapidly rising. There was still at the banker's £8000; but, when it was taken into consideration that at least £30,000 would be needed by the time the building was finished, it would be at once seen that there must be no lack of energy on the part of the friends of Mr. Spurgeon till the money that was wanted was obtained. The gentleman who gave £3000 on the laying of the first stone had forwarded to the secretary an intimation that he would give £2000 more. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, very warmly advocating the work, and remarked that it was truly surprising that so large a sum should have been collected in so short a time by the followers of this popular preacher. It is confidently hoped that by the end of this year the Tabernacle will be finished and opened for public service entirely free from debt.

The recent great cold has been followed by as remarkable a warmth, considering the season. On Sunday at noon the temperature was 56·1 deg., the highest recorded in January for seventeen years.

LITERATURE.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Griffith and Farran.

This is a selection from the "words of the immortal bard," illuminated by Samuel Stanesby. A more superb and more elaborately ornamented little volume has not issued from that fairy factory of books which is put in requisition at November and December of each year. We have seen and heard of missals whose rich colouring and gorgeous gilding would lead the eye to ache if it dwelt too long upon them, and here we have something of that kind reproduced, but with the advantage of such a careful and skilful distribution of hues that one may gaze as long as one pleases without any of the inconveniences above alluded to. The frontispiece is a copy of the Shakespeare head of Shakespeare imbedded in a frame of dead gold; the titlepage is a rich and fanciful design; as each page contains an illuminated and ornamental frame, wreath which the "household words" are set, and the whole is divided from the others by a thin coloured line. The only defect we can detect is that the letterpress is somewhat hidden and coarse, but in other respects this is the very pearl of ornamented gift-books.

MORAL EMBLEMS, WITH APHORISMS AND PROVERBS OF ALL AGES AND NATIONS, from JACOB CATS and ROBERT FARIBLE: with Illustrations. Longmans.

Designs found in their Works, by JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.; the whole Translated and Edited, with Additions, by RICHARD PIGOT. Longmans.

In contributing to the volumes of *Jacz* which belong to the present publishing season Messrs. Longman have taken high ground. The work before us will address itself with every accessory of forces to the student and the bibliopolist. Probably to these two classes alone the names of Jacob Cats and Robert Farible are known, and not to many of them familiar. The former, an eminent Dutch jurisconsult and statesman, who filled for several years the post of Grand Pensionary and Chief Magistrate of Middleburg and Dordrecht, was born at Brouwersaan, in the Isle of Schouwen, province of Zeeland on the 10th of November, 1577. Educated for and adopting the profession of the law, which he studied both at Leyden and in France, he applied himself with little success assiduity to poetry, and not only became distinguished among the literati of that age for the purity and elegance of his Latin verses, but soon took rank as one of her first lyrists in his native tongue. In pursuit of health he travelled, and visited England, spending some time at Oxford and Cambridge. He was eventually promoted to the rank of State Counsellor and Grand Pensionary of the province of West Friesland, and made Keeper of the Great Seal of Holland. After filling these important offices for eighteen years he retired; but subsequently consented to form part of an embassy sent to England to arrange a treaty of commerce between the two countries. He then retired wholly into private life, and devoted himself to the muse until the advanced age of eighty-three, when he expired, almost with a pen in his hand. During the period that Cats flourished ecclesiastical literature was assiduously cultivated by men of learning in almost every country of Europe, and used as a medium for the diffusion of the precepts of Christian morality. The "Moral Emblems" of Cats, which form a series of the most admirable compositions of this class which any language can boast, are accordingly remembered by poets, and at the same time afford a singular proof of the capabilities of the Dutch language, differing as it did, both in orthography and idiom, from the Dutch of the present day; and it was by the production mainly that he first established his fame as a classical writer, as an amiable moralist, and a popular poet. He was peculiarly fortunate in having for his illustrator, for illustration was ever the handmaid of this school of literature, an artist whose excellence was such as to cause his designs to be the subject of careful study by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the works of Cats and the drawings of Adrian van de Venne are thus inseparably connected.

The attempt to render a work of this kind familiar to the English reader is worthy of every acknowledgment; while the blending with it a very rare and almost equally unknown collection of Latin and English poems and epistolary products, of which Robert Farible, a Scotsman, was the author, and which was published in London in 1638, a contemporary as it does to the completeness of the whole object in view. It need hardly be said that everything which the skill and taste of Mr. Leighton in the designs and illustrations, and all that the industry in the production of this splendid volume, could effect is lavishly spread through every part of the volume.

We have selected one of the subjects for illustration. It is entitled "The Biter Bitten," the description of which runs thus :—

> Cats by an air, the summer ayres
> An oyster lying on the strand,
> Gaping with open shell I ishale
> The summer breeze from off the land.
> To seize the luscious morsel quite
> With sudden swoop and deadly pick,
> The sea-bird darts his hungry beak
> Between the oyster's shell;
> Closing on it entraps its thought,
> The bird is by the oyster caught!
> And slipped so tight and well:
> That strive and struggle as he may,
> To free his beak and get away
> He keeps him captive, firmly bound,
> Till the return of tide he's drowned.
> Who to themselves would all appropriate
> Of blessings, deserve the mariner's fate;
> Nor doth he fail to meet it, soon or late,
> Whose nose is thrust in everybody's plate.



THE BITER BITTEN.

PICTURES OF SPORTING LIFE AND CHARACTER. By LORD WILLIAM LENNOX. Hurst and Blackett.

This indefatigable littérateur is once more in the field, with a well-filled budget of sporting observations. Not content with the incidents of "Forty-and-two Clubs, and the Road," he takes a much wider range, and fishing, wildfowl-shooting, sledging, yachting, curling, &c., in short, every item of the mainly sport meets with due notice at his hands. There are few sports in which, during his Lordship's career, he has not participated with a light heart and a nimble foot and hand. Perhaps if he has one especial predilection it is for the old Driving Club, and he takes us right back to the days when Purkis, the 5th Hawks head-bearer, the Hatter bearing-hook, and the Rogers ring were all the fashion; and when it was Mr. Charles Buxton's delight, as president, to marshal his followers, and lead them—with that tattivee-and-a-half inches deep, those corded silk plush smallclothes, that bouquet nearly as big as a warming-pan, and those sixteen strings and rosettes to each knee—behind his four bays through many a merry afternoon. All these paraphernalia have died away; the barouches are no longer bright yellow, hung high, with arms and crests on the door-panels; and Lord William gives it as his opinion that the present teams are as much superior to the old as gas-lets to the dim oil rays under which the charleys sneezed on their street watch. Racing is also one of his Lordship's great themes; and, as a matter of course, the springy turf of Goodwood, which he first trod as a boy, has due honour paid to it. The old Tom Grant, the Duke's huntsman, he has also a pleasant word; and among the cap and scarlet heroes, "all of the present time," Harry Ayris seems to be his favourite. Of yachting he also speaks from a long and rich experience; and fishing has an excellent notice in the last hundred pages. It is always well to make a good finish, and we cannot help wishing that all the book had been written on the same plan, and the different subjects kept more separate. Of course a sporting man's life is not all fish, and the concluding portion of the chapters are somewhat too varied, and the transition from one subject to another rather too sudden. Such a mode of treatment is wearying to many readers, as well as a waste of strength in the author. The volume we have before us is very neatly got up, and embellished with engravings of Hounds Running and Partridge-shooting.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

The Cornhill.—Probably to meet the impatience which was undoubtedly felt and expressed among the reading public, the first number of this magazine anticipated the usual moment of publication by nearly a fortnight, and the favourable opinions expressed in quarters which ventures to include this serial in its ordinary notices at the present time may seem a little out of date. Nevertheless, some advantage may be derived from a few words of comment. The pseudo-enthusiasm which may have been created by the circumstances under which it has been produced, and which was calculated to place it at once on the "high topgallant" of public favour, will have evaporated, and a more sober judgment of its merits as a whole is more likely to have been formed. It is in this spirit that we feel called upon to say that, looking to the contents of the first number as indicating the class and character of the magazine, there can be no

THE BITER BITTEN.

doubt that it has fulfilled every requirement and every expectation. It is in no depreciatory sense that we hasard the opinion that the standard set up is not of the highest. What we mean is that there is an exact adherence to the matter to the title. The *Cornhill* is a magazine as distinguished from a review. Taking it as a specimen of days when novels are published at the rate of two hundred volumes a year, it is not wholly an unuseful task to bring prominently before us those writers who founded and built the solid portions of that class of literature which is now crumbling away and tottering to its shelf; and this is done neat-handedly in the article "British Novelists" as represented by Richardson, Miss Austen, and Scott. "The Shakespearean Discovery," which was to be Mr. Collier's efforts to emasculate our great poet, but which has brought down upon the head of that Tarpeia, is treated in a very polite and fair spirit, the evidence being weighed with the practised skill of a lawyer and a police magistrate of experience, whose latitude we recognise at the foot of the article. In his "Conversations with Prince Metternich" there are symptoms that Major Noel was not exempt from the influence which that highly-accomplished diplomatist (for to that character he was entitled, whoever may be inclined to question his statesmanship) is reported to have exercised on all or most of those who came within its sphere. It is, we believe, not generally known, as is here related, that Metternich was a cautious believer in the doctrines of phrenology, and examined with his eye the heads of those persons whom he employed confidentially or about his person. Mr. Peacock continues and concludes the "Memoirs of Shelley," the first part of which appeared in the magazine in June, 1858. A new interest will be given to Twickenham as a "Literary Suburb" amongst those who learn for the first time the great names and cons of the Sour Canal question are ably debated; a new story is commenced, which goes cheerfully enough; and a continuation of "Holmby House" and a second paper "On the Solution of the Gold Question" make up a rather fuller number than usual.

Blackwood.—Under the title of "St. Stephen's" we have the first of three parts of a poem in which "it is intended to give succinct sketches of our principal Parliamentary characters, commencing with the origin of Parliamentary oratory (in the Civil Wars) and closing with the present time." The plan and something of the execution would indicate that this is the work of a writer who, supposes as a novelist, has achieved his best claim to poetical honours by two satirical poems which are still remembered and used in the regions of quotation. On the whole, however, the verses are so very little above those which might be produced by a successful competitor for an Oxford prize poem, that we feel that we ought to reject the notion above stated. "Mystery and unintelligibility have in all ages been the grand resources of those who wished to impose upon the gullibility of the world and to pass for being wiser than their neighbours. Quacks in medicine, mock-moral, quacks political, and quacks literary, have resorted to them as the best means to make medical and quacks legal; and nowhere will they be found in greater abundance than in the murderous tome with which, after years of labour, Mr. Ruskin burdens our groaning table." From this specimen guess the mode in which Mr. Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing" is dealt with. There is a smack of the old scourge which *Maga* in her time has wielded so trenchantly in this article which is quite worthy of the days of Lockhart and Wilson in its handling. The critical and satirical vein is equally paramount in the very next page, where the modern French novel is shown up with that basis of real likeness which is essential to caricature, but with an extravagance which the subject demands, in a tale designated "The Last French Novel." There is a stanzism in the amusing story which is nearly a parallel to the famous fit of hair of dozen characters in "The Critic." "Rambles at Random in the Southern States" is agreeably written, and is sufficiently descriptive and graphic; and Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock's "Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas" is reviewed. The most grave and didactic paper is that on "The Public Service," which argues the merits of financial and administrative reform from a broad and national point of view. Fiction is represented by a continuation of "The Luck of Ladysmede," and by the commencement of a new tale, "Norman Sinclair; an Autobiography." On the whole, this is a very valuable number, inasmuch as its contents are varied, its subjects well chosen, and their treatment not in the least tinged with party views.

The Universal Review.—An attempt, and, as we think, a successful one, has been made in this review to render intelligible to public comprehension what the Exoteuser in this country has been and is. With much evidence of research, and the consequent colouration of a good deal of curious matter relating to an institution which, in its inception, its growth, and its changes and modifications, is full of interest, there is interwoven narrative and anecdote sufficient to render the paper as easy of perusal to the sofa-lounging reader as it is to the historical student. In his review of "The Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose" no doubt Dr. Doran found himself on kindred ground; and the process of inducement to read the work itself, which is, or ought to be, the object of reviews, is cunningly and dalefully carried out. Adhering to the principle on which this serial was founded, and which he has ever entertained, *Deus Mundus*, a modicum of fiction is again introduced, and a new tale by Mr. Jeaffreson is commenced, and therefore evidence is given that it will be built up by no "Frankenstein." Mr. Ramsay's "Lord Dundonald" has a singular claim to novelty in the treatment of its subject, for a great deal has been done to rescue that remarkable man from the wholesale imputations of recklessness and want of principle in money matters which he has ever entertained. The view of his career here taken and worked out will go far to establish a theory which, some years ago, the writer of these lines might be made one of the most pathetic stories there was written. The fitness of things could hardly be better illustrated than by the selection of Mr. Ramsay's subject for Lord Dundonald's autobiography. As these notices are intended as indicators, and not as indexes, we shall leave the mingling of the *utile* with the *dulce* which ought to characterise a magazine skilfully and abundantly effected in this first number for the new year.

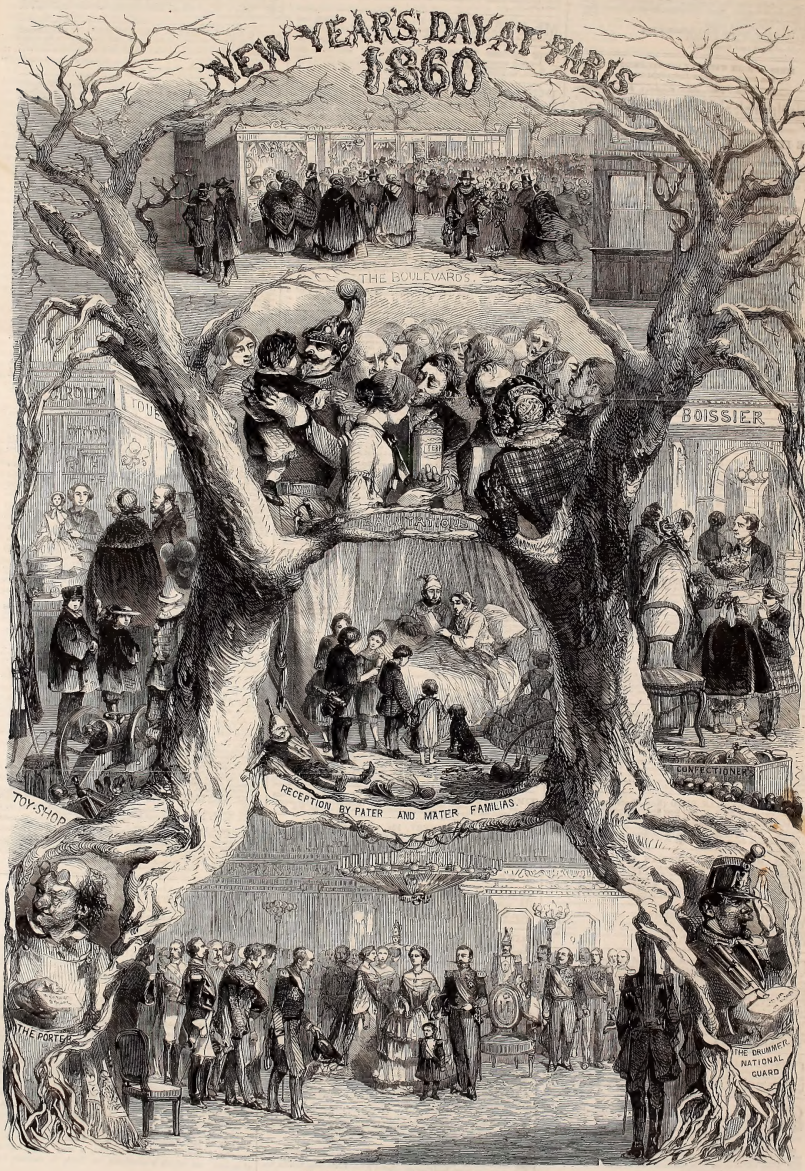
Macmillan's Magazine.—It surely must be the highest faculty of poetry to make music out of common things, as we once answered to an argument that Pope was not a poet, that he wrought poetry out of the most prosaic of subjects—those of cards. No doubt there are elements of pathos in the story of the history of the brief seaside holiday of a poor girl with a wife failing and a child withering beneath the influences of a London atmosphere; but what of the imaginative or the metrical is associated with mining shares at a discount? Nevertheless, Mr. Sympson, in his "Dark Dreams," has idealised even such a pure realism as that. Here is a picture of the fraudulent dealer in shares as he appears when asked for "accounts":—

> "The books, the books! but he could not wait,
> Bound on a matter of life and death:
> When the great Books (see Daniel seven, the tenth)
> Were open, O, I and mine as well!
> And then began to blast himself and once
> All over with the inflectionless curse,
> That makes the widow lean. 'My dearest friend,
> Have faith, have faith! We live by faith,' said he;
> 'And all things work together for the good
> Of them that love the Lord.' And so spoke he,
> Grips my hand hard, and with God-bless-you went.

Of course the Laureate's contribution will open the number at the month on the high tide of demand; but there is plenty of excellent matter besides. It is a good sign that, not trusting to the ballooning of the current number by Mr. Tennyson, such marks of care should be found in the other articles. "Tom Brown at Oxford" expands a little, and there is the very amusement to be found in the paper called "Scientific Hoaxes."

The *Dublin University*, the *New Monthly*, *Bentley*, the *Cornhill*, and *Macmillan* have all been noticed separately, and some more effective and some less. The most noticeable article in the *Dublin* is that on "The Improbability of a War with France." The *Constitutional* is happy from its own point of view on "A Look Back."

The *Art-Journal* gives us an exquisite engraving, by Vernon, of Winterhalter's portrait of "Lady Constance Grosvenor," which, with W. P. Frost's "Una," engraved by Lightfoot, are the selections from the Society of British Artists' exhibition. By W. Holl, of Raphael's "Bearing the Cross" is the third-page illustration. It may be fancy, but there seems to be more pains than usual, if that be possible, taken in the execution of these illustrations. As any rate the result is very striking.



RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Full moon, 3h. 23m., p.m.
MONDAY, 9.—Plough Monday. Anne of Bretagne, Queen of France, died, 1514.
TUESDAY, 10.—Linnæus died, 1778.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins.
THURSDAY, 12.—French National Guard disbanded, 1852.
FRIDAY, 13.—Cambridge Lent Term begins.
SATURDAY, 14.—Oxford Lent Term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 23	1 50	2	2 39	3 4	3 27	3 50	4 12	4 34	4 58	5 21	5 43	6 5	6 27

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted, in consequence of the Haymarket Company appearing at Windsor Castle, when on that Night only this Theatre will be closed), the Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS, as performed at Windsor Castle in November last by Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket Company. After which, the Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the True Lover's Knot. Scenery by Fenton. Pantomimists, the unrivalled Leclercqs. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Jan. 12, and every Thursday, commencing at Two, concluding at Twenty Minutes past Four.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee, Madame Celeste.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE SISTER'S SACRIFICE: Genevieve, Madame Celeste. Re engagement of the Renowned Beauty DONA ISABEL CUBAS, and DON I. XIMENEZ. To conclude with the new Pantomime of KING THRUSHBEARD.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE CHRISTMAS CAROL—Messrs. J. L. Toole, C. Selby, P. Bedford, Stuart, Miss Woolgar, and K. Kelly. To conclude with THE NYMPHS OF THE LURLEYBERG; or, the Knight and the Naiades—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Miss Woolgar, E. Webb, and K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—On Monday, GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN, MAGIC TOYS, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY, and Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY. On Wednesday, Morning Performance of the Pantomime at Two o'Clock.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, January 9, and during the Week, THE QUEEN'S PAGE (by desire). FIRST LOVE; or, the Slave Brothers. The Gorgeous Pantomime, HARLEQUIN KING HOLIDAY. Pantomists, Crouests, Lupino, Mr. J. and Miss L. Lauri, and the great Zeleski Family. Second and Last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Monday, January 9.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, the Pantomime, entitled MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY, HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW? Harlequin, Mr. W. Smith; Columbine, Miss Lovermore; Pantaloon, Mr. Martini; Clown, by the renowned Buck. Grand Transformation. Morning Performance every Monday.

ASTLEY'S AMPITHEATRE.—This Evening and during the ensuing Week, DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER. Exquisite SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, and Pantomime HARLEQUIN TOM MOODY. Morning Performance of the Pantomime and Horsemanship at Two o'clock every Saturday during the Holidays.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square.—Two performances daily of the successful New Comic Harlequinade, entitled THE GOLDEN BULL; or, the Enchanted Horn, in which the Educated Bull, "Don Juan," will appear. Mr. H. W. Franklin, the Ærial Voltigeur, and the entire troupe of Artistes in an entirely New Series of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances. Morning Exhibition especially recommended, at Two; Evening, at Half-past Seven o'Clock.—Proprietor, Mr. T. M'Collum.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in their brilliant Comic, and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, every Evening (Saturday excepted), for a limited period. New Songs and Characters. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves in "The Death of Nelson" and "Young Agnes" every Evening. Morning Representations on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Signor Piatti, Herr Becker, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Lazarus, and Mdlle. Lemmens Sherrington will appear at the next MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, Monday Evening, JANUARY 9, on which occasion the instrumental pieces will be selected from the works of MOZART. Admission, One Shilling; Balcony, 3s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (New Characters and Songs) will start on the HOME CIRCUIT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Having completed their legal business, they betake themselves to Mr. Reed's marine retreat, and occupy themselves and the public with SEASIDE STUDIES. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Two Extra Afternoon Representations, January 12, and 19, at Three.

GLEES, MADRIGALS.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Change of Programme.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, having been received with distinguished favour and approbation, will continue their performances during the ensuing week; every Evening at Half-past Eight; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Half-past Two. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. A few Fauteuils, 5s. each, which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Success of present HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS, continued for One Week longer.

The Fancy Fair will be continued, and New-Years' Festivities and Amusements with extra attractions be given daily, as follows:—Mr. Pepper's Illustrated Photographic Lectures, at Twelve and Three o'clock, in the new Great Lecture Hall; the varied round of amusements by Mr Nelson Lee, including the noted Troupe of Dogs and Monkeys, from Franconi's, Paris, and the celebrated Performing Elephant (for which see daily advertisements), in the Centre Transept, from Twelve till Half past Four; after which the Grotesque Shadows; the whole terminating with the Illuminated Promenade and Great Fancy Fair, and the entire Palace warmed to Italian temperature and brilliantly illuminated, forming a Winter Entertainment never before equalled, wholly independent of cold and wet.

Doors open on Monday at Nine, other days at Ten. Admission by Season Ticket, now on sale, at Half-a-Guinea each, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Half-a Crown.

NOTICE.—During these Festivities the public will be admitted up to Six o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—To Clubs, Charitable and Benevolent Societies, Schools, Heads of Large Establishments, &c. Excursion Tickets, with or without Railway, are issued at rates reducing according to numbers for the Christmas Festivities. Particulars may be learned on application to the Secretary, at the Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall, daily, between Twelve and Seven o'clock.

GRAND BALL at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Second and Last Ball this Season in aid of the Funds of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL and ASYLUM will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th instant.

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Principal Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Baker, late Director of the Dances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Royal Academy, Gosport.

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WILLIAM SMALLEY, THOMAS JONES, } Secretaries.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 13, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, Handel's SAMSON. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will Recommence his CHINA and MONT BLANC REVISITED, on TUESDAY EVENING next, JAN. 10. Stalls can now be secured at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at DEWSBURY, JAN. 9; GOMERSAL, 10; KEIGHLEY, 11; SOWERBY BRIDGE, 12; HECKMONDWIKE, 13.

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The terms for Boarders in the Head Master's house are Sixty Guineas a year (brothers, Fifty Guineas each), including all usual charges. Instructions in Music, and in the French and German languages, are given, if desired, at a charge of £1 a quarter for each.

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ART-UNION OF IRELAND.—Second Year.—Next Distribution in April, 1860. One chance for each guinea subscribed. Earl of Charlemont, President. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, John Barton, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Berwick, Trustees. All the funds are devoted, after deduction of working expenses, to the purchase of Works of Art selected by the Prizeholders or their Nominees. Reports and prospectuses sent free by post. GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary, 113, Grafton-street, Dublin. Agents in London—Roberson and Co., 99, Long-acre; and Joseph Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—BANK OF DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844), No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st instant, will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of January, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

December, 1859. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

GEOLOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor Tennant, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on Friday morning, JANUARY 27, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fees, £2 12s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

FOR SALE, DOBBIN'S celebrated Water-colour Painting of the CASTLE AND TOWN OF HEIDELBERG, Art-Union Prize. On View at 17, Gloster-street, Queen-square, W.C. Price Twenty Guineas.

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MILDRED ELLIS (Widow) Deceased.—The NEXT of KIN may hear of something to their advantage by applying to HENRY THOMPSON, Stock and Share Broker, No. 3, Bartholomew-lane, and Stock Exchange, E.C.; or, St. John's Wood Park, St. John's Wood, N.W.

TO HOUSE PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon, Roehampton, or Putney, a DETACHED RESIDENCE, comprising the requisites for a gentleman's family of moderate extent, with garden grounds, &c. (stabling not essential), at a yearly rent, with option to lease or purchase.—Particulars, by letter, to C. N. FOSTER, Builder, Whitefriars, will receive prompt attention.

MINES.—Mr. LELEAN continues to BUY and SELL DIVIDEND MINE SHARES for Cash. He has also for sale Shares that are paying upwards of 20 per cent. Reliable information given to capitalists desirous of investing in progressive or speculative Mines (these latter, when judiciously selected, frequently advance 500 per cent. on the outlay in a few months). Railway, Bank, or other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged at a moderate charge.—Mr. LELEAN, Stock and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.; Bankers, Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., Mansion House-street.

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SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, finest frames, with Pebbles, 10s. 6d.; solid gold, 30s. Microscopes, magnifying 20,000 times, with every necessary, 30s.; Ditto 60,000 times, 84s.—BERNARD DAVIS, Optician, 430, Euston-road, Regent's Park. Catalogues for two Stamps.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Tale of Two Cities. By C. Dickens. Chapman and Hall.
A Translation into English Verse of Virgil's Fourth Georgic. By C. R. Honey. Merridew, Leamington.
A Plea for the British Soldier. By Fair Play. Stanford.
A Visit to the Philippine Islands. By Sir J. Bowring. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. A Biography. By J. C. Robertson, M.A. Murray.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. By Lord Byron. Murray's Complete Edition.
Chronicles of an Old English Oak; or, Sketches of English Life and History. Edited by E. Taylor. Groombridge.
Conferences upon Homœopathy. By Dr. Michel Granier. Translated from the French. Leath and Ross.
Elizabeth: A Story which does not end in Marriage. Translated from the German of Nathusius. By S. A. Smith. Two volumes. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians. Delivered at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. By the late Rev. F. W. Robertson. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Idols in the Heart. A Tale. By A. L. O. E. Nelson and Sons.
Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Part IV. J. W. Parker.
Kitchi-Gami. Wanderings round Lake Superior. By J. G. Khol. Translated by L. Wraxall. Chapman and Hall.
Knight's Popular History of England. No. XLVI. Bradbury and Evans.
Lays of the Reformation, and other Lyrics. By J. Crewdson. Hatchard and Co.
Le Follet for December. Simpkin and Marshall.
Learn and Teach. A Poem. By C. H. Abrahall. Mallett.
Liberty Hall, Oxon. By W. W. Reade. Three volumes. Skeet.
Lily-leaves. By R. Brown. Longman and Co.
Manual for Rifle Volunteers. Stanford.
Married Off. A Satirical Poem. By H. B. With Illustrations by Florence Caxton. Ward and Lock.
Memoirs of a Lady in Waiting. By the Author of "Adventures of Mrs. Colonel Somerset in Caffraria." Two volumes. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
Memoir of Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy, from Cimabue to Bassano. By Mrs. Jameson. A new Edition, revised throughout by the Author, and with much additional matter. Murray.
Merry Evenings for Merry People; or, Proverbs arranged for Drawing room Acting. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden. Edited by the Rev. C. A. Johns. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Narragansett; or, the Plantations. A Story of 177—. Three volumes. Chapman and Hall.
Natural History of Ferns. With Coloured Plates. By E. J. Lowe. Groombridge and Sons.
New Illuminated Book of Common Prayer, printed in Gold and Colours, from Designs by S. Stanesby. John Field.
Œuvres Complètes de W. Shakespeare. Tome IV. Les Jaloux. François-Victor Hugo Traducteur. Pagnerre, Paris.
Iain or Ringlets. Part V. By the Author of "Handley Cross." Bradbury and Evans.
Popular Nursery Tales and Rhymes. With 170 Illustrations. Routledge.
Quakerism, Past and Present. By J. S. Rowntree. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Recollections of the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom. By T. Smith. Simpkin and Marshall.
Revue Indépendante for December. Jeffs.
Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Edited by H. Staunton. Illustrated by J. Gilbert. Routledge.
Seven Tales by Seven Authors. Edited by F. E. Smedley. Second Edition. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Shakespeare's Household Words. A Selection from the wise saws of the Immortal Bard. Illuminated by Samuel Stanesby. Griffith and Farran.
Shooting and Fishing in Lower Brittany. By J. Kemp. Longman and Co.
The Birds of Europe. With Coloured Plates. By C. R. Bree. Groombridge and Sons.
The Book of Common Prayer. With Illuminations by S. Stanesby. Field.
The Church History of Scotland, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century. By the Rev. J. Cunningham. Two volumes. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
The Christmas-tree: a Book of Instruction and Amusement for All Young People. Blackwood.
The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 25 and 26. Blackie and Son.
The Day of Small Things. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Education of Mothers of Families; or, the Civilisation of the Human Race by Women. By M. Aimé Martin. With Remarks on the Prevailing Methods of Education, and their Influence upon Health and Happiness. By E. Lee, M.D. Cheaper Edition. Adams.
The Family Friend for 1859. Ward and Lock.
The Hellenics of Walter Savage Landor. New Edition, enlarged. Griffin and Co.
The Knapsack for December. Review Office.
The Lunar Almanack for 1860. Westerton.
The Peculium: an Endeavour to Throw Light on some of the Causes of the Decline of the Society of Friends. By T. Hancock. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Post Office Directory of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, with Maps engraved expressly for the Work. Kelly and Co.
The Post Office London Directory for 1860. Kelly.
The Reliques of Father Prout. Bohn.
The Story of New Zealand—Past and Present, Savage and Civilised. By A. S. Thomson, M.D. Two volumes. Murray.
The Strength of Nations. By A. Bisset. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By Acton Bell (Miss Anne Brontë). A New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Village Feast and other Poems. By J. Lee. Hamilton and Co.
The West of Scotland Magazine and Review for December. Arthur Hall and Co.
Travels in Morocco. By the late J. Richardson. Two volumes. Skeet.
Ulf the Minstrel; or, The Princess Diamonducks and the Hazel Fairy. A Dragon Story for Christmas. By R. B. Brough. Houlston and Wright.

In a few days will be published,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXXV., JULY TO DECEMBER, 1859,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

THE project of the Government for the establishment of a volunteer reserve of seamen has been so universally accepted that it seems to have been adopted as a settled addition to the institutions of the country. After the first ackowledgment of its value little or no comment or observation on the subject has been made in the public prints on the subject. This is, no doubt, a strong indication in favour of the system; for it is quite certain that if its policy was considered questionable, or its details faulty, there would have been enough and to spare of criticism bestowed upon the plan. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the formation of any opinion as to the success of the scheme, and no announcement of its probable or actual effect on the seamen of the mercantile marine has been made. It is with satisfaction, however, that we are able to invite attention to a step which has been taken by a company that has in its service a very large number of sailors, and which is calculated, we think, to exercise some

influence in this matter among the shipowning body. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has addressed a circular to the seamen in their employ, making known to those among them who are qualified to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from enrolment in the reserve force the conditions on which the directors are willing to enable them to do so. It is pointed out that the service required being to undergo a drill in gunnery practice, a ship will be stationed by the Admiralty for that purpose near Southampton, and the seamen having the choice of of either attending for the whole twenty-eight days in a year appointed for the drill at once, or dividing it into portions of a week at a time, the men in the company's service may conveniently perform the duty during the intervals in which their ships stay in port. With the view of enabling enrolled seamen to add the pay of this reserve service to their wages in that of the company, and thus directly benefit themselves to the extent of between £8 and £9 a year, exclusive of the pension they will be entitled to after a certain time of duty, the directors have ordered that the pay of the company shall not be deducted from their wages during the time they may be absent on drill, provided the drill be taken during the stay of the company's ship in port.

This is not only a theoretical adhesion to the principle of the volunteer reserve on the part of an important section of the mercantile marine, but a practical assistance to its working, inasmuch as every facility is afforded to a body of excellent sailors for enrolment in the proposed force. Beyond this, special encouragement is held out to the men to join this truly national body, for they are told officially by their employers that, as the reserve force of 50,000 seamen now about to be enrolled, and the numerous corps of volunteer riflemen now forming himself out the country, will form such a means of defence as to render unlikely any foreign attack, the chance of those who compose the reserve being ever required for active service is very remote; their duty is considered to be rather that of a means of preserving peace: and that, therefore, the members of the Reserve Force of Naval Volunteers are likely to enjoy their additional pay and pensions without any further risk or trouble to themselves than the supposition of the comparatively short time they are required to exercise, or it may be said amuse, themselves at gunnery practice.

Every inducement is thus presented to these particular seamen to enter into this special service. To say nothing of the patriotic spirit they will exhibit, the advantage of pay and pension they will enjoy, they have displayed before them the prospect of a yearly holiday and the periodical indulgence of that desire for change, however slight, which is a marked feature in the idiosyncrasy of the sailor. If the example set by this company is followed by the bulk of the mercantile marine, the vexed problem as to how the Navy can be readily and effectively manned will be as nearly solved as possible.

Despite the recalcitration of the small despotisms, it is inapprehable that they will prevent the Congress from meeting But, whether it meet or do not, the legitimate hopes of Italy daily strengthen. If the Council assemble, it is under conditions that nullify the Emperor's intrigues; and, if it does not assemble, that freedom remains a noble fact, and in need of no assistance from the *apis, anser, et vitulus*—the wax, pen, and parchment which have been said to govern the world. The Emperor's attitude is that of pretending to expose himself in order to draw the harmless fire of the antagonists—the wearers of the trained artillery. man who has caught a spice of boahranging finsse :—

He hung his "pamphlet" on a bush, and hit himself thereby;
The dupes rejoiced at his disaster, and at the bush let fly.

Having completely explained, through M. de la Guerronière, what are the Imperial views for Central Italy, the Emperor could well allow the aggrieved Pope and his friends to denounce the pamphlet, and could then affirm, with as much truthfulness as is usually the meaning of protesting that the book *has been* not an official *programme*. This important affirmation given, what right have the Ambassadors and Envoys to say any more about the pamphlet than about any other that may be in the windows of the Palais Royal? It will not the less are all the Powers and all the peoples made to understand that the Emperor takes the course pointed out by England to the extent of refusing to interfere, or to permit any one else to interfere, for the restoration of the priest who has been well called the Pretender to the dominion of Romagna. The question of Northern Italy is a more open one. The Emperor talks to Ambassadors of his respect for "acquired rights;" but he is a master of New-Year phrase, and may mean that he respects the right which Europe now recognises—that of the Sardinian King to the new rulers. But whether an assent will be given by France to the aggregation of the small kingdoms into a grand quadrilateral that might defend Italy against *all* comers has to be seen. All that is certain is that the prohibition of outward interference holds good there as in regard to Central Italy So stand matters at the opening of 1860—Italy in a more hopeful and France in a more honourable, position than they had occupied a many a year; while the enraged Priest-King, whose temporalities are so sorely endangered, is alternately indulging in "holy horror" (in the form of communications) and in appeals to outlying adventurers to come in, armed, and protect him against his affectionate children.

At home the new year opens very quietly. Englishmen seem to have little to think of just now except charity, hospitality, and ride-practice. Of course there are as yet more stirring, although we are within three weeks of the next Session. Ministers have not filled up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fitzroy, but there is a sort of impression that the Chief Commissionership will be supplied in a mere official "from the upwards," and that no new man will be taken into office, though one would think that Lord Palmerston would be glad to enlist a smart debater in aid of the coming Reform Bill. Of this measure nothing is permitted to be heard. Mr. Cardwell could tell nothing about it to his Oxonian fellow-Druids, and is too conscientious a man to expose himself, by invention, to a classic quotation—

In yonder cave a Druid lies.

There seems to be a tacit understanding that if Lord John Russell will take care not to go too far he shall have Conservative protection against those who want him to go a great deal farther, and that the grave lesson taught by the "strike," when masses enrolled themselves to promote by force the adoption of a false economy, will be used to the utmost use in the struggle. Mr. Potter will be played off against Mr. Bright, and the country will be asked whether even its National Debt will be respected by the pupils of the strike agitators, should those pupils be admitted to political power? Statesmanlike tact, rather than enlarged views, appears to be the *sine qud non* for passing a Reform Bill that shall set the question at rest for a quarter of a century.

To the heavy loss which England sustained when the year was within a few hours of its setting, it will we make but a word of reference here. Lord Macaulay has died, in the full vigour of his magnificent faculties, and in the full hales of his enviable renown; and on Monday he will be laid in the venerable Abbey, round which cluster a thousand memories which he, more than any other man, has illustrated and rendered perpetual.

A broad shadow from the Atlantic has fallen on the various complications of the Italian question have been taken into consideration. The capture of Schamyl and the submission of Circassia have given Russia the triumph for which she has so long waited, and another item may be added to the schedule of compliances with the will of Peter the Great. Dorchester our Indian Minister has his eye on the map of Western Asia. The Sultan is still in a helpless condition. He knows and feels that reforms must come; but how they are to be brought about in a country where nearly all the leading men have got to know, and envy of them both, is a problem beyond the enfeebled brain of the Grand Signior. Meantime his vassal of Egypt is bewildered with the isthmus question. which France presses and England frowns upon Ismail Pasha, the Governor, we come to Morocco, and find the Spaniards urging their holy war with little success, and the best excuses are supplied for them by competent authority, and it is said that we are shortly to hear of a sudden and dashing exploit, when the banners of Santiago will be planted in triumph on the walls of Fez. Meanwhile the Great Queen Isabella Segunda has recently given birth to a Princess in a fact that doubtless has interest in her Palace. From France, Congressional matters apart, there is no news at all—even the gossiping Paris Correspondence does not seem to have completely carried out her meritorious edict against the pernicious employment of the ladies of 1859, whose pictures will remind our posterity of the dialogue in one of Sir Bulwer Lytton's novels :—"And I am like Mars, am I?" said the beauty, opening the door. "Why! "Because," said the artist, closing the canvas. "And because," said I, as the door closed after her, "thanks to your hoop, you cover nine acres of ground." And so we may once more cross *Le Manche*, noting, however, that our American cousins cannot as yet agree upon a President, and therefore cannot receive the President's message, though it is printed in the New York papers and occupies boxes; noting, too, that the grand Canadian bridge—the grandest thing of its kind in the world—has been opened in the year that took from us the creator of that marvellous structure, Robert Stephenson.

A few sympathy-cum-Pope meetings are scarcely worth recording. We shall not repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act because a few Catholics in England and a good many in Ireland are too idiotic to comprehend the true position of freemen. The demonstrations are very helpless. Europe has had a long laugh at the blockheads who set about collecting money for a sword for Marshal M'Mahon because he was thought to be a probable invader of England, but have stuck in the middle of their enterprise, partly from the ridicule which has chiefly because the Marshal's master has given offence to *their* master, the Pope, by Denunciation by the bench and by the press of the spy system, recently adopted as a regular means of getting evidence in divorce and other cases, will be hope, be needless at this date in 1861 by the disgust Englishmen will have naturally felt at the system, and by the transportation of a spy or two who may have carried seal to the point of perjury. The "Song of the Bell" has been set anew in a court of law, and Mr. Denison's original mistake of not making certain vicious laws be enabled in his having to pay Messrs. Mears very heavy costs in their efforts to obtain damages for slander. But we have no bell. Perhaps its chimes will introduce the next new year. Both at Manchester and Birmingham provincial meetings have been held that music does not really civilise without other aid, for there has been a disgraceful riot in a concert-hall in each place, because a greedy and dishonest audience insisted on forcing a singer through twice the quantity of music they had paid to hear. Mr. Sims Reeves was the vocalist, and his gallant resistance to tyranny was very meritorious. With a regret that the Duke of Cambridge should begin the new year with such a blunder in the disposal of patronage as that at which his very taxbordinates shrug their shoulders—the General Ashburnham appointment—we close our new year's summary.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Dec. 31, 1859.			Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1859.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs...	24,824,878	679,879		6,225,000	1,358	..
Excise ...	19,041,000	1,075,000	10,362	3,560,000	350,000	..
Stamps ...	7,076,000		1,611,000	2,611,000		11,000
Taxes ...	3,231,000	72,967		1,424,000	41,000	
Property Tax	5,607,000		1,514,683	885,000	97,000	
Post Office ...	3,325,000	150,000	..	830,000	..	30,000
Crown Lands ...	282,078	8,039	..	85,000	500	..
Miscellaneous	1,418,758		718,257	234,830		633,141
Totals ...	66,070,409	2,035,185	2,251,711	17,112,830	894,218	674,141
			£216,526			£220,172
			Net Increase.			Net Increase.

LORD JOHN SCOTT died at his seat, Cawston Lodge, near Rugby, on Tuesday morning. His Lordship was a keen supporter of our national sports, particularly the turf and the chase.

NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.—During the year 1859 the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution were at various points of our coasts actively called into operation on sixty-two different occasions, the result being that they saved 197 lives from thirty wrecks, besides assisting five vessels safely into port. The Royal National Life-boat Institution has now ninety-two life-boat stations under its management. On an average, each station requires £19 a year to maintain it in a state of thorough efficiency. This good work can only be perpetuated by permanent endowments and the continued support of the public to the National Life-boat Institution.—*The Life-boat Journal.*

THE COURT.

On New-Year's Eve the Queen had a small dinner and evening party at Windsor Castle.

On Sunday (New-Year's Day) her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, the Indian and gentlemen of the Court, and the 4 maids of honour attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were also at the service. The Rev. and Very Rev. Dr. Wellesley officiated. In the evening the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with the Royal family.

On Monday her Majesty's annual distribution of food and clothing to about 600 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place in the riding-house of the Castle. At ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Prince Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, proceeded to the riding-house to witness the distribution, which was under the direction of the Rev. the Very Rev. the Provost of Eton, the Clergy of Windsor and Clewer, and the district visitors for the relief of the poor. The numbers of the Queen's Club (established under her Majesty's patronage) received at the same time articles of clothing, according to the amount of their contributions (as at former occasions), in the additions provided by her Majesty. After the distribution the Queen, with the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Helena, walked and drove in the Home Park. Princess Alice rode in the morning. On Wednesday the Prince Consort went to Cambridge, attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and presided at a meeting of the committee of the Council of the Fitzwilliam Museum. On Thursday, at South Kensington, Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at the Castle—Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon in full Court dress. Soon after arrived Prince Ralph Lucy, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone. The Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Wodehouse, the Exchequer, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Captain Grey, and the visitors were admitted to the evening party.

On Wednesday the garrison of Windsor, consisting of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, and the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, paraded in the quadrangle of the Castle to witness the ceremony of the presentation of new Victoria Crosses by her Majesty to officers and men. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived shortly before o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Commanding the Household Brigade; the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Secretary of State for War; Earl de Grey Under Secretary for War; the Adjutant-General, Major-General Sir J. Lysons; Major-General Sir Augustus Clifford; Major-General Sir Edward Lugard; Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Groom in Waiting. The Royal Princesses of Prussia were attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and Captain Grey. The Queen was attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, and the Prince Consort by Her Majesty was received with a Royal salute after which the presentation of the crosses took place. The troops then marched past their Majesties a second time, then wheeled into line, presented arms, and returned to their barracks. After the troops had left the quadrangle her Majesty, attended by the Princesses of Prussia, Princess Alice, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, proceeded to the Curfew Tower, and Prince Louisa went to Claremont in order to visit the Countess de Neuilly.

The Earl of Caithness has succeeded Lord Talbot de Malahide as Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty. Viscount Bury and the Hon. Emily Cadogan have succeeded the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Emily Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel F. H. Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Captain De Tuyl as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort. Captain Grey succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has arrived at Albert-gate House from the Tuileries.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have left Holker Hall, Westmoreland, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in London on Tuesday morning from Broadlands, and returned the same evening. His Lordship will give a grand full dress Parliamentary banquet on Monday next, at Cambridge House, to the Peers, Members, and a large party of the leading supporters of the Government in the House of Commons.

His Excellency Lord Cowley, British Minister at the Imperial Court of the Tuileries, arrived at Dover on Monday on a visit to the Queen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Tuesday, from Knowsley Park, Chester. The right hon. gentleman left London the same afternoon for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

Mr. J. S. Wyon, the medallist, had the honour of submitting to her Royal Highness the Prince Consort, yesterday week, impressions of the new great seal of England.

On Monday morning the distribution of the Royal New-Year's gifts among the deserving poor of the parishes of Clewer, New Windsor, Clewer, and the Holy Trinity, took place in the Royal Riding School.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. John Lamb, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed Christian Lecturer for the year 1860.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of London will resume his usual Tuesday levees for the clergy at Fulham on Tuesday next, January 10, from eleven till two o'clock.

The new Chancellor of London has been presented with a handsome testimonial by his old parishioners and friends at Gateshead. In the handsome parish church of Gateshead-with-Heworth, these have presented a handsome silver salver to the widow of the late Rev. A. H. Ashe, their deceased Rector, "in a memorial of respect."

St. Peter's Church, Foston, near Dranham, has recently been reopened after restoration. The parish church at King's Langley, Herts, was reopened on Wednesday, the 21st of December, after three months of great improvements. The church of Crathie has lately undergone considerable repairs and internal decoration.

The workmen who have been employed in the renovation of Twickenham Church, several of whom have joined together in the national school-room yesterday week, the interior having been provided by contributions of the parishioners, and by the neighbouring gentry. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland provided a baron of beef weighing 112 lbs., and a proportionate plum-pudding weighing 15 lbs.

The following is the list of preachers at the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral for the current month :—Sunday, January 8 (to-morrow), the Rev. Daniel Moore, Incumbent of Christ Church, Greenwich, second Boyle Lecturer; on the 11th, the Rev. A. Boyd, Incumbent at Paddington, Canon of Gloucester; and the Rev. Richard Cecil Vaughan, Canon Residentiary, and late Head Master of Harrow; and on the 29th, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Worcester papers announce the intention of Miss Lavender, of Barbourne, to erect at her own cost, a district church, with a churchyard, on ground lying at a short distance to the north from the former turnpike-gates. The church is intended for the accommodation of the increasing populations of that district lying north of Barbourne-brook and Bowling-house, and where there is a population of 1950 persons. In addition to building the church, Miss Lavender proposes endowing it to the extent of £150.

In the week preceding Christmas, a stained-glass window, by Hannan, was placed in the north wall of the chancel of St. Mary's Church. An entirely new window has lately been added by the Rector to the nave of Willingdale Doe Church, Essex. The windows are of stained glass, with lights and tracery, was last week erected in the east end of Moore Church, Lanchesbury. A memorial of much higher design has been placed in the Collegiate Church, late of Cumbrae, by the founder, the clergy, and the students, in memory of the first rector and principal of the Scottish university there, the late William Anstruther Robertson, youngest son of W. Robertson, Esq., of Kindeace, Ross-shire.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories* : Rev. C. Dowding to Preston, Somerset; Rev. W. King to Leigh, Essex; Rev. C. S. Mildred to Tatenhill, Notts. *Vicarages* : Rev. F. Hamilton to Tetney, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. Gorcombe to Weybread, Suffolk; Rev. T. J. Henderson to South Benfleet; Rev. E. Lewis to Aberdare, Glamorganshire; Rev. F. Newington to Coombe Keynes, Dorset. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. F. G. Lee, Incumbent of St. John's, Aberdeen, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Morton. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. W. H. Hitchcock to Bussage, Gloucestershire; Rev. R. S. Salmon to Smallthorne, Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire. *Curacies*: Rev. S. Bennett to Uphill, Somerset; Rev. W. S. Browne to Durlston, Somerset; Rev. R. S. Barrett to All Saints', Walcot, Bath. Rev. S. P. Foss to Emmanuel, Weston-super-Mare; Rev. W. H. Lance to Thurlbear and Blake St. Mary; Rev. E. Bennett to Cheddon-Fitzpaine; Rev. O. L. O'Neill to Stillgate, Somerset; Rev. C. Sutherland to St. Philip's, Bristol-cum-Kingswood; Rev. W. S. Thomas to Stoulford Arundel, Somerset.



1. STAFFORDSHIRE. 2. NOTTINGHAM. 3. SHEFFIELD. 4. WEST RIDING, YORK. 5. SOUTH DEVON (DRESS AND UNDRESS) 6. OXFORD UNIVERSITY. 7. EDINBURGH. 8. WINCHESTER.
9. HIGHGATE. 10. MARYLEBONE. 11. SOUTH MIDDLESEX. 12. FIRST SURREY AND SOUTH LAMBETH. 13. ARTILLERY COMPANY. 14 VICTORIA RIFLES. 15. BLACKHEATH. 16. WEST KENT. 17. LONDON SCOTTISH. 18. CITY RIFLE BRIGADE.

RIFLE CORPS UNIFORMS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.



ND UNDRESS)
14 VICTORIA RIFLES.
UPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.

6. OXFORD UNIVERSITY. 7. EDINBURGH. 8. WINCHESTER.
15. BLACKHEATH. 16. WEST KENT. 17. LONDON SCOTTISH. 18. CITY RIFLE BRIGADE.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The compilers of the *Annual Register* for 1859 (that very useful publication was born just one century since, under the noble intellect of Edmund Burke) will have to record in the first volume of its second centenary no greater loss to letters than that of Thomas Babington Macaulay—we drop Lordships when we write of really great men. Macaulay dead! What has not History lost in the year 1859! Hallam gone—but Hallam had outlived his noble intellect; and then Macaulay dead, who had not outlived his still more noble intellect. Losing Hallam and Macaulay in one year is something like losing a Gibbon and a David Hume in one year. The world of letters has not been more taken by surprise or thrown into more unaffected mourning since the year 1824 announced the death of another noble author—and that author Byron. The world had been prepared for the death of Walter Scott. Wherever the English language is spoken, all who read were not surprised to learn that Southey, and Wordsworth, and Campbell were no more. We had been tutored into a belief that Macaulay was to remain among us for at least two more volumes of his great History. It seems to be the lot of English historians of note to leave unfinished what they have sought so long to accomplish. Fox left us a torso, Mackintosh a leg and arm, Macaulay an unfinished head. Those three Whig historians never weighed and balanced what they were about like Hume and Gibbon. And why? They were too discursive; they attempted too much. Fox was fat with indolence in using ink; Mackintosh began too late; and Macaulay spaced out English history into volumes that no labour such as man possesses could fulfil to his own satisfaction. Gibbon is the rare instance in literature of a writer well to do in the world conceiving an epic of history and carrying it out to the last in the way that Homer executed his "Iliad," and Fielding his "Tom Jones." Gibbon has beginning, middle, and end. If the *Edinburgh Review* was the first great cause of making Macaulay an inimitable Essayist, it was the *Edinburgh Review* that made Macaulay what he was not—but might have been—the very first of English historians.

In all that Macaulay wrote, even in his boyish beginnings, we find those brilliant flashes, not of silence (as Sydney Smith observed in a waggish moment), but of assertion which lend a grace—a passing grace—to his manner and his style. He was a desperate assertor. What Lord Melbourne said of him was true of him from first to last. "I wish," said Prime Minister Melbourne, "that I was as sure of any one thing as—Tom Macaulay is sure of everything"!

To an anecdote. We remember when a boy meeting Tom Hill when Macaulay was in the first flush of his reputation. Tom Hill was the Hull of Theodore Hook—the Paul Pry of Mr. Poole. Tom knew a good deal. "My young friend," said Tommy, "I happen to know this, that John Murray would give the copyright of 'Childe Harold' to Macaulay of Trinity, old Zachary's son, to quit the *Edinburgh Review* and write for the *Quarterly*." Macaulay, however, was true to his first friend, Lord Lansdowne, and to his first love, Jeffrey and his *Review*.

On Monday next, at one, all that is mortal of Macaulay will be laid in Westminster Abbey. There will be a large attendance and a large manly sentiment of regret in all who will be present. Nor will this regret be confined within the time-honoured walls of Westminster. No nave, or transept, or choir—no cathedral, no public cemetery—could hold the persons who will regret that Macaulay is no more.

The seven committee-men of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester are to receive this week seven silver testimonial candlesticks or centre-pieces—we forget which—in recognition of their services in carrying out the well-conceived design of the Exhibition. On the same occasion, so wags assert, Mr. J. C. Deane, the founder and father of the Exhibition, is to receive a splendidly-gilt frame, with Manchester plate-glass, displaying, for preservation and posterity, Mr. Deane's bill of costs in recovering at law from the committee the money adjudged due to him under contract, for his many and all-important services in conceiving the Exhibition and carrying it to a successful issue.

There is a pretty controversy waging in print touching the merits of a large fresco just completed by Mr. Watts for Lincoln's Inn Hall. A contemporary thought to know something about art has condemned it with unsparing severity; another contemporary has scourged the critic with the rod; and now Mr. Layard has rushed into print to do what he considers full justice to Mr. Watts. Cannot personal dislikes and likings be traced on both sides? What Mr. Watts has done is no whit better than what Barry did at the Adelphi some eighty years ago.

Tennyson to the rescue for a third time! The Poet Laureate of Cambridge was called on some six months since to catch threepenny pieces for *Once a Week*. This month the same great poet has been engaged to draw as many shillings as he can for *Macmillan's Magazine*. And now—i.e. next month—he is engaged at a guinea a line to bring shillings to the golden granary of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Who is to have him next?

And Ned Wright is dead—Ned of the Adelphi—a genuine actor—one that, had he lived in days when acting was more thought of and more studied, would have been still more consummate than he was. His age was said to have been forty-six, but he was at least forty-eight. We were at school with him, and with another accomplished actor, happily still alive, Leigh Murray. What was Wright's age, Mr. Murray? Ned was a fine fellow.

What is an hospital? The late Lord Henry Seymour left the residue of his large fortune "aux hospices de Paris et de Londres." Can Christ's Hospital share the residue with Guy's Hospital? Poor Lord Henry Seymour! What an hospital means under your will is to be decided by Chancery. Alas for the residue?

Albert Smith, the public will learn with pleasure, has so completely recovered from his apoplectic attack that he is to reappear on Tuesday next, in his old winning and money-making business of a caterer to the demands of the town. Of the town only?—no; of all who are willing to be pleased, and know when they are pleased.

A man to whom England is under many obligations makes his reappearance this first week of the New Year as an author, and his first appearance also as an editor. Rush to Routledge's for Mr. Russell's "Diary in India," and give your orders at once for the first number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, published this day, and edited by Printing-house-square William Howard Russell. Riflemen, read Russell if you will not buy Billy Russell of European and Asiatic fame.

It is now considered certain that none of the passengers and crew of the *Blervie Castle* were saved. A collision is deemed the probable cause of the disaster.

Purple and Mauve Colours.—It may be useful to know how to distinguish whether those colours, now so much in vogue, are fixed or not. This is ascertained, says a correspondent, simply by putting on the ribbon or other fabric a drop of vinegar, or, still better, of lemon juice, which will change the fast purple or mauve to a crimson, whilst it will destroy the fugitive one.

MUSIC.

Mr. Willert Beale has commenced an extensive tour in the provinces, with a party of vocal and instrumental performers, including Mdlle. Corbari, Madame Fiorentini, Herr Reichardt, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Sivori, Signor Bottesini, Mr. Brinley Richards, and other artists of distinction. Mr. Balfe and his daughter were announced as being of the party, but it appears that this is not the case. A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Monday last in connection with this enterprise, and at which all the performers engaged for it were to assist. But Mr. and Miss Victoire Balfe did not appear; and Mr. Beale accounted for their absence by publishing a correspondence tending to show that Mr. Balfe, after entering into a formal engagement with Mr. Beale so long ago as August last, had gone with his daughter to St. Petersburg, whence they had failed to return, so as to fulfil their engagement. Mr. Balfe must feel himself called upon to explain this transaction, and justify himself from a charge of deliberate breach of faith. Mr. Beale is certainly much aggrieved by the unexpected absence of Miss Balfe, who was engaged as the principal attraction of his vocal party during the tour. At the concert of Monday evening the appearance of Signor Sivori and Signor Bottesini, after an absence of several years from England, made a great sensation. They both played more wonderfully than ever, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Mdlle. Corbari, who, it will be remembered, stood high in public favour, both at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, was exceedingly well received. Herr Reichardt, too, was warmly applauded for his performance of his own beautiful song, "Thou art so near!" and Mr. Brinley Richards played two solos on the pianoforte with his usual brilliancy and success.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union are giving daily performances at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in pursuance of an engagement with Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street. We have so often described the admirable singing of these accomplished vocalists, and the interesting "literary illustrations" by Mr. Thomas Oliphant, that it is sufficient to say that these performances are more successful than ever, filling the Dudley Gallery every day with crowded and fashionable audiences.

The committee for the next Festival of the Three Choirs appear to be "taking time by the forelock." The arrangements for the meeting at Worcester this year are already announced in the local journal. The festival is to commence on Tuesday, the 11th of September, Mr. Done being, as usual, the conductor; and there will be the ordinary number of sacred performances in the Cathedral, and secular evening concerts at the College Hall. The names of the stewards are published; they are thirty-four in number, consisting of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the district, with the Earl of Shrewsbury at their head.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul reappeared at the St. James's Hall on Monday in their popular illustrations. Several new songs and characters were introduced, and the entertainment passed off with great spirit. The photograph of Mr. Sims Reeves still remains an important feature.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army will be held on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, and following days.

The magnificent three-decker the *Howe*, pierced for 121 guns, now in course of construction at Pembroke Dockyard, will be ready by March next, and will be launched in the early part of the spring.

The total force at present in the Aldershott division, including men on furlough, amounts to 16,000 of all arms, of which number about 13,000 are actually in camp, divided into three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry.

The *Globe*, in announcing that the reorganisation of the militia is under consideration, talks about the probability of its being placed on the "old constitutional footing," and maintains that it must be increased, even should the compulsory ballot be requisite.

The inquest on King, who was shot in the recent military affray at Aldershott, terminated yesterday week. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was "feloniously killed" by some person unknown, and added their belief that no shots were fired by the Tower Hamlets Militia.

Admiral Bowles has tendered his resignation as Commander at Portsmouth, in consequence, we infer, of being called to task by the authorities for the recent publication of his correspondence with the Admiralty on the subject of the *Princess Royal* mutiny. The resignation has been accepted.

Major Riversdale Glyn, of the Rifle Brigade, died on his way home from India. All through Oude, up to the Terai, through the summer and winter campaigns, through the subsequent marches, he went on foot with his men till the dispersion of the rebels brought to him and his brigade a short rest, which only developed the seeds of the disease planted by exposure.

The Naval Reserve scheme came into operation with the new year; the business connected with it is to be managed by the Board of Trade. Circulars have been sent to the leading navigation companies, and cordial replies received. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have invited their seamen to enrol, pointing out that they could attend the twenty-eight days' drill while their ships are staying in port, and thus secure £8 or £9 a year addition to their wages, with the prospect of the pension of £12 a year after a certain time of enrolment.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed a number of pieces of timber belonging to the old frigate *Shannon*, lately broken up at Chatham Dockyard, to be forwarded to Somerset House, to be preserved in the Model-room of the Admiralty, where they will be converted into blocks and stands for the various models, in order to be kept as relics of that famous old frigate. A considerable quantity of the timber has been sent to Portsmouth to be used at that dockyard, most of the timbers being as sound as they were when the frigate was built.

The ceremony of installing the new Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman Carroll) took place on Monday with the customary formalities.

The *Cork Examiner* reports the arrival at Queenstown of a remarkable cargo from America, en route for Italy, being no less than 23,000 muskets, contributed to Garibaldi by a few sympathisers in the United States. The story goes that the ship sailed before the news of the guerilla chief's resignation of his command had reached the States, and that the ship is now waiting at Queenstown for further orders.

The Emperor of Austria has issued regulations which considerably relax the restrictions imposed on traders and artizans by the guild and corporation laws and customs. He has likewise instituted a commission for the management of the national debt and the sinking fund; and the directions framed for the commissioners' guidance are said to have given satisfaction in Vienna, though the state of the Austrian finances seems to render utterly superfluous all regulations for a sinking fund.

Recovery of the "Euphemia."—This vessel, which was sunk last month in Gravesend Reach from having come in collision with the *Lady Eglinton* screw-steamer, was recovered on Wednesday by means of a patent derrick. The recovered vessel was brought through Gravesend Reach firmly held in the grip of the powerful little derrick, and placed on shore facing the Clifton Baths for examination by Lloyd's surveyors as to the injuries sustained through the collision.

A letter received from her Majesty's ship *Lynx*, dated at Zanzibar, October 23, says:—"On our arrival here we found a war going on between the Sultan and his brother, the latter having possession of the town. The *Assaye* steam-frigate lying here landed one hundred men, and we landed fifty, with a gun and rockets, under Lieutenant Barclay, the whole forming a field detachment. The rebels were driven out of the town and the Sultan's brother taken prisoner. He has been conveyed in the *Assaye* to Muscat."

Havelock's Grave.—Sir Henry Havelock writes to the *Times* about his father's grave, absolving Major Crommelin from all blame in reference to the delay which has occurred in putting up a monument. "The responsiblity," he says, "of all the delay rests on me, and me solely; and permit me to add (in approaching this subject for the first and last time in public) is shared by no other member of my father's family. The causes of it are of an entirely private nature; I will not, therefore, intrude them on you, content as I am to await with confidence the imperial verdict of England, till time and a better knowledge of the attendant circumstances shall have removed the implied stigma which this avowal may cast on me. I should not now have troubled you on this subject, had I not felt myself bound, in justice to Major Crommelin, to remove, by every means in my power, an erroneous impression to the prejudice of an officer, than whom there is not a more hardworking or scrupulously exact man in our army."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Liverpool Corporation have agreed to make a grant of £50 per annum to the local Homœopathic Dispensary.

It is said to be Mr. Coningham's intention to invite his constituents to meet him on Monday, the 16th instant, according to his annual custom, previous to the commencement of the Parliamentary Session.

The Victoria Bell, cast for the Leeds Townhall by Messrs. Warner and Sons, has this week been fixed in the tower. Its tone is described by a local journal as being "pure, clear, and powerful."

A young German, named Bernard Moncriff, a linguist, committed suicide in Liverpool, on Saturday last, by taking a large quantity of chloroform. At the inquest, on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The *Limerick Reporter* announces that the Earl of Derby has withdrawn the notices to quit their holdings which his Lordship caused to be served upon several of the tenants on the Coogey estate, in Tipperary, immediately after the savage murder of Mr. Crowe.

The Mersey telegraph cable, which was fractured on Thursday se'nnight by being fouled with a vessel's anchor, was taken up last Saturday and repaired. On Monday it was taken on board one of the Birkenhead and Tranmere steamers, and successfully relaid.

A woman named Elizabeth Reid died at Ballyleany, near Richhill, on the 25th ult., at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, leaving an offspring of forty grandchildren and about one hundred great-grandchildren. She had good health to within the last few days.

Seven very richly-ornamental pieces of plate, of the same design—the manufacture of Hunt and Roskell—have just been presented to the seven gentlemen who presided over the various committees of the Manchester Exhibition of Art-Treasures in 1855.

The remains of Dr. Beddome, who was much respected at Romsey, and who was six times Mayor of the borough, were conveyed on Thursday week to their last resting-place. The shops of the town were closed, and a large number of persons followed the mournful procession. Lord Palmerston was among the chief mourners.

A Cheap Election.—The election accounts for the borough of Liskeard for Mr. Bernal Osborne's election have just been published. The total amount of expenses published is £66 13s. 10d. Those include returning officer's charge, £10 2s. 8d.; printing and stationery, £14 12s. 6d.; advertising, £3 14s. 3d.; posting addresses, £3 16s.; election auditor, £12 19s. 6d.; sundry other items make up the total.

Kington, the Coventry murderer, was hanged at Warwick yesterday week. The hour of execution was kept secret, and there were not more than 500 persons present. The wretched man had the nerve to commence an address to the crowd, observing, "I hope, my friends, this will be a warning to you;" but the mob were so noisy that he gave up the effort.

A meeting of the Lord Provost's committee was held yesterday week at Edinburgh, with the committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant Company, for the purpose of considering the proposed Amalgamation Bill of the Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central Railways. After duly considering the terms of the bill the meeting came to the unanimous resolution that it should be opposed.

The Rev. R. N. Law, treasurer of the Wells Cathedral, has recently addressed an admirable pamphlet on the subject of statute fairs to the Right Hon. T. H. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P. The rev. gentleman contends, in powerful language, for the abolition of a system which cannot be too severely condemned, and which is fraught with social evils of a very serious character.

At the Birmingham Public Office, yesterday week, Mr. James Tonge, accountant, was brought up on a remanded charge of forging the name of Mr. Joseph Whiles, treasurer to a money society, of which the prisoner was secretary, to a promissory note for £50, and embezzling a portion of the money for the same. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of embezzlement.

On Monday, the 26th ultimo, says the *Exeter Gazette*, Mr. William Palk, who has for some time evinced a kind and very great interest in behalf of the "navvies," gave a supper to more than a hundred of them. Through the liberality of Lady Rolle, the men were supplied with some delicious venison pasties. After supper the navvies presented their friend, Mr. Palk, with a silver goblet, subscribed for by men working in all parts of England.

A deplorable accident occurred on the Mersey yesterday week, by which twenty-two persons lost their lives. A party of twenty-eight men, who had been working on board an emigrant-ship in the river, were being put ashore in a sailing-boat, a brisk wind blowing at the time; and they had got near the Brunswick Pier when the boat began to ship water, and, a heavy sea striking her, she suddenly went down. Assistance was promptly rendered, but only six were picked up and saved.

The third annual concert lately established at the village of Adare, Limerick, came off with considerable éclat on the 30th of December. These concerts have been designed and established by the Countess of Dunraven with a view to the mental improvement and cultivation of the lower classes, including large numbers of children attending the various schools in that neighbourhood. This design, so novel in Ireland, has met, we are happy to say, with the greatest success; and on this occasion upwards of five hundred of the surrounding gentry and others testified throughout their warmest admiration and delight at the gratification afforded them.

Hounslow Private Theatricals.—On Wednesday and Thursday, last week, two amateur performances took place at Hounslow, at an elegantly-constructed theatre, erected under the direction of Lord William Lennox, who lent his aid in getting up the entertainments. The comedy of "The Honeymoon," and the farce of "High Life Below Stairs," were acted on the first, and "The Ladies' Battle" and "Little Toddlekins" on the second. All the characters were well sustained, as was fully proved by the plaudits that attended the exertions of the company. A humorous prologue, written for the occasion by Lord W. Lennox, was spoken with much point by J. Mitchell, Esq., and Mrs. John Gaunt Lye.

Mr. Cardwell at Oxford.—On Monday night Mr. Cardwell attended, as usual, the annual New-Year's feast of the Druids at Oxford, having posted from Dublin for the purpose. He spoke generally of liberty for Central Italy, urged a complete system of defence as the best surety against war, but anticipated that the expenses incident thereto would necessitate a continuation of the income tax. Speaking of his post as Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Cardwell bore testimony to the rapid advance of the country, acknowledging, however, that he found great difficulties incident to its government. A Reform Bill had been promised and would be prepared, avoiding the shoals on which the predecessors of the Government had split; and, with other advantages in its favour, he hoped that the present Government would be enabled to perfect a prudent and satisfactory measure.

The Duke of Sutherland gave a ball on Thursday se'nnight at his seat at Trentham to upwards of 100 of his domestics and persons employed in various capacities on the Trentham estate. The ball was opened by her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Carlisle, and the following nobility and gentry also took part in the pleasures of the evening, and to their utmost endeavoured to promote the enjoyment of all who were present:—The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and family, the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Viscount Clifden, Lady Caroline Lascelles and the Misses Lascelles (three), Mr. Sneyd, Captain Bulwer, Captain Egerton, and Captain Lane. The Duke of Sutherland spent some time in the ballroom. At twelve o'clock supper was served, and subsequently dancing was resumed, and was kept up till four o'clock in the morning. In the course of the evening Mr. Scott, the Duke's piper, and Mr. M'Alister, piper to the Marquis of Stafford, played several national airs, and Mr. Scott performed a sword dance with astonishing dexterity.

A Romance of Real Life is thus told in one of the morning papers:—Some days ago a Mr. Wyatt, of Reigate, was summoned to the Bromley Petty Sessions to show cause why he refused to maintain his wife, Amy Wyatt, then a pauper lunatic at Barming Asylum. His reasons for refusing to maintain her will appear in the following narrative:—About eight years ago he was living with his wife at Reigate, where they kept a little general shop, he being occasionally employed as a labourer. The husband went out one morning, the wife telling him not to hurry home, as she would keep his dinner hot. On his return he found she had gone, leaving her only child, a little boy, behind. Inquiries were made, but nothing was heard of her. The brewer who supplied them with table-beer for sale told the husband that he had seen her at home during the day when he called. Months passed on, and no tidings whatever were heard, when a letter was received from his wife giving as a reason why she had left her home that she could not live any longer in such a smoky house. Her whereabouts, however, was not even then discovered. The brewer's wife died in the meantime from distress through her husband's effects being sold for debt. Mrs. Wyatt's sister and sister's husband, who, it has since appeared, had some hand in decoying her from home, also died under very distressing circumstances. The brewer was lost sight of, and the husband had given up all thoughts of again seeing his wife. Being over at Bromley one day on business at Farwig, he saw on the sign of the Royal Oak a familiar name. Curiosity induced him to enter, when he beheld his old friend the brewer of Reigate. Their mutual salutations induced a female to come out of the bar, in whom the visitor discovered no other than his long-lost spouse. Leaving our readers to conjecture the scene that ensued, we may add that Wyatt industriously circulated the tale of his wrongs, the business fell off, and the concern was sold. She who had deserted her partner was in turn deserted herself, and in consequence became a lunatic and a pauper.

FINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY.

Mr. Wallis has removed his fine collection of modern pictures from the Old Water-colour Society's Gallery to the more spacious premises of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, where they were opened to public view on Monday. The extended area thus afforded is particularly favourable to the proper viewing of some of the more important pictures of the larger class, as Maclise's grand dramatic picture of "The Bohemians—a Gipsy Festival;" Poole's two of "Solomon Eagle Preaching during the Plague of London," and "Messengers announcing to Job the Loss of his Cattle," &c.; and Callcott's fine classical landscape. About a hundred pictures have been added to the collection, which now comprises upwards of three hundred. Amongst the recent additions we notice particularly Dobson's "Almsdeeds of Dorcas," the engraved picture; Frith's capital cabinet pictures, "Sancho before the Duchess," and a "Scene from Goldsmith's 'Goodnatured Man;" T. Roberts "In Memoriam" picture, "The Opinions of the Press," and others, which have been familiarised to us at the exhibitions of the last season.

MEMOIRS OF EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, AND OF THE PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ITALY, FROM CIMABUE TO BASSANO. By MRS. JAMESON. A New Edition. Murray.

The history of this little volume is in itself a signal evidence of the rapid advance which has been by the arts of design in the esteem and appreciation of the public within the last few years, and which is still in progress. Fourteen years ago the materials of this work were published in a series of pocket brochures, entitled "Knight's Shilling Volumes," of which they formed two; but their sale, we apprehend, was not very rapid, as a large remainder stock afterwards made its appearance at a reduced price, distributed amongst the secondhand book-stalls. Since then the work has appeared in a single volume, printed upon better paper, and with additional illustrations, at a price three times that originally charged, and commands a ready market. To the first reprint by Mr. Murray it was objected that it was not a new edition, in the proper sense of the word, being entirely worked from the original stereotype plates, without revision by the author or correction of any kind, and the consequence was an imperfect and unsatisfactory book, with many incongruities of date in reference to that on the titlepage. This complaint has been completely obviated in the elegant edition now before us, which has been "revised throughout by the author, and with much additional matter."

We hail the appearance of this volume in its improved form with pleasure, as a valuable and agreeable aid to that art-culture of which we have spoken as making such progress amongst us, and as tending to give it an ennobling and improving purpose. We know of no one who writes so attractively yet so seriously on art as Mrs. Jameson. With her a picture is something more than a painting to please the eye, or even to fascinate the fancy—it is a means to an end, that end being to elevate the mind above the every-day themes and objects of life, and to bring it into relation with other minds more gifted, more informed than itself. In this view, looking not merely at the picture itself, but through the picture into the genius and thought of him who painted it, she establishes a spiritual relationship with creative minds of all shapes and shades, of various periods, which have found opportunity for utterance from time to time, through the medium of scriptural revelation, theological and profane history, poetical fable, domestic incident, individual realisation (in portraiture), and, finally, in every object in creation—animal, vegetable—the earth, the sky, the mighty ocean, the devious stream—all under different conditions, in never-ending variety, according to the fancy and will of the painter.

As further conducive to this great and never-failing pursuit of studying the painter through his works, Mrs. Jameson has with charming taste and discrimination blended biography with art-description and criticism; so that those who take up this volume to satisfy a superficial curiosity as to names and dates cannot fail to lay it down imbued with something of a feeling for art and a desire for further acquaintance with its mysteries. In her references to the chefs-d'œuvres of the different painters she very judiciously bears particularly in view the treasures in our National Gallery, and other important collections. An intelligible value and purport is thus given to the walls of the picture gallery which it could not command without such assistance.

Whilst, however, bearing testimony to the merit of this performance as far as it goes, we must add that it goes but a short way towards giving a complete and appreciable notion of the progress of art, upward and downward, since the Revival in the fifteenth century. We have here only the rise of art from its first commencement, about, or a little previous to, the time of Cimabue, at the close of the thirteenth century, down to the culmination of its grandeur and effulgence under Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, and Titian, during the closing years of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries. The decadence under their numerous followers, who degenerated into "mannerists," and the brief but brilliant reaction under the "schools"—particularly that of the Carracci; and, finally, the struggle between the naturalists and the idealists which led to the development of so much genius of a new order, and in a new direction, not only in Italy, but in other parts of Europe—none of these are touched upon; and, unfortunately, it is precisely of works of this struggling and chequered period that the major part of the contents of the galleries, not only in England but throughout Europe, consist. The incompleteness of the work in this respect is rendered the more apparent from a perusal of the "introduction," now first added to it, wherein we find mention of Annibal Carracci, Rubens, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Holbein, &c., not one of whom is treated of in the text. Perhaps Mrs. Jameson may one day be induced to publish a second volume, not restricted to Italian art, which will supply this want, and if she does so she will confer a boon upon all students and lovers of art.

A word in conclusion about the illustrations to the volume. They are numerous and well executed, but we have seen many of them in other works published by Mr. Murray, and which we already possessed; whilst, at the same time, there were abundant opportunities supplied by the text for the production of examples strictly appropriate to the purpose of the work (early Italian art) which are as yet but little known. We hope this may be remedied in future.

THE ELEMENTS OF PERSPECTIVE. By JOHN RUSKIN. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Any attempt to reduce the mysteries of perspective to common-sense principles, appreciable by common observation, must be a boon to art-students who do not wish to be bewildered with the abstruse theories of optics in determining points which are capable of establishment by any one of ordinary capacity by merely looking through a pane of glass in a window. Mr. Ruskin has attempted such a task in the small volume before us, which, as far as previous mathematical acquirement is concerned, only refers to the first three books of Euclid. In starts upon the principle that every pane of glass in a window, or rather what you see through it, may be considered a picture, the lines of which are capable of being traced upon the glass itself, and he then shows how by greater or less distance of the eye from the pane the picture is diminished or increased in extent, so as to take in less or more of the external objects; and, then, how by fixing the eye at any given point, called the "sight-point," all the rest of the lines in the picture may be determined. The book is abundantly illustrated with diagrams, and we cordially recommend it to all beginners in drawing.

STEREOSCOPES.—A very important improvement has just been made in the manufacture of stereoscopes by Messrs. Smith, Beck, and Beck, of Coleman-street, under the name of the achromatic stereoscope. This instrument was contrived expressly for the exhibition of paper stereoscopes, either as mounted in the ordinary way or as illustrations in books. The principal feature of this stereoscope is the application of a mirror in such a position as that when the instrument is held facing the light the picture receives reflected rays in addition to the direct ones. This double illumination not only imparts a proportionate brilliancy to the photographs, but, from the circumstance of the light falling in opposite directions, there are no shadows produced by the irregularities upon the surface of the paper, and thus many of those glaring imperfections are rendered invisible. Messrs Smith, Beck, and Beck have also combined with this arrangement the same achromatic lenses as in their other stereoscopes, so as to afford the best definition, and to correct the colour produced on the margins of objects by single lenses. Besides the improved and fuller view of the stereoscope obtained by means of the increased volume of light, these stereoscopes present a great advantage when used in society, being no longer "fixtures," as we may term them, in a particular spot and light, as old stereoscopes necessarily are, but capable of being passed about from hand to hand, and of commanding a supply of light in almost any position relative to the source of illumination.

THE FARM.

MR. STRAFFORD opens his campaign on the 1st of March with the sale of Mr. Crawley's shorthorn herd, at Stockwood Park, near Luton, in Bedfordshire. It includes upwards of fifty lots, of which forty-five are cows and heifers. Mr. Crawley was a spirited purchaser at the sales of Messrs. Grundy, Ackroyd, Tanqueray, and Harvey Combe, &c., and has spared no expense in hiring crack bulls. First Fruits, by Sir Samuel, from Sister to Windsor, is his Warlaby proxy at present; but British Prince, Highthorn, War Eagle, Welcome Guest, and Prince Oscar are all represented among the females, the first three more especially. Colonel Towneley's Jasper has also been a sojourner in the Stockwood pastures; and the Bates blood has been handed down by Kirklevington, a son of First Grand Duke, from a Wild Eyes.

Mr. Duckham, the author of "The Hereford Herdbook," has written a very interesting letter to confute the opinion that Mr. Naylor's cow Variety, who won the head prize in her class, was or is (fat cows have such remarkable reprieves now that we know not whether to use the present or past tense) quite pure-bred. Her colour had been the point which fostered scepticism. Mr. Duckham, however, divides this celebrated breed into four classes—the dark grey, the mottle-faced, the red with white, and the light grey or white; and it seems that, true to her name, she claims kindred for five generations back with all the four, and particularly with the white and dark grey. The latter of these two have a white or spotted back, and a body of rather darker red than the general colour of the red with white-faced Herefords. The same gentleman also adduces as a proof of the increased interest taken in these cattle, in their own county, that at the Hereford Show, in 1853, only forty-five were entered in the classes, whereas in 1859 this number was swelled to 111. We need hardly add at the beginning of a new year how acceptable any information as to flocks, herds, and agriculture generally will be to us.

The examination at the Cirencester Agricultural College (whose academic eye and skill in breeding shorthorns we could not compliment at the Warwick Royal) has ended very satisfactorily, and three diplomas have been granted—viz., to J. Appleby, from Hants; J. Hull, from Lancashire; and C. S. Bigge, from Northumberland. Only sixteen students leave this term; and the college seems to be in a healthy, thriving state at last, after those few ups and downs which all new projects must naturally undergo before they settle down into national institutions. Alderman Mechi's proposed fund for decayed farmers goes steadily on, but we believe that it has been slightly retarded by a misconception as to the management of the Richmond Fund. It will perhaps be remembered that some money, amounting it appears to about £2000, was subscribed a few years ago as a testimonial to his Grace, who generously requested that it might be so invested as to form an annuity fund for three farmers' widows, two of whom he was to nominate. Accordingly, the Dukes of Cleveland and Richmond, the Earl of Chichester, and Sir John Lubbock became the trustees, and three annuitants are at present receiving £15 a year each. The annual meetings had been so small that the press had naturally omitted to notice them.

The *Farmers' Magazine* opens the year well with a portrait of Mr. James Howard, of the Britannia Works, Bedford, one of the makers of that firm's general purpose "Champion Plough" (as the late Mr. Pusey christened it), which has won no less than fourteen first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings. So delighted were the good people of Bedford when the news came down that their Tubal Cains had been successful with it in three classes at the Chelmsford Show in 1856 that the church bells were set ringing, a pleasant tribute to the vast temple of industrious peace which had gradually arisen under their shadow on the banks of the Ouse. It is stated that a plough is now made at these works at the rate of one every ten minutes, and that more than 50,000 have been turned out from it since the Exhibition of '51. It is curious to turn from this account to the black-letter learning of Mr. Cuthbert Johnson in the next paper, on "Early English Agricultural Authors." Quoting from "The Boke of Husbandry," published in 1534, he says:—"In Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Gloucestershire, the share-team, that in many places is called the plow-head, is four or fyve feet longe, made very broad and thynne; and that is because the lande is very toughe, and would sucke the plowe into the earth, if the share teams were not very longe, broade, and thinne. In Kent they alter muche in fashion, for there theye goe upon wheeles, as they do in some parts of Hartfordshire, Sussexe, and Cornewalle." "The Herds of Great Britain" also reach their thirteenth chapter in this number, with Mr. Samuel Wiley's, who, as a sheep, pig, shorthorn breeder, and farmer combined, has had no superior in England, and is still competing as vigorously as ever at eighty-four. Half a century ago he was a constant attendant at the Barmpton tup-lettings, and often journeyed on horseback, in after summers, with Sir Tatton Sykes and his huntsman, Tom Carter, to Burgess's of Holme Pierrepoint, Stone's of Quorndon, and Buckley's of Normanton, in pursuit of pure Leicesters. Carcase, who beat the far-famed Duke of Northumberland at York, and Van Dunck, were his most famous prize bulls; and Victoria and Lady Chandos, by Buckingham (who won the gold medal in her class at Smithfield in 1849), his most celebrated cows. Four of his "small Yorkshire" prize pigs in 1858 realised fifty guineas, and there are, in fact, few great pig-breeders, from Prince Albert downwards, who have not a "Wiley" feeding out of a "Torr's patent trough."

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Great Ship Company, has issued a circular to the shareholders against certain misrepresentations and misconceptions with regard to the history of the *Great Eastern*. Its general purport is to the effect that every inquiry will be courted at the meeting on the 11th of January; that much of the present trouble in connection with the undertaking arises from dissensions at the board, fomented by persons who are seeking "their own personal aggrandisement even at the risk of ruining the enterprise;" and that the work requisite to fit the vessel for a long voyage cannot involve any heavy amount. The letter is accompanied by a printed correspondence with the Government, in which the same aid was demanded for the *Great Eastern* as is accorded to other vessels under the subsidy system—a request replied to by Mr. Gladstone on the 5th ult. by an intimation that nothing can be done until the committee of contracts, which is about to be renewed, shall have made their report.

BURKE'S "PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE."—The edition of this work for 1860, by Sir Bernard Burke, has just appeared, and, in its scarlet cover and gilded regal ornament on front, is one of the most showy books of the season. The revision and extension it has undergone render its size still more portly, and give full right to its claim of being the only complete Peerage and Baronetage published. In this edition more minute details are, for the first time in any work of the kind, given of the Bishops and their families; and, in allusion to this, and to his entering more fully into the lineage and history of the naval and military peers, Sir Bernard, in his prefatory notice, writes gracefully as follows:—"I have long felt it absolutely necessary that fuller particulars should be given, as they are in this volume, of the Bishops, who form one of the very highest and most important classes of the State. The other extension is no less requisite. The deeds and the lineage of our distinguished naval and military officers merit the amplest details, for certain it is that, in all the annals of war, there have appeared at no time men of daring more heroic and effective, of devotion more patriotic, or of souls more generous and noble, than those seamen and soldiers who have founded, sustained, and consolidated, the martial glory and greatness of the British Empire. Their history in all its bearings cannot be too constantly brought before their countrymen, as a bright and gratifying recollection of the past and an inspiring theme for the future." Burke's Peerage and Baronetage is now quite a national annual.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JANUARY.

ACCORDING to Pennant we find twenty genera of animals, from the horse down to the seal and bat, forty-eight of birds, four of reptiles, forty of fish, in addition to crustaceous and shell fish. The horse is found of many mingled breeds, the racehorses descend from Arabian sires, and the genealogy extends to hunters. The immense size of the English draughthorses is derived from those of Germany, Flanders, and Holstein, which have been mixed with other breeds; the result has been the most splendid animals adapted for state, pleasure, or utility. Who that looks upon a Newmarket "two-year-old," a Leicestershire hunter, a lady's thoroughbred palfrey, a clever park hack, a pair of high-stepping carriage horses, a "team" of roadsters, a Suffolk punch, a strong cob, a Shetland pony, an Irish steeplechaser, or a Brobdignag-looking drayhorse, would believe them to be the produce of one small island? For sport, the fox (the only wild animal that is to be found in England), the stag, and the hare, yield an abundance of amusement to the disciple of Nimrod; the pheasant from Colchis, the partridge, woodcock, snipe, wild duck, and geese furnish recreation to the gunner, while the salmon, the trout, and myriads of small fry delight the follower of old Isaak Walton, as the dorée, sole, cod, turbot, plaice, smelt, mullet, eel, lamprey, and lampern do the epicure. Nor must we forget our indigenous lobsters, crabs, and the Colchester and Milton oysters, which quite retain their Roman reputation.

In France the horses do not appear to have been celebrated at any period; and it is an historical fact that the ancient Monarchs were drawn to the national assemblies by oxen. Within the last thirty years, however, many English horses have been imported into that country; hence the wonderful advancement in their cavalry, riding, and driving horses. The best native horses for draught are those of Normandy; for the saddle, those of the Limoçin, which have latterly been greatly improved by crossing the breed with the English, Arabian, and Turkish. The wild boar, wolf, ibex, and chamois, which are found on the Pyrenees and the Alps, the deer, the red-legged partridge, hare, and snipe, add much to the gratification of the chasseur, as every species of sportsman is called in France, from the wild-boar hunter down to the Parisian petit maître who indulges in a day after *les rouges gorges*. As a nation our Continental neighbours are not piscatorial, and know as little of throwing a fly as an inhabitant of the South Sea Islands does of the polka.

In Holland and Belgium the zoology affords nothing worthy of remark. The Flanders mares are esteemed for their size; and the shores, rivers, and canals abound with edible fish, a great quantity of which is sent over to our country.

In the Austrian and Prussian dominions the breed of horses requires no comment; they are tolerably well suited to the purposes required of them. Many of the Austrian horses run wild, and are sold in great numbers at the fairs before they have been subject to any training. The bison is said to be found in the Carpathian forests. Among the wild animals may also be named the bear, the boar, the wolf, the chamois, and the beaver. In the German States the horses are generally more remarkable for weight than spirit. The wild boar is of a superior size, and those of Westphalia are held in particular estimation. At Vienna the higher classes are extremely devoted to the battue, and an Imperial shooting party often takes place. The system seems to have been one adopted by the ancient Egyptians, for, according to Wilkinson's most interesting work upon their manners and customs, we find that persons were employed to form a large circle in which all sorts of game were driven; the circuit was then gradually decreased, and the sportsmen, being placed in the centre, had all driven up to them, when an indiscriminate slaughter took place, something very much after the fashion of an eagle in a dovecot.

In Switzerland the horses are esteemed for vigour and spirit. Among the animals peculiar to the Alps may be first named the ibex, or rock goat. Another singular animal is the chamois, which is commonly seen in herds of twenty and thirty, with a vidette, who alarms them by a shrill cry.

The glory of the Spanish zoology is the horse, which has been famous in all ages, probably originating from the barb, or beautiful and spirited steed from the north of Africa, the immediate offspring of the Arabian. The mules, too, are also excellent; and the ass is no ignoble animal, though not equal to that of Arabia. The Portuguese horses are inferior to those of Spain. The bull-fights have justly been regarded as the most striking feature of Spanish manners. We look upon such spectacles as brutal and demoralising, tending to lower the character of the nation.

The Danish dominions, Norway and Sweden, being of such great extent and variety of climate, there is a great diversity in their animals. The horses of Norway and Iceland are as remarkable for diminutive size as those of Holstein are for the contrary quality. Among the more peculiar animals may be first named the reindeer, common in Finland and throughout Lapland. The elk is a more southern animal, and sometimes appears in Norway, which is infested by the wolf, the bear, and the lynx. The salmon supplies a considerable part of the Laplanders' food, and vast numbers are transported, on reindeers, from the shores of the Tana.

The Italian horses offer a very poor specimen of the equine race. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of many of the States are fond of sport, as may be gleaned from the fact that English racing and English hunting have both been patronised in this land of song.

Horse-racing forms one of the principal amusements of the Carnival at Rome. A Roman horse-race is, however, a very different thing from an English one. Instead of a contest in which the skill and boldness of man are as much to be admired as the speed and vigour of the animal he rides, the Roman course presents nothing but the horse, which runs without any rider. It is not, however, left entirely to its own spirit and emulation; if it were, the sight would be more interesting, as showing the natural character of the animal; but it is started by noise and goaded on by contrivances quite as artificial as the whip and spur of our jockeys.

The Maltese have a curious method of horse-racing, which is thus described by Macfarlane:—

"The horses are, indeed, mounted, but they are not furnished with saddle, bridle, or anything of the sort; the riders sit on the bare back and have no reins or anything else in their hands except a small, pointed instrument, not unlike a cobbler's awl, with which they prick their steeds. These races are held in the month of June near Civita Vecchia, in the interior of the island. The horses are generally barbs, imported from the neighbouring coast of Africa—small, good tempered, and certainly not swift. To these characteristics of the animals, which facilitate such a mode of equitation, we must add the important circumstance that where the run or the great effort is made they go up hill. With an animal of anything like the velocity and springy action of the English racehorse it would be impossible to do without what the author of an excellent article on the turf in the *Quarterly Review*, calls 'the fulcrum of the stirrups,' and it would only be a *little* less impossible to stop him without bit or bridle. Indeed, even with such steeds as some of them have, we fancy, if the Maltese would reverse the case, and make the ground run down hill instead of up, that not many of them would keep their seats. It would excite the derision of the Buckles and the Chifneys, and other heroes of our turf, to see a naked-legged, naked-armed, red-sashed, slovenly set of fellows rolling about on their ponies like so many Bacchuses on wine-barrels, flourishing their awls, and bawling out in the most indecorous manner. But, notwithstanding this, the Maltese races certainly offer a novel and amusing scene to the stranger."

The zoology of Prussia seems to contain no important feature. The breed of horses have not impressed travellers with any great opinion of them.

In the territory of the Czar we find an excellent breed of horses, and nothing can exceed the enduring qualities of those of the Cossacks of the Don. The more peculiar animals are the white bear of Nova Zembla, and the souslik of the south. In the more northern parts are found the wolf, the elk, and the lynx. Seals, walruses, Arctic foxes, white bears, and a few reindeer constitute the zoology of the Russian isles, which are occasionally hunted by the inhabitants of Meyen.

In "merrie England" January is a favourite month with sportsmen, as in open weather hunting may be had to perfection, and during a frost pheasant, wildfowl shooting, skating, and golfing will circulate the blood and enliven the spirits.

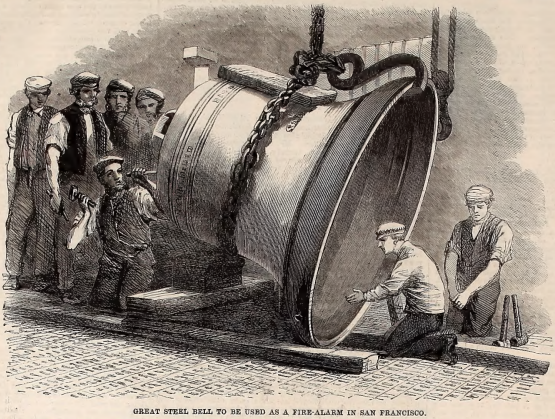
STEEL BELL-CASTING.

A NUMBER of ladies and gentlemen assembled recently at the works of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., Millsands, Sheffield, to witness the casting of the largest steel bell—which was, we believe, also the largest casting in steel—ever produced in this country.

Fenced stages had been erected for the accommodation of the spectators in situations commanding a good view of the operations. A large iron vessel, plugged at the bottom, was placed in the pit, above the mould, to act as a funnel, and the crucibles of steel was poured into it from the crucibles. The emptying of the crucibles (105, containing 56lb. each) into the funnel excited much interest, requiring a great amount of skill, care, and nerve. The men had all been told off into companies, each man having an assigned post and a fixed portion of the work. The carrying and emptying of the crucibles is a painful and difficult task, but it was performed with the utmost order and celerity, the whole of the crucibles being brought up from the furnaces and emptied in the brief space of six minutes. The moment that part of the process was finished the plug was drawn from the bottom of the funnel by means of a crane. The fiery liquid then ran into the mould in a copious and uninterrupted stream, and the work of casting was complete. When the metal was sufficiently cooled to permit of an examination, it was found that the huge casting was perfectly sound. The weight of the casting is 2 tons 12 cwt., or 5824 lb., and the dimensions are:—Height, 6 feet 3 inches; diameter at the mouth, 5 feet 2 inches; thickness at the sound bow (where the clapper strikes), 4¼ inches.

Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co. have but recently added the casting of bells to the other branches of their trade in steel. They cast their first bell in 1856, and have since turned out no less than 1900. A large expansion of the trade is anticipated from the fact that steel is considerably cheaper than "bell metal," and, being also stronger, a much smaller weight suffices for any required result, thus making the difference between the price of the two kinds of bells even greater than is represented by the difference in the cost of material per weight.

The order for the large bell is from Messrs. Conroy and O'Connor, of San Francisco, and it is to be used as a fire-alarm-bell in that city.



GREAT STEEL BELL TO BE USED AS A FIRE-ALARM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PAKINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

SINCE the Exhibition of 1851 the stride in advance which our artists have made in ornamental works is very encouraging. This has been especially the case with the workers in the precious metals. At no other period in art history has the advancement been at once so gratifying and so marked; and the shield, of which we give an Engraving on the first page, as well as other works—representations of which we have from time to time presented to the public, taken from the productions of the first silversmiths of the age—will prove that, if our country has not yet produced an artist of equal skill and genius with Benvenuto Cellini (although this is now doubted by some of the cognoscenti), it at least can boast of those who far excel his predecessors Ghirlandajo, Viviano, and Antonio di Sandro. Nay, as we undoubtedly progress, it may be hoped that, under the influence of a proper and discreet patronage, we may equal, if not surpass, the works of any previous age. In connection with the above remarks we may refer to the shield presented to Sir John S. Pakington last week by the inhabitants of the county and city of Worcester as a work deserving especial notice and commendation. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell for Messrs. Manning, of Worcester, to whom, from local associations, the work was intrusted. We have often before illustrated and commended the productions of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; and the present work, designed and modelled by Mr. H. Armstead, an *élève* of the firm, is one of extraordinary merit.

The shield, which is forty inches in diameter, is designed to illustrate the important services rendered by Sir J. Pakington locally as chairman of the Quarter Sessions, officially as First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for the Colonies, and generally as an able advocate of education. It is divided into eight compartments, four being alti and four bassi relievi. The four latter illustrate events in English history relative to her administration of justice, her marine colonies, and the education of her people. The first subject is that of Prince Henry reproved by Judge Gascoigne; the death of Nelson is the second; the third, the landing of Cook in Australasia; the fourth, the presentation of Caxton and his first printed book to Edward IV. by Lord Rivers. The alti-relievi form graceful divisions to the four bassi, and contain at the central portion typical representations, or rather abstract personifications of Justice, the Marine, Education, and Colonisation, whilst at their bases are the portrait models of those who have chiefly distinguished themselves in each department—thus King Alfred, Blake, and Nelson represent our navy; Drake, Cook, and Franklin our discoverers; Henry VI., Wolsey, and Dudley, founders of colleges for education; Somers, Lyttelton, and Coventry legislators. The latter selected as natives of Worcestershire. The inscription is treated in a novel manner, being in pierced letters, forming at once an ornament and a strong border; and the outer edge of the shield consists of a boldly-chased border of oakleaves. The centre of the shield consists of a sunken circle, partly gilt, and richly ornamented with laurel, &c., from which rises the boss or spike.

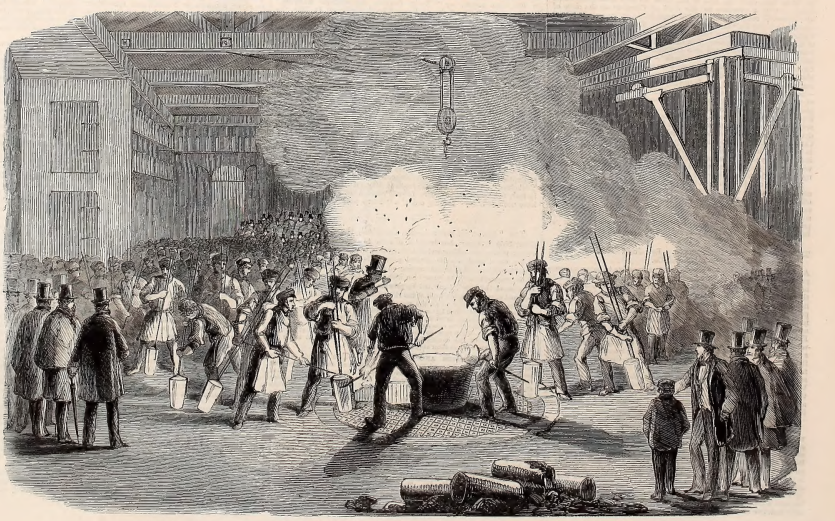
The whole of the work is of so high a character that when Mr. Hunt had the honour of submitting it to the Prince Consort, to whom he introduced also the artist, his Royal Highness passed upon it the highest possible encomium as a work marking the progress of art in this age; and all who know the Prince's love of art, and the interest he takes in its advancement, will feel the high compliment that was paid.

PARIS FASHIONS
FOR JANUARY.

IN accordance with the promise made in our December article on the Paris fashions, we present our fair readers with a few ball toilets which we fancy will find favour in their eyes. Terpsichorean fêtes during the past month has debarred from the pursuit of the pleasure generally anticipated from a gay ball. Our season for such festivities has also commenced in good earnest: from Christmas on to Easter our dancing parties are in full force; so that we may be excused for limiting our Illustrations in the present article exclusively to *toilettes de bal*. We would, however, say a word or two on the prevailing mode for outer garments.

Cloaks are almost universally worn by the beau monde, either of black velvet, trimmed with an abundant lace, or of cloth, with very wide fur borders, collar, and cuffs. The prices of many of these articles, when of first-rate quality, are almost fabulous, and yet they are frequently seen. The burnous cloak, however, in cloth, is the most general, on account of its convenience and its moderate cost. The light-waisted casquin has almost disappeared, and is now only worn by very young persons; whereas, for ladies of a certain age, the fashionable, wide, black silk pelisse, with large ornamented cape, is a warm, convenient, and very comfortable covering.

Bonnets of velvet are the fitting head-gear for the winter season: the crown is generally of a light colour, which takes off a little of their somewhat heavy appearance. Wadded satin bonnets are also very recherché, trimmed with velvet of a darker shade than the body. The shape still lowers behind: the more rapid the descent the better the taste for the moment. The general size remains unaltered.



CASTING THE GREAT STEEL BELL FOR SAN FRANCISCO, AT THE WORKS OF MESSRS. NAYLOR, VICKERS, AND CO., MILLSANDS, SHEFFIELD.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. This elegant ball dress is of white brocaded velvet, designed with poppies and leaves, trimmed with green satin ribbon, and white satin and lace. The corsage, square in front and behind, is of the same material as the skirt, except the front, which is of white satin, crossed by four graduating bands and bows in the middle of green satin. Each shoulder is also surmounted by a green satin bow, from which proceed two lace lapels meeting gracefully at the point of the waist. The small puffed sleeve is likewise trimmed with lace, and furnished with a little green bow at the side. The skirt is attached by wide flat plaits, rises a little in front, so as to show the foot, and falls in a proportionate train behind. The handdress consists of a band of deep scarlet velvet, studded with gilt star ornaments; from its band that hides the comb hangs a pretty leaflike ornament in black lace, which descends almost to the shoulder.

Fig. 2. Robe of white moire antique. A large lace flounce, attached fullwise, is the principal feature of this dress, which is trimmed with flowers and leaves both on the skirt and corsage. The front of the corsage is a rather pretty adaptation of the mixed festoon of leaves and flowers, the centre being occupied by a white or a red rose. The hair, arranged so as to be in keeping with the rest of the costume, imparts to this toilet a floral aspect of the most pleasing character.

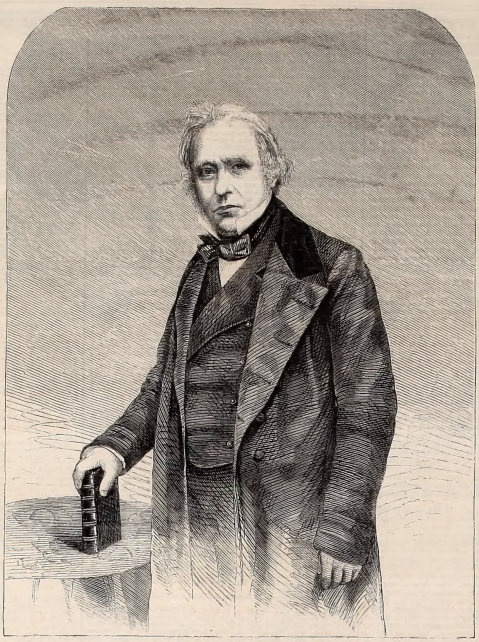
Fig. 3. The underskirt of this dress is of dark pink silk; the dress itself is of white tulle ornamented with white crape and small white blonde, and narrow cherry-coloured ribbon velvet. Three distinct rows of it are placed above the flounces, each of which is trimmed with the velvet mentioned, and with tulle in small festoons. The corsage descends rather low to a sharp point, and is ornamented with a drapery of crape in regular plaits, which are surmounted with three narrow rows of tulle. To the centre of the corsage, immediately below the drapery, is attached a bow of tulle trimmed with three rows of cherry velvet, and bordered with narrow blonde. The sleeve is composed of two narrow flounces of tulle falling over the puff in the same material. The headdress consists of bay-leaves intermixed with coral ornaments.

LORD MACAULAY.

THE Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, the great poet, orator, historian, and politician, was the son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq., a wealthy African merchant, and the stanch and honoured advocate of the abolition of slavery, and was the grandson of the Rev. John Macaulay, A.M., Minister of Inverary, by his wife, a Campbell. He was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, on the 25th of October, 1800, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven Scholarship and some of the highest University honours. He was for several years a Fellow of Trinity College, having got the fellowship at the October competition of 1822. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was eventually, in 1849, made a Bencher of that inn. He was also a Commissioner of Bankrupts, but literature and politics, rather than law, were to be the great sources of Macaulay's advancement. He began to write early. His first contribution to the *Edinburgh Review* was the brilliant article on Milton, an essay which at once fixed public attention, and showed that its author was no ordinary person. Macaulay entered Parliament in 1830 as member for the borough of Calne, and soon distinguished himself on the Whig side of the House as an able and eloquent debater. He held, under Lord Grey's Government, the office of Secretary to the Board of Control. His conduct with reference to the Negro Emancipation question was equally honourable to himself and to Lord Grey. Unable to vote with Lord Grey's Government, he tendered his resignation, which Lord Grey refused to accept, and at his urgent request, Mr. Macaulay remained in office. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for Leeds. He was subsequently nominated fifth member of the Supreme Council of India, and resigned both his seat and his office at home. The tedium of the outward voyage to the East was beguiled by the composition of his remarkable essay on Lord Bacon.

Mr. Macaulay, when in India, drew up a code of laws for the Indian empire. He came back to England in 1839, and had the affliction of learning, immediately on his arrival, the death of his revered father, which had taken place but a short time previously. He was, on his return, appointed to the office of Secretary at War, and, in the following year, was elected M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, which seat he afterwards lost in 1847, on refusing to vote for the abolition of the grant to Maynooth College. His literary fame had by this time greatly increased. His splendid essays on Clive and Hastings were the theme of general admiration. In 1842 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Mr. Macaulay was Secretary at War from 1839 to 1841, and was Paymaster of the Forces from 1846 to 1848. On his retirement from the latter office, and after being, in 1848, elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, he devoted his time mainly to advancing the composition of his "History of England," and the two first volumes appeared at the close of 1848. Their success, and the impression they made on the public mind, are of too recent and common knowledge to need more than mention here. They were universally read; and, whatever might be the difference of opinion on the author's impartiality and accuracy as an historian, there



LORD MACAULAY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

could be but one judgment in favour of the magnificence of his style and the interest of his narrative. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of this History were published, and maintained its popularity. Some of Mr. Macaulay's statements, however, met with earnest contradiction, and none more than his attack on the illustrious William Penn. Mr. Paget's clever essay, among others, was regarded as a complete refutation of the charges brought against Penn by Macaulay. Nevertheless, this "History of England" will make its author rank for ever by the side of Rapin, Hume, Lingard, and the other great historians of his country. Mr. Macaulay, who had been named Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy in 1850, was raised to the Peerage as Baron Macaulay the 10th of September, 1857; but his valuable career was then on the close. His constitution had been shattered by repeated attacks of disease of the heart, and he gradually yielded to the malady. His death, to the great and general public sorrow, occurred on the 28th ult., at his suburban house, Holly Lodge, Kensington; and thus the year 1859 is, at its conclusion, remarkable for the loss of two among the most brilliant writers of this or any age—viz., Macaulay himself, and his distinguished contemporary, Washington Irving, both essayists and historians, whose works are classics already. Lord Macaulay was never married.

The funeral of Lord Macaulay will take place in Westminster Abbey on Monday next, January 9, at one o'clock. The members of the Legislature, and the gentlemen of distinction in letters, science, or art, who may be desirous to show their respect to his memory, are requested to signify their wish to Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., 7, Grosvenor-crescent, as the space in the part of the Abbey chosen for the interment is limited. No one can be admitted without a ticket.

An Engraving of the Funeral Ceremony will be given in this Journal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing men inaugurated their 1860 season betimes, on the second day of the New Year, with a Trial Handicap at Manchester, in which ten started; Mr. Shelley and Luke Snowdon (who, like Goater, made a great and most deserved advance in public favour last year) winning it with Lord Berkeley. It is rather remarkable that this gentleman and the same jockey should have led off at Lincoln, in 1859, with Lifeboat. Umpire has reappeared on the Newmarket Heath at exercise, and opinions of course differ about him most widely. We doubt very much, even with Marlow to ride him, that he will be found the dreadfully dangerous Derby horse which so many of the trainers seem to suppose. He would be well supported in the betting if the layers would agree to 9 to 1, for which the takers hold out with equal pertinacity. Mainstone has "hardened" since the Premier rode so many miles before breakfast lately to see him, and expressed himself fully satisfied with his fine son of King Tom. The Wizard is becoming a good Two Thousand favourite, and has grown into a fine fifteen-three horse; while the public's Derby fancy for the sma t Little Drone in the same stable has decidedly abated. Cramond is said to be making up into a very Derby-like horse, and a good joke is told of his having so far declined the conventional stable attentions of a cat as not only to worry it, but eat about half its carcase for a relish. Some bold man has taken 100 to 1 about Grenadier; and certainly the layer may safely offer to eat *him* if he wins. Reading holds its steeplechases on Wednesday and Thursday.

Rifleman has been sold to go to Russia, in the place of Daniel O'Rourke, and the price is said to have been fifteen hundred guineas. The *Sporting Magazine* of this month (which has a picture of Treadwell, late huntsman to Mr. Farquharson) mentions as an *on dit* that Mr. Hargreaves asked the agents of Mr. Petroffski £5000 for Teddington, but that £3000 or £3500 was the utmost point to which they would go. Footstool has been sold by Captain Barlow, of Hasketon, to go to Melton Mowbray, where his stout Saddler blood and well-known powers of getting through dirt, and carrying a high weight for a distance, will, no doubt, be duly recognised when he is in Drayton's old box. Two blood foals unfortunately anticipated the new year, which the French Government has begun well with—the Flying Dutchman, Cossack, and The Baron in the Imperial Haras. From some very interesting statistics respecting our own Royal stud in the *Life* we find that in 1851-59 the fifty-seven colts and sixty-four fillies brought to the hammer realised 24,243 gs., being an average of more than 184 gs. each. Out of the thirty-eight mares which produced them Eulogy has been the most fortunate, with 2676 gs. for her six; and Yellow Jack (1000 gs.), FitzRoland (410 gs.), Trumpeter (290 gs.), and Imperieuse (480 gs), have been the principal cracks among them.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lord John Scott, which took place early on Tuesday morning at Cawston, near Rugby. His Lordship was very fond of otter-hunting and every other manly sport; but he always preferred breeding to racing, although his blue and orange was seen on many a racecoure, and was repeatedly borne—by The Reiver, Miserrima, Hobbie Noble, Cannobie, Pug Orrock, &c.—to victory. He was especially fond of Pantaloon, who died at Cawston; and it was from his union with Phryne (by Touchstone) that the first three sprang, as well as Elthiron and Windhound. The latter horse was, we believe, still his property; but some time since he sold Phryne and her daughter Blanche of Middlebie with a lot to Mr. Merry, who had some years previously given 6500 gs. for Hobbie Noble. Melbourne, Birdcatcher, Cannobie, and Oulston were also at the Cawston stud-farm in turn; and, in fact, a better-ordered establishment, under his groom Hemming, was not to be found in the midland counties. On a summer day it was a perfect picture, with its neat paddocks, its ivy-clad house, and the thick-wooded belt of fox covers behind. His Lordship was in his fifty-first year, and died of a gradual wasting, which had for some days previous forbid all hope.

All the sixty-four Waterloo Cup nominations are taken up, and Mr. A. Dalzell has again been appointed judge. Already nearly 100 gs. have been collected as a tribute to the veteran Nightingale. The Tyneside Club holds its meeting on Monday; the Caledonian Club (O) on Monday, &c.; Scorton (O) on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hewell and Southport on Wednesday; Baldock (O) on Wednesday and the two next days; and Brougham and Whinfell on Thursday, &c. There has been some extraordinary shooting at Longleat lately—viz., 2204 head in two days, from five guns, in one wood, half of which was beaten one day, and half the next.

Mr. Tailby's had a splendid run of an hour and twenty minutes on Monday last. On the previous Tuesday they drew Ranksborough blank, but found a rare fox at Cold Overton Park Wood. He first made his point for Owston Wood, but was beaded short back through the wood, towards Barleythorpe, leaving Ranksborough on the right, down the valley by Cold Overton, and so on to Somerby, where he was again headed. Bending for Pickwell, and leaving it on the left, he ran back up the valley to his old quarters, after giving them forty minutes over a splendid country, with scarcely a ploughed field in it.

On Friday week the Quorn found a ringing bad fox at the Curate's Gorse. They then drew Ella's and Munday's Gorse blank, but Walton Thorns produced a capital fox, which broke up the valley, crossing the green lane, and leaving the plantation on the left. He then made a half circle, pointing to Cossington Gorse, and straight on for Prestwold, where he went to ground, after a satisfactory gallop. On Monday his Lordship's hounds found at Barkley Holt, and had but little sport, losing him near Gaddesby. They then trotted off to Cream Gorse and drew it, as well as Ashby Pasture, blank. Thorpe Trussell's had, however, a good fox ready, which made his point for Great Dalby, by the Windmill, near Gunn's Lodge, leaving Sir Francis Burdett's cover on the left; mounting Burrow Hills, he went past the Punchbowl and Pickwell, and straight up the valley nearly to Langham, where the hounds most suddenly threw up their heads. The time was fifty-four minutes, and the distance by the crow nine miles, but they ran it nearly twelve. In this magnificent run the noble Master and his Countess went admirably, and so did Earl Wilton, Mr. Gilmour (on his new purchase, Coltness), Captain Lloyd, Mr. Burbidge, &c.

MANCHESTER MEETING.—Monday.

Handicap Hurdle Race of 5 sovs.—Dr. Leete, 1. The Miller, 2.
Trial Handicap of 3 sovs.—Lord Berkeley, 1. Woodmite, 2.
City Steeplechase of 5 sovs.—Roscommon, 1. Brunette, 2.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Robert Alexander, Bart., of St. James's-place, Westminster, was proved in London by John Wallis Alexander, Esq., his second son, the sole executor. He has left his property equally amongst his three sons and only daughter.

The will of Miss Sarah Disraeli, of Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, formerly of Ailsa-park Villas, Twickenham, was proved in London by her brother, Ralph Disraeli, Esq., the sole executor. The personalty £4000. She has bequeathed her funded property, money, and shares in public companies equally amongst her three brothers, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., Ralph Disraeli, Esq., and James Disraeli, Esq. The residue of her property she leaves to her brother Ralph Disraeli. She has left to her attendant Mary Wright a legacy of £60 free of legacy duty.

The will of the Hon. Esther Fitzmaurice (wife of the Hon William Edward Fitzmaurice), formerly of Hamilton Lodge, Kensington-gore, and late of Hyde Park-gate, was administered to by her husband, and a limited probate granted by the London Court to the effects, property, and estates, over which she had, by certain deeds, a power of appointment, and which she has left to her husband for life, and then to her children: the jewels, plate, and such like property she has left to him absolutely.

The will of Dame Hannah O'Conor (widow of Sir Richard O'Conor) was proved in London by her daughter, Ellen Margaret Ross O'Conor, the sole executrix. Mr. Richard H. Shiel, of Liverpool, is a joint trustee with her, and to whom she leaves £50, and a like sum to Mr. Dimsmore, of the India House. To her daughter Eliza de Watteville she has bequeathed the interest of £5000, and the principal, at her decease, to her children; and to her granddaughter Hannah de Watteville £2000 absolutely. To her daughter Emily O'Connell the life interest of £4000, and the principal at her decease to her children. To her daughter Ellen she leaves the residue of her property, including her jewellery, trinkets, plate, linen, china, and household effects. Personalty £35,000.

The *Scientific American* announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years' labour, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Throughout nearly the whole of the week, partly to provide for an immense amount of paper falling due on the 4th, the demand for money has been unusually active for the time of year, and the rates of discount have been freely supported. In Lombard-street the lowest quotations for the best short paper have been 2⅜ to 2½ per cent, and three months' bills have commanded fully 2½.

On the whole, a full average money business has been transacted in National Securities, and prices have shown a tendency to improve. Consols for Account, having touched 95⅞, and the Reduced 96. The Unfunded Debt has, likewise, continued very firm, but the dealings in it have not been to say extensive. Indian Stocks and Debentures have ruled very firm, and the public are still purchasing largely.

Two fresh loans have made their appearance—viz., one for the Government of the Cape for £50,000 in Six per Cent Bonds, and one for Canada of £2,800,000 at Five per Cent. The Canadian Government intimate that they are desirous of consolidating the entire debt of the colony, and that the sum now proposed to be raised, will be applied to the redemption of various loans raised in Canada. The Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, amounting to about £1,250,000, and chiefly held in this country, will be taken in lieu of cash. The actual increase in the debt of Canada will, we find, be only £200,000; but, no doubt, if the loan be successful, there will be a large annual saving of interest. The first payment of 8 per cent will become due on the 1st proximo, and the last on the 15th of January, 1861. The subscription list will close on the 10th inst. Already it is tolerably well filled, and the new stock has been quoted at par to 2 per cent premium.

Large supplies of bullion—about £800,000, chiefly from Australia, the United States, and the West Indies—have come to hand; but nearly the whole of them have been taken for export to the Continent. The withdrawals from the Bank of England have ceased. The steamer for the East has taken out £276,176 in specie—viz., £31,139 in gold and the rest silver—all on private account.

The prospectus of the new Bank of Turkey has been issued. The capital is fixed at £1,000,000, with power to increase it to £3,000,000. The shares have been done at 1¼ to 1½ premium.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company a dividend of £1 10s. per share was declared. The amount carried forward is £143,609. The directors of the Colonial Bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent for the past half-year.

Mexican dollars have been disposed of at 61⅞d.; and bar silver has realised 62d. per ounce standard.

Home Stocks were steady on Monday, as follows:—Bank Stock, 227 228½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95¾ ⅞; Consols for Account, 95¾ ⅞; India Debentures, 1859, 98½ ¾; Ditto Bonds, enfaced paper, Five per Cent, 96½ ⅝; Ditto Five per Cents, 104⅝; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem. On Tuesday prices generally were very firm, and the market was remarkably steady:—Bank Stock sold at 228½ 228; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95¾ 96; Consols for Account, 95⅞ ⅝; India Debentures, 1858, 98½ ¾; Ditto, 1859, 98⅜ ⅝ ½; Ditto Bonds, 7s. prem.; Ditto, enfaced paper, 96½ ¼; Ditto, Five-and-a-half per Cents, 103½; Ditto New Five per Cents, 104⅜ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were somewhat numerous, and prices ruled very firm:—Bank Stock was 227½ 227; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 95⅞ 96; Consols for Account, 95⅞ ⅝ ⅞; India Debentures, 1858, 98⅞; Ditto, 1859, 98⅜ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 8s. to 10s. prem.; Ditto, enfaced paper, 96⅝; Ditto Five-and-a-Halfper Cents, 104; Ditto New Five per Cents, 104⅜ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem.; India Stock for Account was 223½. Owing to the resignation of Count Walewski Home Stocks were less active on Thursday, and prices ruled easier:—Consols were done at 95½ ⅝ ⅞; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95⅞ ⅞; India Debentures, 98⅞ ⅞; Ditto, enfaced paper, 96⅝; Ditto Five per Cents, 104¼ ⅜; and Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem.

The amount of business transacted in the Foreign House has been somewhat extensive. Prices generally have ruled very firm, and in some instances they have had an upward tendency. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 83; Ditto, Deferred, 211; Guatemala Five per Cents, 64; French Three per Cents, 68f. 75c.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¼ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 105⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 22⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92¼; Ditto, Dollar Bonds, 80⅞; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70⅞; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 44⅞; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 109¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅜ ex div.; Russian Three per Cents, 66; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½ ex div.; Ditto, New Deferred, 32⅞; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupons not funded, 4⅝; Turkish Six per Cents, 79¼; Ditto, New, 65⅞; Turkish Four per Cents, 104¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27¼ ex div.; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 14½ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been to a moderate extent, at very full prices. Australasia have marked 82½; Bank of Egypt, 23½; Bank of London, 51¼; City, 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17¼; London and County, 32½; Oriental, 40¼; Ottoman, 18; and Union of London, 28⅞.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 113⅞ ex div.; Ditto, February and August, 114; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 109 ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99½ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅝.

A fair amount of activity has been apparent in the Miscellaneous Market Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 14; Australian Agricultural 33½; Berlin Waterworks, 5¼; East London, 130 ex div.; West Middlesex 111; Canada Land, 122 ex. div.; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a Half per Cent Preference, 23½; Crystal Palace, Preference, 5¼; English and Australian Copper-smelting Company, 1⅞; Great Ship, ⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2½; National Discount, 4¼; North British Australasian, 1 Peel River Land and Mineral, 78½; Ditto, New, 26½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15⅝; Royal Mail Steam, 53; Scottish Australian Investment, 133.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been in good request, and prices have further advanced. The traffic receipts still exhibit favourable results, the increase in those of the London and North-Western, compared with the corresponding week in 1858, being £6360; in the Great Northern, £5073; in the Great Western, £1181; and in the London and South-Western, £1218. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 104; Caledonian, 94½; Eastern Counties, 58¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 82½; Great Northern, 107½; Ditto, B Stock, 104; Greast Western, 70; Lancaster and Carlisle, 210½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½; London and North-Western, 99⅞; Ditto, Eighths, 9½; London and South-Western, 98¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39; Midland, 110½; Newcastle and Carlisle, 106½; North British, 63⅝; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95; Ditto, York, 79½; North Staffordshire, 13⅝; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 29; Shropshire Union, 48; South-Eastern, 85⅞.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 99⅞; Preston and Wye, 46½.

Preference Shares.—Caledonian £10 Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Eastern Counties, Five per Cent, No. 2, 114⅞; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 127; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 78½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 120¼; Great Western Five per Cent, 104; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 127; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 125⅞; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 88½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; Eastern Bengal, 4⅞; East Indian, 104¼; Ditto, 100¼; F Shares Extension, 10¼; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, Ditto Five per Cent, 1864, 102¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 44; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 95¼; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 74; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 77; Ditto, 1872, 76; Great Indian Peninsula, 102; Ditto, New, 5⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Ditto, New, 10⅛; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Punjaub, 4⅝.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 4⅞; Lombardo-Venetian, 12⅝; Recife and San Francisco, 12.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Jan. 2.—Although only a limited supply of home-grown wheat was on offer in to-day's market the demand was in a most inactive state. Good and fine samples were mostly disposed of at full prices, but low and damp qualities moved off slowly, at barely late rates. In foreign wheat—the show of which was by no means extensive—very little was passing, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. On the whole, an average business was passing in barley, at full rates of currency. New malt maintained its previous value, but old parcels were very dull. We had a steady consumptive inquiry for oats, and fine qualities were rather dearer. Beans gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. White peas maintained late rates, but grey and maple qualities declined 1s. per quarter. Flour was unaltered in value, and the demand for it was by no means active.

Jan. 4.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats moved off steadily, at very full prices. All other kinds of produce were a dull inquiry, at Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 38s to 41s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s; malting ditto, 33s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware 54s to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 35s. to 41s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s; maple, 38s. to 39s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 41s. to 43s; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary is dull in sale, and lower to purchase. All other seeds move off slowly, at about previous currencies.

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 52s; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover seed, 52s. to 60s. white ditto, 62s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 35s. 1d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 0d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 1d; beans, 40s. 9d.; peas, 38s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 122,218; barley, 83,391; oats, 12,481; rye, 78; beans, 6514; peas, 2289 quarters.

Tea.—There is a steady business doing in this article, and late rates are well supported. Common sound Congou is quoted at 1s 3½d per lb.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have changed hands steadily, at an advance in the quotations of from 6d to 1s. per cwt. Growing Madras has realised 46s. to 47s.; brown Penang, 35s. to 38s.; Bengal, 41s. to 43s. per cwt. Refined goods sell freely, on rather higher terms.

Coffee.—Our market, generally, is in a healthy state, and prices show a tendency to advance.

Rice.—Fine qualities are the turn dearer; but the business doing is not to say extensive.

Provisions.—Most qualities of Irish butter continue dull in sale. Foreign parcels move off slowly, and the best Dutch are offering at 116s. per cwt. In the value of English very little change has taken place. Bacon maintains its previous value; but most other kinds of provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Although the demand is flat, prices are supported. P. Y. C., on the spot, is quoted at 57s. 6d.; and, for the spring, 57s. 3d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil sells slowly, at 27s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine, 33s 6d. to 34s 6d per cwt. Rough is held at 10s.

Spirits.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of rum, and the transactions are by no means numerous; proof Leewards, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits support previous rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. 6d. to 20s; seconds, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 3d. to 15s 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—For all new hops—the show of which is very moderate—the demand continues steady, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Yearlings command extreme rates.

Wool.—The trade is very inactive; nevertheless, prices are generally well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately good, and the demand is steady, at from 65s. to 135s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, January 5.)—About an average supply of beasts was on offer in our market to-day. All prime breeds moved off steadily, at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was inactive: nevertheless, prices were well supported. We have to report a good demand for sheep of prime quality, at extreme rates. Longwools were inactive, but not cheaper. The supply on offer was rather limited. Prime calves were scarce and in request, at very full prices; but inferior qualities of veal ruled somewhat heavy. The pork trade was firm, on former terms. In milch cows, however, very little was doing. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 23s.: and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 135; sheep, 4500; calves, 122; pigs, 360. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 480; calves, 82.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade generally rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s 8d. to 4s. 4d.; pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d., per 8lb. by the carcase. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, December 30.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Dragoon Guards: Assist. Surg. J. N. Shipton to be Assistant Surgeon.

8th Light Dragoons: Quartermaster-Serg. M. Carey to be Quartermaster. 10th: Cadet T. A. St. Quintin to be Cornet; Vet. Surg. W. Thacker to be Veterinary Surgeon. 15th: Act. Vet Surg. M. Mence to be Veterinary Surgeon. 17th: Lieuts. J. Duncan and the Hon. W. H. Curzon to be Captains; Riding Master G. Pumfrett to be Cornet and Adjutant; Serg-Major T. Martin to be Riding Master.

Royal Artillery: Act Vet Surg. H Hussey to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Military Train: B. Simmer to be Ensign.

2nd Foot: Cadet H. A. Robinson to be Ensign. 3rd: Cadet A. W. Peyton to be Ensign; J. F. Whitworth to be Ensign. 5th: F. G. Taubman to be Ensign 6th: Lieut R. Shiel to be Captain; Ensign W. Smith to be Lieutenant; Cadets H. A. Hebeler and S. G. Granville to be Ensigns. 7th: Cadet W. W. Chard to be Ensign; the Hon. W. P. Moreton to be Ensign. 8th: Capt. F. W. J. Dugmore to be Captain; Cadet T. O Wingate to be Ensign. 19th: C. C. Oldfield to be Ensign. 11th: Cadet J. G. Deedes to be Ensign. 13th: Ensign W. Nunnington to be Ensign. 15th: C. K. Farquharson to be Ensign. 19th: Lieut. C. Hereford to be Captain. 20th: H. Lawrence to be Ensign. 21st: E. G. Lingard, H. Feilden, T. W. P. Airey to be Ensigns. 23rd: Cadet A. P. Hutchinson, W. H. Benyon, St. A. H. Player to be Ensigns; Assist Surg. C. F. Squire to be Assistant Surgeon. 24th: H. R. Farquhar to be Ensign. 25th: Sergeant-Major H. Wilkinson to be Ensign; Sergeant-Major J. C. Thomson to be Ensign and Adjutant. 36th: Cadet T. E. P. Tyrwhitt to be Ensign. 42nd: H. J. Bramley to be Ensign. 53rd: Ensign W. L. Auchinleck to be Lieutenant. 54th: Cadet M. O Brien to be Ensign. 55th: Cadet W. Barnett to be Ensign. 58th: Ensign W. J. Hall to be Ensign; F. Cunliffe to be Ensign. 61st: The Hon. E. J. Chetwynd to be Ensign. 64th: J. S. Walker to be Ensign. 69th: W. H. F Palmer to be Ensign. 70th: Cadet H. F. Greatwood to be Ensign. 73rd: C. W. H Richardson to be Ensign. 76th: G. Alexander to be Ensign. 77th: G. Cook to be Ensign: Assist. Surg. G. F. Adams to be Assistant Surgeon. 81st: Cadet W. M. Innes to be Ensign; W. Harle to be Ensign. 82nd: Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., to be Colonel. 86th: Cadet E. J. Harris to be Ensign. 89th: Cadet T. P. Green to be Ensign. 98th: Cadet A. B. Onslow to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. C. Chevalier to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Capt. W. F. Metge to be Captain.

Unattached.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. G. Bull to be Major.

Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surgeons O. Smith and G. C. Hyde to be Assistant Surgeons.

Brevet.—Brevet Col. J. Forbes to be Major-General in the Army, the rank being honorary only; Second Capt. G. Graham to b Major in the Army.

The undermentioned Cadets of her Majesty's Indian Forces to have the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant:—W. Shepperd, R. P. Tickell, B. O. Seton, E. G. Clayton, E. D. Twemlow, S. C. Clarke, J. D. Cruickshank, C. A. G. Skinner.

Memorandum.—Deputy Assistant Commissary-General R. Collem has been permitted to retire from the service, having received a commutation in lieu of his half-pay.

BANKRUPTS.

W. LEVETT, Union-street, Southwark, and Blackfriars road, patent wadding manufacturer.—T. ASTON, Willenhall, Staffordshire, engineer.—C. PRICE, Wolverhampton Staffordshire, butcher.—T. BIGGLESTONE, Hereford, grocer.—G. ELLIS, Sheffield, baker.

Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: The undermentioned Cadets to be Lieutenants:—E. Marshall, C. E. B Leacock, H. G. Palmer, M. F. H. M'Causland T. Jesson, S. Simpson, C. W. Townsend, F. F Barham, G. A. Noyes, Henry St. J. O. Bowen, E. H. Wickham, R. J. P. Saunders, V. Wing S. de L. Lacy, M. L. Porter, F. Schack, H. L. Williams, W. R. Stirke, P. D. Barclay, H. Graves, T. J. Jones, R. T. Millett, J. L. Bell, H. E. Baines, H. T. T. Sandes, J. R. Yole, R. T. Farquhar, J. Younger, T. Mulrenan, C. J. Deshon, F. C. H. Hallett, W. F. Nelson, H. F. A. Brodie, E. Ireland, R. W. Chute, and G. M. B. Hornsby.

Royal Engineers: Brevet Major F. E. Cox to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Darrah to be Second Captain. The undermentioned Cadets to be Lieutenants with temporary rank:—H. J. W. Geble, C. W. Whinfield, S. V. Smith, A. L. Buckle, P. G. Tarbet, W. H. Patten, W. H. Collins, J. H. Smith, A. J. Hepper, W. Masterton, R. F. Morris, G. Harris, L. J. G. Ferrier, S. W. Jenner, A. C. Wallinger, H. Robinson, A. C. C. Mackenzie, and E. Harvey.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TILLEY, St. Andrew's-road, Southwark, licensed victualler.—G. BATTERS, Hatham, Surrey, starch manufacturer.—G. SULLY, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shipbroker.—D. RICHARDS, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. LEES, Glasgow, coal merchant.—H. MORRIS, Edinburgh, house agent.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Townhouse, Littleborough, Lancashire, Mrs. John Molesworth of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., at Eggesford, North Devon, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a son.

On the 11th of November, at Canterbury Cottage, Poona, the wife of G. L. Clowser, Esq., C.E., Bhore Ghaut Incline, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. John Birch Reynardson, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Hudson, the Earl of Hopetoun to Etheldred Anne, eldest daughter of C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, Esq., of Holywell Hall, Lincolnshire.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis, afterwards at St. Thomas' Episcopal Chapel there, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, B.A., James Murphy, Esq., of Lura, Melbourne, Australia, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Aitken, Esq., of Mount Aitken, Melbourne, Australia.

On the 29th of December, at the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgenorth, by the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, M.A., Incumbent of Christchurch, Savernake, Wilts, and brother of the bridegroom, William Joseph, youngest son of the late Thomas Kingsbury, Esq., to Caroline Louisa Sophia Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edmund Bridgeman.

On the 28th ult., at St. Michael's, Bishop Stortford, by the Rev. D. Macauley, Charles Gold, Esq., of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh and Portobello, to Fanny Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Gilbey, of Bishop Stortford.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Giles', Cripplegate, Mr. William Catliff, of Albany street, Regent's-park, to Emily Woodhouse, eldest daughter of Mr. Hastings, of Dover, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 25th inst., at 120, George-street, Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Bute.

On the 28th inst., at his residence, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, the Right Hon. Lord Macaulay, in the 59th year of his age.

On New Year's Eve, at Brighton, after a lingering illness, aged 25, Frances Maria Adelaide youngest daughter of the late George Herbert Kinderley, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq.

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NEW MUSIC, &c.

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In answer to the statements made by Messrs. Rosney and Sons in their last advertisement, Chappell and Co. beg distinctly to repeat that the Testimonials of Professor Bennett and Mr. Macfarren, if not of the exact pattern published by Messrs. Rosney and Sons, are of the same purport, and, as regards the instruments they were obtained upon Messrs. Rosney and Sons have themselves they had a factory, or had made a single Harmonium.

The letters subjoined, together with the dates of the above-mentioned Testimonials (if Messrs. Rosney will publish them), will clearly establish this fact.

From Dr. BIRKBALT.

The Harmonium which Mr. Evans has with me about two years before, and is now in use at my house, is by Schmidt and Mr. C. Potter tells me that Messrs. Alexandre's instrument had worked upon during the week. This gentleman told me that his charge for the operation would be £5 for any number of stops, but I made no consentment of the fact that the instrument satisfactorily. My impression was that Messrs. Alexandre's charge would be £10 10s. The mechanical beauty of the last does not plead for the Harmonium. Mr. Potter answered nothing, simplified nothing, but had merely filed away the wood which prevented the action working, and had been accomplished by M. ALEXANDRE in a more satisfactory way long before, by the application of a piece of cloth.

EDWARD F. ROMANEY,
December 27, 1859.

From CRAMER, BEALE, and CO.

Having seen the Harmonium upon which Mr. Evans obtained his prize medal, we have much pleasure in stating that it was one of the most valuable instruments we had ever seen. Mr. Evans then said that he should not make any alterations or additions to instruments of ALEXANDRE'S manufacture because he found them the best.

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO.
December 27, 1859

It is the duty of the public to judge which party has "distorted facts," whether it is justifiable or proper to use Testimonials given with reference to an instrument in favour of another of different construction and quality.

It is also suggested that, for some few weeks past Messrs. Rosney have had a manufactory. The merit of their own manufacture, in comparison with that of ALEXANDRE'S, will best be shown by the following Testimonials, given upon a real examination of the two Harmoniums, side by side.

Having carefully examined, side by side, the various Harmoniums, English and French, we are bound to say that those made by ALEXANDRE, of Paris, are decidedly to us, especially to the most material points—quality of tone and power.

J. P. BURROWES. FRANK MORI.
E. ROGERS. S. P. RIMBAULT.
C. H. RUSSELL. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
W. H. CALCOTT. JOHN HULLAH.
W. VINCENT WALLACE.

Messrs. Rosney further state that Mr. Evans' alterations to the ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM "converted an ordinary organ to the use of a complete instrument." How they can reconcile this with the fact that Mr. Evans has had the Harmonium now 12 months before it is for them to decide. Mr. Evans offered his plans to Messrs. Chappell and Co., but they did not consider that they would be of sufficient importance to form a considerable item of power, and, knowing well their inability to derangement.

Messrs. Rosney, of course, say whether or not Messrs. Rosney's statement in regard to Herr Kapp is correct; but they will not deny that Herr Kapp has played on the Harmonium by Messrs. Alexandre, and has written from Riga to Parliament, to Messrs. Alexandre, to say, especially to the most material points—quality of tone and power.

J. P. BURROWES. FRANK MORI.
E. ROGERS. S. P. RIMBAULT.
C. H. RUSSELL. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
W. H. CALCOTT. JOHN HULLAH.
W. VINCENT WALLACE.

From HENRY ENGEL, Professor of the Harmonium at the R al Academy of Music.

I have great pleasure in stating that the new pipeless, ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums are superior to all others, whether made in England or on the Continent. The ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums have the right to state that they have received especially and that in the Exhibition of 1851 the instrument shown by Mr. Evans to St. James's Hall, with his name on it, was not an ALEXANDRE, was one of ALEXANDRE'S.

From HENRY BLOMFIELD, Esq.

Dear Sir, Sackville-street, 7th, 1859.

I have much pleasure in sending you my opinion of ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums. I have long been accustomed to consider those instruments pre-eminent for delicacy of touch, and variety of tone, but I have recently made between them and Harmoniums by other makers that which has convinced me that they are not attained any estimate of their merits. Yours truly, JAMES BLOMFIELD.

From G. A. MACFARREN, Esq.

About two years ago I wrote Mr. Evans's opinion of his improvements in the ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM, expressing my belief that assure that the instrument was ALEXANDRE'S, or of the ordinary kind. I have since had the opportunity of examining the new ALEXANDRE'S, and find that the recent improvements, produced in different means, with the opportunity of being less constrictive than the old system. Yours, &c. G. A. MACFARREN. The Harmonium exhibited by Mr. EVANS which I have heard is certainly inferior both in sweetness and power to those of Mr. ALEXANDRE in the same price.

From Dr. RIMBAULT, Author of many celebrated Works on the Harmonium.

For excellence of tone, delicacy of touch, and power of expression, the ALEXANDRE Harmonium is decidedly two near under manufacture. I have had constant opportunities of hearing the Harmoniums of various makers, French, German, and English, and have no hesitation in giving the preference to those of ALEXANDRE. I have also had an opportunity of hearing Mr. ALEXANDRE, the English, unless they were ALEXANDRE'S reeds, are decidedly the worst of all. For the purpose of the Exhibition, where power is required, I recommend the Patent Model; and for the chamber, where sweetness and roundness of tone is required, I prefer the Model No. 3. Compared with other Instruments, in my opinion, they are very superior. Yours truly, EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D.

From JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey.

Having heard and examined the celebrated Harmoniums separately manufactured by EVANS, DEBAIN, and ALEXANDRE, I feel no hesitation in giving the preference to those of ALEXANDRE.

JAMES TURLE.
December 20th, 1859.

From W. VINCENT WALLACE, Esq.

90, Berners-street, Dec 20th, 1859.

I have much pleasure in stating how perfectly I have been with the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, more particularly those classed as the Drawing-room Model, which I have had in sight as that of a first-rate Piano, and the many beautiful effects, produced by the different stops, render it a most valuable addition to the Concert-room. I prefer the system of the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, of every description, to surpass those of any other maker.

Believe me, yours truly,
W. VINCENT WALLACE.

Full Descriptive Lists (Illustrated) will be sent on application to CHAPPELL and CO.

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splendidly Illustrated in Colours with Sketches from scene of the celebrated Rifle Corps. Price 3s.
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ROYAL ACADEMY MEDALS
FOR 1859.

THE award of gold medals this year by the Royal Academy appears to have been restricted to one in Sculpture and one in Architecture, none having been given in Historical or Landscape Painting, the Council not deeming the productions in either class worthy of the distinction.

In sculpture the prize has been awarded to Mr. Lynn for a group representing "Lycoan Imploring Achilles to Spare his Life." The subject is one well calculated for the illustration of a strong contrast, both in the physique and morale: Achilles, a giant in stature and strength, and full of unrelenting hate; Lycoan, an effeminate stripling, debased by abject terror. Mr. Lynn has made the most of his materials, and has produced a powerful and effective group, admirably simple and classic in treatment, and in which he adheres pretty closely to the spirit of the text:—

Thus, while he spoke, the Trojan,
pale with fears,
Approached and sought his knees
with suppliant tears:
Loth as he was to yield his youthful
breath,
And his soul shiv'ring at th' approach
of death
Achilles rais'd the spear, prepar'd to
wound;
He kiss'd his feet, extended on the
ground
And while above the spear suspended
stood,
Longing to dip its thirsty point in
blood,
One hand embrac'd them close, one
stopt the dart,
While thus those melting words
attempt his heart.
* * * * *
These words, attended with a show'r
of tears,
The youth addressed to unrelenting
ears:
Talk not of life or ransom (he replies),
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me
dies:
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least, the sons of Priam's hate-
ful race.
* * * * *
Die thou, he said; and, as the word he
spoke,
The fainting stripling sunk beneath
the stroke:
His hand forgot its grasp, and left
the spear
While all his trembling frame confest
his fear.
Pope's "Homer's Iliad," book xxi.

The gold medal in Architecture has been awarded to Mr. Ernest George, of Albert-square, Clapham-road, for "A Design for a Metropolitan Hotel." This design is in the Gothic style, freely treated, with some continental features introduced. The form of the building is quadrangular, and there are some novelties in the plan. The inner court, which is approached by carriage-ways on each side, is to be covered in with glass. The ground floor in front, with a mezzanine over, is intended to be devoted to shops. This arrangement is one which presents considerable obstacles to architectural effect, in the struggle after which we find the shops in many cases—as, for instance, at Her Majesty's Theatre—hidden and darkened by projecting colonnades. In the present instance we think the architect has shown great ingenuity, and with considerable success, in the treatment of this as of other portions of the building. An unbroken line is preserved for the street frontages, which is a great advantage where shops are concerned, the effect of light and shade being obtained by recessing portions of the structure above the shops to the depth of a balcony.

On the inner side of the ground floor, fronting the courtyard, are arranged the kitchens, manager's and clerks' rooms, servants' hall, and other necessary offices.

The first floor, on which are placed all the principal rooms, is approached by grand staircases, situated near to the entrances. These rooms consist of banqueting and coffee rooms, with their separate drawing-rooms; ladies' coffee-room, library, reading and news rooms, billiard and card rooms; also a spacious assembly or ball room, with orchestra, and refreshment and retiring rooms adjoining. On the same floor are grouped numerous private suites of rooms for families.

The upper floors are principally devoted to bedrooms and the usual requisites of a grand hotel. About three hundred and fifty sleeping apartments are provided.

The assembly-room, which forms an important feature in the principal elevation, is marked externally by the increased height of the windows, which gives an agreeable variety to the whole, and avoids the monotony which would have been produced by continued repetitions.



"LYCOAN IMPLORING ACHILLES TO SPARE HIS LIFE," THE SCULPTURE TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL FOR 1859.



"DESIGN FOR A METROPOLITAN HOTEL," WHICH WON THE ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE, 1859.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE volunteer movement of the present day may be truly called a military revival, for the martial spirit, although rendered subservient to the arts of peace, never became extinct amongst Englishmen, neither was the idea of a force for the purpose of national defence, beyond that afforded by the standing army, ever entirely abandoned. The nucleus of a civilian army has always existed, to a certain extent, in the yeomanry cavalry; while the link between the Trained Bands that rallied round the standard of Queen Elizabeth and encamped at Tilbury Fort and the Volunteers of '59 has been kept unbroken by the Hon. Artillery Company, a regiment which can claim seniority over any in the regular army, traditionally dating back to the Henrys and the Edwards, and some enthusiasts contend even for an antiquity anterior to the Conquest; but their establishment may be fairly dated from the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Until the threatening storm which gathered in Spain in 1585 the Trained Bands, although they dealt some hard knocks among themselves, had but little opportunity of making a demonstration against foreign aggression; but they were meantime regularly exercised by experienced officers, and were armed and accoutred according to the idea of the period. The London City Companies alone furnished a body of 5000 volunteers, equipped at their own expense, who encamped at Blackheath, whence they marched to Tilbury, under the command of the Earl of Leicester. It was at this period that the Artillery Company was regularly established on its present footing, although its official date of raising is 1610, just fifty years before that of the Grenadier Guards. The Artillery Company distinguished itself in the suppression of the Gordon Riots in 1780.

The English became awake to the necessity of aiding the national defences by the establishment of a volunteer force in the year 1852; but, owing to the inauguration of the French alliance by the Russian war, the project was for a time abandoned. Two regiments, however, became thoroughly established—the South Devon and the Victoria Rifles.

We have given from time to time an account of the rise and progress of the volunteer movement, and annexed are a few particulars relating to the corps whose uniforms are given on pages 8 and 9 of this week's Number:—

THE SOUTH DEVON stands first in the Rifle Army List. It had originally a company at the head-quarters, Exeter, and a company was afterwards raised at Torquay, and sections at Teignmouth, Exmouth, Dawlish, and Totnes. The battalion has lately been much increased, two companies having been added at Exeter, one at Topsham, one at Dawlish, and one at Newton. The sections extended, the Torquay company raised to a hundred men, and the corps now numbers about seven hundred men. The uniform is rifle-green, with a small braid on the trousers, a waist and shoulder belt of black shining leather, a cap with the Exeter motto, "Semper Fidelis," and a bugle in bronze; that of the officers is the same, with the addition of a red sash, a sword-belt and shoulder-ball of shining black leather, with a silver chain and whistle. They have also a full dress, consisting of a shell-jacket richly braided, and a chaco. The sergeants wear three silver stripes on the arm, and the colour-sergeants silver cross-swords and a crown and bugle. The Instructor of Musketry has silver cross-rifles on the arms and the cap and an infantry sword. The entrance-fee is £1 1s., and the yearly subscription 10s. The weapon in use is the short Enfield rifle.

Second in seniority comes the VICTORIA RIFLES. It was embodied as a rifle club in 1852, and in 1853 enrolled as a rifle regiment. The uniform is rifle-green, richly braided, and a chaco surmounted by a plume is worn in full dress. The head-quarters are at Kilburn, where they have a range of 400 yards for rifle practice. The numerical strength of the corps is about four hundred. The entrance-fee is £1 1s., and the yearly subscription £2. The corps is armed with the short Enfield rifle, at the personal cost of the members. The Victoria Rifles having, as a rifle corps, given the initiative to Middlesex, that county ranks as No. 2 in the Rifle Army List, although the Lancashire companies, particularly that of Liverpool, and also those of the 1st and 2nd Surrey, have had precedence of it in organisation. Middlesex has at present over twenty companies enrolled, and several new ones in course of formation.

THE 2ND, or SOUTH MIDDLESEX, RIFLES was enrolled in June, 1859, and numbers at present between seven and eight hundred members. The uniform is grey, with scarlet facings, and a black, shining waist-belt, with pouch in front, and a forage-cap with plume. The members, when off parade, wear a crimson scarf over the left shoulder. They are armed with short rifles, mostly provided at the personal expense of the members. The yearly subscription is £1 1s., and no entrance-fee. Their head-quarters are at Beaufort House, Walham-green.

THE HIGHGATE RIFLES is a small but highly efficient corps, numbering about seventy members. The uniform is grey, with green facings. It is armed, at the expense of the members, with short rifles. Although numbered the 14th Middlesex, it was one of the first established. The drill-ground is Brook-field, Highgate, and the rifle range at Hornsey wood. Yearly subscription £1 1s., no entrance-fee.

THE MARYLEBONE, or WEST MIDDLESEX, RIFLES.—This corps was enrolled in August, 1859. It numbers at present over four hundred members. The uniform is of grey Cheviot tweed, with facings of black braid and scarlet tracings. The drill-ground is at Lord's Cricket-ground, and the rifle-range, of seven hundred and fifty yards, is at Wormwood Scrubbs. The entrance-fee is 10s. 6d., and the yearly subscription £1 1s. The second company of this corps is intended to consist exclusively of artists.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLES, numbering over five hundred members, was one of the early enrolled Middlesex corps, although not yet quite in uniform. The drill of this corps takes place at the Tower and at Westminster Hall. It is at present armed with the Government long Enfield rifle. An excellent system has been adopted by the committee for the accommodation of young men wishing to join. They have made an arrangement to supply any member applying for it with a uniform, for which, together with the yearly subscription, they will take quarterly payments. One company, it is intended, shall adopt the kilt.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE, although, literally speaking, a Middlesex corps, does not number with them, being under the government of the lieutenancy of the city of London. The lieutenancy is composed of a certain number of citizens, the principal being the Lord Mayor and aldermen. They have had from time immemorial the privilege of appointing officers to the Trained Bands. The effective strength of this corps is at present over one thousand. They drill in Sion College, and their rifle-range is at the Crystal Palace. The uniform is rifle-green, richly braided; black, shining belts; and, when in full dress, a chaco is worn. It has a first-class band, under the guidance of an experienced band-master. The entrance-fee is a guinea, and the yearly subscription the same. Some of the members provide their own rifles, and others are armed with the Government long Enfield.

KENT has three companies—THE 1ST, or MAIDSTONE, RIFLES has adopted a rifle-green uniform, with black braid. It is armed with the short Enfield rifle. The annual subscription is 10s., and no entrance-fee. The numerical strength is about one hundred. THE CANTERBURY RIFLES, or 3RD KENT, has a grey uniform, with scarlet facings, and numbers about eighty. THE GREENWICH subdivision uses the short Enfield rifle, and has adopted a uniform of rifle-green, with silver mountings.

SURREY reckons as No. 4 in the Volunteer Rifle Army List, and contains nine distinct corps, beginning with the CAMBERWELL, or 1ST SURREY, RIFLES. This corps is commanded by Mr. Boucher, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who is assisted by Rolla Rouse, Esq.; Captain Stephenson, late of the 18th Royal Irish; and other officers appointed from the corps. The corps—which may now be called a battalion—consists of the companies at head-quarters and seven district companies. It was organised early in June, and has been at drill and ball practice all through the summer and autumn. The head-quarters are at Hanover Park, Peckham; and the practice-ground the long range at Woolwich. The uniform is rifle-green, with scarlet facings, richly braided, black morocco belts, and gold ornaments. It has a volunteer band of very respectable pretensions. The members have provided themselves with short rifles at their own expense. The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., with a yearly subscription of £1 1s.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY RIFLES consist of four companies, the numerical strength of each being seventy effectives. The uniform is of a light greyish-brown, braided with blue, the trousers are knickerbockers, and the cap is the same colour as the tunic. Two companies are armed with the long Enfield rifle, and two with the short. The entrance-fee is £1, and the yearly subscription the same. Drill takes place in the Armoury, Oxford, and the rifle-range is at Crowley Marsh.

THE EDINBURGH (CITY) RIFLES is a battalion, and numbers eleven companies, amounting in all to about nine hundred men. The uniform is dark grey, with black braid, and the arms the short Enfield rifle. The drill and rifle range is at King's Park, Edinburgh.

STAFFORDSHIRE has four companies already organised, all wearing the same uniform, with a little variation of colour—grey with black braid. Two companies use the long Enfield rifle, and two the short.

THE NOTTINGHAM BATTALION, or ROBIN HOOD RIFLES, is decidedly one of the crack corps. It consists of eight companies, all stationed at Nottingham. The uniform is Lincoln green, with black braid and facings; the mountings are of bronze. The arms used by all the companies are the short Enfield, the Lancaster, and the five-grooved naval rifle. The entrance-fees and subscriptions vary in each company. The yearly subscription in the 1st is £1 1s., with an entrance-fee of £2 12s. 6d. In the 2nd no entrance-fee, and an annual subscription of £1 1s. In the 3rd, and all the others, nearly the same. The rifle-range is Mapperly Plains, and the drill-ground for the 1st and 2nd company the Castle. The 3rd company drills in the park in summer and at the police station in winter. The collective strength of the battalion is about six hundred.

YORKSHIRE furnishes eleven companies, and others are in course of formation. The YORK RIFLES one company, uniform grey, with black facings. The numerical strength of this company is about eighty. It is armed with the short Enfield rifle, and has a practice-range of six hundred and fifty yards at Northern Stray Range. It drills at the West York Dépôt, and in the Guildhall. The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., and the yearly subscription the same.

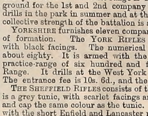
THE SHEFFIELD RIFLES consists of three companies. The uniform is a grey tunic, with scarlet facings and black braid, dark trousers, and cap the same colour as the tunic. All the companies are armed with the short Enfield and Lancaster rifles, and have long ranges as practice-grounds. The entrance-fee and subscription are the same as the York Rifles. The numerical strength varies from seventy to eighty.

[Our next week's Number will contain an Engraving of the Uniform recommended for volunteer corps by the War-Office committee appointed to consider the question].

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE.

THE Most Noble Sophia Frederica Christina, Marchioness of Bute, was the second daughter of that distinguished soldier, senator, and statesman, Francis, second Earl of Moira and first Marquis of Hastings, by his wife, Flora Muir Campbell, in her own right Countess of Loudoun. The Marchioness of Bute was born the 1st of February, 1809, and was married, the 10th of April, 1845 (she was his second wife), to John, second Marquis of Bute, by whom (who died the 18th of March, 1848) she had an only child, John Patrick, third and present Marquis of Bute, a youth, now in his twelfth year. The Marchioness, of a descent most ancient and historic, which is allied with the blood Royal of England and Scotland, was still more ennobled by her personal qualifications of head and heart. Her intellect and amiability made her the charm of all who know her, and her unbounded benevolence and charities brought happiness to the poor for miles around the family estates. It was her liberality which gave to the town of Cardiff the gardens that bear her name. The noble Marchioness edited "The Private Journal of the Marquis of Hastings" and "The Poems of Lady Flora Hastings," whose younger sister she was. Her premature and lamented death occurred, on the 28th ult., at Edinburgh.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HAMILTON.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Nicholas Hamilton, K.H., Colonel of the 82nd Foot, who died at his residence in Dublin, on the 13th ultimo, was son of Captain John Hamilton, of H.M. 5th Regiment of Foot, in which regiment the late General had also two brothers. In the year 1796, at the early age of fourteen, Nicholas Hamilton joined his father's regiment (the 5th), and served in 1799 in Holland, in the actions of the 19th of September and the 2nd and 6th of October. In 1805 he embarked for the expedition on the Weser, but was wrecked off the coast of Holland and made prisoner of war. In 1806 he sailed on the secret expedition which eventually proceeded to Buenos Ayres. After the unsuccessful result of this campaign he was one of the hostages given up to the Spanish authorities. In January, 1808, he returned to England, and, in July of the same year, embarked with his regiment with Sir A. Wellesley's (the great Duke of Wellington's) ever-memorable expedition to the Peninsula, and was at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, as also on the retreat to and battle of Corunna. In 1809 the 5th Regiment formed part of the Walcheren expedition, and took part in the successful attack on the French outposts at Flushing. On the 7th of August, 1809, Hamilton commanded the line of outpickets in front of Flushing, when the French made their most desperate sortie, against which he held firm, though opposed to a force of giant superiority. He on this occasion lost a leg, and one of his brothers was killed. Hamilton received the silver war medal with three clasps. He became a Major-General in 1851, and a Lieutenant-General in 1858. Lieutenant-General Hamilton married Frances Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Beamish, of Mount Beamish, in the county of Cork, by whom he leaves two sons—Samuel Beamish, Lieutenant-Colonel in her Majesty's 25th Regiment, and William, late Captain in her Majesty's 37th Regiment.

CAPTAIN ATKINS.

CAPTAIN George Francklin Atkins was born in 1822, and was educated at the Kensington Proprietary School, where he gained many distinctions. Thence he proceeded to Addiscombe, and was selected for the Engineers. He went, an Engineer officer, to India in 1842, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore, for which he received a medal. He returned to England in 1846, and started for St. Petersburg to examine the military organisation of the country. He was at the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, and an account of the festivities and of his travels are given in the work entitled "Pictures from the North in Pen and Pencil." He was in Paris during the revolution in 1848, and sketches by him of the sacking of the Tuileries appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 1848. He returned to India, and was, during the late mutiny, executive Engineer in the North-West Provinces, and had to place the hill stations—Simla, Dagshai, Kessowlee—in a state of defence. Sketches of these by him appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He was fond of ecclesiastical architecture, and a noble church was built by him at Umballa, of which a sketch also appeared in this Journal. In 1858 he came home for health, and published the "Campaign in India," also "Curry and Rice." Another work—"Indian Spices for English Tables"—is in the press. He always exhibited a great taste for the fine arts; he was clever in drawing and painting generally; was a good musician, and had a ready pen. He possessed great kindness of heart, a high moral sense, and deep religious feeling. Captain Atkins died near Paris on the 15th ult.

MRS. JOHN HENRY JENKINSON.

THIS lamented lady, another victim to the too prevalent use of chloroform, was the third daughter of the late Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, Morayshire, and wife of John Henry Jenkinson, Esq., second son of the late Bishop of St. David's. Mrs. Jenkinson and her husband were returning south from Scotland, with their infant family, and they stopped on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Baker Cresswell, of Cresswell Hall, Northumberland, and here Mrs. Jenkinson's death occurred thus:—A large family party had retired to rest, having left the drawing-room at half-past eleven o'clock on the evening of the 8th ult., and among them Mrs. Jenkinson, in her usual general health. She was, however, suffering from toothache. It is supposed that, having had an attack during the night, she had risen to apply chloroform from a very small bottle which she had by her for immediate use, but, not succeeding in removing the stopper, she had used a larger bottle kept in reserve. When her husband awoke he found her cold and insensible, overpowered by the dangerous anæsthetic. All that affection and medical skill could suggest was tried in vain. It is supposed death had instantly followed. She was interred on the 15th ult. at Woodhorne, near the family vault of the Cresswells, and by the remains of her own eldest sister and brother-in-law, the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Baker Cresswell.

ERRATUM.—In our notice last week of the late Lord Holland it should have been stated that his Lordship was married. He wedded, on the 9th May, 1833, Augusta-Mary, only daughter of George-William, eighth and late Earl of Coventry, but had no surviving issue.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

As the time for the meeting of the Congress draws nigher, men's hopes are hourly growing fainter on the probability of anything like a settlement of the Italian question. Nor, so far as we can at present see, is there anything unreasonable in the gloom of their apprehensions. It will readily be admitted that no very determinate or decisive policy can be adopted towards Italy without the concurrence of a very strong majority of the Powers assembled in Congress—a mere casting vote, or a majority composed of third-rate States only admitted on the plea of their having been signatories to the Treaty of Vienna—would never suffice to afford those guarantees for permanence so loudly demanded on all sides. Now, let us ask, is such a majority a thing probable? Is it possible?

Sardinia enters the Congress determined to ask for everything. Austria goes there equally resolved to concede nothing. The Pope accepts the Congress on the express understanding that he is not to be interfered with. His language is, "Do what you will out of the Romagna, but do not assume to dictate to one who derives his title-deeds from a source far higher than yours." The King of Naples is ready to indorse these sentiments. Russia only recognises the Congress as an admirable opportunity to reopen the last Treaty of Paris, and avail herself of her newly-acquired influence at the Tuileries. France desires to replace Austria in the protectorate of Italy—England to rescue Italy from being a province of France.

Now, if a party of gamblers were to seat themselves around a table, one saying, "Our game is 'loo';" another averring it was "commerce;" a third, "vingt-un," and so on, each declaring that at the game of *his* choice *he* held the winning card, it would present no inapt illustration of a Congress met to discuss eventualities, animated by desires so opposite, and guarded by instincts so totally unlike. It is truly a Dutch concert, and can scarcely be expected to elicit much harmony.

Of this the Italians are now beginning to be gravely apprehensive. It was in a species of almost unlimited confidence in the thorough-going character of Victor Emmanuel that Italy reposed her fullest trust. Her hope was to have found a man so insensible to peril, and so energetically resolved to "go forward," that all the snares of statecraft and all the wiles of diplomacy would have been powerless against him. The peace of Villafranca gave a rude shock to this faith. It was then seen that the bravest and most impetuous soldier could be totally wanting in another and very different sort of courage. Next came the question of appointing the Prince de Carignan as Regent over Central Italy; and Italians, for the second time, discovered that such was the ascendancy of the French Emperor over the "galant uomo" that every consideration of personal feeling, and every instinct of patriotism in him, gave way before a submissive fear of France.

Is it, then, to be wondered at if the projected annexation to Piedmont is now less ardently desired than at first? The keystone of that policy was faith in the King. Rashness and indiscretion would not have cost him one half the unpopularity that his caution and reserve have done. If, as some assert and proclaim, it was part of the Napoleon policy thus to disparage and discredit the character of Victor Emmanuel, unquestionably a more Machiavellian stroke was never aimed. It was the personal character of the King, his chivalrous daring, his bold, soldierlike frankness, which gave the strongest guarantee for what the object of the war would be; and all were ready to believe it was less the cause of Piedmont than of Italy that was on the issue. The French Emperor has destroyed this faith, and in its destruction has proclaimed that it is to *him*, and him alone, Italians must look for any benefits to their country. Disbelieve and distrust him as they may, they have yet come to acknowledge that he is the arbiter of their present and (more than probably) will be the dispenser of their future fate. Amongst the many advantages of the secrecy and mystery which have ever surrounded the Imperial policy, one consummate benefit has been that every party in turn have assumed Louis Napoleon to be the head of their peculiar sect, and thus the Ultramontanists, the Moderates, and even the Mazzinists claim him at times as their own. As no one can know what he will do, the field is completely open to Hope. To assert, as some do, that the Emperor can have no desire for this, or no motive for that, is simply to declare an acquaintance with the speculations of one who never reveals to his nearest friend an item of his intentions, and thus there are no more idle guesses than those as to *why* the Emperor now desires a restoration in the Duchies, the real question being, *does he desire it at all?* or is the assertion of the wish only a blind to some far deeper and more recondite policy.

One very sad and discouraging truth stands prominently forward through all, which is, that in the settlement of Italy the Italians themselves are playing the most subordinate part, and that, while Spaniards and even Swedes are to be consulted as to their destiny, their own voices are not to be heard nor their own entreaties listened to. Is this fair; is it reasonable; and, what is of almost more consequence for the peace of Europe, is it likely to be lasting?

P.S. The telegraph has just informed us that two English ladies named Sterling have been arrested at Florence for making some demonstrations in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand. It is impossible to censure too severely such unseemly interference in the question of a foreign people, nor to condemn too heavily the utter absence of womanly delicacy and self-respect which prompt persons to these indiscretions. When one thinks of the four Liverpool letter-writers, and then of these ladies, a strong impression will ensue that, of all the nations of Europe, ours is the one most constantly disparaged by the misconduct of her own people, and most frequently exposed to shame by this selfish obtrusiveness and folly.

THE PATAGONIAN OR SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MY attention has been directed to an article in your impression of Saturday last, in which you betray a very strong antipathy to the above society. Had you limited your remarks to mere principles I should not have troubled you with any comments of my own. But you have—unconsciously I believe—run into such fundamental errors of statement that I must claim space in your Journal to correct them.

First of all, let me assure you that the Patagonian Mission, so far from having come to a "natural though ignominious end," is still in full activity; has never for a moment discontinued its efforts since the *Allan Gardiner* sailed in 1854; and that its self-denying missionaries are assiduously engaged in learning the language of the Fuegians.

Secondly, let me assure you the plan of the Falkland station has answered; that we have natives from Terra del Fuego under regular instruction there; that the improvement in these natives is something remarkable; that they are gradually receiving and show themselves amenable to Christian principles; that they are fond of writing, in which they give proofs of future excellence; that they are very musical; and that they take to gardening and carpentry with evident zest. In their conduct they are gentle, and show much good feeling.

Thirdly, let me assure you that Captain Snow was received in a very friendly way by the natives during his extremely short visit amongst them; that, although he never asked Jemmy Button to accompany him to the Falklands, yet, when asked on a later occasion to come to the station, he most willingly did so, and brought with him his wife and three children. And, in fact, Sir, the natives are friendly, docile, intelligent, and capable of great improvement, morally and physically. Our desire is to see in them a change spiritually.

But you say, what about the "alien ordinance"? Why, Sir, it is all nonsense. I believe there is a fine if people let their chimneys catch fire, yet people don't scruple to use their chimneys. I believe there is a penalty if a man treats his servants badly, and lets them starve, even in England; yet most of us have very little scruple in engaging servants. There is also in the Falklands a penalty for any one who brings aliens to the islands and leaves them to starve. But, Sir, not having any intention of committing such a crime as this, we do not fear the Alien Act. It has never stood in our way. It is a fabrication, all that about the society not making itself acquainted with the Falkland regulations. Why, one of the members of the committee of the society knew all about, and took part in passing, this very terrible "Alien Act."

But now, Sir, let me explain matters. A former master of our mission vessel, whose temperament must be his excuse, got into collision with everybody in the mission, and everybody in the Falklands, with very rare exceptions. Having attempted to take the mission vessel away from her work contrary to express orders, and having put the society to great expense and inconvenience abroad, he was dismissed from his position. He appealed to a court of law for damages, and you know the verdict.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WAITE H. STIRLING, B.A., Sec.
Patagonian Missionary Society, 6, Westbourne-place, Clifton, Dec. 21.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT PARIS.

THE *Jour de l'An* at Paris is a social institution, and, like some of its political relations, has its admirers and its detractors. We will not seek to bias the inclination of our readers as to which category they will join, but prefer leaving them to the exercise of their free judgment in the matter after having duly studied the Illustration from the pencil of our able French artist, M. Beaucé, in our present Number, which we will endeavour to explain by a few observations on the different details of his drawing.

The first day of the New Year is the climax or centrepoint of the forthright preceding and the fortnight following the 1st of January. What Christmas Day is in the midst of the Chaplet, that festive and good wish expressing point of view, is the *Jour de l'An* with our more vivacious, though perhaps not more worthy folk, neighbours, who do not so generally celebrate their great festival in the family banquets that form the principal feature of our rejoicings, but make them to consist chiefly in a flying visit of which all can exchange sweetmeats, and a present are the usual characteristics. For a long time beforehand the preparations for the giving and receiving ceremonials are entered upon, and it is rarely that the pleasant business is got through before two or three weeks after the inauguration of the New Year.

With the progress of luxury and large fortunes the first day of the New Year has become the occasion of a regular display of large pecuniary means, indicated by the importance of the gift; and the example has spread to such an extent that many persons enjoying but modest revenues spend three months' income in vain appearances, or rather to keep up false ones. What would John Bull say to an income tax of three days' pay in the year? And yet this impost, offered at the shrine of Pride, is paid—more or less willingly. It is true, but always with an air of willingness—by the higher class of Parisians. There are houses in which the gifts of all sorts are exhibited, and woe be to a late arrival whose offering should not be up to the mark with the rest! A card with a few friendly letters or, indeed, he generally does—make some excuse, retire for a short time, pay a visit to the nearest *marchand au rez-de-chaussée*, and return with a cadeau worthy of taking a place by the side of its precursors. As a general rule the presents are of such weight in the matter of the gifts offered, as distances have occasioned, or which previous intimacies have been *hired* for the occasion, in order to inspire a just notion of what will be expected from the devotion of the recipients. This is, of course, the vanity side of the gift-offerings. There are many salons in which all are equally welcome; and in the middle and humbler classes the exchange of presents and good wishes is made on the most part, with frankness and sincerity.

In order to give opportunities for an ample provision of presents to suit all purses, not only do the principal shops make an extra display towards the end of the old year, but permission is given for a fortnight to a considerable number of little merchants to erect stalls in the greatest thoroughfares. The great boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille, are thus converted into a double line of tastefully-arranged bazaars, in which those pretty articles for which Paris is so celebrated abound. At the days when the crowds of purchasers becomes more and more dense; and if the weather prove favourable, as it has done this year, these brief speculations turn out advantageously. The pilgrims to the boulevards generally return from them with a load of toys and sweetmeats destined for speedy distribution; Pouches or Polichinelles projecting from their pockets, drums hang conjointly from their waists, and the pipe passed through the Needles is not more critical than the safe arrival of their acquisitions at the bosom of the paternal home. The "Cour de Rois Mages" is a little section of the Boulevard des Italiens, at this time, as in all others, one of the most frequented.

"The Salutations" of the Jour de l'An, though certainly the least courtly, are not always the least pleasant of its observances. The privilege of embracing all one's acquaintances, whether male or female, young or old, implies also the counterpart, that of being embraced by them in return. It has also led to the enjoyment of a disagreeable souvenir, we might be disposed to believe that on New-Year's Day the whole population of Paris is united in the bonds of the most sincere affection, so general is the interchange of sympathy. Everybody embraces everybody with whom he has the slightest friendly acquaintance, and, although the performance may not ultimately be somewhat agreeable, there are occasions in which it would rather be avoided. But, as kissing is a matter of taste and custom, there is a sufficient facial latitude allowed for the accommodation of such as do not wish to profit too nearly of their privileges; in such cases a nidding or bob of the head to a friend on the New Year's Day without lip or cheek contact, takes the place of a more ardent demonstration of affection.

There is a pretty custom, however, in families on New-Year's Day, which consists in the mutual felicitations of "pater and mater familias" by the little denizens of the nursery, who bring their offering of homage to the sleeping-room of their parents to wish them a happy new year. Volumes of numerous gifts of toys and sweetmeats no doubt present the youthful urchins from sleeping their ordinary sleep, and thus enable them to attend the parental levee in spite of the usual claims of Morpheus.

A great number of minor receptions and felicitations are held and offered on the 1st of the new year, in order to give certain persons the opportunity of attending the most important ceremony of the day, which takes place at the Imperial Palace, and is represented in our Engraving as "Reception at the Tuileries," at which the Emperor, surrounded by all the great dignitaries of the empire, "receives" the complimentary wishes of the ambassadors, the ministers, the Marshals of France, &c. The same ceremony *se petite* throughout by the different Ministers, who "receive" their employés; by the large merchants and manufacturers, who "receive" their workmen and servants, who expect to "receive" in return the same attention, or *devoirs*, as they have had to pay on New-Year's gift. So much receiving and visiting in there that it is impossible to accomplish it all in one day, so much so that on the preparations beforehand, and the prolongation of the visits, the ceremonies attendant upon each new year make a large hole in a month and a still larger one in the annual revenue of those who are honoured by a goodly circle of friends.

The custom of the gift to grown-up persons, which vary with the means of the giver and the position of the recipient, the étrennes to the shop-people's friends render an expensive visit to the "toyshop" and to the "connoisseurs" indispensable. Every shopkeeper must palaces in Paris have at all times been celebrated, and at this period of the year are inundated with offers of service, so much so that on New-Year's Eve they are difficult of access, and generally keep open all night. Even the toyshops are in a similar state of siege; and the customers vie with each other in the acquisition of the most costly objects submitted to their choice in some of the greatest establishments in the world as that of M. Giroux, for instance, mentioned in our Illustration, where not only toys of the most elegant description, but articles for gifts of an exquisite taste, form an exhibition of the most attractive description.

To the offerings above alluded to, which are generally speaking, looked upon as marks of reciprocal friendship, are added those which are rather regarded in the light of claims satisfied, such as the étrennes to your concierge, or male or female "porter," who, as the pleasing day approaches, conveys your messages or hands you your letters with an interested obsequiousness, which will not even disappear after the 1st of January, in the "Concierge," if you have the privilege of belonging to the National Guard, who proceeds to the porter's lodge, to the gurgons of the different establishments you may honour with your presence, and to their assistants *et cætera*. Every excuse is sought for the purpose of paying the compliment of the season, which is the forerunner of the gift, and distributed by them at half-letter price—sometimes, in consequence of the incumbrance of the bureaux, a few days after date, like the arrival of the fat Devonshire goose in London intended for Christmas Day, but not delivered till some indefinite subsequent period. Fortunately, compliments on cards will keep, a quality that cannot always be predicated of the much-coveted bird.

We have thus glanced hurriedly at a few of the customs of the New Year in Paris of 1860; we have not attempted to edify our readers with an account of their origin, which, although in some cases curious, would have occupied too much of our space. We rejoice that the New Year has opened in France, and in Europe, with peaceful prospects; and we hope that when the next celebration of the festival comes round it will find that even the few clouds that at present darken the political horizon have been entirely dissipated by the satisfactory settlement of European affairs in progress, and of the Italian question in particular. If the Congress accomplish this, it will have indeed to be regarded as the precious New-Year's Gift of 1860.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. DE R., Paris, is mistaken. The game he played with Mr. D. which we have, is not that mentioned, although the opening so far makes a similar.

FIDELIS.—The new French chess magazine *La Régence* is published at the Café de la Régence, Paris, by M. Jaenisch, and Mr. Staunton. In addition to treating on the game of chess, we have reason to believe it will be conducted on the wrapper of the first number. Your proper course to obtain information on that and connected with the periodical is to write to Mr. Jaenisch, the publisher.

ARBITER, L.—The solution of Enigma 1188 is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd
2. Q to Q 4th (mate)	If Black play 2. K to K 3rd,
	2. Kt takes Pawn (mate.)

WHITE.
1. R takes B
2. Kt to Q 4th
3. Q to K 4th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3rd. Mate.

BLACK.
P takes R (best)
K to Q 5th
K to K 5th
K takes Q

PROBLEM No. 829.
By Mr. F. DEACON.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Match between Messrs. DE RIVIERE and JOURNOUD.

GAME XI.
(*Sicilian Game.*)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	32. Kt to K 4th	Queens Q R P
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P		(A fatal error.)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	33. Bishop K R P	P to K R 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd		(He could not take the B; for, anyone,
5. K Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd	34.	R to K Kt 8th
6. Kt takes Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd	35.	R takes Kt (or (c)
7. Kt takes Q B (ch)	B takes Kt		R takes Kt
8. Q takes B	Q to Q 2nd	And White cannot avert the three-fold mate.	
9. Q to Q B 7th	Kt to K B 3rd	(a)	Q to K 4th
10. Q to Q R 7th	P to K 3rd	(b)	P to K Kt 3rd
(The two subsequent moves of Black, by either or this or the previous move of White, would perhaps have been compared.)		(c)	P to K Kt 3rd
11. Q to Q Kt 6th	Castles	34. B takes R	R takes B
12. Castles	Q to Q	35. Q to K R 4th	Q takes Q Kt P
13. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	36. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
14. P takes P	Kt takes P	37. K to B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 6th
15. Q to K 4th	Kt Kt to B 3rd	38. Kt to B 6th	R to K 8th
16. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	39. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
17. Q to K R 3rd	R to R sq	40. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
18. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	41. R to K 8th	Q to K 3rd
19. Q B takes P	B to K 3rd	And White resigned.	
20. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	(Beautifully played throughout by M. de Rivière.)	
21. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq		

GAME XII.
(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 5th
6. Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt
7. Q Kt	C (c) (c) Q to K 6th
8. P to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes K B	Q takes Kt
(a certain overnight.)	
11.	Q R to Q sq
11. Q takes R (ch)	K to Q 2nd
12. Kt takes Q Kt P (ch)	K to B sq
13. B to Q B 6th	R to K sq
14. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K sq
15. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
16. B to K 3rd	R to K B 6th
17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K B 3rd

(Had he taken the Bishop, 18. Q R to B 2nd and, after a few moves, White surrendered.)

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1134.—By J. LOWE, Sheffield.

White: K at K 1st Rd, Q at Q Kt 7th, B at K R 7th.
Black: K at K 4th, P at Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1135.—By Signor PONZIANI.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Rt at Q B 7th, Bs at K 2nd and Q B sq, Kts at K R 4th and K B 3rd, P at K Kt 6th.
Black: K at K R 4th, Q at Q R 2nd, Rt at K R sq, B at K sq, P at K Kt 2nd, K Rt 2nd, and Q 6th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

A recumbent marble statue has been placed over the grave of Viscount la Fleur la Chaise. The architect of the new Louvre and Fullerton junction, reclining holds in his hand a scroll, on which the ground plan of the palaces is traced. The monument is by subscription from his brother artists and architects.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The South Kensington Museum was visited during Christmas week by 20,847 persons.

The Legislature of Vermont, United States, has passed a law against billiards.

The City of Dublin Flour Mill was destroyed by fire last Saturday, the loss of property being estimated by the *Freeman* at £4000.

The British Museum was closed last Monday morning for the purpose of being thoroughly cleansed. It will be opened on Sunday next.

The mill of Mr. John Shekleton, situated on the Steam Packet Quay at Drogheda, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 408,000 lb., a decrease of 174,659 lb., compared with the previous statement.

From reports in the provincial papers it appears that different parts of the kingdom were visited by thunderstorms on Christmas Day.

It is said that there is now an arrear of six hundred divorce cases and a number of Jewish and probate and administration cases in the Court of Probate and Divorce.

It is stated in official quarters that the budget of the French Minister of War for the year 1860 will be prepared for a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of francs, being rather more than 400,000 men.

A letter from Teheran of the 2nd of November announces the arrival of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the successor of Mr. Murray as English Minister at the Court of Persia. Mr. Murray has been recalled by the Shah.

The *Northern Eanigs* states that, through one of the most extensive conflagrations that ever took place in Caithness, a large and valuable meal-mill, belonging to Mr. Henry Bruce, has been destroyed.

The Longford correspondent of the *Irish Times* reports that a Sunday fortnight Mr. Edward Farmer had a most fearful fatality to one of the constabants, and that a second lies in imminent danger.

Mr. H. M. Wrightwick, recently a Wesleyan minister at Uxbridge, has been ordained by the Bishop of London and admitted to the curacy of West Ham, Stratfordle.

We see from the Madras papers that an effort is being made there to establish a Home for Christian Women who gain a livelihood by their own industry, on the plan of the Institution Home in Calcutta.

A Hong-Kong paper says that the officers of the garrison perish in excluding the Parsees as a body from their theatrical performances. The step is generally considered unjustifiable, and has led to much ill-feeling.

Garibaldi was the object of a popular ovation at Milan on the 26th ult., and thousands of persons flocked to his works to the people, declaring that they must not cease to arm until all Venetia was delivered.

A general office for the censorship of books and newspapers has been established at Constantinople. The head of the office is Reuin von Rouff, who is said to be a liberal man "for a Russian."

The collection for Lord Mayo has been taken by the undermentioned firms:—Messrs. Lemon, Elder, and Co., £1000. Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., £1000. Mr. Alfred Lush, £4,000 gs.tions.

The inquiry into the case of the steam-ship *Indian*, which has been going on at Liverpool during the past week, has terminated. The captain has been severely censured.

Mr. George Agar Ellis, first paid Attaché at Constantinople is appointed paid Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, in the room of Mr. Baillie Hamilton, appointed to Berlin, vice Erskine.

The steam-boat pier at Blackfriars-bridge, which was closed on the 8th of December by order of the Board of Conservancy, was reopened on Monday, having been placed in a thorough state of repair.

A lecture on the importance of friendly societies for the working classes was delivered in the Lecture-hall, Derby, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar of friendly societies.

The Worcester magistrates have committed John Williams to the Assizes on the charge of stabbing, with intent to murder, Mr. Lucas, a man sixty years of age, at Hallow, near Worcester.

On Thursday week two men, named Simpson and Goldsbrow, were descending a deep shaft at the Holly Bush Colliery, near Hanley, and when near the bottom they fell, and the two poor men were killed.

A serious collision, involving injury to a large number of passengers, and the loss of considerable property, took place on Sunday evening near the Tilbury junction with the Colchester and Fenchurch Counties Railway.

Mr. J. W. Gilbart has retired from the position of general manager of the London and Westminster Bank. He has been succeeded by Mr. W. Hetrage, who has filled the position of manager at the Bloomsbury branch of that bank.

Since Thursday week another tempestuous south-westerly gale has swept the coast. It has been accompanied by heavy rain, and in the more western parts, by thunder and lightening of a most severe character. Several serious losses have occurred from the violence.

A Constantinople letter, published in the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, states that Mehemet Ali Pasha has been dismissed from the Black Sea had been terminated a few days before, but that the ordering not take place till March.

The obituary of the *Sunderland Herald* last week records the death of James Doyle, at South Hylton, near Sunderland, on the 24th ult., at the extraordinary age of 112 years. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and a pauper for trade.

Mr. Thomas Bloomer, who is about to be transferred from the Liverpool stipendiary magistracy to the bench at Worship-street, has been presented with a handsome testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the legal profession of Liverpool.

A dinner to aged seamen belonging to North Shields was given on Friday by Mr. Lister Coxon, to one hundred and ten old tars (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) partook of the repast, along with Mr. Stoker, the Rev. Hedley Ayre, and Mr. Coxon, who presided at the head.

Last Saturday afternoon the completion of the new Corn Exchange at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, was celebrated by a public dinner, given in the Exchange-room, presided over by the chief magistrate of the locality, county gentlemen, farmers, and others interested in the undertaking.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, minister of the Free Church of the parish of Knightsbridge, it is said, have seceded from the Church of Scotland, and from the Free Church, and from St. Barnabas', and have since been received into the Church of Rome.

On Thursday week Mr. Lister, Coroner, held an inquest at the Townhall, Doncaster, on Earl. The jury at once returned a verdict that "Death was the result of an overdose of Godfrey's cordial, incautiously administered."

Sir Archibald Alison, the Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire, has been presented with a marble bust, the work of the twenty-fifth year of his legal connection with Glasgow, by the Faculty of Procurators. It has just been placed in marble.

The Brazilian seaman, Charles Annois, convicted at the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of the captain of a vessel in which he was employed as cook, and left for execution, has received a further respite, postponing the execution of the sentence to the 26th of January.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal have resolved to issue a new series of the "Bibliotheca Indica," to begin with the "Surya Siddhanta," the great Sanscrit work on Astronomy, translated by Pundit Bapu Deva, and Rosanna, and the "Surya Siromani," a shorter treatise, both edited by Archdeacon Pratt.

The *Repertoire de Chimie Pure et Appliquee* mentions a new gaseous compound discovered by M. Gaudin, of Caen to the bleaching of paper and thermes. The chloride of lime employed for the purpose, on being brought into contact with the air, gives off fumes a hypochlorite of zinc, which greatly promotes the operation of bleaching.

The Imbonon at the Bois de Boulogne, which were filled during the late frost, now contain 10,000 cubic metres of ice, and will be employed during a fortnight for the wants of the capital, which consumed 300 tons. The above quantity, or other fortunes being added, will furnish the Emperor's table of refrigerators for the consumption of Paris.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received a vote of thanks inscribed on vellum to Mr. Clifford, "in acknowledgment of his having promoted the safety and preservation on important occasion of safely lowering boats at sea, through the instrumentality of a rope made by him, and which has been saved from drowning."

The Southampton Athenæum (a literary society of working men) has announced that their soirée will take place on the 17th inst., and that the following distinguished persons, with others, have promised to attend:—the Earl Palmerston, Mr. Haliburton, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, M.P., Sir J. Jervoise, M.P., and Mr. W. D. Seymour, M.P.

Charles Normington, a collier from Leeds, aged eighteen years, who was convicted at the recent Assizes at York, before Mr. Justice Wightman, of the murder of an old man named Broughton, on the 6th of August last, at Roundhay, near Leeds, was executed on the drop behind the Castle at York on Saturday last.



TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.—SEE PAGE 28.



TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

TWELFTH NIGHT AT OLYMPUS.

BY ROBERT B. BROUGH AND WILLIAM M'CONNELL.

MERCURY (ALIAS THE ARTFUL DODGER).

Vell! now I call this reether prime; returned from transportation,
As Telegraph Bell's Messenger, I finds a hoccupation.
I'm fond of telling crammers—as the patron of reciters—
Prigs, players, and (especially) the class of comic writers.
I like to rig the market, don't object to giving shocks,
These nimble heels of mine are long familiar with the Stocks.
You ask me, to Society, how I've repassed the wicket?
I speak by card, and (by your Leave) inform you *that's* the Ticket.

QUEEN JUNO.

In poems, meant for reading or performance histrionical,
They call me "Ox-eyed Juno!"—the *Oxide* must be *iron-ical*—
In envy of the goddess who the Trojans' fate could settle,
Sure, Troy weight were the test for one of my superior mettle!
I ne'er but once was beaten—in an action brought by Venus,
Who bribed the Judge (one Paris), a proceeding truly heinous;
If any doubt my verdict let them Virgil's book commence,
Which proves her son accomplice in the *Æneas offence!*

KING JUPITER.

'M Jove, of high Olympus King, and sitting magistrate,
An Eagle Beak of keener stamp than those you've known of late.
I hurled young Phœbus from the skies, which shows I don't at all
Approve of tumbling beggars, like your Bow street Mr. Hall,
For mere contempt of Court, like weeds and dockleaves in a garden,
By burning pretty Semele I proved myself no Carden;
While as for your Sir Peter, who with wit the Guildhall brightens,
He only puts loose people down, but I put down *the Titans*.

VULCAN.

Now, here's a job! for one who's forged the bolts of Jove at Etna!
I wish my mate, who welds the chains for Hymen up at Gretna,
Before he joins another link, would look on this invention,
On which I should extremely like to rivet his attention.
At first my missis used to sew my buttons and my strings on;
The rule is now reversed—I'm forced to hammer all her things on!
With this queer skeleton of rings in which she makes me hoop her,
I'm blest if I don't feel myself a sort of *Astley Cooper*.

VENUS, RISING FROM THE SEA.

May I beg of all observers, if 'tis not too much to hope,
To absolve me from the ordeal of the seaside telescope?
For even Beauty's goddess—Cupid's mother—does not care
To be seen "from Ocean rising" till she's dressed and "done her hair."
If a *person* should offend (observe, I don't say "gentleman"),
I shall really be compelled to try my friend Diana's plan,
And make him seem the brute he is; in confidence, between us,
He will not be the *first* calf that's been sacrificed to *wean us*.

BACCHUS.

What! shut the drinking-fountains up in winter? I complain
Of a law that cuts my liquor off—(it must be from the Maine).
'Twas bad enough to make me sign the pledge, and grog leave off,
At the cruel instigations of a Cruikshank and a Gough;
But an Act that leaves me powerless to quench my deathless thirst
Restores me to the principles I've always thought the first.
I to the "Public" will appeal—(I see there's one next door)—
And crook my shanks as formerly—my motto "Gough no more!"

SATURN, THE CLOCK-DOCTOR.

You've heard about the Good Old Times?—the Oldest Time am I;
To prove that Times were e'er so bad historians I defy.
"Hard Times" forsooth! in that respect, 'tis I can play the Dickens;
As sure as eggs are eggs, Old Time will eat you all, my chickens!
Of ev'ry brood that's hatched to me, the members, off I clear 'em,
And only bring them up to prove my name of *Edax rear 'em*.
I'm hungry as in Egypt's days, when my paternal swallow
Demanded Rameses served up and ordered "*Cheops* to follow."

PLUTUS.

Now, if you want a little bill or small acceptance done,
I'm ready to do anything—(pray don't say any *one*,
The joke is old)—in reason. If it isn't met when due,
You don't suppose I'd scruple the engagement to renew
For next to nothing. Just a fee (a trifle, not to pain us)
To Mercury, my lawyer, and my sponging-house-man, Janus;
With a sop or so to Cerberus, his memory to jog—
A friend of mine, but still "a most unconscionable dog"!

GANYMEDE.

I'm Ganymede, the cup-bearer: my ball is spinning—watch it.
A paradox, for, if I miss, I certainly shall catch it.
Engaged at high Olympus, at the festive board to wait,
The habit there of changing knives and sending round the plate,
Suggested (when I'd lost my place and had to seek a fresh one)
A natural transition to the acrobat's profession.
What! only twopence in the hat! I call that a disheart'ner;
But never mind, a penny more, and then up goes—my partner.

MINERVA.

I'm Jove's own child—a wise one—since my father well I know,
And pronounce him, as a law-giver, insufferably slow.
He disbelieves in Woman's Rights, whate'er her rank or station,
Refusing us the shortest step towards emancipation.
But, never mind! I'm Wisdom's self, and forward, with enjoyment,
I look towards the time when we shall all obtain employment.
Meanwhile, of man's hostility, the snake to kill or "scotch,"
Like our champion, Mr. Bennett, let us all be *on the watch*.

DIANA.

I have a private fortune with my hunting-lodge and grounds;
The puppies may come after me, but I'll pursue the hounds.
No suitor will annoy me, if possessed of any sense,
For a huntress of my spirit is the one to take *a-fence*.
Just ask my luckless neighbour, poor Actæon, who, t' other day,
Through my preserves, attempted to establish right of way.
I hunted him, quite legally, to death, through every Court,
And sent him to the dogs for interfering with my sport.

MARS.

Halt! Shoulder, hup! Attention! I should like to stand at ease;
But I'm really unaccustomed to habiliments like these.
Remember, I'm a veteran, who forts and cities stormed
Long ages back, before a single Rifleman was formed.
No matter! I'm in favour of the voluntary movement
(For who shall say old soldiers are the foemen of improvement?)
But still—Colts, Enfields, Lancasters, however fashion dubs
New weapons—don't neglect the ancient principle of Clubs!

MOMUS (IN DECADENCE).

The jester's calling so abused of late has been, alas!
That I my old suggestion of inserting panes of glass
In human hearts, am forced to try, to gain a livelihood.
Just let me stick a pane in yours—'twould serve me if you would.
You'd rather not? I understand: the laughing glazier's art
Was merely planned to ascertain if man has got a heart
That, naked to the public gaze, he fears not to discover.
In these cold times, I see, you like the window frosted over.

APOLLO.

By Jove's indignant thunder, sent from high Olympus rolling,
On nether earth I pine and whine, a player poor and strolling.
I'm out of an engagement now—I had a good one once,
But lost it through the judgment of a criticising dunce,
One Midas (be his name abhorred in the remotest climes),
The man who "did the music" for the columns of those Times.
He cut me up; I served him out with punishment severe,
Which proved, whate'er his music taste, at least, he'd lots of ear.

NEPTUNE, "OUR FINE OLD ADMIRAL."

How gallantly, how merrily, we ride along the sea!
Though steam and screw-propellers are inventions new to me.
No end of my old notions are "smashed into a cocked hat":
I don't approve of all the care they've used to kill "the cat."
Nor do I altogether like—in candour I confess—
This modern interference with the freedom of the press:
Yet, spite old age, new views, and gout, on deck I keep my feet,
And think the ocean can't be slow while we've the Channel Fleet.

PAN, THE PIPER.

I'm piping Pan, who through the woods, a merry laughing wag, pipes,
A wand'ring minstrel, playing on a kind of a Jem-Bagg-pipes;
My sweetheart to a reed they turned, by some queer incantation,
To mock me, I suppose—a Pan-to-mimic transformation.
That I was terribly cut up by this you may infer,
But then I thought the better plan would be to cut up her.
I turned her into playing pipes, a world-renown to gain, meant,
As author of "Reed's musical and comic entertainment."

PLUTO.

I'm hupper servant here, and lord hof the hinferior regions;
There ain't a dirty scullion imp but howes to me hallegiance.
The 'ouse-dog, Cerberus, with me, is playful as a cat,
And the sulky boatman, Charon, 'ave to me to doff his hat.
I'm dignified, but haffable, save when mis-*chie*-vous chaps,
Like Hercules and Theseus comes, with run-away door-raps,
Or wand'ring minstrels in the street disturb our 'ousehold peace * * *
There's that there Horpheus again—now, where *is* the perlice?

HEBE.

I'm Hebe—of Olympian belles, the loveliest, by far, made,
Though filling but the humble situation of a barmaid.
Be pleased to give your orders, and get rid of me forthwith,
As I have to give a sitting to the famous Mr. Frith.
(I believe he's *not* a Scotchman, since you ask, nor from the North,
For a Frith of *first*-rate talent can't be near the *Frith of Forth*),
He's to paint me in a picture: "Nectar, sir?"—'tis to be styled.
With regard to the expression—I should say he'd draw it mild.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

HUMBOLDT FOUNDATION.—General Sabine has consented to act as treasurer for Britain, and will receive subscriptions at his residence, 13, Ashley place, Westminster. Above £600 have been already subscribed.

IRIDIUM.—M. Jacobi has presented to the French Academy an ingot of this exceedingly rare metal, weighing 267 grammes (about 8¾oz. avoirdupois). Iridium was discovered in the ore of platinum by Tennant in 1804. M. Jacobi also presented several beautiful medals composed of various alloys of iridium and platinum, which were greatly admired.

A NEW GAS.—The eminent chemist, M. Berthelot, has announced to the Société Philomathique at Paris that he has discovered the existence of a new gas, which he terms the "quadricarbure" of hydrogen ($C^4 H^2$). It is produced in the decomposition of alcohol and ether, under the influence of a red temperature. Its properties, much resembling those of olefiant gas, will be described in a memoir.

NEW THERMO-BAROMETER.—This instrument, frequently called a sympiesometer, is very useful, being more sensitive than the mercurial barometer. It is, however, not free from defects. In the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine* Mr. Thomas Tate points out some defects in the construction of the thermo-barometer, and gives some new forms which he considers would avoid certain difficulties and sources of error. He supports his views by algebraical calculations.

NEW SPIRITOMETER.—M. Jacobi, in the name of his colleague, M. Kupffer, the director of the Central Physical Observatory of Russia, laid before the French Academy of Sciences two specimens of a new spiritometer, one of metal and one of glass. The theory of this apparatus is founded on the tables of Gilpin and Gay Lussac lately verified by Pouillet. The Academy has appointed a committee to examine into the merits of this invention, on which they will report.

THE LATE M. LOUIS POINSOT, member of the French Academy of Science, whose recent obsequies were honoured by the presence of his many distinguished scientific friends, was one of the most eminent geometers of Europe. To the most profound knowledge he united the rare gift of remarkable elegance of expression. He was eighty-one years of age, having been born in 1777. He was educated at the renowned Ecole Polytechnique, and succeeded the great Lagrange in a seat in the Academy. His work, "Eléments de Statique," is much admired. He was the oldest member of the Academy except Biot, the friend and pupil of Laplace.

THE DIATOMACEÆ (a group of organised beings with which we have now become intimately acquainted by the aid of the excellent microscopes now constructed) forms the subject of the principal paper (by Dr. G. C. Wallich) in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*. It consists of "Observations on the Distribution and Habits of the Pelagic (or Marine) and Fresh-water, Free-floating Diatomaceæ," in which are discussed the range of depth in which these organisms (which some naturalists consider to be animals, others vegetables) are found the conditions under which their siliceous remains are deposited, and form vast sedimentary strata; and, lastly, the extent and nature of their locomotive powers.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—With respect to the notice of Signor Fioravanti's invention of giving plaster the appearance of marble (in our Number for Dec. 3), we have received a letter from Signor P. Montalti, banker, at Turin, stating that Signor Fioravanti, after twenty years' experiments, has succeeded in successfully imitating not only Carrara but also all other marbles, and that he possesses five hundred patterns on exhibition. Signor Montalti states further that he is authorised to sell the patent for England—the basis of the contract to be that, previously, pieces of plaster, marked for identification, be sent to Italy, to be returned after a few days changed in appearance to any quality of marble, lapis lazuli, giallo antico, malachite, agate, &c.

A NEW ACTINOMETER (an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays) is figured and described by Dr. Thomas Woods in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. A short, square phial, holding about two ounces, is filled with a solution of peroxalate of iron. Through the cork a glass tube (open at both ends) is passed into the liquid in the bottle—both cork and tube fitting airtight in their places—and a graduated scale is attached to the tube. When light is applied to the solution, carbonic acid gas is evolved, which causes the liquid to rise in the tube. The scale shows the amount of action going on. Precaution must be taken to avoid sudden change of temperature. Dr. Wood, in an addendum to his paper, says that he has made experiments with his actinometer and found it completely to answer his expectations.

A NEW METHOD OF BLEACHING the pulp in paper-making has been devised by MM. Firmin Didot. The operation consists in causing carbonic acid gas to be employed to increase the energy of the bleaching action. While the chloride of lime is in contact with the fibre to be bleached a current of carbonic acid, proceeding from the combustion of charcoal, is introduced in a highly divided state into the midst of the liquid. The gas unites with the lime, and the hypochlorous acid, being set at liberty, acts much more energetically as a decoloriser than the hypochlorite. This process is of such extreme simplicity that wonder has been excited that it was not invented sooner. A description of the apparatus, with a woodcut, appears in the *Répertoire de Chimie*.

NESTS OF FISHES.—M. Valenciennes has placed under the eyes of the French Academy two nests found at a great depth beneath the surface of the sea, which he thinks must be formed by fishes, although he cannot determine the species which has constructed them. These nests resemble those of birds, except in being formed entirely of objects found only at the bottom of the ocean, such as remains of polypes, mussels, &c. This is a new fact in favour of the nidification of certain fishes, an opinion held by Aristotle, Pliny, and other eminent naturalists, but rejected by the moderns for want of proof. These nests were found, during the cod fishery off the coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 44° N. and 60° W., by a Captain Blouet, who has given them to the Museum of Natural History.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—This course began on Saturday last (instead of the Tuesday preceding, when the Professor was incapacitated from lecturing by loss of voice through cold). Happily the hoarseness manifested in Mr. Faraday's voice at the beginning disappeared as he proceeded, much to the gratification of the sympathising audience with which the theatre was crammed. The character and distinction of the forces manifested in all the phenomena of animate and inanimate nature were lucidly stated and exhibited—viz., the forces of gravitation, of heat, the chemical and electric forces, &c. The force of gravitation (or attraction) was the subject of the first lecture. By it the motions of the heavenly bodies are regulated. Its identity with weight was shown, and its action on the threefold condition of all matter, solids, liquids, and gases (as ice, water, and steam), demonstrated by experiments. Much interest was excited by the manufacture, pouring out, and weighing of carbonic acid gas. The centre of gravity was explained and illustrated in a most amusing manner. The guinea and feather experiment (showing that all bodies fall to the ground with equal velocity when the resisting air is excluded) was performed—gold-leaf being substituted for the feather.——Mr. Faraday's second lecture was delivered on Tuesday last, when he had happily so far recovered from illness as to feel justified in announcing his intention to complete his course in the present week, by lecturing every day. The subject of gravitation was concluded by a simple and beautiful illustration of the law of attraction, which acts inversely with the square of the distance. A small screen was moved between a fixed light and a white board. At one-fourth of the distance from the board the shadow of the screen was twice its size when close to the board; at half the distance, four times greater; at three-fourths the distance, nine times greater, and so on. Astronomical calculations in accordance with this law led to the discovery of the planet Neptune. The main subject of the lecture was the "Attraction of Cohesion," the force by which all bodies are held together. The simple aggregation of particles was shown by the action of a magnet on some nails, with which a small arch was constructed. The various degrees and kinds of this force were pointed out, as in the case of the diamond and pure charcoal (otherwise identical). Attention was particularly drawn to the marvellous power exhibited in crystallisation; and its variety, as shown in the different planes of cleavage of mica, calcareous spar, alum, &c. The powerful adhesion of pieces of clean lead pressed together was exhibited. By virtue of this force a bar of iron one inch square will support twenty tons weight. Mr. Faraday swung himself about supported only by a thin iron wire. The lecture concluded with experiments showing how light is affected by passing through certain bodies (mica, calcareous spar, &c.), the rays emitted from Duboscq's beautiful electirc lamp being employed for the purpose.

THE NEW YEAR.—This is a "bissextile" or leap-year, and in next month there will accordingly be twenty-nine days instead of twenty-eight, as usual. There will be four Sundays after the Ephipany (yesterday); Lent will commence on the 22nd of February, and Easter Day will fall on Sunday, the 8th of April—a fortnight earlier than last year. Whit-Sunday will occur on the 27th of May, and Trinity on the 3rd of June. There will be twenty-five Sundays after Trinity; Advent Sunday will recur on the 2nd of December, and Christmas Day will fall on a Tuesday, two days later (owing to leap-year) than last year; that is, according to the solar cycle, when the reckoning is by the days of the week exclusively.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—A society, of which the declared object is to promote the employment of women in such occupations as are suitable for their sex, and opening up others which have been hitherto closed to them, has been established under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by many gentlemen of philanthropic views and eminent position. An office as a centre of inquiry is to be opened, and it is in contemplation also to form classes for the instruction of woman in book-keeping and other branches of business. Subscriptions to about £350 have been received for carrying out the purposes referred to; but this sum is obviously insufficient for commencing operations on the necessary scale. The excellent objects aimed at by the society fully justify an appeal for further support, and we trust that all who are desirous of seeing the arena of female employment usefully extended will come forward to render that assistance which is so much needed, and which a society established under such auspices has a fair ground to anticipate.

THE TOY-SHOP: NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

JUST because he is Fogey! That is my final decision, my summing up of him and his case, and further argument is perfectly unnecessary. Were he not a Fogey he could never have expressed such an opinion, and so there is an end of the matter. Unless——

I will ask the reader—Reader, I have been endeavouring to convince old Croaker that the New-Year is a kindly season—that it is a pleasant sight to see folks merry-making—that to look on for an hour at a child's New-Year's party, to watch the little creatures romp and play, to hearken to the sweet music of their ringing laughter, to lose, for the time, beneath the magical influence of their light-heartedness, the recollection of the cares and strifes of this hard, grinding, work-a-day world, must have a beneficial and humanising effect even upon such an incorrigible old misanthrope as Croaker. To which powerful appeal, garnished with a few of those flowers of rhetoric I, as occasion may require, cull at pleasure from my private conservatory, Croaker, at once sarcastic and laconic, replied, "Pooh!"

Even this line of argument, if argument it can be called, is not original. However, it is popular; it is easy and unanswerable; it is a capital line to take with hot-headed or enthusiastic persons; it is the impenetrable fortress behind which Paterfamilias shelters himself against the attacks of an injured or indignant family. There is mamma, who says that a party is an absolute necessity; that, much as she dreads the trouble and expense, it really cannot be avoided; there are Jack's pegtops and Georgiana's crinoline, which must be worn because they are the proper things to wear, and everybody wears them; there is Bob, who knows a fellow in a lower form, of half his age, who has wellington boots and a watch, so he must have them, too. To all which Paterfamilias says simply "Pooh!" And he could not do better; that "pooh" is worth a lifetime's argument, and is a deal more convincing.

You know Croaker! By the way, *do* you know Croaker? If not, I will introduce him.

Up Deadman's-yard are Goblin Chambers, the gloomiest and most inconvenient set in London. The rooms are so small, so dark, so musty-smelling and uncomfortable that most of them are generally "to let." At present the only occupants of this dreary building are myself and Croaker. We are old residents. I have been here for twenty years: there is no knowing when Croaker came. The laundress, before the present one, found him living here: it is, perhaps, his birthplace. He has no relations who visit him. There is a legend in the yard which says that once upon a time a great parish authority, yclept the Beadle, called upon him concerning the maintenance of an aged female relative, and it goes on to say that this was Croaker's mother. I hardly know whether or not I should believe it. Croaker, in a moment of confidence, informed me that his family had always been a burden to him; since he was a boy he had supported them. According to his own account they must have been dependent upon him shortly after he was weaned.

There is another tradition in the yard of the visit of a certain old lady, spare in body, dingy in attire, who called at the inn, and inquired for Croaker in a pitifully whining tone. Mrs. M'Paring, our laundress—a most estimable woman, whose only weakness lies in the black bottles in the tenants' cupboards—overheard a portion of the conversation (accidentally) through the keyhole. She heard the strange visitor say she was starving, and heard Croaker tell her that she ought to be ashamed of herself for being so. He then bade her begone; and the old lady, coming pale and trembling from his presence, huddled herself in a dark corner of the staircase and whimpered there for hours, until, I believe, she was, by the intervention of an intelligent member of the Z division, moved on to the next parish. Was this his mother?

Croaker is said to be very rich. When he is found dead in his bed some morning at breakfast-time by the worthy M'Paring, there will,

(*Continued on page 24.*)

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THE PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE
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12 Dessert ditto	20	7 6 8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3 13 4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4 16 0
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That torment of our brightest days,
And horror of our nights.
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LONDON AGENTS.
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QUININE WINE, guaranteed to contain in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.—Prepared only by R. Waters, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. throughout the world.

(*Continued from page 22.*)

no doubt, be discovered a will put away somewhere, and the newspapers will announce that the charitable soul has left his money to provide for the erection of an extra wing to Saint Sawbones' Hospital. It is thus that these wrong-headed, hard-hearted old men would wing their way heavenwards.

Alas, I am a lonely man myself! 'Twas only this morning I was more than usually conscious of my solitary and cheerless condition, as I chanced to light upon Mr. Dobson at a toyshop, buying some New-Year's presents for his children. They were all there. There was Miss Annie, and Miss Fanny, and Miss Constance; little Master Tom, and Master Archy, and a baby in arms—the last very fat and solemn, and not at all astonished by the thousands of toy wonders that surrounded him.

What a pretty sight it was that which Mr. Browne's graceful pencil has watched for us! There was little Miss Constance pointing out to Miss Fanny the most fashionably attired of lady dolls in a most embroidered petticoat and a real hoop, whose ample skirts would quite have filled the parlour of the miniature mansion she sat in front of. There was Miss Annie exhibiting to Master Archy the acrobatic capabilities of a monkey with the stiffest and most unwaggable of tails, whose aimless life is spent in tumbling halfway over the top of a pole, and, being pulled back, to tumble over again; while Tom was picking out the points of a red-spotted Arabian with quite the air of a connoisseur in cockhorse flesh. There was the cackling old toyman, who himself would have made no bad design for a jumping jack, extolling the merits of his wares, dwelling, you may be sure, upon the superior attractions of the most expensive, such as the great talking doll that said "Mamma" nearly as plainly as a talking fish; or the Noah's ark, in which, on opening the lid, you found Noah and his family and the zoological collection all upside down, and so tightly packed that you could not help congratulating yourself that you were not a passenger in the same boat.

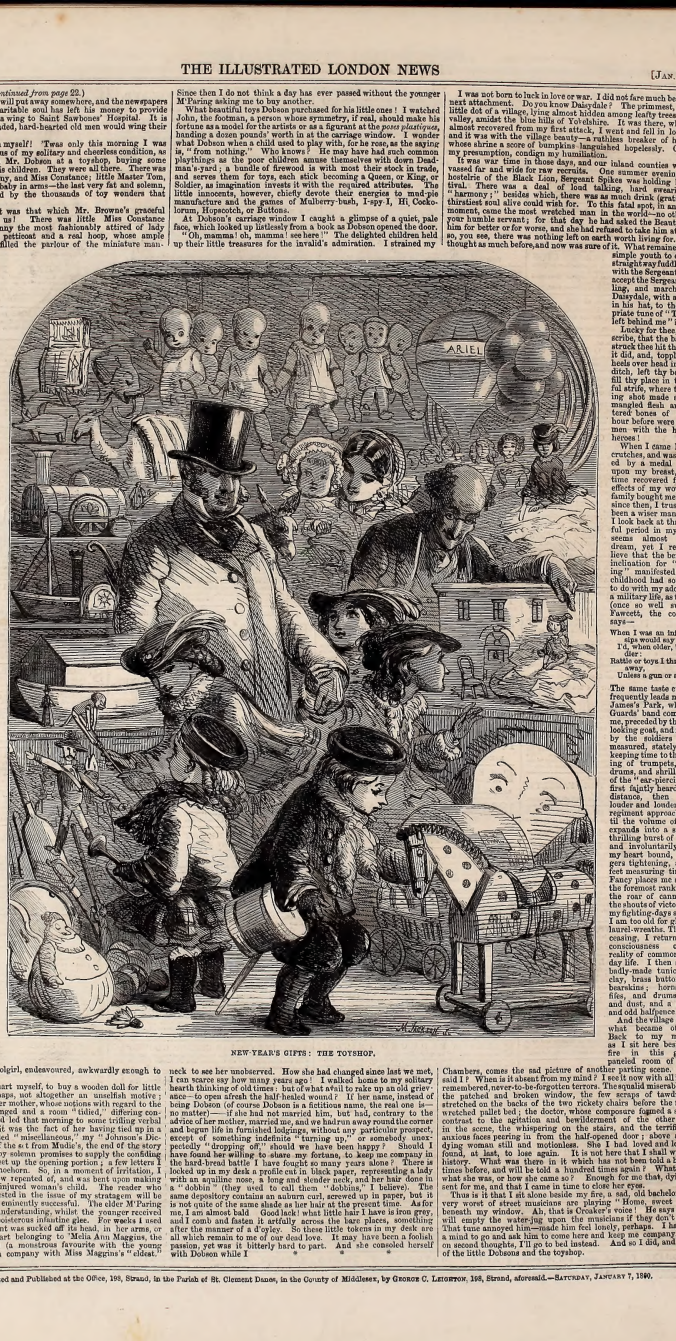
To all that was passing Dobson listened with as solemn a face as his young set born, for he is, I should fancy, as unimaginative a man as say on 'Change, and only bade the toyman show the children something that "would not break," which is much the same as giving a child a lollipop, and telling him it must not be eaten. It was a strange sight, too, to see the wealthy stockbroker in this stronghold of gimcracks. I had not thought him half so kind a father. I should have imagined that he valued these pretty little children and their mamma as he valued his fine house and the rest of its furniture—not more. I had known him but as a stern, exacting taskmaster, a punctual nevertailing man of business, at whose command the old clerks bowed their shrivell gates in all humility, and trembled in their shoes. Yet there he stood, approving or disapproving, in turns, of the proposed purchases. All around goggle-eyed, copper-coloured dolls contorted vacantly at him, makes wagged their heads at him, and an impudent roly-poly Mussulman winked at him as though he were only a commonplace person instead of being Dobson, of Dobson and Jobson's, Threadneedle-street, London; Castle-street, Liverpool; Rue Vivienne, Paris; the Corso di Porta Vercellina, Milan; and the Gostinodoor, St. Petersburg. It was at the moment that he was most touching, considering the antics of a penny jack, and pulling the string that, flailing up, he caught my eye, and the City gentleman, blushing like a schoolgirl, endeavoured, awkwardly enough to hide the toy behind him.

I had grown, I fear, quite mart myself, to buy a wooden doll for little Miss M'Paring, with, perhaps, not altogether an unselfish motive; for I wished to commend her mother, whose notions with regard to the way papers should be arranged and a room "tidied," differing considerably from my own, had led that morning to some trifling verbal unpleasantness between us. It was the fact of her having tied up in a brown paper parcel, labelled "miscellaneous," my "Johnson's Dictionary," which I had left on the s:t from Mudie's, the end of the story with which I was bound by solemn promises to supply the confiding printer, who had already set up the opening portion; a few letters I wanted to see, and a few others. So, in a moment of irritation, I had called her names I now repented of, and was bent upon making this peace-offering to the injured woman's child. The reader who may happen to feel interested in the issue of my stratagem will be pleased to hear that it was eminently successful. The elder M'Paring quite forgot our little misunderstanding, whilst the younger received my New-Year's gift with boisterous infantine glee. For weeks I used to see it, hung after the paint was sucked off its head, in her arms, or taking an airing in a geeart belonging to Media Ann Maggins, the sweetstuff-shop little girl (a monstrous favourite with the young population of our yard), in company with Miss Maggins's "eldest," since then I do not think a day has ever passed without the younger M'Paring asking me to buy another.

What beautiful toys Dobson purchased for his little ones! I watched John, the footman, a person whose symmetry, if real, should make his fortune as a model for the artists or as a figurant at the *poses plastiques*, handing a dozen pounds' worth in at the carriage window. I wonder what Dobson when a child used to play with, for he rose, as the saying is, "from nothing." Who knows? He may have had such common playthings as the poor children amuse themselves with down Deadman's-yard; a bundle of firewood is with most their stock in trade, and serves them for bows, and arrows, stick cavalry, a Queen, or Lady Soldier, as imagination invests it with the required attributes. The little innocents, however, chiefly devote their energies to mud-pie manufacture and the games of Mulberry-bush, I-spy I, Hi, Cockolorum, Hopscotch, or Buttons.

At Dobson's carriage window I caught a glimpse of a quiet, pale face, which looked up listlessly from a book as Dobson opened the door.

"Oh, mamma! oh, mamma! see here!" The delighted children held up their little treasures for the invalid's admiration. I strained my



NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS: THE TOYSHOP.

neck to see her unobserved. How she had changed since last we met, I can scarce say how many years ago.

I walked home to my solitary hearth thinking of old times: but of what avail to rake up an old grievance—to open afresh the half healed wound? If her name, instead of being Dobson (of course Dobson is a fictitious name, the real one is—no matter)—if she had not married him, but had, contrary to the advice of her mother, married me, and we hadrun away round the corner and begun life in furnished lodgings, without any particular prospect, except of something indefinite "turning up," or somebody unexpectedly "dropping off," should we have been happy? Should I have found her willing to share my fortune, to keep me company in the hard-bread battle I have fought so many years alone? There is locked up in my desk a profile cut in black paper, representing a lady with an aquiline nose, a long and slender neck, and her hair done in a "Ringlet" (they used to call them "dobbins," I believe). The same depository contains an auburn curl, screwed up in paper, but it is not quite of the same shade as her hair at the present time. As for me, I am almost bald. Good luck! what little hair I have is iron grey, and I comb and fasten it artfully across the bare places, something after the manner of a d'oyley. So these little tokens in my desk are all which remain to me of our dead love. It may have been a foolish passion, yet was it bitterly hard to part. And she consoled herself with Dobson while I

I was not born to luck in love or war. I did not fare much better in my next attachment. Do you know Daisydale? The primmest, prettiest, little dot of a village, lying almost hidden among leafy trees, in a deep valley, amidst the blue hills of Yolesbire. It was there, when I had almost recovered from my first attack, I went and fell in love again, and it was with the village beauty—a ruthless breaker of hearts—at whose shrine a score of bumpkins languished hopelessly. Great was my presumption, condign my humiliation.

It was war time in those days, and our inland counties were canvassed far and wide for raw recruits. One summer evening, in the hostelrie of the Black Lion, Sergeant Spikes was holding high festival. There was a deal of loud talking, hard swearing, and "harmony;" besides which, there was as much drink (gratis) as the thirstiest soul alive could wish for. To this fatal spot, in search, lucky moment, came the most wretched man in the world—no other than your humble servant; for that day in Daisydale was to take him for better or for worse, and she had refused to take him at all, and so, you see, there was nothing left on earth worth living for. He had thought as much before, and now was sure of it.

Lucky for him, humble scribe, that the ball which struck close hit thee where it did, and, toppling thee soon over head into a dry ditch, left thy bettere to fill thy place in the fearful strife, where the searing shot made so much mangled flesh and shattered bones of what an hour before were stalwart men with the hearts of heroes!

When I came home on crutches, and was rewarded by a medal to hang upon my breast, and in time recovered from the effects of my wound, my family bought me out, and since then, I trust, I have been a wiser man. When I look back at that eventful period in my life, it seems almost like a dream, yet I really believe that the bent of an inclination for "soldiering" manifested in my childhood had something to do with my adoption of a military life, as the song (once so well sung by Yarnett, the comedian) says—

When I was an infant gossips would say
I'd, when older, be a soldier:
Rattle or toys I threw them away,
Unless a gun or a sabre.

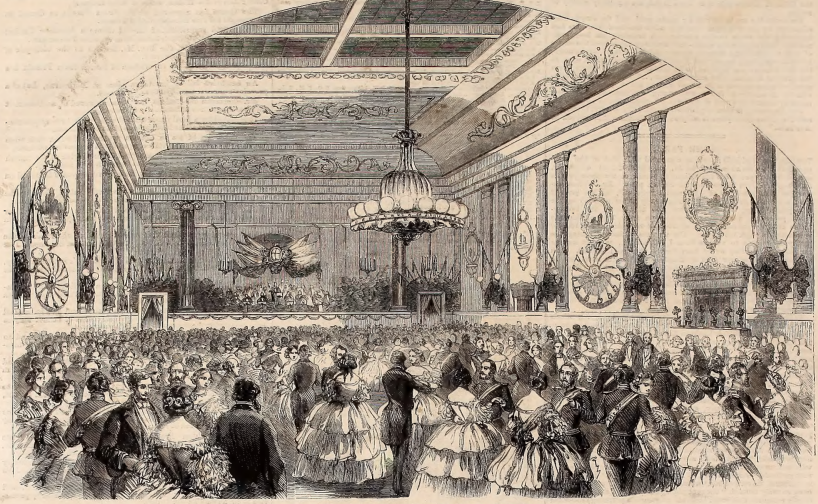
The same taste even now frequently leads me to St. James's Park, where the Guards' band comes upon me, preceded by the gravelooking goat, and followed by the soldiers with a measured, stately tramp, keeping time to the clenging of trumpets, roll of drums, and shrill sounds of the "ear-piercing fife." first faintly heard in the distance, then waxing louder and louder as the regiment approaches, until the volume of sound expands into a swelling, thrilling burst of melody, and involuntarily I feel my heart bound, my fingers tightening, and my feet measuring time, and Fancy places me arain in the foremost rank amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts of victory. But my fighting-days are over. I am too old for glory and laurel-wreaths. The music ceasing, I return to my consciousness of the reality of common everyday life. I then see only badly-made tunics, pipeclay, brass buttons, and bearskins; horns, and fifes, and drums, noise and dust, and a shilling and odd halfpence a day.

And the Daisydale beauty, what became of her? Back to my memory, as I sit here beside my fire in this gloomy-genteel of Golden Chambers, comes the sad picture of another parting scene. Comes, said I? When is it absent from my mind? It left now with all its well-remembered, never-to-be-forgotten terrors. The squalid snowbesmeared room, the patched and broken window, the few scraps of tawdry rags stretched on the backs of the two rickety chairs before the fire, the wretched pallet bed; the doctor, whose composure formed a striking contrast to the agitation and bewilderment of the female actors in the scene, the whispering on the stairs, and the terrified and anxious faces peering in from the half-opened door; above all, the dying woman still and motionless. She had fainted, and we thought, found, at last, to lose again.

It is not here that I shall write the history. What was there in it which has not been a hundred times before, and will be told a hundred times again? What matter what she was, or how she came so? Enough for me that, dying, she cared for me, and that I cared for her.

Thus is it that I sit alone beside my fire, a sad, old bachelor. The very worst of street musicians are playing "Home, sweet home," beneath my window. Ah, that is Croaker's voice! He says that he will empty the water-jug upon the musicians if they don't depart. That tune annoyed him—made him feel lonely, perhaps. I have half a mind to go and ask him to come here and keep me company. No—on second thoughts, I'll go to bed instead. And so I did, and dreamt of the little Dobsons and the toyshop.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.



BALL GIVEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LANCERS AT THE ROYAL PUBLIC ROOMS, EXETER.

ALICANTE.

ALICANTE, or Alicant (the Lucentum of the ancients), is a town on the south-east coast of Spain, and is important as being the only Spanish seaport in direct railway communication with the capital. It was consequently chosen as the point of embarkation for the troops en route from Madrid and the interior provinces to join the expedition against Morocco. Alicante was formerly the residence of many English merchants and their families, but their number has of late years considerably diminished. The town is picturesquely situated under a castle-crowned rock, but the immediate environs are arid and unproductive. Alicante is situated in the province of the same name, which was formed, in 1834, of the southern part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia and the small portion of Murcia.

BALL GIVEN AT EXETER BY THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

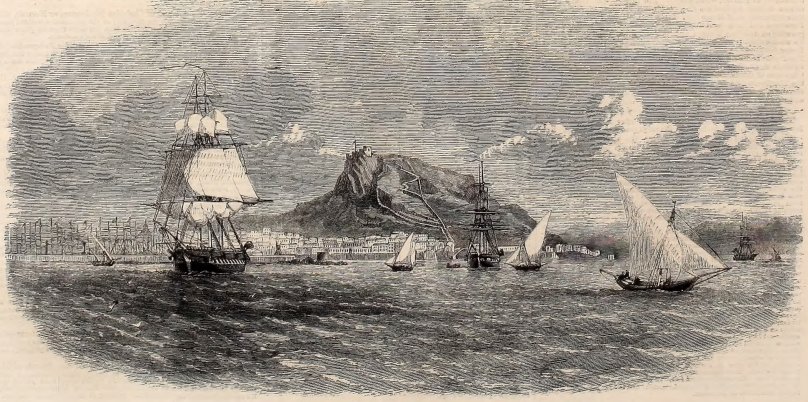
THE officers of the 9th Lancers gave a grand ball at the Royal Public Rooms, Exeter, on Thursday se'nnight, which was attended by about 500 of the leading nobility and gentry of the county. The room was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, supplied by Mr. Watson, of Bridge-street, the walls being adorned with lances and swords. At the end of the room, encircled with flowers, were the names of the battles in which the regiment had distinguished itself—namely, Punnuar, Sobraon, Peninsula, Delhi, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, Punjaub, Lucknow, &c. The supper was provided by Mr. Cuthbertson, and comprised every delicacy of the season. The band of the Lancers attended, and dancing was kept up with unabated spirit until morning. The following were among the company present:—The Earl and Countess of Devon, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir Edward and Lady Prideaux, Lady Chichester, Lord Garness, Lord and Lady Courtenay, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay and Lady Courtenay, Sir Massey and Lady Lopes, Lord Clinton, Sir John and Lady Duckworth, and Lady Carew.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. G. Townsend, of Exeter.

PORTLAND, VICTORIA.

THE town of Portland, on the bay of the same name, in the colony of Victoria, is situated in 38 deg. 20 min. S. and 141 deg. 40 min. E., about halfway between Melbourne and Adelaide, being distant from the former 234 and from the latter 300 miles. Although as a township it only dates from 1842, it is the oldest settlement in the colony, having been occupied as a whaling station in 1833; but the influence and enterprise of the Messrs. Henly, who arrived here in 1834, have been mainly instrumental in raising Portland to its present position.

At a distance of twenty miles east stands the Julia Percy Island, about two miles in length from north to south, by one in width, and rising to a height of from two to three hundred feet. It is frequented by seals. At a distance of about four miles from the town and one from the main stand the Lourence Rocks. These give the entrance to the bay a most picturesque appearance. There are two jetties: the old one is 600 feet long, and has a depth of water of eleven feet; the new one, built last year by Messrs. C. and D. Baillie, is a fine structure, most creditable to the contractors, and is 910 feet long, with a depth of water of seventeen feet; so that coasting vessels and steamers come alongside and load or discharge without the risk and expense of transhipment and lighterage. The anchorage is good, with room for a hundred ships, and, with a breakwater to break the force of the sea during storms from the south-east (the only exposed point, and from which there is very seldom a gale), the harbour would be the finest and safest on the coast, and the only one fitted for a harbour of refuge on the whole south coast of Australia. The town rises from the bay on a gentle slope, the streets running east and west and north and south. To the south of the old jetty are the Custom House, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Court House, and Gaol, all substantial stone structures; to the east is the mouth of the fine lagoon, which, bounding the south and part of the west sides of the town, yields an abundant supply of fresh water, and furnishes amusement to sportsmen by the numbers of wildfowl which frequent it. The lofty headland to the north is Whaler's Bluff; the southern one, from which this View was taken, bears a flagstaff for signaling vessels,



ALICANTE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. C. ANDROS.

near to which a lighthouse, thirty-five feet high, has been constructed. The public buildings are generally good, built of hornstone: the English Roman Catholic Churches, with the Union Bank, the Bank of Australasia, and Mac's Hotel, are especially worthy of notice.

The footpaths are being rapidly made good, and the streets macadamised, by the Municipal Council; while the Road Board are fast improving the roads to the interior. A tramway has been commenced—and eight miles made—to Hamilton (sixty miles), the centre of a fine agricultural district, already thickly settled by farmers; but it is confidently hoped that it will be made a railroad at once, as the Government are believed to be favourable to the change, from the extreme lowness of its estimated cost, £2000 per mile, as compared with the expensive lines now making out of Melbourne. The climate is excellent, and a sea-bathing establishment has been recently erected at a cost of £1500. The population is about 4000.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Mr. W. Clapham; and the above description is adopted from Fairfax's "Handbook to Australia."

THE FARM.

THE last *Gazette* of 1859 shows, as compared with that of the same period of 1858, an advance of 4s. 6d. on wheat, 2s. 4d. on barley, and 1s. 6d. on rye; while the decrease in favour of oats is one penny a bushel. 6d. on oats, 6d. on beans, and 5s. 3d. on peas. Mr. Willich announces that each £100 of the rent charge will, for the present year, amount to £110 17s. 8d., being nearly 2 per cent above the last year's value, which was itself the highest of the twenty-three preceding years. It would appear from the Government tables that the average worth of £100 of rent-charge for 1837-60 is exactly 1s. 8d. below par. The imports of grain during the past year amount to no less than 1,250,000 qrs., and but for the casualties at sea they would have nearly touched 1,300,000. This shows an increase over 1858 of 290,000 qrs.; and it must also be set to the credit side of 1859 that the direct re-export from England was only 90,000 qrs., or 60,000 qrs. less than 1858. When we look back to 1842, which old Smithfield Club judges still fondly recollect as Sir Charles Tempest's "Peach year," and compare it with the era of Bentinck and Disbrowe, we find the blessed importations have very nearly quadrupled themselves.

Farmers are looking out eagerly for a change to drying winds or frost; and more dilettante agriculturists about town are speculative on the contest which looms in the distance for the editorship of the Royal Society's journal. If the race for the sovereign's seat was a complete Derby, the present is quite a St. Leger, and, true to the simile, will have protracted competitors. The *Chief-Jane Express* avows that "some very good men are known to be in the field, the author of several prize essays on the society, the editor of a contemporary journal, a University man who touches both ends, a smart critic and able speaker being at present among the favourites." Five hundred per annum is a desirable prize; but, as there are only two volumes to bring out yearly, and the society demand the whole of the editor's time, that functionary ought to have a very pleasant time of it, if he is not too much harassed by the adoption of the journal committee.

The breeders of Devons, with the Earl of Leicester at their head, have shown their appreciation of the labours of Captain Davy, who founded their "Herd Book" a few years since, by presenting him with a silver cup and salver. The cup (whose pretty little scale is very general in America, in fact so much so that this "Herd Book" is reprinted there, Mr. Dudhouse's "Herd Book" for which will have been so truly termed "the rent paying Herefords" has reached its fourth volume. This breed lacks the universal advantages accorded to the shorthorns, and is almost entirely supported by its purity by the tenant farmers of Hereford and the adjoining counties. It is generally worthy of notice, in connection with this, that during the past year a tenant farmer, Mr. Price, of Pembridge, whose herd does not contain more than twenty breeding cows, gave 225 gs. for Salisbury, the second in his class at Warwick, and 200 gs. for his winner at Hereford; and that a steer won the gold medal for the best ox bred in the year both on the Smithfield and Smithfield, and beat Mr. Stratton's crack gold medal shorthorn steer from the bargain. Parts of the second and third prize volumes of the "Shorthorn Herd Book" have arrived of late. The Coronay herd has had an accession in a Royal Butterfly ball calf from Windsor, a daughter of Baronet Duchess 2nd, and a third cow of Mr. Eastwood's Rosette (winner of the two Irish cups last year) a heifer calf by Nicholas. Mr. Dudhouse's herd graduates in number as perfect congress of infant Prince Talleyrands. The heifer calves from Lady Laura, Water Queen, Cassandra, and Necklace have been named Lunette, Ocean Queen, Lucius, and Necklace, and the bull calves from Rose Duchess, Acacia, and Florence are Royal Butterfly, Royal Rifleman. The whole of the cows and heifers roam, and we believe that Ocean Queen (half brother to the Great Eastern and Paris Prize ox at present the favourites for choice. The Holker herd has received an accession in a third bull calf, a heifer calf from the Countess of Oxford (one of that well-known Oxford set who tempted so many enthusiastic agriculturists to grimst to take a run down there last season); and we believe that, so far, the male of this celebrated bull's stock have been heifers. The Gwynnes as well as the Oxfords are also a great deal in vogue, and one of them (Minstrel 2nd) has just had a rom Eighth Duke Oxford heifer.

The Farmers Club have selected their seven yearly subjects for discussion, namely—February 6, The Sewerage of Towns as it affects British Agriculture (Mr. Alderman Mechi); March 5, The Over-preservation of Game (Mr. H. Corbet). April 2, The Merits of Pure-bred and Cross-bred Cattle (C. Howard). May 7, Clover, how growing on the Lois Weedon system (Mr. J. A. Clarke). June 4, To what extent has the Farmer been benefited by the substitution of Steam Power for Horse and Manual Labour (Mr. J. Wells). July 2, The Public and Private Trials of Agricultural Implements; can they be made more efficient? (Mr. C. Robbs) and August 6, Recent Social Condition of the Labourer in England and Scotland, and his State on the Continent (Mr. S. Burn). The club congresses across the members, and we suppose that in due time it will have a building of its own.

The prospectus has been issued of a Winter Palace and Yacht Hotel Company to be established in the neighbourhood of Torquay.

THE ROYAL OPERA.—During the representation of a ballet in the theatre of Trevino, a city in the Venetian provinces, the conflagration spread and artistes fearing a panic, by one of the performers were such as to evoke the most rapturous expressions of applause on the part of the audience, and hastened together in unusual numbers on account of the present festive season of the year, to the great increase of the anxiety of the Minute—the consequence of the unhappy issue of political events. According to the *Times* the ballet was unusually well executed, wreaths and nosegays proceeding from every part of the house, and the whole performance was, in fact, a complete success. The ballet instructed in the part she was to play, selected from the floral tribute which lay at her feet, twined wreaths—green, the other red and the third white—blended them together, and, advancing to the footlights, with a graceful and delighted air, presented the patriotic plaudits of the multitude, and with fervid significance pressed the national colours to her bosom. The effect was electrical. The audience responded to the demonstration with the rapid and spontaneous vehemence of a people. The Italian tricolour immediately was greeted with frantic and deafening acclamations. Terpsichore, invested with the attributes of Athena Promachos, the guardian divinity of Greece, achieved a triumph. On the following morning the father of the girl was summoned before the police. What was the consternation of his wife and family when they learned that all complicity in the events of the preceding night was entirely disclaimed! An admonition for the future, and the necessary mandation to preserve the appearance of a similar scandal, by giving strict orders to his daughter henceforth to refuse all testimonies of popular approbation, and remorsefully to trample under foot all wreaths and flowers that might be thrown to her. On the latter promised obedience, and the peace was announced for repetition. On the second performance, the first acknowledgment of her skill was an enormous group of yellow immortelles, bound with a blue girl advanced, as on the first occasion, exhibited the black and yellow cockade in the view of the whole house, and then deliberately placed it under her feet. If the excitement was great before it was now increased a hundredfold. The outburst that followed baffles all description, and ended in the abrupt termination of the performances and the closing of the theatre for the remainder of the season.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. Y. X.—Be good enough to address your communications in the usual form to the office of this journal.

TRUTH.—Black is stalemated, and the game is drawn ludicrously.

SIGMA, Dublin.—With the Pawns as placed, there is no impediment to your passing to K's 6th.

A PUPIL.—It cannot be solved in the way you propose; Black need not capture the Rook at present.

C. F. PASCALL.—According to present custom, a player giving the Queen's Rook can move his King (if so disposed) to Q R's 2nd, or he might move it to Q B's 2nd, and then play the Rook from the 1st.

E. N.—Here are two Chess Clubs, the St. George's, at the West End and the London, in the City. The monthly subscription to each is three guineas. To which do you refer?

PHILIDOR.—Mr. Staunton's "Chess Player's Handbook" is published by Messrs. Routledge, Farringdon-street. Mr. Staunton's "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

J. H. MACKENZIE.—Your problem is unsound. If White's move, 1. Q to K Kt's 6th, Black may play 1. *P to K Kt 4th!*

SOLUTIONS OF CHESS ENIGMAS received from Philo, P. I. W., Indiana, Cora, P. G., F. H. S. L., PICCADILLY, I. F., LEVEY, J. LACKINGTON, F. R. S., HOOPER, RC., DIAMOND, PAUL, R. S., MALTBY, CANTAB, ALPHA, ALPHA JUNIOR, CLERICUS, R. H. BROOKE, CHESSPLAYER, Mrs. DOWNES, Queen, Rupert, R. T. S., Oliver, Mary, Dorby Rhinoceros, Gerbase, T. R. N. C., P. T. L., Archery, Scrogie Ilion, D. D., H. M. S. R., C. C., Old Soll, Lucy, T. T., Q. Q., Constant Reader, Rambler, Bessie, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Clerk, 1850, Jones, Meda, Dodo, Sedge, A. Vandersteene, are correct. All others are wrong.

"C. U. P., The Lodge, Brook-green.—We willingly lay a pair of cases with a player of your strength, and shall be glad to receive your acceptance.

SOLUTION OF THE "ELECTRIC BATTERY," No. 857.

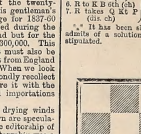
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B 4th (best)	3. R to K 8th (ch)	
2. R to K B 6th (ch)		9. R to Q 8th (ch)	
3. R to K 6th (ch)			
4. Kt to K Kt 3rd (ch)		10. Kt to K Kt 3 (ch)	Black's moves
5. Kt takes R (ch)	Black's moves are forced.	11. R to K 3rd (ch)	are forced.
6. R to K B 3rd (ch)		12. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	
7. R takes Q KP (dis. ch)		13. R to K B P (ch)	
		14. P mates	

"." It has been shown by several correspondents that this problem admits of a solution two moves shorter than the ingenious composer stipulated.

PROBLEM No. 870.

By Mr. J. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Match between Messrs. de RIVIÈRE and JOUBINOUD.

GAME XXIII.

(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P (en passant)	P takes P
4. Q to Q 5th	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
9. Castles	Q to K 2nd
10. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	Castles (Q's side)
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
13. P to Q R 3rd	P takes K P
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 5th
15. Q to K 4th	Q takes Q
16. P takes Q	P to K 5
17. P to K B 5th	P takes P
18. P takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
19. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q B 3rd
20. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
21. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
22. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd
23. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
24. P to K R 4th	R to K B sq
25. P to K R 4th	Q to Q Kt sq
26. Kt to Q 5th	R to Q B sq
27. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q 4th
28. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
29. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q 4th
30. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
31. B takes K (ch)	K to K 2nd
32. B to K B 5th	R to K B 2nd
33. R to K B 3rd	P to K 6th
34. R to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th
35. B to K B 5th	R to K 2nd
36. P to K Kt 5th	R to K 3rd
37. P to K Kt 6th	P to Q 6th
38. P to K B 6th	P takes P
39. P to K B 7th	P takes P
40. P to K B 8th (Q)	P takes P
41. R to K B 7th	R to Q R 3rd
42. B to K B 6th	P to Q R 4th
43. P to K Kt 7th	R to K 3rd
44. B takes B	P to Q 7th
45. K to K 2nd	R to K 8th
46. K takes P	And White resigns.

GAME XIV.

(*Two English Openings.*)

BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th
7. B to K Kt 5th	Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
9. B to K R 4th	Kt to Q 5th
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th

(We had rather have retreated the Kt at once to K B 3rd, but this attack will be a fine and fair lesson against premature and hasty attack.)

9. Kt takes K Kt	P takes Kt
10. B to K R 4th	

(He should have played the B to K R 6th. ED. *Progress*)

10.	P to K R 4th
11. B to K Kt 3rd	K to K sq
12. B to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
13. B takes K P	

(Perhaps P to K B 3rd, and then the castles.)

13.	Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
15. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 4th
16. P to K B 3rd	P takes P
17. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th
18. B takes Kt	P takes B
19. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q 5th
20. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Q Kt 3rd
21. Q P takes B	Q P takes Kt
22. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd

Perhaps P to K R 3rd, and afterwards P to K B 4th, appears preferable.)

23. R to K R sq	P to Q 6th

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Match between Messrs. de RIVIÈRE and JOUBINOUD.

GAME XXIV.

(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P (en passant)	P takes P
4. Q to Q 5th	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
9. Castles	Q to K 2nd
10. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	Castles (Q's side)
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
13. P to Q R 3rd	P takes K P
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 5th
15. Q to K 4th	Q takes Q
16. P takes Q	P to K 5
17. P to K B 5th	P takes P
18. P takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
19. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q B 3rd
20. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
21. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P
22. P to K R 4th	P to K B 4th
23. P to K Kt 5th	P to K 6th
24. B to K B 5th	R to K 2nd
25. R to K B 3rd	R to K 3rd
26. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q 6th
27. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K 2nd
28. P to K B 6th	Kt to K B 3rd
29. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q 4th
30. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
31. B takes K (ch)	K to K 2nd
32. B to K B 5th	R to K B 2nd
33. R to K B 3rd	P to K 6th
34. R to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th
35. B to K B 5th	R to K 2nd
36. P to K Kt 5th	R to K 3rd
37. P to K Kt 6th	P to Q 6th
38. P to K B 6th	P takes P
39. P to K B 7th	P takes P
40. P to K B 8th (Q)	P takes P
41. R to K B 7th	R to Q R 3rd
42. B to K B 6th	P to Q R 4th
43. P to K Kt 7th	R to K 3rd
44. B takes B	P to Q 7th
45. K to K 2nd	R to K 8th
46. K takes P	And White resigns.

GAME XIV.

(*Two English Openings.*)

BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th
7. B to K Kt 5th	Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
9. B to K R 4th	Kt to Q 5th
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th

(We had rather have retreated the Kt at once to K B 3rd, but this attack will be a fine and fair lesson against premature and hasty attack.)

9. Kt takes K Kt	P takes Kt
10. B to K R 4th	

(He should have played the B to K R 6th. ED. *Progress*)

10.	P to K R 4th
11. B to K Kt 3rd	K to K sq
12. B to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
13. B takes K P	

(Perhaps P to K B 3rd, and then the castles.)

13.	Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
15. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 4th
16. P to K B 3rd	P takes P
17. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th
18. B takes Kt	P takes B
19. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q 5th
20. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Q Kt 3rd
21. Q P takes B	Q P takes Kt
22. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
23. R to K R sq (ch)	K to Q 2nd
24. R to K Kt 4th	P to Q 7th
25. R to Q Kt 4th	Mate.

The Australian and New Zealand Gazette states that two extraordinarily large nuggets have been produced from the quarts at Poverty Reef, Sandy Creek; the first, the largest up to that discovered in the colony, and weighing 1073 ounces, was still further eclipsed by the second, which weighed no less than 1552 ounces.

Sir Macdonald Stephenson has sailed for Constantinople to promote by his presence and supervision the progress of the Ottoman Smyrna and Aidin) Railway, of which he is chairman. The first section consists of forty miles, from Smyrna to Ephesus, which, it is hoped, will be ready for opening in July.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HER Majesty has appointed a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. Hodson, widow of Major Hodson.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Frans Prange as Consul at Liverpool for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The second annual ball of the St. James's Amateur Cricket Club will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, on Tuesday next.

The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Beckles to the bishopric of Sierra Leone is officially announced.

The prohibition of the exportation of horses from Prussia has been withdrawn.

An extensive failure has taken place at Melbourne, that of a provision-contractor named Graham, for £80,000.

Mr. Hermann Heinzelmann has been appointed Consul at Liverpool for the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

It is stated by a local paper that the Berwick bribery prosecutions are to be tried at the Northumberland Assizes in January.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 733,840lb., an increase of 295,839lb compared with the previous statement.

The Rev. R. Goddard Hutchinson has accepted the office of church and congregation assembling in Salem Chapel, Burley, near Otley.

The Earl of St. Lawrence was frozen over opposite Montreal on the 31st ult.

A large number of wrecks have recently taken place on the Irish coast, and some of them have been most disastrous to human life.

The Queen has appointed Edward St. John Neale, Esq., her Majesty's Consul in Bosnia, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Ghana.

The second grand ball this season in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School and Asylum took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday.

Mr. Tom Taylor has dramatised Mr. Dickens's last serial story, "A Tale of Two Cities," and it will be produced by Mrdame Celeste at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. Dalgleish, M.P., is to be present at a meeting of the Lanca-shire Reformers' Union, to be held at Manchester on Friday, the 20th inst., being the annual meeting of the association.

Dreadful Earthquakes have destroyed ten thousand mankind: shall be placed at the disposal of the various municipalities of Central Italy in order to complete the works which are left unfinished.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. H. Pease, M.P., have promised to be present at the annual meeting of the Middlesborough Mechanics' Institute, to be held during the present month.

Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Guatemala and New Granada, has arrived in Paris from London.

M. Rome, a Dutch astronomer, has published a pamphlet to announce that the comet observed by Charles V., which was seen in 1556, will reappear in the month of August next.

The British Museum was reopened on Monday, and will continue open from ten till five every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, and Monday afternoon instead it will be resumed in May.

The Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association has received the sum of £150 from the executors of the late James Dennington, Esq., of Gunnersbury, Middlesex, for that purpose.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow on Thursday week it was agreed, on the motion of the Lord Provost, to present Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of the city.

A new poem by Mr. Ernest Jones is in the press, and will shortly be published, under the title of "Corrado," and is dedicated by permission to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

It is important to English tradesmen to be made aware that the number of persons who have obtained from the Scotch Sequestration Courts to evade their creditors in this country appears to be on the increase.

The John Stephens of the county of Londonderry have presented a purse of nearly £2000 to their namesake, the Rev. John Stephens, of Glasgow, as a mark of respect for his services within their representative.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., has accepted the office of Lord Chief Baron of the county of Londonderry has presented a purse of nearly £2000 to their namesake, the Rev. John Stephens, of Glasgow, as a mark of respect for his services within their representative.

A young lady travelling from Doncaster to Hatfield, a short eight years ago, had her pocket picked of a purse containing £4 12s. A few days ago she received a communication from the thief in question.

In a letter to the *Globe* Mr. Willich produces a table which shows that the increase of £100 of the tithe rent charge for each year since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act was £0 1s. 8d.

Mrs. Coleman, of Thames-street, Deptford, was standing with her back to the fire-place on Monday when her dress caught fire, and she sustained such injuries that she died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has announced his intention to address his constituents at Hull's Riding, Beverley, Albany-street, Regent's Park, on Monday evening next, January 16. Sir James Duke will preside.

A pawnbroker of Liverpool has been fined for a week forty shillings at the Police Court for selling a gun, a forfeited pledge, without a proper certificate.

A silver cup has just been presented to Mr. Samuel Broome, gardener to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, by Mr. John Barker, conveyancer, as a testimonial, as an acknowledgment of his great success in promoting horticulture among the working classes.

Mr. Charles Murray, who for many successive years has filled the post of chairman of the Mersey Dock Board, has been re-elected; and Mr. Thomas Bold, the Government nominee of last year, has been re-appointed in that capacity.

A woman, of the name of Christina Maclennan, or Macnair, died at Attadale, Lochcarron, on the 31st ult., at the advanced age of 107 years. The deceased had never been further than ten miles from the place of her birth (at Attadale) during the whole period of her existence.

We believe it is intended (says the *Cambridge Independent*) to present to the Duke of Bedford or Lord John Russell to accept the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge, now vacant by the death of Lord Hardwicke.

The Duke of Devonshire presided on Wednesday week at the annual soiree of the Derby Museum; and among the speakers were Lord Belper, Lord Lonsdale, Mr. Mundy, M.P., Mr. Ross, M.P., and Mr. Beale, M.P.

Mr. F. Bennet states that the cargo of rifles which arrived at Queenstown last week, and was consigned to him as a gift from the Americans to Garibaldi, was consigned to him, and was "in strictly mercantile adventure."

In a short time a new approach will be made to the Temple Church from Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane. A part of Inner Temple-lane is to be demolished, as also Churchyard-court, and other improvements are to be commenced forthwith in that neighbourhood.

The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, and the fifty-fourth anniversary of the New England Society, were celebrated by a dinner at the Star and the Shed on Albion, New York, with the usual festivities.

Some sensation has been caused in Bombay by the sentence passed by the Supreme Court on Joseph Harkness, a railway engineer, for shooting at and wounding him with small shot. The Court condemned Harkness to four years' imprisonment.

On Wednesday week Mr. Papillon, M.P., delivered the opening lecture of the session of the Working Men's Improvement Literary Institution. The lecture consisted of sketches drawn from personal observation in a trip to Algeria and Tunis.

In a letter to the *Times* Archdeacon Allan condemns the system of heavy fees exacted for consecration of churches and for ordination. The venerable gentleman suggests that the matter should be brought before Convocation.

Lord Aberdromby will take his seat in the House of Peers at the meeting of Parliament. The *Stirling Reporter* says—"It is understood that his Lordship's principles are Liberal, and that he will support the present Government."

M. Carlo Gandini, of Villafranca, has received from the Emperor of the French a present of two beautiful vases of Sèvres porcelain, as a memorial of his Majesty's passage over that gentleman's property, and of the memorable event which took place there.

On Wednesday se'nnight a public soirée of the friends of Mr. William Vernon Harcourt was held at Kirkcaldy, a testimonial presented to that gentleman by his supporters among the electors and non-electors of the burghs, as a mark of their appreciation of his conduct as their candidate on the occasion of the last general election.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ECLIPSE OF JULY 18, 1860.—M. Le Verrier has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that he will be unable to quit his duties at the Observatory, and go to Spain or Africa, to observe the eclipse, but that the eminent astronomer M. Faye will take charge of the projected expedition.

VOYAGE OF THE "NOVARA."—In the feuilleton of the *Institut* appear abridgments of some interesting documents connected with the circumnavigatory voyage of the Austrian frigate *Novara*, which has returned to Trieste. Several of these relate to New Zealand.

THE ANNUAIRE OF THE COSMOS has just appeared. It contains a large amount of scientific matter, and is embellished with a chart (by M. Faye, the astronomer) of the course of the eclipse of the sun on July 18 next. The price is only two francs.

PROFESSOR OWEN, though suffering from cold, on Tuesday commenced his course of lectures at the Royal Institution as Fullerian Professor. He particularly dwelt on the modes in which the evidences of evanescent things are preserved in strata, the marks of the claws of birds, &c.

AURORA BOREALIS.—M. Poey, meteorological observer at the Havannah, Cuba, in a letter to the French Academy, has signalised the remarkable coincidence of the simultaneous appearance of northern and southern auroræ on September 1 and 2 last. In Europe, as already noticed, and at Santiago, in Chili, South America. Southern auroræ seldom appear. M. Poey's letter appears in *L'Institut*.

THE EMISSION OF LIGHT FROM PLANTS has been affirmed by some, and denied by other, authors. A Swedish botanist, M. Th. Fries, has recently published some observations on the subject. While walking in the Botanical Gardens at Upsal one summer night, about ten o'clock, he perceived sparks of light emitted from some of the flowers among a bed of poppies, and also on another night from the flowers of the common lily. On following evenings these phenomena were witnessed by another professor of Upsal, M. Lindblad, and on successive evenings by many other persons. No explanation of these phenomena (which have excited much attention) has as yet been given.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The Zoological Society of London have just issued a new part of their illustrated *Proceedings*, containing beautiful and interesting plates printed in colours, among which may be specially mentioned the Ornithorhynchus, the Plectopterus, the Vireo Josephæ, and some new species of silk-producing moths from India. The new part of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* contain many interesting papers. We would note Dr. Seeman's "Synopsis of the Genera Camellæ and Thea (Tea)," and most particularly Dr Joseph D. Hooker's contribution on the origin and development of the Pitcher, of that remarkable plant the Nepenthes, with an account of some new Bornean plants of that genus. The plates are exceedingly interesting. Dr. J. B. Hicks continues his remarks on the organs of the antennæ (or feelers) of insects; and Mr. G. Bentham describes and illustrates a new species of Henriquezia, a beautiful plant discovered by Mr. Spence in Brazil and Venezuela.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S CHRISTMAS LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—In the third lecture (on Wednesday, the 4th inst.) the consideration of the attraction of cohesion was resumed, and its modification and destruction, by the application of the powers of heat and chemical affinity, demonstrated. A red-hot ball on a block of ice changed a portion of the ice successively into the liquid state, as water, and the gaseous state as steam. Some iodine was heated by which its beautiful purple vapour was produced. A freezing mixture (ice and salt) was used to show that the heat, absorbed by the ice becoming liquid, caused the vessel containing it to become so cold as to freeze to the board on which it stood. By the voltaic battery water was decomposed into its elements, the gases oxygen (eight parts) and hydrogen (one part). Their chemical affinities were shown by their recombining and becoming water on receiving a charge from the electrical apparatus termed a Leyden jar. Oxygen is much heavier than hydrogen, which is the lightest element in nature. Oxygen is the great supporter of combustion, while hydrogen is itself combustible. The lecture was concluded by several brilliant experiments—viz., burning iron filings, a wax taper, and other substances in jars of oxygen. In the fourth lecture, oxygen and hydrogen were again brought forward as illustrations of the powers of chemical affinity. Hydrogen was obtained from diluted sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) in which pieces of zinc were placed. The oxygen in the water combined with the zinc, and the hydrogen was thus set free. The lightness of hydrogen (the gas employed in balloons) was shown, a soap-bubble filled with it rising rapidly to the ceiling. Mr. Faraday inhaled the gas and blew it into the soap-bubble—too dangerous an experiment for boys; as even Sir Humphry Davy nearly lost his life by breathing this gas. The lecture was concluded by remarks on the beautiful phenomena of combustion, illustrated by burning gun-cotton, gunpowder, ether, and coal gas and various coloured fires. The production of water by combustion (by the hydrogen of the substance burnt combining with the oxygen in the air) was demonstrated, and a summary was given of the phenomena of heat, its sources, and powers of expansion, &c. The fifth lecture (on Friday) was devoted to electricity and magnetism. The distinction between these forces and gravitation and cohesion was pointed out. The phenomena of electric excitement and the consequent attractions and repulsions were shown and familiarly explained. Some strips of paper (suspended as a large tassel from the ceiling) brought into connection with the machine at first attracted and then immediately repelled each other. The rapid conduction of electricity compared with that of heat was demonstrated; and was further illustrated by Professor Faraday standing on an insulated stool, and, connecting himself with the electric machine, a spark from his knuckles set fire to a jet of gas. Magnetism was introduced by showing the powers of a piece of natural loadstone and of a large horseshoe magnet. A lathe of wood balanced on a watch became an indicator of the dual power of some bar magnets—one end of each repelling the indicator, the other attracting. The centre of the magnets was shown to be neutral; yet when one was broken in the middle the new ends exhibited similar powers of attracting and repelling (termed polarity). On Saturday the course was concluded with the delivery of the sixth lecture, the subject being voltaic electricity and electro-magnetism. The powers of the voltaic battery, as Professor Faraday demonstrated, are due to the exertion of the chemical affinities of two metals and the acid and water employed in its construction. The metals zinc and copper were selected for this purpose. The identity of the electricity produced from this battery with that generated by friction, though different in degree, was clearly shown by experiments. The action of the latter is evanescent, that of the former is continuous—as shown in the electric telegraph, &c. The points of a powerful Grove's battery were applied to a piece of charcoal in a vacuum; great light was produced, but the charcoal was not consumed—thus showing that the power was due to the action upon zinc in the battery. Pieces of platinum, silver, and iron wire were burnt by the heat produced by chemical action conducted by the wire. The connection of this battery with a coil of copper wire inclosing a core of soft iron gave the core great magnetic power—therefore termed electro-magnetic—in which, thus combined, the chemical, electric, and magnetic forces are able to overcome to a great extent the gravitating force, as was shown in many beautiful and interesting experiments. A large electro-magnet attracted bars of iron so powerfully that the utmost exertion of Professor Faraday's strength could not separate them. By permission of the professor this interesting course of lectures will be reported in full in the new scientific weekly periodical, the *Chemical News*, in which is incorporated the *Chemical Gazette*. Two lectures, illustrated with woodcuts, have already appeared.

THE AMSTERDAM CRYSTAL PALACE.—We learn from the *Builder* that this building, which is now being erected on the site of the Utrecht Gate, from the designs of Mr. C. Outshoorn, architect, of Amsterdam, is to be a permanent structure, and will be a great addition to the architecture of that ancient city. The total length of the building is 412 feet; the general width, 172 feet; and the width at the transept, 224 feet. The skeleton of the building is entirely constructed of iron; and, externally, woodwork is only employed for the main cornices, the rest being of iron also. The general plan consists of a nave, 64 feet wide, with side aisles, 19 feet 6 inches wide; a central transept-hall, 136 feet by 68 feet, with polygonal ends; and two side halls, each 150 feet by 34 feet, on each side of the nave; the side halls and vestibules at each end of the transept being separated from the nave and transept by close partitions and glazed iron gates. A gallery, 19 feet 4 inches wide, and 29 feet 6 inches above the floor level, is continued round the whole of the nave and transept, and communicates with saloons over the vestibules at the entrances. The total cost of the structure is estimated at £95,000.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—M. Leverrier, the discover of the planet Neptune, has just announced to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, the existence of another planet between Mercury and the Sun. In September last this distinguished astronomer communicated to the Academy an error in the motion of the perihelion of Mercury, which could only be explained on the assumption of another planet existing in the position indicated. It appears, however, that the new planet, prior to the announcement of M. Leverrier, had been discovered several months ago by a physician, Dr. Lescarbault, at Orgères (Eure-et-Loire). On the 26th of March last Dr. Lescarbault took an observation of the Sun, and observed a small round black spot pass over the Sun's disc. This result he forwarded to M. Leverrier, according to whose calculations the chord described by the planet must have subtended an arc of 9 minutes and 17 seconds, so that the doctor, with his primitive apparatus, was only four seconds wrong. The doctor estimates the diameter of the new planet at 310 leagues, and the inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic at 12 degrees. If such are its dimensions, it is likely that there are more planets still in that region. Its revolution round the Sun is performed in 19 days and 17 hours; in its greatest elongations its distance from the Sun does not exceed 7 degrees, while Mercury's maximum elongation is 25 degrees.——Mr. Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain, states that he saw the body alluded to in 1847, and that it was seen by Mr. Lloft, an Englishman, in 1818. It is Mr. Scott's opinion that there are at least two planets between Mercury and the Sun.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President of the United States has delivered his Message to Congress, although no Speaker has been yet elected in the House of Representatives. The following is a summary:—

I firmly believe that events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect, will be the means, under Divine Providence, of allaying the existing excitement, and preventing further outbreaks of a similar character.

For the suppression of slavery all lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave trade. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted, but not with so much success as the crimes have deserved. A number of them are under prosecution.

The wisdom of the course pursued by Government towards China has been verified by late events. Our treaty of peace and commerce with that empire, which was concluded at Tien-Tsin on June 18, 1858, was ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st of December following. The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form in China. As the exchange did not take place till after the day prescribed by the treaty it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as on the Continent of Europe, unless we except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character. In my last annual Message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret they have not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, they still remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding their justice, and though their amount, 128,655 dols. 54 c., has been admitted by the Spanish Government.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last Message in favour of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinion on that measure is unchanged. I again invite your serious attention to this subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, had been fully adjusted in a manner alike honourable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government have not anticipated, they have not completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will soon be accomplished.

While indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good relations between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the island of San Juan, under the Oregon Treaty of June 15th, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the local Government was instructed that the officers of the territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed ground calculated to provoke any conflicts, as far as it could be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the territory, and that the title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise sovereign rights within the fairly-disputed limits. Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region. Serious danger of a collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity, and it is an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely forbore to commit any hostile acts, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government, and await their instructions. This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded attention, to prevent any act of hostility from taking place. Lieut.-General Scott was dispatched on the 17th of September last to take command of the United States' forces if necessary. Considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion; and I am happy to state the event proved that this discretion could not have been intrusted to a more competent officer. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having accomplished certain objects, and there is no longer good reason to fear a collision between the force of the two countries during the existing negotiations.

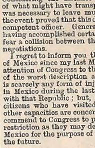
I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement of the affairs of Mexico since my last Message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic. Outrages of the worst description are committed on persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic; but, so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities are concerned, we might as well have been at war. I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorising the President, under such restriction as they may deem necessary, to employ military force against Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that the commerce of Russian subjects in China meets with no impediment, and that the members of the lay and ecclesiastical mission enjoy every desirable protection and liberty both at Pekin and in the neighbourhood.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COLONEL PINCKNEY.

COLONEL F. G. A. Pinckney, C.B., was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Pinckney, late of the 82nd Regiment, and entered the British Army as Ensign in 1825 from the Military College. He became Captain in 1836, Major in 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, and Colonel in 1856. He served with his regiment in the Mediterranean, in Canada during the rebellion there, in Ireland, and at Monte Video. He was at the head of his regiment during the Kaffir War in 1846 and 1847, under the command of General Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B., and in the Kaffir Wars of 1851, 1852, and 1853, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir H. G. Smith, G.C.B., and Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B. He was present at the passage of the Great Kie River in 1851, when he commanded his regiment—the 73rd. He was also at the Battle of Berea, in December, 1852, in command of the 2nd Brigade of Infantry. Pinckney was specially mentioned in general orders by Sir H. G. Smith and Sir George Cathcart, and was created G.C.B. for his gallant and distinguished conduct. He commanded the district of the Amatola Mountains until ordered to proceed to India on the 7th of April, 1858. In the August of that year he was in command (with the rank of Brigadier) of the Soruon field force and the Sultanpore district, South Oude, but, returning thence with his regiment on board the flat *Gogra*, he fell a victim to the climate, and died on the 11th of November, 1859, deeply regretted by the officers and soldiers of the 73rd. Lieutenant-Colonel Pinckney belonged to the old family of the Pinckneys, or Pinchini, of Bucks, Notts, and Surrey.



LORD JOHN DOUGLAS SCOTT.

LORD John Douglas Montague Douglas Scott, whose death has just occurred, was the third son (and the second to survive youth) of Charles William Henry, fourth and late Duke of Buccleuch, by his wife, Harriet Katherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and was the youngest brother of Walter Francis, fifth and present Duke of Buccleuch. He was born on the 13th of July, 1809, and served for some time in the British Army. He married, on the 16th of March, 1836, Alicia Anne, eldest daughter of John Spottiswoode, Esq., of Spottiswoode, N.B., but had no issue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN LEAKE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL William Martin Leake, Royal Artillery, F.R.S., &c., and honorary LL.D., Oxford, the eminent Eastern geographer, whose death, after a short illness, occurred on the 5th inst., at Brighton, just upon the completion of his 83rd year, was the scion of an ancient and highly respectable Essex family—the Martin Leakes of Thorpe Hall—and was the younger son of the late John Martin Leake, and the brother of the present John Martin Leake, Esq., of Thorpe Hall, near Colchester, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and one of the Chairmen of the Essex Quarter Sessions, and was the grandson of Stephen Martin Leake, Garter King-of-Arms. Lieutenant-Colonel Leake served for some years in the Royal Artillery, but retired, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1813. The gallant officer was an indefatigable traveller: he had been over every portion of Greece and Asia Minor, and he gave to the world the results of his researches in several very learned and scholarlike productions, which were published by Murray, between the years 1813 and 1830. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Leake had only recently completed the supplement to his last work, "Numismata Hellenica," when the hand of death cut short his useful and erudite labours. His name will long be remembered as the author of "Travels in Asia Minor," "A Journey in Greece," "Athenian Topography," and "Travels in the Morea," besides some shorter pamphlets, in which he called the attention of the home Government to the oppression to which the modern Greeks were at that time subjected at the hands of those Turkish masters who now hold them in bondage no longer. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Leake married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Wilkins, and relict of W. Marsdon, Esq., F.R.S., but had no issue.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ANGELL EVERY.

THIS lady, who resided for many years at Old Park, near Dover, died at Ramsgate on the 2nd ult., in her eighty-eighth year. She was widow of John Every, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Kent, and brother of the late Sir Henry Every, Bart., of Eggington, Derbyshire. The deceased lady was the only child of William Osborn, a physician of great eminence in his day. She was descended from Philemon Holland, the learned translator of Pliny's "Natural History," and of many other classic authors; and, as the great-grandchild of Philemon Angell, of Teston, in the county of Rutland, she held a lien upon the large estates known as "The Angell." She was god-daughter of Mrs. Chapone, the authoress of the sensible "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Young Lady," and in her childhood had been the pet of the celebrated Mrs. Montague. Many of the notabilities of that lady's select society had been amongst her acquaintance. Mrs. Every was singular for her abstemious habits. Though not wholly, she might almost be called a total abstainer from wine or strong drinks, so rarely had she known their taste. Water was her principal drink. Fish, cheese, and beer she had never tasted; salt, pepper, and mustard she had never partaken of, except as those condiments came to table in the cooked victuals. Advised by her father, the learned physician, to take only the green quality in the use of tea, as was his custom, she pursued the advice through her long life. Whether it was owing to the above-mentioned particularities of diet we cannot say, but we are able to inform our readers that Mrs. Every was of very cheerful temperament, and enjoyed the best of health, and was spared from some of those epidemic sicknesses from all or from some of which so very few escape; and she died with so slight an illness, and so suddenly and so calmly, that her friends could scarcely believe she had expired till the medical man who had been called in assured them of the melancholy fact.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD MACAULAY.

ON Monday the mortal remains of Thomas Babington Lord Macaulay were, with due honour and ceremony, deposited in Westminster Abbey, there to rest, side by side, with the ashes of a glorious company of England's departed worthies.



Shortly before twelve the private procession was formed at the deceased Peer's residence, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill. The family cortége consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, three mourning-coaches, and a brougham; and the chief mourners were the Rev. J. Macaulay and Mr. Macaulay, jun., C. L. Macaulay, Esq., and George Trevelyan, Esq. The procession, after leaving Holly Lodge, turned down Campden Hill, and entered the main road of Kensington. Here a considerable number of persons had gathered, and by their demeanour testified their sense of the greatness of the loss which the nation had sustained. The shops were nearly all partially closed, and as the procession passed on the bell of Kensington parish church tolled in solemn recognition. Having received a considerable accession of followers in its progress, the procession continued its route by Kensington Gardens, where crowds of persons lined the railings, gazing with deep interest on the scene. By the time that Knightsbridge was reached, the public character of the ceremony became clearly marked. At Hyde Park-corner there was a dense throng of persons; and here the carriages of noblemen and others, in accordance with the arrangements, swelled the procession, now no longer private, but an impressive testimonial to the character and genius of the deceased. The procession was now of an enormous length, probably a hundred vehicles having been added to it, and as it continued down Grosvenor-place the spectacle was one of imposing solemnity. Here, too, a long line of carriages was drawn up by the roadside, partly to allow the cavalcade to pass, and partly, no doubt, to afford the occupants an opportunity of witnessing its passage. On the steps and at the windows of the houses were also a large number of spectators. The route from Grosvenor-place was through Lower Grosvenor-place into Victoria-road, which was entered at twenty-five minutes to one, by Buckingham Palace, and through Birdcage-walk. In the pathway of St. James's Park skirting this thoroughfare were large bodies of spectators, who became increasingly numerous as the procession neared George-street.

When the hearse reached the abbey the coffin was received by the pallbearers and the numerous friends of the deceased historian who had congregated at the door of the cathedral. A procession was then formed in the following order:—

High Constable of Westminster.
The Almsmen of the Abbey.
Sixteen Boys of the Choir.
The Sub-Dean.
Canons—Repton, Jennings, and Cureton.
The Dean (Rev. Dr. Trench).

Those who had the honour of assisting as pall-bearers were:—

The Lord Chancellor,	The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Lord John Russell,	Bishop of Oxford,
Dr. Millman, Dean of St. Paul's,	Sir Henry Holland, Bart.,
Sir David Dundas,	Sir G. C. Lewis,
Earl of Carlisle,	Earl Stanhope.

Close behind the coffin, in order, followed the mourners.

The congregation included distinguished representatives of both Houses of Parliament, of the clergy, of literature and science, the bar, the army and navy, and other leading professions.

The service was commenced by the Rev. Canon Jennings. As the coffin was borne onwards to the choir the choristers sang the fine composition of Purcell, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." "And now (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) the coffin halts under the doorway of the choir—the choristers, and the Dean and Sub-Dean, and Canons, and the mourners, and the pallbearers, have taken their places—and the sweet and solemn words of St. Paul have been read, and again the organ has rolled out the massive music of Spohr's 'Blessed are the dead that die trusting in the Lord.' Once more the coffin is lifted up, and, turning aside to the right, by the southern aisle, the sad procession wends its way—the choir chanting Purcell's pathetic anthem 'Man that is born of woman' amid a gradual swaying of the crowd nearer and nearer to the barriers, and a standing on tip-toe, or stool, or bench, or lectern, or any other foothold that may aid the sight. And now the Dean has taken his place at the head of the grave—the Sub-Dean at the foot—the coffin has been lowered into its resting-place, the earth flung upon the lid, dust has been assigned to dust, and ashes to ashes, amid sorrow—mute or loud, hidden or visible—while a sad, sweet, Handelian chant—'His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore'—attunes all hearts to the solemn mood that befits the occasion. All is over. The mourners have looked their last, and gone home in their sorrow. The pallbearers, the Ministers and nobles, the Viceroy and Secretary for Ireland, the Home and Foreign Secretaries, and the others who have stood by their side near the grave during the ceremonial, are passing back through the crowded aisle; and the solemn strain of 'The Dead March in Saul' makes a fitting accompaniment for the long line of hushed spectators that now defiles from the transept and the choir to cast a parting glance at Macaulay's coffin in its grave.

The outer coffin, which is of polished elm, contains a leaden coffin and a shell. The coffin lid is in three compartments, the upper one bearing on an engraved plate the arms of the deceased Peer. The second compartment contains the following inscription:—"The Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron Macaulay, of Rothwell, born 25th Oct., 1800. Died 28th Dec., 1859." At the lower part of the lid is a small shield with the initials of the deceased Peer, "T. B. M." The coffin is ornamented with massive gilt handles, three upon each side, and one on each end, surmounted with coronets, and the surface is covered with black silk velvet, and is decorated in the usual style of funeral ornamentation.

The resting-place of Macaulay is near the wall on the west side of Poets' Corner, which is thickly covered with monuments, and immediately faces the visitor as he enters by the small and quaint old doorway forming the entrance from Old Palace-yard. "It was impossible," says one who was present at the funeral, and from whom we have already quoted, "to look on that open grave—the full-



THE BURIAL OF LORD MACAULAY IN POETS CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

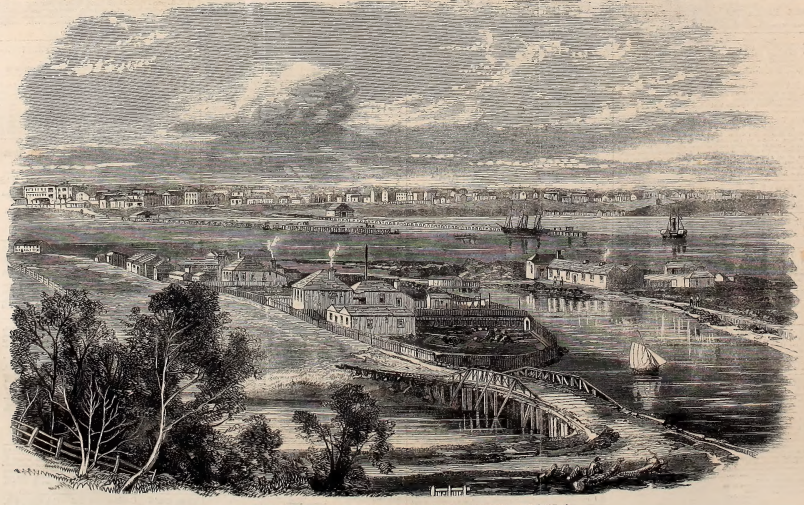
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LORD MACAULAY'S LIBRARY.

length statue of Addison at its head, the yet spotless marble of Campbell at its foot—and around the monuments inscribed with the names best known on England's literary beadroll, and not to feel that, if Macaulay was prosperous in his life, successful and popular beyond parallel in his labours, and honoured and regretted as few have been in his passing away, so has he been fortunate in the place of his burial."

The scene our Artist has depicted shows the spot where now repose the mortal remains of Lord Macaulay. The choristers, heading the procession from the nave to the foot of Addison's statue in Poets' Corner, are taking up their position on the right-hand side of the grave, and just under the great window of the south transept.



THE TOWN AND BAY OF PORTLAND, IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—SEE PAGE 41.

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THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 1013.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE



VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 65.

THE COMING SESSION.

It hardly needs a recollection of the events of the two last legislative years to justify the assertion that one of the least safe subjects of anticipation is a Session of Parliament. The contrast between the promise of February and the consummation of July has been unusually strong in 1858 and 1859; but the abstract condition of things in this respect is normal, and to a great extent immutable. Time after time we witness the production of a cornucopia of measures in the early spring, which in the late summer has dwindled into a delusive memory. It can hardly be supposed that the Session which is before us will be an exception to that rule which experience has taught us will inevitably prevail, namely, that if no bill of the first class has culminated into a great Act of Parliament it is a very fair product of a Session. Around this main work of course cluster a thousand and one minor measures which dribble through the set period of legislation and become law by a machinery which makes little or no sound in its action. It is, therefore, a work which bears with it few elements of encouragement to sit down and predicate the results of a coming Session. Nevertheless, it is not only possible, but it has a certain fitness and appropriateness, for us to consider what are the hopes and what ought to be the duties of the Legislature and the Government.

If we look to the situation as it is constituted by the state of affairs at home and abroad, there is much, indeed everything, to justify an expression of opinion that on few occasions has a Ministry met Parliament under more advantageous circumstances. If ever there was a period when a sound, at the same time that it is an enthusiastic, public spirit was universal in England, it is now. There is not only not the least evidence of a desire of any section of the population to do otherwise than to leave the conduct of affairs in the hands of our constitutional authorities, but the healthy and vigorous state of the public mind affords to our rulers the best inducements and the most powerful support. It cannot be misunderstood by those whose business it is to be acquainted with the relative causes and effects of a nation's strength that the proud attitude in which England stands at this moment before Europe is owing to the manifestation of that earnest feeling of patriotism and that display of self-respect which pervades the whole mass of the people.

Much weaker and less experienced statesmen than those who now hold the reins of power might well be able to maintain the rights and vindicate the honour of England with such a national disposition at their command as exists in the country at the present moment. France armed, and trebly confident in their own intentions, the justice and prudence of their policy, and the support derived from a stirring exhibition of national character and power, her Majesty's Ministers have achieved much. They will be able to say before Parliament that the first more perfect alliance with France that has ever yet been created. The baptism of blood before Sebastopol did much, but now we witness the beginning of a community of ideas and a unity of action in reference to European policy and to our own interests, which is no longer a interchange of barren sentiment or a generous rivalry in arms against a common foe, to which we are to look as the foundation of the alliance between France and England. The confidence which we born of the commingling of those interests was a plant of rapid growth and showy appearance; but it is to be doubted if it was imbedded in a soil of sufficient depth to give hope of permanent vigour. But a reciprocity which consists in the continuous interweaving of material interests, which consists in a daily barter of commodities on the principle of free commercial intercourse, is calculated to be as abiding as it is powerful. In the abstract concerns of Europe and the world the Governments of France and England have adopted a common idea. This is much, for it brings with it the strongest guarantee for peace and tranquillity in the relations of the two countries abroad. The next step is natural and obvious, and the Emperor of the French has declared his resolve to do all that in him lies to make it easy and assured.

In this hopeful state of things it surely becomes the duty of Parliament to lend its aid in every possible shape to the perfecting of an alliance which, starting from such principles, must become more productive of good, not only to the countries which are its immediate objects, but to the whole world, in proportion as it becomes more intimate. France and England, each in its peculiar sphere, and in its peculiar development of civilisation, are the exemplars of the world: combined they constitute a power which, either by its influence or its acting, is simply irresistible.

With some, perhaps many, of the details towards the completion of this alliance Parliament will have much to do. Measures involving those details must be prescribed for the consideration of the Legislature in the ensuing Session. The Ministry and the people, each in their vocation, have done their best towards it—a bringing about of this condition of affairs; it remains for Parliament to do theirs. One of the modes by which our great country may be enabled to contribute to a consummation which we have endeavoured to show is so desirable will be by affording a fair and generous support to Lord Palmerston's Government. No man has questioned the individual and aggregate ability of the present Cabinet. It is not to be denied that it consists of the picked men of the Liberal party who have made their claims heard, and it is to little to be controverted that, considering the antecedents of most of them, each and all have made some sacrifice of personal feeling in order that a Government might be constituted which would ensure the greatest possible amount of capable administrat ion of affairs at home, and command the greatest power and moral weight, with the greatest weight, abroad. Of the latter influence we have seen some, and no insignificant, proofs; as regards the former we have had some experience, and we have some promise for the future.

It is not merely reasonable, but it is imperative on us to suppose that by the Ministry under whose inspiration, or at least under whose auspices, the alliance with France—the value of which we have endeavoured to show—has been effected, is not only most likely to be preserved in its original integrity, but still further developed and assured. If the relations between the two Governments are so intimate and confidential as all things would lead us to believe, who shall say what peril to the good understanding which exists might not arise from the sudden intervention of new manipulators of the compact on the part of England? Even if the present Government deserved no forbearance, not to speak of gratitude—if the action which has brought about the confederacy between France and England had been of a one-sided, which we are not prepared to admit—if our Ministers had been mere passive agents in the matter, common tact and common prudence would dictate the advisability of not removing from power that body of men who have, even in such a state of things have been an influence, if they were nothing more. We believe that Lord Palmerston's name is still a power in the diplomacy of Europe; but in the present case we believe that he not only represents an abstract policy, but that he has been a moving agency in the events which have lately transpired in the New Year. The present accomplishment and the future stability of our alliance with France is, we venture to assert, coincident with the continuance of the existing Government in office.

If this view be established, it must become necessary to consider whether our immediate domestic affairs ought to be committed with confidence to the care of the present advisers of the Crown. Of course, the expectations of the public are directed, not with any violent or overweening excitement, towards the question of Reform in Parliament. Unless the vocal manifestations have been unusually deceitful, it would seem as if there was a feeling abroad that a measure reasonable and practically satisfactory to all parties may be looked for. Mr. Bright, in his characteristic style, proclaimed that the people were intolerable perspicuity his readiness to accept such a Reform Bill as Lord John Russell is pledged to. The Conservative party, as represented by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, have declared, since the last election, how far they were prepared to go, at least in the Resolutions which at the close of last year Lord Russell has yet gone. What forbids, then, that a Reform Bill should pass easily through the Commons, and meet with tolerable weather even in its passage through the Lords? Taxation, revenue, and agriculture are questions which are undergoing a process of moulding in the nervous hands of Mr. Gladstone; and, if rumour is to be trusted, there will be remissions and revision of parts of our system of imposts which will be as popular as they will be just.

Without indulging more widely in speculation, or touching more minutely on details, it may be permitted us to say that, while we believe that there has not been for some time past a condition of affairs, both at home and abroad, more favourable for the safe and vigorous action of the Government of England, so there is every fair and reasonable ground for belief that we shall find an adequate wish and readiness on the part of the Government to do the duty which lies straight before them, not unaccompanied with repability to the country which they occupy. The two last Sessions of Parliament have been neutralised and dwarfed by the operations of party struggle and the fever of party change. Surely it is fitting, and to be required by the public voice, that the legislative attributes of the Session should be left undisturbed, and be devoted exclusively to the business of the country. In the best of all possible spirits the nation awaits the legislation of the year, and it has a right to demand that it be conducted diligently and faithfully in the Cabinet and in the Senate.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A most important announcement appeared on Sunday in the official part of the *Moniteur*, in the shape of a letter from the Emperor Louis Napoleon to M. Fould, his Minister of State. In this letter (which forms part of the Supplement, a new 6G) the Emperor declares that "the moment has arrived for applying ourselves to the means of giving a greater development to the internal wealth of the nations which, consequently he communicates to his Minister the bases of the commercial reforms which he purposes to effect with the concurrence of the Senate and Legislative Body. In conclusion the Emperor states "I am anxious to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to secure its blessings to Europe."

Great activity prevails in the different Ministerial departments for the realisation of the programme contained in the letter of the Emperor to M. Fould. The Council of State has been called into consideration those measures which require the co-operation of the Legislative Body.

All the Paris papers testify to the good effect produced by the manner in which the Emperor's commercial projects have been received since the last was known. Everywhere it is considered as a still stronger assurance of a permanent good understanding between France and England.

Yesterday week the Emperor presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and of the Privy Council. The Empress was present.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Sunday, was received by last week. We now learn that his Lordship arrived at that capital last Tuesday morning, and that, on hearing an intimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it should be understood that the existing conditions involved in the engagements of Villafranca and the treaties of Zurich. This reserve has been removed, and the last war has strengthened the alliance of France. The assembling of the Congress is therefore still possible, its programme being founded on the treaties of Zurich. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has formally remanded the question concerning the Congress, and has by telegraph already informed the northern courts of this decision in Berlin.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that M. Amedée Thierry has been nominated Senator, and M. de Laveaux Councillor of State.

The sitting of the Corps Législatif on Monday opened an important announcement that the prohibitions imposed by the French import duties would be withdrawn from 1st January, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of 30 or 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Before the Emperor forms his final resolutions, however, he will ascertain the opinions of the leading manufacturers of France.

It is stated that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the most important of French charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior has already informed all the public functionaries that they must choose between remaining members of that association and retaining their offices as public functionaries.

A letter from Paris states that the Rev. Mr. Gurney has received permission to open his chapel for all services, except the French, on Sunday next, and there is every reason to believe he will obtain full and legal authorisation to prosecute his clerical duties without further interference from the authorities. The semi-official *Patrie* says:—"The recent closing of this chapel was owing simply to an institution to the necessary technical forms necessary for the authorisation of such meetings. These regulations being about to be complied with, there will be no further interference with the chapel."

All the buildings of the Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, between the Porte des Sablons and the Porte de Neuilly, are now nearly finished. The garden contains an area of thirty-five acres, intersected by an artificial river and by alleys for promenades in carriages, on horseback, or on foot.

London is likely to be deprived of its distinctive reputation for fogs. There was one so dense in Paris on Thursday and Friday evenings, last week, "that all circulation in the streets became a source of danger, and even lighted torches were placed in the principal streets by the police.

The *Patrie* and *Liberté* of Monday evening assert that the turnstiles for the payment of the admission fee to the Bourse will be abolished.

M. Girard, the leader of the orchestra of the Paris Opera, fell from his seat on Monday night during the representation of the "Huguenots," and died in the course of the night from the effects of the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Doctor Vries, commonly known as the "Black Doctor," has been sentenced by the Assize Court to Correctionnelle to imprisonment for fifteen months and a fine of 500 francs for swindling and for the illegal practice of medicine.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The *Nord* of Monday states that on the 19th of this month the Spanish Minister paid into the hands of Mr. Buchanan the whole sum which has been so long due to the British Government—about £400,000.

A telegram from Madrid announces that since Saturday Marshal O'Donnell's troops have been masters of all the mountains of the Negro, and adds—"After having obtained a complete victory, we are commanding all the heights of the valley of Tetuan." No details of the "complete victory" are given, nor is any statement made respecting the loss sustained by the Spaniards in gaining it. We are assured, however, that the Spanish army will be before Tetuan "as soon as the artillery is able to pass."

On Tuesday the Moors showed a disposition to attack the Spanish, but were thrown into disorder by the fire of the Spanish artillery. The projectiles nearly reached Tetuan, from which place the army was four miles distant. The Moorish army was encamped at the Sierra Dermejas.

Later advices from Madrid state that the division Rios had effected a landing on the banks of the River Tetuan without opposition, and that the forts did not reply to the fire of the Spanish squadron. Seven quarters of a bag, containing powder, were found in the forts of Tetuan. The Moors, we are informed, showed an intention of attacking the Spanish camp, but a few shells sufficed to disperse them. Every preparation has been made for passing the river and advancing on Tetuan.

The 12th regiment of infantry arrived yesterday week at Algesiras. Provisions and ammunition have been landed on the African coast. The wounded have embarked for Spain.

ITALY.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and has charged Count Cavour with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The official *Journal de Rome* declares to all Catholics interested in the preservation of the States of the Church that the Pope, obeying his conscience, has negatively replied to the counsels of the Emperor Napoleon. The official journal also states the reasons of the Pope's refusal to cede the province of Romagna, which is now in insurrection.

According to letters from Milan the carnival season has commenced with *fetes*, and balls, and receptions unknown under Austrian rule. The Opera House has been opened, and at Milan have added to the festivities of the Italians by receiving and giving dinners and balls to the officers of the *armee* of Victor Emanuel. The King is expected at Milan. The famed theatre La Scala has an excellent company this year. Giuglini is engaged to sing there for twelve nights, at the price of 2000*l.* for each night.

The Municipality of Piacenza has requested permission of the Government to build a bridge across the bed of the Trebbia, which weighs 4500 kilos., in order to have it melted and transformed into rifle cannon.

AUSTRIA.

The long-expected Imperial decree removing all civic disabilities from the professors of the Mosaic faith has at last appeared in the *Vienna Correspondent*. The provisions of this law will permit Jews from exercising certain professions, particularly that of apothecaries, keepers of wine-shops and brewers—in fact, all licenses of trade. Those laws are to be abolished which prohibit Jews from fixing their residence in the fat country of Galicia, in the mountains of Bohemia and Hungary, in Dalmatia, in Croatia, as well as in the Banat and Transylvania, in each of which provinces the former Austrian Governments had made some restriction with regard to the privileges of the Slavonic peasantry against the craftiness of commercial men of Jewish origin.

The new law which reaches us from Hungary discloses the usual discontent. The taxation imposed on agriculture is so excessive that many peasants have abandoned their farms, and have driven their live stock in Moldavia to avoid confiscation. Throughout Transylvania people have refused to pay the taxes. The authorities of Hungary have made most gloomy reports to Vienna. The troops recruited from Croatia have received orders, wherever they might be, to march to the Venetian dominions of the Austrians.

PRUSSIA.

The *Staats Intelligencer* says, in a communication from Potsdam, that the condition of the King has been satisfactory during the past week. The state of his Majesty has likewise continued such as a good appetite and sound sleep, have had a most beneficial influence upon his constitution, and his physicians are sanguine.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on Thursday week by the Prince Regent in person. In his speech (which appears to be the whole of our official documents) he stated that he had accepted the French and Austrian invitation to take part in a Congress for the pacification of Italy on the understanding that there should be a restore the Constitution of 1831 in Electoral Hesse; and the Prince Regent, in conjunction with his Ministers, would continue their endeavours to obtain a thorough the establishment of a lawful Constitution in the German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. Among the measures of the Session will be one for the further improvement of the military service, the Government being determined that the "Prussian army shall be the Prussian people in arms."

Professor Simson was yesterday week elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Herr Grabow was elected first and Herr Matthias second Vice-President.

It is understood that the first Chamber the bill on matrimonial rights, as submitted last year, was brought is among other Government projects.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill on matrimonial rights to common property in Westphalia was discussed. The Minister of Finance communicated the bill on taxes, which, according to the proposals of the committee, contains the four land taxes of last year's budget, 20 per cent, the property of law on hall, somewhat modified, was again introduced. The Minister of Commerce stated that he is about to propose the abolition of the law against usury.

Orders have been given to several officers of the Prussian army of different corps to proceed to Morocco and join the Spanish troops during their campaign there in the Moors, for the benefit of the practical knowledge to be thus gained.

At the end of the present month 60,000 young men—arrived at the age at which the obligation to enter the military service commence—will be enrolled. This is 40,000 or 50,000 more than there were on previous years.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 103 Ministerial and 19 Opposition members.

The Portuguese Government has declared its belief that all the ports of the Brazils are infected with yellow fever.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian *Moniteur* publishes a Royal decree, dated the 12th inst., authorising the issue of the loan of 45,000,000f. recently voted by the Legislature, and settling the conditions of the public subscription.

It is said that Belgium intends sending an expeditionary force to China to act in concert with the Anglo-French troops, with a view to establish a Belgian colony in China for commercial purposes.

RUSSIA.

The Duke of Montebello has applied to the French Government for leave, in order to accompany his wife, who is unable to habituate herself to the Northern climate, to reside with the Ambassador at least St. Petersburg as soon as the weather permits.

Prince Gortschakoff, the new Minister, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 8th inst, by express-train from Moscow. He proceeded to the Winter Palace, where apartments were specially prepared by the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor, were prepared for him. The Imperial Aide-de-Camp Douvreur had been sent to him as the bearer of the Marshal's staff, which has been about 200 versts from Staroyzol. On the same day the new Marshal was present at a parade with the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty commanded it in person, and rendered military honours to the Prince. The Field Marshal, moved to tears, threw himself into the Emperor's arms. The spectators were deeply moved by the scene. The Prince, after a short stay at St. Petersburg, will return to Tiflis, having in the meantime submitted to the Emperor several important projects for the complete conquest of the countries bordering the Black Sea, and for the administrative organisation of the pacified provinces.

UNITED STATES.

No Speaker has yet been chosen by the House of Representatives at Washington. The last ballot left parties much in the same position as before: Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate, recording 110 votes, and three short of the majority. The Opposition votes are still as divided as ever, the highest vote being 35.

According to his report, the Secretary of the Navy has been increased during the present Administration by the addition of twenty steam-vessels—thirteen by construction, and seven by purchase. He renews his recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and, instead of perpetuating old vessels or expending millions in constructing a fleet of sailers, is it earnestly recommended to build a much larger number of steam-ships, which can be maintained at a comparatively small cost.

A Washington telegram says:—"Recent advices received here by our Government from Spain state that the pending difficulties between the two Governments are in a fair way of receiving a satisfactory adjustment. This intelligence has been received since the President's message was transmitted to Congress."

The Californian mail, with dates from San Francisco to the 10th ult., had arrived. General Kibbee had captured 450 Indians in the Pitt River country. They arrived at Weaverville on the 31st ult., and were to be put on board the brig *Jenette* for transportation to Mendocino Reservation, where the United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs had made arrangements for their reception.

A fire had occurred in the Townhall at Sheboygan, and all the books and papers in the place pertaining to the Legislature.

Colonel Fremont had obtained possession of all his claims in the mineral region of California.

The weather had been very severe in Texas. Sheep and stile in the prairies, and fowls on their roosts, were frozen to death.

Mr. Ely, Governor of the State of Maine, has been arrested at Bangor, charged with defrauding the Treasury of 85,000 dollars. A Mr. Smith has been also charged with complicity in the same affair in the robbery.

During the past year 79,322 emigrants arrived in New York, being an increase of 733 on the arrivals in 1859.

The annual New-Year's festival was observed in New York on the 2nd inst., instead of, after the usual fashion, on the previous day—Sunday suspended.

Several serious fires are reported, and at one of them, in Division-street, New York, six persons lost their lives, owing to insufficient means of egress from the premises.

The *New York Herald* says that a reign of terror is approaching in the Southern States pregnant with the most disastrous results to both sections of the Union. Travellers from the northern section of the Union are not only looked upon with suspicion in the Southern States, but in many sections of that region they are stopped in their travels, and obliged to give a satisfactory account of themselves and their business. If they have not some local acquaintance who can vouch for them, they are subjected to all the petty annoyances of the custom-house, and not unfrequently find themselves face to face with a vigilance committee, charged with the preservation of public order and the suppression from the country of northern abolitionists. This is particularly the case with the travelling agents of northern manufacturers and merchants, who, in consequence of the prevailing excitement, are looked upon with great suspicion.

We read in a Boston letter of "The State of Arkansas has passed a law to banish the negroes from its bounds, and it came into effect on the 1st day of January, 1860. Every free negro found there after that day will be sold into slavery for life. The Missouri Senate has before it a bill providing that all free negroes above six years of age who shall be found in that State after September, 1860, shall be sold into slavery; and that all such negroes as shall enter the State after September, 1861, and remain there twenty-four hours, shall also be sold into slavery for life. Another bill is legislating in the same way; and so are Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that a law of the United States will be the next bills ripen into laws, but that they should have been brought forward is a most disgraceful circumstance."

A correspondent writes to the legislature, protesting against the toleration of free negroes, is in circulation in Maryland, who contains the following paragraph:—"We have about four months more to pass laws enslaving our free negroes for life to our own citizens, to be accompanied by an exemption from sale under execution for debt."

A shocking case of lynching has taken place in Columbia, South Carolina. James Power, a shoemaker, and a native of Ireland, with a number of other men of his trade of different nationalities, was employed in the construction of the Columbia Rail-road of Georgia, when the pro-slavery committee of vigilance of the mid town got wind of some remarks of Power of an abolition character. The results were disgraceful although not fatal. After a long whipping, the infliction of twenty-nine lashes upon his bare back, after which he was served with a tar and feathers, and in this condition was sent down by railroad to Charleston, where he was conducted to prison, and thence, after a confinement of several days, shipped to New York.

The new License Law has been introduced into the Punjaub.

We learn from Hong-Kong that the Chinese are strengthening the city of Pekin.

The place of First Paid Attaché at Constantinople having become vacant by the promotion of Mr. Alison to the rank of Secretary, it has not been filled up, as the Government find it possible to reduce the staff of Paid Attachés by one.

Argyo, on his dying bed, intrusted his friend M. Beral with the task of editing his works. This arduous duty has been completed, and on the last meeting of the Academy M. Beral presented the concluding (the seventh) volume of Argyo's works to the learned assembly.

Cortines, with 500 men, took the city of Rio Grande on Christmas Eve, killing many of the citizens. He was subsequently attacked by a body of troops from Brownsville, who were repulsed with loss, after a desperate fight, capturing the guns of Cortines and sixty Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded. Among the latter was Captain Ford, who led the attack. Cortines fled across the river.

The Diet of Denmark, at its last sitting, discussed a motion brought forward by M. Bardod for the separation of Church and State; and on a division, decided by a large majority that it should be read a second time. The city of Copenhagen has been the theatre of nightly riots since New-Year's Eve, springing from the unpopularity of the King's wife—the Countess Danner—once a milliner's girl—by name of Rasmussen—as well as hatred to the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Bitzen-Ehrlefe. These riots have become of a violent character, and the Riot Act has twice been read, and a number of arrests have been made among the leading rioters.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

MARSEILLES, Jan. 19.—M. Thouvenel has arrived here, and will leave this evening for Paris. M. de Lesseps has also arrived. Letters from Constantinople to the 12th instant report that Rapoly Pasha was about to return to office, Sir Henry Bulwer having expressed to the Sultan the displeasure of the English Government at his dismissal. M. Thouvenel had, before leaving for Paris, insisted upon receiving a more precise declaration respecting the Suez Canal project. Advices from Athens to the 12th inst. state that a change of Ministry was shortly expected.

ANCONA, Jan. 19.—The Governor of Nice has prohibited the Journal *L'Avenir* to discuss the annexation of Savoy to France, and to reproduce articles from papers favourable to the annexation.

TURIN, Jan. 19.—The slight indisposition of the King continues, and, in consequence, the reception of Baron de Talleyrand, who was to present his credentials, has been re-fixed to-day, the 20th inst. The following will probably be the list of the new Ministry:—Foreign Affairs, Signor Farini; War, Signor Fanti; Finance, Signor Cavour; Signor Mamiani; Finance, Signor Jacini; Justice, Signor Cassini; Public Works, Signor Jacini. For the Ministry of Interior M. Depretis, Desambrois, Signor Farini, and Signor Casella are spoken of, but nothing has yet been decided.

Letters from Rome state that, in consequence of a conspiracy in favour of the Grand Duke having been discovered, several arrests were made yesterday.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) afternoon:—

PARIS, Friday.—The following diplomatic changes have been decided upon, and will be published in the *Moniteur* immediately after the return of the Emperor:—M. Adolphe Barrot, at present Ambassador at Madrid, to succeed M. Thouvenel at Constantinople; the Duc de Grammont, Ambassador to Rome, in the room of M. Barrot; the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to be raised to the rank of Ambassador at the Papal Court; M. de Billing, Chef du Cabinet Particulier (private secretary) to the Emperor, to be Political Department of the Ministry for Foreign affairs, replacing M. Armand Lefèbvre, who is to return.

M. LESCARBAULT'S PLANET.

The following letter from Professor Hind appears in the *Times* of Monday:—

"There is a peculiarity in the orbit of a planet circumstanced as the one seen by M. Lescarbault, which deserves the attention of astronomers of attention, affording, as it does, ground for hope that another observation will very soon be obtained. The orbit of the planet observed on the sun is included within Gauss-limits borne to the whole period of revolution. Adopting the mean of the two circular orbits given by M. Lescarbault, the results of the calculation from M. Lescarbault's data, it appears that transits over the sun's disc will occur when the ascending node of the planet's orbital node at conjunction is less than seven degrees and a half, and, consequently, half for either node for about a week before and after. Passage through the node (or during fifteen days in all) the planet may be projected upon the sun's disc for a period of about seventeen hours. As it is already evident that the period of revolution is under twenty days, it will be obvious that there is a probability that in the course of a few years the planet's path will earth remains within the limiting distance of visibility from the line of the sun, and, while in proximity to the sun's disc.

"Now, in 1860 the earth will reach the planet's descending node at noon on the 2nd of January, and in 1861 at 6 P.M. on the 4th of January, and soon after midnight on the 9th of October; a transit may therefore happen in the former year between the 26th of December and the 5th of January, the 25th of September and the 13th of October. It is very desirable that the first of these transits should not be allowed to pass without the most careful and careful examination of the sun, by which there is a high probability the planet's orbit will be determined with sufficient accuracy for the future; and on the nature of its orbit being more accurately determined, we should be better enabled to form a correct judgment of the probability that such an early reference to this circumstance in the *Times* may have the effect of procuring for the discovery the honour of a name.

"The planet of M. Lescarbault, according to M. Leverrier's elements, cannot be seen upon the sun's disc except when the transit takes place centrally, so that neither the dark spot said to have been remarked in January, 1818, nor that which M. Lescarbault has observed, can have any real or direct connection with it. There is only one observation of the kind with which I am acquainted, and that by my predecessor Lalande, which, however, as in that single instance there are neither measures nor other particulars to appear to refer to any of the planets of our system already known. It is for M. Leverrier, that such an observation cannot be received as a scientific fact. It was communicated to the astronomical world in the month of December, 1889.

"The quantity and skill exhibited by M. Lescarbault in securing as complete a record of the transit of the planet as the limited means at his disposal allowed, do him the highest credit, and contribute greatly to add his just claim to the merit of this discovery will never be called in question. It is not a matter of small difficulty to determine the position of an inter-Mercurial planet, but the manner in which, under disadvantageous conditions, he has overcome it, will be appreciated by the friends of science, and that will gain him honourable mention in its history. *Que plus d'estimé, ce plus heureux*

"To M. Leverrier's marvellous powers as a theoretical and practical astronomer we have long been accustomed to witness that one or more planets must exist within the orbit of Mercury, and it was the publication of his researches on the theory of Mercury's motion that led to the discovery forthwith his experiences on the 26th of March, 1859.

"Before concluding I may observe in general, notwithstanding the best chances of observing the planet may be afforded by its transits over the disc of the sun, it is not to be supposed that only at those times the telescopes of parts of its orbit, provided powerful instruments are employed with minute attention to them, are adjustment, and the proper though not over diminution of the glare of sunlight by dark glasses."

GOVERNOR WEST GONE MAD.—We read in a Canadian letter a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Governor West, which is worthy of notice to some students. Of course he refers to John Brown and the abolitionists. "I am sorry to say that the violence of the outrage has excited a spirit of passion, that I could be forced to strike against the bosom of my own countryman in England, from whom I am proud to spring. But I could try to be relieved. Should that struggle, I would gladly take the alternative of war with England (Applause). We have enough to do with the Southern States (Laughter, and Chancellor Spoliman). Rest. Douglass says he would offer Brigadier-General Brown's son a post in one good war, low, black, wiskis, well-armed steamer in Hampton Roads, I would have placed her on the Newfoundland banks, with orders that she should sink a British packet with that negro on board (A voice: A tremendous applause). And by the eternal gods he should have been hung—(Loud cries of No, no)—(Laughter)—Gentlemen, I claim for myself the privilege of seeing him well hung (Laughter and applause). Then—Sir, Upon the principle that the sentence of death executed upon a murderer of this sentence was lost in the applause.] I hope I would have had that in my power. The violence of the outrage has excited a spirit of [Laughter). If the British Minister had demanded that the murderer of Governor Wise should be delivered up, I should have heard Mr. Seward refer to the question to you (Tremendous applause). I should have said to him, 'Good God, sir, what do you mean? Is this a civilised country? Is it surrendered I will go without a fuss.' I would call, about ten years ago, upon the United States to [Laughter] and England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for the violators of our most sacred laws for our peace." The *New York Herald* is half disposed to encourage the demand of Governor West in this extraordinary letter. It says:—"In allusions to Canada in the house of refuge for such abolition outlaws, and to the fact that the British provinces to which they escape are cities and southern society, and the Union itself, afford a hint which the next vessel of Mr. Washington Hunt will probably take into consideration. The position which England holds towards us on the slavery question in Canada is not consistent with peace or good will, or good faith to our country. It is the position of a fellow-conspirator with our abolition traitors and incendiaries, and the sooner we bring her to a definite understanding upon this subject the better. Governor Wise calls upon the President 'to notify to the British Government that their asylum of fugitives from labour and from justice (in Canada) shall not be allowed to foster dissensions and disorders in the United States,' and we think that the ventilation of this idea in Congress would really develop the main root of all the existing mischief." The London correspondent of the *Herald* writes that the affair of Wise is not much afraid. They came across the free once before and had the worst of it. We have grown a trifle since 1813."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY COWLEY.

THE Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, Dowager Lady Cowley, whose sudden and lamented death occurred on the 19th inst., while on a visit to her brother and her sister-in-law, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, at Hatfield House, Herts, was the eldest daughter of James, 1st Earl of Malmesbury, by his wife, Lady Mary, second daughter of Alexander, Duke of Hamilton. She was accidentally burnt to death at Hatfield House on the 28th of November, 1838. Lady Cowley was born on the 30th of March, 1784, and was married, on the 27th of February, 1816, to Henry, first Lord Cowley, whose previous marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan had been dissolved by Act of Parliament. By her union with Lord Cowley, who died on the 15th of April, 1847, Lady Cowley had issue only child, the Hon. Georgiana Caroline Sidney Henry Cowley, now Baroness Bloomfield, to his wife. The present Earl Cowley is the envoy of Lady Cowley, just deceased.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY STEWART.

THE Hon. Montgomery Granville John Stewart, of Castremont, near Carlisle, Scotland, Rear-Admiral of the United Fleet, in his eighty-first year, was the fourth and last surviving son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, K.T., by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Reginald Macdonald, Bart., and was the uncle of George, the eighth and present Earl. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and also for Wigtonshire. He was born on the 15th of April, 1779, and married, on the 22nd of October, 1810, Jane Purvis, daughter of Patrick Home, by whom, who died on the 16th of January, 1839, he had two sons and seven daughters, of whom only two survive—Miss Jones, his youngest child, and one daughter, survive him. These daughters are Anne, wife of the Rev. S. Ingram Lockhart, Vicar of Hurstbourne, Hants; Jane, married to Mr. Spink, widow of her cousin, Horatio Stewart, Esq.; Catherine, wife of Frederick Nolan, Esq., of London, Lady Heron Maxwell; and Jane, wife of the Rev. James Lowson, M.A.

VICE-ADMIRAL WATTS, C.B.

VICE-ADMIRAL George Edward Watts, who died at Malvern, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-sixth year, entered the Royal Navy in November, 1797, and as a midshipman was several times in action. He was made a Lieutenant in 1806, and served in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809. He was Lieutenant of the *Comus*, 32, in, with one boat and eighteen men, against seventy, cut out the *Cygne* brig of war, of fourteen guns, under the Batteries, accomplishing the daring act in the face of immense difficulties, and himself received a severe wound and had his arm fractured. For this he received from the Patriotic Fund a sword and a pecuniary reward, and for more than one year was in command of the *Comus* in the Baltic with gifts conferred on him. In August, 1807, as First Lieutenant, he was engaged with the Danish brigade *Overyssel*, 44, in the Baltic, which, after an animated encounter, which took place at midnight, surrendered to the *Comus*. The odds in favour of the enemy were four guns to three and forty to one hundred and forty men against the victors. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted Lieutenant into the vacancy made by Commander. While in command of the *Spider*, Watts was much engaged in the Baltic; and at Riga, with the Russian gunboats and flotilla, and Lord George Stuart, landed at the mouth of the Elbe with all their men, he was left in charge of the boats of the squadron and his force, with seven divers up into a corner of Germany by a French corps d'armée. Watts was actively and efficiently employed in the Baltic in 1854. He obtained post rank in June, 1814. His flag rank bears date September, 1851. In 1857 he was made a Vice-Admiral. He had received the war medal with three clasps, was a Companion of the Bath, a Knight of Hanover, and had other foreign decorations conferred upon him; and in the course of his brave and honourable career had received the thanks of the Admiralty and Parliament. He married above a year since. Vice-Admiral Watts married, first, Jane, daughter of John Wallis, Esq. of Rendersyde Park, by whom (deceased) he had issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John R. Foulis, Esq., of Heworth, York (by his wife, Lady Elizabeth, Bart.) by whom he leaves four sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are in the Royal Navy.

In the memoir of Captain George Franklin Atkinson, given in this Journal on the 7th inst., the name was misprinted Atkins.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Babington (Baron) Macaulay, late of Holly Lodge, Kensington, was proved under the principal seat of the Court of Probate on the 12th of January, by Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister, the executor. One of the executors, not being reserved to Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.; and Lady Hannah Mary Trevelyan, wife of the said Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, the other executors. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths:—To his nephew, the Rev. John Macaulay and Charles Zachary Macaulay, each £3000. To his sister, Frances Macaulay, widow of Aulay Macaulay, £1000. To his nephew, Henry William Macaulay, £1000. To his nephew, Edward John, the elder of the Charles Edward Trevelyan, £10,000, and to his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan, and niece, Alice Mary Trevelyan, each £10,000. To his nephew, Charles Edward, and to his executor, Thomas Flower Ellis, £1000, and that he may make a selection from his books, pictures, and prints of printed books, the rest of his library, with his furniture and the residue of his personal estate, together with his real estate, he gives to his nephew, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan. The will bears date the 28th of October, 1858. Witnesses, Henry Ellis, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Norman, his clerk. The will was clearly drawn up and confirmed in a short and a half of demy. The probate was obtained by Messrs. Ellis, solicitors.

The will of the late General Sir Frederick William Trench, of Moyvanon, Ballinasloe, Galway, and of Woodlawn, Roscommon-street, Dublin, Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, who died on the 6th of December last, at Brighton, was proved on the 11th inst., by the oath of Mary Elizabeth Trench, the sister, Miss Louisa Elizabeth Donville, the niece, and Captain Charles Trench, R.N., the nephew, executors named in the probate, the joint executors. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The family estates in the county of Roscommon, left by the testator to his sister, and he leaves to his sister Mary Elizabeth all the property connected therewith, and bequeathed to him, and he leaves her his sister and brother-in-law, and to his military appointments. Bequeaths to his sister Ann Trench £3000 and many specific bequests; and he leaves his personal property legacies to others of his family. Directs that £300 shall be distributed among the poor of the parish of Moyvanon, in any of whose families no cottagers and labourers. Bequeaths to the Duke of Rutland "the picture of myself hard at work," and to Lord Ashtown, his landed property the late Duke was much interested, and bequeaths to the Duke and to Lord Ashtown and to Lord Adair his swords and his sketches and drawings as they may choose to select; the remainder of his drawings, sketches, and lithographs, he leaves to his sister Mary Elizabeth. The testator bears the residuary legatee. The estates in Queen's County, left under his brother's will, in the event of his not having issue, he leaves to his sister Mary Elizabeth. Will dated 8th of November, 1859. Signed F. W. Trench, General.

The will of the late celebrated General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., has been proved. By a codicil to his will, dated Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where his eldest son, Captain Thackwell, the author of the "Second Sikh War," in 1848-9," and now a barrister-at-law, is at present living, he leaves his wife, including Aghaea Hall, Cork, and Conneragh House, Waterford, and gives to the latter in trust for his wife, Lady Thackwell, the annuity settled on the tenets of the Protestant religion. Captain Thackwell had been received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church only a short time previous to Sir Joseph's decease.

WARRINGTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND PERAMBULATING LIBRARY.

THE directors of the Mechanics' Institution at Warrington have had a plan in operation for some months which has proved, in every reason to believe, when generally adopted and fully developed, will materially add to the demand for books. Although the Warrington Mechanics' Institution has been in existence for many thirty years, it has been found difficult to raise the circulation of its library to the point which it ought to reach, and these and other means of sending classes to the extent which the directors desired, owing to the difficulty of getting workmen to change their hours and come to the library bar and ask for a book. That difficulty has now been so far overcome that almost 12,000 volumes have been taken from their library shelves during the past year, and a further rise in the circulation is anticipated as the library gets more fully known, and the books more widely distributed. This scheme, which Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli very favourably alluded to at Manchester, recently, when he spoke of "books being taken to every hearth." While the directors are encouraged to hope that the Perambulating Library may continue to pay its expenses, they cannot hope for any profit from it to help out in the purchase of new books. The van, the horse, and the books were all purchased by money raised by the working men of Warrington (£275), and the directors appeal to authors, booksellers, and others to aid them with donations of books or money. Any donation may be sent to the joint chairmen of the Libraries Committees, T. Glazebrook Rylands, Mayor of Warrington, A. Mackie, editor of the *Warrington Guardian*, at Warrington; or to Mr. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street, London. We give an Engraving of the Perambulating Library.

LITERATURE.

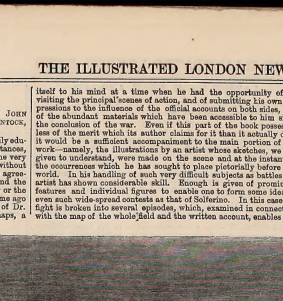
A NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS. By Captain M'CLINTOCK, R.N., LL.D. Murray.

It has become a truism as regards books to say, that if an ordinarily educated man, of average capacity, placed in the required circumstances, writes down his impressions and describes his experience of the very commonest life, as they occur to his mind and perceptions, without any attempt at literary decoration, he is sure to produce an agreeable, and mostly a valuable, work. Of course the interest and the worth of are narrative is increased in proportion to the novelty or the difficulty in which the narrator has been placed. A short time ago we had a striking instance of this kind in the journal of Dr. Livingstone's adventures in Africa; and now we have, perhaps, a more attractive volume, in the eyes of the nautical as well as personal interest which attaches to the subject, in the diary of Captain M'Clintock. From the preface, which has been written in so sympathising a spirit by Sir Roderick Murchison, we learn that Captain M'Clintock, when he penned his journal and the Arctic icebergs, had no idea whatever of publishing it. Nevertheless, he could hardly have hoped that what it came to be known that he had by him such a record, one which was so likely to fulfil the requirements of the canon of authorship to which we have above alluded, that he would be permitted to hide such a treasure from the world. It is not only with the deepest interest in the subject-matter, but with a personal sympathy for the gallant writer, that we peruse his simple but manly tale of how, in a little vessel of 170 tons burden, he and his well-chosen companions have cleared up the great mystery which hung over the fate of Franklin and his companions. In every respect the book before us tends to confirm the opinion of the leader of the expedition which Lady Franklin formed, and which induced her to ask his services as its commander. If he had not achieved his melancholy but crowning honour of having settled the uncertain question of the ultimate destiny of those martyrs to scientific and geographical research of whom he went in quest, he would have established by the publication of this journal his reputation for the possession of every quality which can belong to and adorn a British sailor and a man. Happy, too, was he in being associated with such coadjutors as Lieutenant Hobson, the second in command, and Captain Allen Young, of the merchant marine, who not only volunteered his personal service in the cause, and subscribed £500 in furtherance of the expedition, but abandoned lucrative appointments in command, and generously accepted a subordinate post. Nor can we withhold our admiration of that small band of seamen, picked, be it understood, from innumerable applicants who offered to serve in any capacity, who poured in from all parts of the country (in fact among people of all classes, many of whom had never seen the sea. It should be noted that the whole number of persons on board the *Fox*, officers and men all told, was only twenty-five, and we are glad to perceive a list of their names prefixed to the volume before us. Everything which occurred after Lady Franklin had determined on the expedition tended to confirm Captain M'Clintock's own impression that the mission intended to him was in reality a great national duty. The Government, although they had declined to send out an expedition on their own responsibility, contributed liberally to the necessary supplies of the vessel. Every department placed its special supplies at the disposal of the adventurers. The Royal Society voted a sum for the purchase of magnetic and other scientific instruments; and even the different yacht clubs enrolled Captain M'Clintock as a member of their associations, thus paying the best compliment in their power to his selection of a vessel from among their peculiar craft for the expedition. It would be superfluous to enter at length into a consideration or an analysis of a book which speaks for itself; but we are bound to say that the modesty and good humour of the writer has prevented his doing adequate justice in his narrative to his own conduct—conduct which, we are told by those who know the facts, can be estimated by those only who have listened to the testimony of the officers serving under and with a man whose great qualities in moments of extreme peril elicited their heartiest admiration and ensured their perfect confidence.

If, as it is asserted, among other information which has been gained by this enterprise, it has been proved that Franklin was the first real discoverer of the North-West Passage, a deeper interest is added to his history; while the fact in no way detracts from the merit of those subsequent explorers, M'Clure, Collinson, and others, who have been so worthily honoured for working out another North-western Passage. They will add badge to Franklin and his followers the honour for which they died, that of being the first discoverers of the existence of a north-west passage. Expressing a strong inclination to linger on a theme so taking as the abstract interest and the innate charm of this book, we will content ourselves by pointing out in conclusion that we engrave, from one of the illustrations of the volume, a sketch of "A Funeral on the Ice." It represents the interment of one of the only three persons who perished during the expedition—namely, Robert Scott, a stoker and engine-driver, who died, not from the effects of climate or any other cause likely to arise under the circumstances, but from internal injuries from a fall down a hatchway. The scene is touchingly as well as graphically described in the entry in Captain M'Clintock's journal of the date of these melancholy rites.

THE WAR IN ITALY, from Drawings by Carlo Bossoli; with a Descriptive Narrative by the Author of the *Times* "Letters from the Allied Camp." Day and Son.

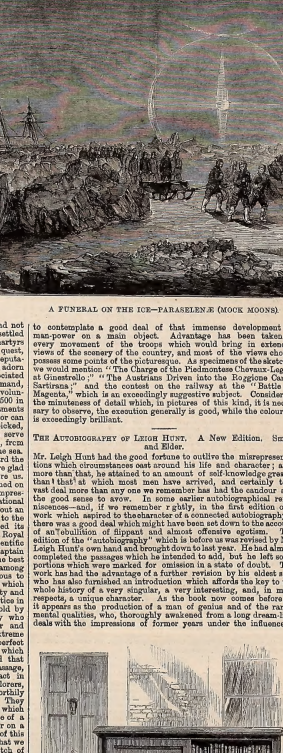
This is a brave book, different in subject and spirit altogether from that which we have noticed above, yet has its own interest and its own value. It is a record of glory, in another and more glittering, but, we trust, in not a more enduring form, than that which followed the heroism of the Arctic explorers. The work, as its title indicates, is a descriptive narrative of the war in Italy, the account of which, in its main features, corresponds with the letters which were written on the spot and at the time by the agent of the *Times*. If there be any variations between the latter and the present narrative it is to be found only in the difference which naturally exists between statements made on the spur of the moment and a revised, considered story produced some time afterwards, when many new details have become known, when much that was doubtful could be cleared up, and when any erroneous impressions which may have been formed could be corrected. Nevertheless, the writer of the chronicle assumes any preferences to notice his own work, but states his work to be a carefully-drawn picture of the campaign as it presented itself to his mind at a time when he had the opportunity of revisiting the principal scenes of action, and of submitting his own impressions to the influence of the official accounts on both sides, and of the abundant materials which have been accessible to him since the conclusion of the war. Even if this part of the book possessed less of the merit which its author claims for it than it actually does it would be a sufficient accompaniment to the main portion of the work—namely, the illustrations by an artist whose abilities we are given to understand, were made on the scene and at the instant of the occurrences which he has sought to place pictorially before the world. In his handling of such very difficult subjects as battles the artist has shown considerable skill. Enough is given of prominent features and individual figures to enable one to form some idea of even such wide-spread contests as that of Solferino. In this case the fight is broken into several episodes, which, examined in connection with the map of the whole field and the written account, enables one to contemplate a good deal of that immense development of man-power on a main object. Advantage has been taken of every movement of the troops which would bring in extended views of the scenery of the country, and most of the views chosen possess some points of the picturesque. As specimens of the sketches we would mention "The Charge of the Piedmontese Chevaux-Legers at Ginestrello." "The Austrians Driven into the Roggione Canal, Sarrinna," and the contest on the railway at the "Battle of Magenta," which is an exceedingly suggestive subject. Considering the minuteness of detail which, in pictures of this kind, it is necessary to observe, the execution generally is good, while the colouring is exceedingly brilliant.



A FUNERAL ON THE ICE—PARASELENÆ (MOCK MOONS).

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEIGH HUNT. A New Edition. Smith and Elder.

Mr. Leigh Hunt had the good fortune to outlive the misrepresentations which circumstances cast around his life and character; and, more than that, he attained to an amount of self-knowledge greater than that at which most men have arrived, and certainly to a vast deal more than any one we remember has had the candour and the good sense to avow. In some earlier autobiographical reminiscences—and, if we remember rightly, in the first edition of a work which aspired to the character of a connected autobiography—there was a good deal which might have been set down to the account of an affectation of flippant and almost offensive egotism. The edition of the "Autobiography" which is before us was revised by Mr. Leigh Hunt's own hand and brought down to last year. He had almost completed the passages which he intended to add, but he left some portions which were marked for omission in a state of doubt. The work has had the advantage of a further revision by his eldest son, who has also furnished an introduction which affords the key to the whole history of a very singular, a very interesting, and, in most respects, a very pure character. As the book now comes before us it appears as the production of a man of genius and of the rarest mental qualities, who, thoroughly awakened from a long dream of life, deals with the impressions of former years under the influence of practical experience which seems to have sprung full-grown into existence in his mind and feelings. It would seem that the latter days of his life were a realisation of that notion which associates a supernatural clearness of conception in the human mind with the moment before the dissolution of soul and body. The publication of this volume, taken in connection with a most well-informed account of him in the current number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, will probably place Leigh Hunt in the position he ought to hold in the opinion, and the regard of the world. With just so much given of the characteristics of men who lived more prominently in an age which has passed as is necessary to truth of the picture which it professes to draw, the narrative of which we are speaking is presented to the public in a spirit distinguished by a tone which invests it with the charm of pathos, while it bears testimony to that quality in the writer, for which his son vouches—a sincere if somewhat latent love of truth. In every respect, it carries with it a charm which ought to make the book popular in the higher sense of the term.



WARWICK MECHANICS INSTITUTION PERAMBULATING LIBRARY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE PECULIUM. By THOMAS HANCOCK. Smith and Elder.

This is stated to be an endeavour to throw light upon some of the causes of the decline of the Society of Friends, popularly called Quakers, especially in regard to its original claim to being the peculiar people of God. It is, in fact, an essay which gained the prize of a hundred guineas which was offered by a gentleman who was anxious to obtain some knowledge of the causes which produced a diminution in the number of the Society of Friends in the last fifty years, notwithstanding that the population of the United Kingdom had more than doubled itself in that time. The gentleman in question lamented this falling off, and the hope probably was that some expedient might be devised by which Quakerism could be arrested. The whole tenour of this essay goes to prove that its preservation is impossible, and the writer's convictions on the subject compel him to reject that such is the case. The author, in the solution of the question might be taken roughly as comprehending the whole argument, as it shows that the present social Quakerism are in direct opposition to each other; that by this opposition they are pledged to an incessant war—a war of the ghostly strength of the seventeenth century against the living strength of the nineteenth, and that in this war Quakerism must lose.

PRE-ADAMITE MAN; or, the Story of Our Old Planet and its Inhabitants told by Scripture and Science. Saunders and Otley.

In his preface the author of this work says "that the idea suggested by this title would, until lately, only have excited a smile of contempt on the part of most readers, some ridiculous absurdities have been written;" may we add, and are continued to be written? Here the writer says that the public have no sympathy with such reasonings as go to affirm the existence of a pre-Adamite race, but he asserts that the subject is unquestionably awaking at present a serious interest, and demands deliberate investigation. The first assertion we may be permitted to deny, and the second we are very much inclined to controvert. Except in the case of a Welsh genealogist, it seems as best doubtful whether mankind can care much for the existence of a mortal race before Adam; and certainly the ground on which the author of this book has founded his theory, and the mode in which he has worked it out, are not calculated to enlist the sympathies of a very large class of readers. The suppositions and inferences which are here made the bases of the argument do not deserve the dignity of the term hold, and if we venture to call them fanciful it is only because we do not wish to be severe. Neither are they calculated to effect an *éclaircissement* to the undertaking of a subject like that of which this book treats, unless it is dealt with by the hand of a master, and that qualification we have been unable here to detect any traces, and with that expression of opinion we must leave the unsatisfactory task of noticing an unsatisfactory book.

SOME OF MY BUSH FRIENDS IN TASMANIA. By LOUISA ANNE MEREDITH. Day and Son.

Mrs. Meredith's elegant pencil and graceful pen are already known as having been brought to bear upon the beautiful scenery which is in both in the mother country and in her new home in Tasmania, as in "Our Wild Flowers" (English), "Romance of Nature," "Notes and Sketches in New South Wales," &c. In the present volume she devotes herself exclusively to illustrating and describing the native flowers, berries, and insects of Tasmania, of which she presents us with a dozen gorgeous groups, besides straggling specimens running through the margins of the text.

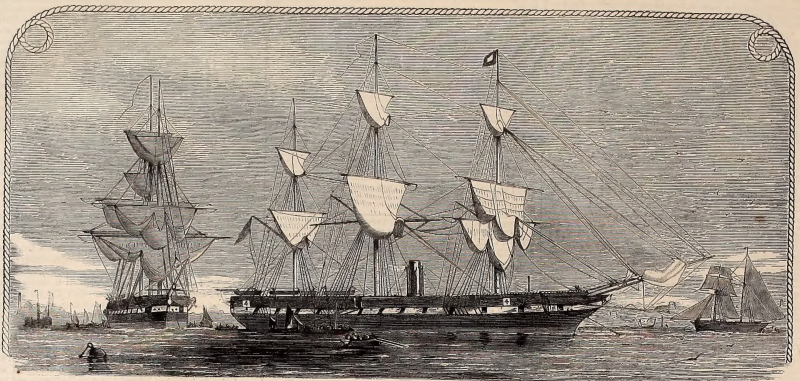
The associations connected with flowers afford some of the most charming ties between former homes and distant friends. In her preface Mrs. Meredith says—

Although the greater part of my Bush Friends are distinctly new to an English eye, a number of well-known old families are found amongst them, whose familiar features have often gladdened me, like glimpses of far-off fair faces, to all appearance identical with the common English one, but possessing a new charm all cleared ground. A pale little violet, the lowliest of her tribe, with delicately-veined, mauve-tinted petals, and a rosy-magenta, often mingling with a small purple crane's bill and a bright yellow oxalis. Our bushes remind us of the Bertha family of every garden, and the potentilla and willow-herb closely resemble those of the Old World; whilst the genera veronica, convolvulus, viola, ranunculus, asperula, labella, convolvulus, myosotis, and others, have representatives in our Australian wilderness.

Whilst, as accurate and beautiful representations of the arboreseous and floral products of an important colony, the engravings in this volume (printed in colours) will prove of great value and interest to the natural historian, the fund of observation and anecdote contained in the accompanying text will recommend it to all readers, and entitle it to take its place beside such works as "White's Natural History of Selborne," "Walton's Angler," and other delightful essays concocted in the bright and varied fields of nature.

This volume, like every respect, most handsomely got up, and is appropriately dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty.

HOSPITAL SHIPS FOR CHINA.

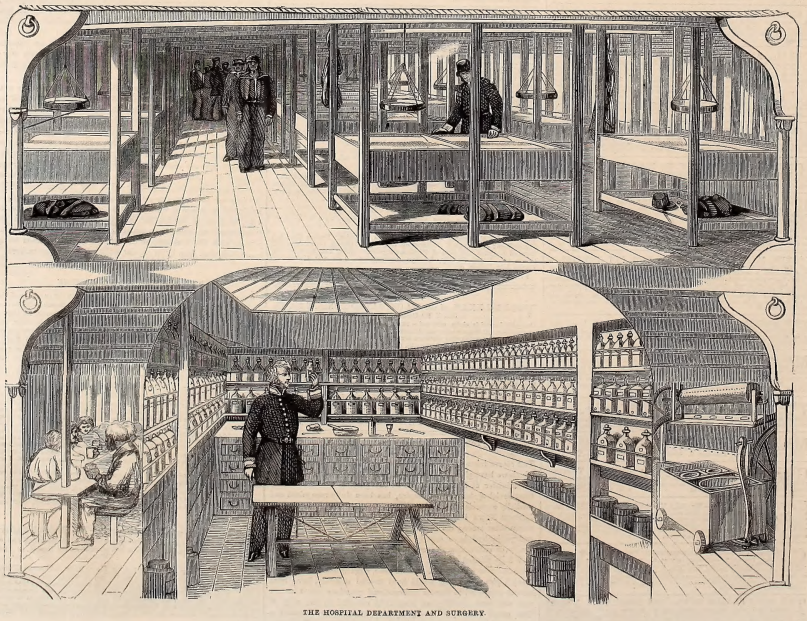


THE MAURITIUS. THE MELBOURNE.

THE Government authorities have been actively engaged for some weeks past in fitting out a large fleet of transports for service in the expedition to China. Besides the *Himalaya* and a number of other large vessels for the conveyance of troops, ammunition, and stores, two splendid screw steam-ships have been specially equipped and fitted out in the most complete manner as floating hospitals. They are the *Melbourne* and the *Mauritius*, each registering over 2000 tons. Two more ships are to be completed in China upon the same plan, and the authorities deserve great credit for the able manner in which all the arrangements on board of these vessels have been carried out. They have been completed under the immediate superintendence of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department and his officers. Our Illustrations represent the two ships off Deptford, and the hospital department and the surgery of the *Melbourne*; the whole of the orlop-deck is to be used as an hospital. There are beds for one hundred and twenty sick, and twenty for the men of the Medical Staff Corps; each berth is provided with a small round tray, suspended from above, which the patient can pull up and down at pleasure, and also a rope with a handle attached to it, by which he can pull himself up or assist himself in turning. Under each bed is a small rack for his knapsack, clothes, &c. The greatest attention has been paid to the ventilation of this part of the ship. In case of bad weather, when the portholes cannot be opened, a large number of the most improved ventilators communicate with the upper deck all over the vessel.

The surgery is most judiciously placed in the centre of the ship, having a large skylight over it which admits of plenty of light for the surgeons and dispensers of medicines. The top of the skylight is movable, and directly underneath it stands the operating-table; so that wounded men requiring surgical aid may be passed through the opening from the maindeck directly on to it. Attached to the surgery is a wooden box on wheels. This is furnished with various utensils, in different compartments, for the use of the surgeons.

The maindeck of the ship is furnished with every convenience for this particular service. The cabins for the officers are elegantly fitted up. In the forepart of the deck, several wooden erections have been made: some for the accommodation of the men that are well enough to come on deck. One is fitted up with the most approved means for washing and drying clothes, another as a lavatory and bath-room, and another as a bakery: in this is erected one of Stevens's Dough-mixing Machines, by which invalids will be supplied



THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT AND SURGERY.

with new bread. Some of the soldiers going out in these vessels have been instructed in the use of the machines. Five surgeons will be attached to each ship, and a number of men of the Medical Staff Corps.

Our description more particularly relates to the arrangements on board the *Melbourne*. We have also visited the *Memphis*, and the general arrangements are much the same. Being a larger ship, the space between decks is about eight feet. The cabins are superbly fitted up, and the whole appearance of both ships reflects the highest credit on their captains and officers. The *Melbourne* sailed on the 13th inst., and the *Memphis* on the 17th.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Vincent.
MONDAY, 23.—New Moon, 11h. 18m. a.m.
TUESDAY, 24.—Battle of Inkerman, commenced, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Royal married, 1858.
THURSDAY, 26.—Anniversary of the Accession of Robert Bruce, 1329.
FRIDAY, 27.—Princess Frederick William gave birth to a son, 1859.
SATURDAY, 28.—Battle of Alma, 1846.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE BR,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 28, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
10 30	10 58	11 26	11 53	0 20	0 46	1 12

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON.—This Week of the Great Pantomime. Public opinion universally pronounces this elegant entertainment unrivalled. The Scenic Illustrations call for special honour in representing with the talk and embracing the management to announce it Every Evening. No charge for booking, or fees to Box-keepers. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; Pantomime at Seven precisely, to begin at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Second Price at Half-past Nine. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 23, and during the Week, in consequence of its continued attraction, THE WIVES' EXCUSE, and the Burlesque of NAUGHTY BOYS. Mr. Buckstone's Benefit and Last Night but One. Each, with the magnificent scenery by Telbin. The Fifth Morning Performance of the Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE LOVE OF THREE ORANGES, will be performed on Thursday next. Doors open at Half-past One, to commence at Two, and conclude at twenty minutes past Four precisely.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART.—Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Addison, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Billington. THE DUCHESS OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS. Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Woolgar, Miss Cottrell, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. Webb, K. Kelly, and Laidlaw. Commence at Seven. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee, Madame CELESTE.—Monday and Tuesday, ST. MARY'S EVE: Madeline, Madame Celeste (her engagement for the season). Jacket Dance with Mrs. Leclercq. To conclude with the new Pantomime of KING THUNDERBOLT—Miss Julia St. George.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—MONDAY, and during the Week, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MY NAME IS NORVAL. A HOUSEHOLD WORD. To conclude with the Pantomime of PUSS IN BOOTS.

SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Jan. 23, a new and powerful Drama, entitled THE DIAMOND BRACELET. To conclude with the Burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO; or, THE BANDIT'S BRIDE. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (Last Three Nights), Mr. Creswick. Thursday, Mr. A. Tapley; Friday, Mr. Wenman; Saturday, Mr. Leary; Creswick. Doors open at Half-past Six; Commence at Seven. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, the Pantomime entitled MARY BLAIZE; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Queen of the Golden Grove. Harlequin, Mr. W. Smith; Columbine, Miss Lowrance; Pantaloon, Mr. Martini; Clown, Mr. Paul Bedford. Grand Transformation Scene. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE EMPEROR'S DESPATCH. Splendid Horsemanship, by the First Professors in England and the Continent. Grand Morning Performances at the Pantomime on Saturday, Jan. 28. Monday Evening, Jan. 30, Mr. Cooke will take his Farewell Benefit.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square.—Two performances Daily.—On Monday, January 23rd, and during the Week, there will be Grand and Novel Feats performed by the Unrivalled STEEPLE CHASE. The appearance of the Wonderful Educated Bull, "D'Jack," and the performance of the Comic Pantomime, entitled THE GOLDEN BULL. Several other attractive and novel excellence will make their first appearance in conjunction with the talented Troupe attached to this Establishment. Doors open at Half-past Six, and Commence at Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Stalls, 5s. Dress Circle, 3s. Upper Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Refreshments may be had on the premises. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. Lee. Admission to the Exhibition (specially recommended, at 7 to 8 Evening, at Half-past Seven.—Proprietor, MR. McCollum.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and RE-ENTERED, 1860, Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office at Eight o'clock). Box Seats, 5s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s.

HERR PAUER, M. SAINTON, Sig. PIATTI, Mrs. THERESA JEFFERYS, and Miss PALMER will APPEAR at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 23rd inst. For full particulars see programme. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Augustus Fitzcarl, Mus. Doc., Wonderful Music Illustrated. Six Impromptus—Fresh Ditto—Fresh Ditto—Twitter, Fair Singer, Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Sinclair—Mr. Corri Dramatic Duet—Old Volunteer Song, Mr. Corri—Mr. Swiss Bell Ringer—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed in the ORIGINAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Admission, 3s. and 1s. Stalls, 5s. HOUR AND A HALF WITH MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY. Admission, 1s. and Stalls, 2s.; can be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.—The BOYNTIAN HALL (Sydney Gallery). In consequence of the distinguished success which has attended the performances of the Vocalists of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City of London, and Old English Madrigals, under arrangement with Mr. Mitchell, for a short time longer, will be repeated EVERY MORNING, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday excepted, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, Mr. Land. Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Area, 1s. Open to Visitors, each, which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour to appear in their new Entertainment, entitled A WOMAN'S WORK, at the assembly rooms MERRY MEETINGS, at BOLTON, JAN. 25 and 31; BLACKBURN, Feb. 1.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in their brilliant Comic, and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, every Evening, at Eight o'clock, in a limited period. Not Songs and Choruses. The Inimitable Photographs of Mr. Hine Reeves in "Pen Tom" and Bates's new ballad, "Marguerite," Mr. Howard Paul's Entertainment on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 3s. Gallery, 2s. Conclusion at Eight.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Mr. Albaia, Conductor), 18, Hanover-square, beg to announce that they will give their Series of ENTIRE NEW ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8, on Monday, Jan. 23, 1860, this—53rd, and all the week; Gallery of Illustration, Brunswick.—Address, 18, A. B. C. Hanover-square, Regent-street.

MR. WALLIS' EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS in the WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY, Pall-mall East, Admission, 1s. Open from 9 till dusk.

GEOLOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor Tennant, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on Friday morning, JAN. 27, at Ten o'clock. The Course will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS have the honour to announce that their Grand MORNING BALL will be held, with more than usual spirit and elegant Balance on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860. Gentlemen's Tickets, 21s. each; Ladies', 10s. 6d. each; to be obtained at Mr. Bland's, 19, Old Bond-street. To be had of the Committee. Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, January 28.—Monday, open to Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open from 10 to 18. Concert, Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. The Fifteen Guineas Prize Grand Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily. The Crystalline Hyperion Fountain, and other plays, are in full bloom throughout the Palace. Sydenham, open at 10 to Season-ticket proprietors only by Saturday.

THE GREAT PUZZLE OUT!—THE PRINCE OF WALES DANCE, to be had, price 4s., post free, in order, price 4s., of the Author, 24, Ann-street, Pimlico. Also the Lancers, with explanations. QUEEN MARGUERITE, 21 and 22, crowned Square, Pimlico. Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock.

NAVAL CADETS.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, Conducted by Mr. THOMAS BARHAM, R.N.

Mr. Eastman offers Gentlemen who intend to enter the Royal Naval Academy for general instruction, since he receives Naval Pupils only, who are instructed in the course exactly required.

Eight Gentlemen have passed as Naval Cadets, and nearly 200 as Naval Cadets, &c.

The following have passed as Naval Cadets from this Establishment during the past year:—

H. P. Wise	J. H. Dyer	H. E. W. Cooper	
" E. Bruce	" J. D. Maycock	" W. F. E. Percival	" H. W. Abbot
" C. H. Bromley	" H. Wise	Lord Alfred Paget	" C. W. Ryan
" W. C. Nutthall	" H. C. Osborn	Lord Albert Osborne	" L. W. Hyman
" F. W. Jenkins	" B. S. Nuthall	Hy. S. C. Weld	" H. M. Milman
" J. Scott	" J. H. O'Brien	" R. G. Dalton	" J. C. Dalrymple
" C. Reay	" J. Bolingbroke	" A. Hutchinson	" S. V. Dugdale
" C. Bromley	" A. Wise	" C. H. Hutchinson	" H. Hutchinson
" G. A. Ellis	" W. H. Selwyn	" C. H. Graham	" C. G. Gilpin
" W. Cowzie	" C. G. Nott	" R. O. F. Low	" G. J. Lindesay
" T. L. Mallory	" W. Nelson	" J. Hunt	" C. Hutchinson
" T. R. Hughan	" A. P. Penny	" J. Sandham	" A. H. Campbell

AT THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., for THREE MIDSHIPMEN'S BERTHS, vacant in the Royal Navy, Mr. HUGHES has an increased number of PUPILS.—For Prospectuses apply to R. GRIFFIN and CO., Stationers' and Law Court, London; or, to the Principal, JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

MINES.—Mr. LELEAN continues to BUY and SELL DIVIDEND MINE SHARES for Cash. He has also for sale shares that are paying extracts of 20 per cent. Information given to parties desirous of investing money in progressive or speculative Mines (those latter, when judiciously selected, frequently advance 500 per cent on the outlay in a few months). Railway Stock, or other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged at a moderate charge.—Mr. LELEAN, Stock and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Bartholomew-lane, E.C. Established 1845.—Mr. LELEAN's Weekly Circular sent free.

CHEMICAL MAGIC.—STATHAM'S CHEMICAL CABINETS, in 8s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., &c. Endless instructive amusement in experimental chemistry. Sold by Chemists, Oilmen, and Fancy Warehousemen. 324, Oxford-street, W.; and Chemists and Opticians everywhere.

MESSRS. WILCOX and CO., DISPENSING and FAMILY CHEMISTS, 239, Piccadilly, opposite Bond-street, with the Arms of Austria and Sardinia over the door, respectfully beg to draw the attention of families to their Establishment, where the Prescriptions and Recipes of the Continental French, German, and Italian Physicians are carefully prepared by fully-qualified gentlemen of the schools of pharmacy of Paris and Berlin.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, CREST, or PEDIGREE, send Name and Residence to the Heralds' College, and a Plain Sketch, with Description, to Mr. LEGAL'S Heraldic Office, 4, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater. Fee, £2 2s. Engraving Seal Rings, Plain Sketch, 5s.; in Heraldic Colours, 8s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, traced from the Heralds' College, the only office in London authorised to search at the British Museum, fee £5. An Index kept containing the Names of all Persons who have applied to the Heralds' College for Arms, Crests, &c. Boolplates, Dies, Seals, Rings, Presses, &c. Illustrated Price-book, 300 Engravings, free. Heraldic Office, 29, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane.

CREST DIES CUT, 5s.; Crest engraved on Seals or Rings, 7s.; 27 Steel Dies engraved with Name and Address, 5s.; Arms Painted and Quartered on Stamp, 6s. Heraldic Office, 29, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

EMBOSSING PRESS, 15s.—By means of this Press persons of any ordinary ability can Emboss their Stationery with Crest, Initials, &c. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WEDDING STATIONERY, 13s., containing 50 best Cards each, and Envelopes stamped in silver with Crest, Initials, &c., or Name only, 5s. 6d. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS.—A Copperplate engraved in the best style for 1s. 50 best Ivory Cards, 1s. Post-free for stamps. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. The most easy, proveable the ink spreading, and never washing out. Initial Plate, 1s.; name Plate, 2s. 6d.; set of Numbers, 1s. 6d.; crest plate, 5s., with directions for use. Post-free for stamps.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

A CAUTION ON HERALDRY.—The Nobility and Gentry of this country capable of the expenses ever committed to Armorial Bearings by designing persons, who, by their assumption of Arms, Crests, Supporters, Mottoes, &c., claim to be ancient gentlemen, and his maiden widowed: therefore the Public, for their own protection, should be careful to employ those persons only who are known to be of Ancient English descent.—Mr. LEGAL, Heraldic, at the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office.—H. SALT, Herald, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE, where the Search is personally conducted by Mr. LEGAL, Heraldic Artist to the Royal Family, Author of the Encyclopædia Heraldica, Compiler of the Baronetage, Editor of the Knightage, and Scotch, 2s. 6d. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

THE course taken by the Emperor of the French in his letter—which we have given *in extenso* in another part of our Journal—to his Minister of State, by which he inaugurates a new fiscal and commercial system in his empire, has been fully appreciated and cordially appreciated by the English public. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has frequently insisted upon the differences between those among the French journalists who, being uninformed and prejudiced, have eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity of cultivating the misunderstandings that arise between two high-spirited nations like France and England, and the educated and enlightened writers who, condemned to silence on many topics which they would have treated worthily, have been almost compelled to discuss international questions with a certain zeal and even acerbity not absolutely essential to the subject. The grand move just made by the Emperor has afforded a striking illustration of the justice of our distinction. The treatment of the Emperor's letter has been confined to some of the best pens in Paris, and the consequence is that, in lieu of the sneer, scoff, false sentiment, and theatrical jargon with which French and English readers have too often been afflicted when England had to be noticed, the French journalists, generally speaking, address themselves to an all-important theme in a spirit worthy of it. The frankness with which the English press has at once pronounced upon the Emperor's free-trade measures is applauded, and the probable results of these measures are considered with a calmness worthy of superior writers, and singularly in contrast with the style of the frothy journalists to whom large subjects are too often left in Paris, and whose articles are really fitted to deal with little that is more important than the register of an opera-singer's voice, or the *episode* of his stir in the ballet. We are unexpectedly grateful to find that the fribbles of the *coulisses* are swept away, for the time, from the French press, to make room for men who understand important questions and discuss them with an honourable gravity.

Lowes, vacated by the death of Mr. Fitzroy, has elected Mr. Blencowe, a Liberal, and another vacancy, through the death of Lord Londesborough, whose son, Mr. Denison, now a Peer, was member for Scarborough. Serjeant Shee announces that he shall not again trouble his present constituents. The other incidents in connection with the representation are that Gravesend and Chelsea have been applying to Ministers urging their respective claims to be represented in Parliament, and that the electors of the Tower Hamlets request a division of their borough into two parts, each having two representatives.

While the Pope is insulting the Emperor of the French, through his Majesty's representative, General Goyon, it is instructive to read in *La Patrie* that letters from Rome state that his Holiness has resolved to "bolt" from the Eternal City at once, if the slightest intention of withdrawing the French army should be manifested. The Pope's timidity, or old-womanish fear of being put into a rage and scolding his best friends might only excite a smile; but when a King-Priest, from whom truth may reasonably be expected, if from any quarter, gives such painful proof of his cowardice, as well as of his tyranny, as to declare with one breath that he is the best-beloved Sovereign in Europe, and that he dare not trust himself among his subjects unless he is protected by French bayonets, the really sincere Roman Catholic must shudder at the fraud which seems to be inherited with the tiara.

We may notice, but by no means dismiss with a word, the article of an Ultramontane journal that Austria is endeavouring to form a coalition of the Northern Powers, in order to oppose the revolutionary efforts of England and France. Who are to form this coalition? Russia has, perhaps, seen almost enough of England and France in arms to defer any idea of forming a counteraction until she has recovered her strength; Austria is not suppose that Austria is looking to Denmark and Sweden for support; and, when the catalogue is exhausted, what is left to Austria but herself—exhausted likewise, and assuring England that the Cabinet of Vienna has no idea of resuming war? It does not seem improbable that the Powers will retain a sense of the limits of sullenness, and let Italy work out her salvation her own way; but that they will push their ill-humour into action is next to impossible.

Among minor domestic incidents it may be noted that the conviction of several members of the strike has been confirmed on appeal, and that they have been sent to prison, as a hint to the violent that they cannot be permitted to carry their enforcement of unsound political doctrine to the point of personal intimidation;—that the masters have signed an agreement binding them to arbitrate, and England has been once more proved by the escape of some scoundrels who are shown to have committed barbarous murders on board the American vessel *Anna*, but who, claimed by their Consul, have been set at liberty—that the new Westminster-bridge is ready for passengers, as regards half its length; but there is said to be no power of opening it in the absence of an official to take the place of the late Mr. Fitzroy;—and that the wretched "Indicator" at Hyde Park-corner is to be demolished, in compliance with the demand of those who object to London being more disfigured than by its regular architects and statue-makers.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The usual circular has been sent from the Treasury to the members of the House of Commons sitting on the Ministerial side of the House as follows:—

"Downing-street, January 13, 1860.

"SIR—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 24th of this month, I have the honour to inform you that public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay. Parliament has met. I beg leave to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend at the House of Commons at the opening of the Session.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your faithful and obedient Servant,
"GLADSTONE."

In pursuance of the orders issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, preparations are being made in the Palace for the opening of the Queen's reception. His Majesty having signified her Royal intention to open the Session in person, and others entitled to be present at the ceremony, the Cabinet and Privy Council have been summoned to assemble at the usual hour, and Colonel Richard Cover de Lion, by Baron Marochetti, which formed so prominent an object in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in position near the entrance of the House of Lords by the day fixed for the opening of Parliament.

Her Majesty will arrive at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on the 23rd inst., returning to Windsor on Tuesday after the ceremony.

We have reason to believe that the Address in reply to the House of Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech, will be moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P. for West Cornwall, and seconded by Lord Henley, M.P. for Northampton.

ALTERATION IN THE BANK MINIMUM.—The Bank of England directors, at their meeting on Thursday, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 3½ per cent. at which it had remained since Jan. 15, to 4 per cent.

MAILS TO AND FROM JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.—The auxiliary mail to and from Jersey and Guernsey, by way of Weymouth, has caused; and the mails for warded via Southampton have been increased to four each week. The mails will, therefore, leave London on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; and will be received in London on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.—By command of the Postmaster-General, Howard Hill, Secretary. General Post Office, 9 January.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been entertaining company at Windsor Castle during the past week. The visitors have included His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Princess Francoise of Orleans, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Marquis of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Constance Villiers, Lord Alice Villiers, Viscount Sydney, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Colville, Colonel the Hon. E. and Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant and Miss Dorothy Pennant, and Right Hon. E. and Mrs Cardwell, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs Walpole, Major-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Wyld, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Captain Grey, and the Rev. Dr. Whitaker of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

On Saturday last the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went out shooting.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Princess Dowager, ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Duchess of Roxburghe officiated at the service. The Rev. D. Philpott preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Alice, walked in the grounds at the Home Park. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out shooting; and Princess Beatrice, Princess Helena and Louise enjoyed riding exercise. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visited the Working Men's Dormitory, in Victoria-street, where her Majesty was received by Mr. James Gooch, resident surgeon, and the Rev. J. A. Miller, honorary secretary of the institution.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the Castle. Their Highnesses drove in the afternoon, and on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. The Prince of Wales went out hunting, attended by Major-General Sir Henry Ponsonby and Captain Grey. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty to-day.

On Wednesday the Queen, with Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the Castle. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Grosvenor, and Viscount Sydney.

Viscountess Sydney has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have been staying at Ashridge Park, on a visit to Lady Marian Alford. A large circle of the aristocracy were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses.

His Highness the Maharaja Duleep Singh has arrived at Charleigh Hotel, Cheltenham, from the Duke of Sutherland's seat at Trentham.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle left Trentham, where the noble Earl has been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, on Monday, for Alton Towers.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess de Bernstorff returned to town from visiting Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Haversham, at their Strawberry Hill villa.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister has left town for some days on a tour of visits in the country.

Earl Earl succeeds the leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Lords, will give a Parliamentary banquet on Monday next, the 23rd inst., at his residence, Pembroke-street, to the leading supporters of the Government in the Upper House.

The Earl of Derby will give a banquet on the 23rd inst., at his residence in St. James's-square, to the leading supporters of the Government in the House of Peers.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, in consequence of a domestic affliction, will not give a Parliamentary dinner at the opening of the Session.

Earl and Countess Spencer have been entertaining a large party at Althorp during the past week. On Thursday the festivities included a meet of the Pytchley Hounds, and a ball in the "Hall Dining Diamond," and concluding with a ball.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland are entertaining a select party of visitors at Aske; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (last week), meets of the Zetland Hounds in the neighbouring gentry were invited to partake of their hospitality, and to witness a Scotch reel dancing competition, consisting of a magnificent series of tableaux representing a variety of historical events connected with the annals of Scotch and Continental history.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

It is proposed to erect ten new churches in Bradford and its immediate neighbourhood.

The Queen has presented the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., to the district rectory of Trinity, in the parish of St. Marylebone, rendered void by the resignation of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, now Dean of Ripon.

A number of the members of the congregation of the Wigan parish church have presented the Rev. C. H. Rowbotil, Curate and Clerk in Orders, a complete set of silk robes, as a mark of the admiration in which he is held by his parishioners.

The Queen has presented to Eton College tenniscourt on Friday (yesterday). The lower boys arrived on Wednesday, the fifth form on Thursday, the sixth form on Friday. The extra week's holiday in consequence of her Majesty's visit to the college, it is expected, will be given at Midsummer.

A list of the clergy who signed the petition presented by Lord Ebury, asking for a Commission to revise the Prayer-book, has been published by the Guardian. The list contains about 400 names.

The south side of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, is about to be put in repair, a sum of £2,000 of which one half the requisite has already subscribed by the congregation.

The Congregation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury will be prorogued from the 25th of January to the 11th of February.

St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, has recently been adorned with two stained-glass windows placed in the chancel, on each side of the great east window.

The Working Men's College at Ely was inaugurated with a preliminary meeting on Monday evening. The Principal is the Very Rev. the Dean; and a number of clergymen connected with the See. The Rev. R. J. H. Henderson, the Rev. G. Hall, the Rev. J. Ingle, the Rev. W. E. Dickson, the Rev. Canon Selwyn, the Rev. J. C. Cutler, Mr. Bowtell, and Mr. Belmore.

The Church of St. Peter, Blossom-street, Oldham-road, Manchester, was consecrated last Saturday by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. It is a commodious building, in the Gothic style, and will seat comfortably about 1350 persons. After the consecration a handsome drawing-room timepiece, with a striking apparatus, was presented to the Rev. Thomas Hill, incumbent of the building committee, as a testimony of their appreciation of the unflagging zeal and energy displayed by him in the erection of the new church. The Bishop added his testimony as to Mr. Hill's indefatigable exertions and his success in other good works.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. H. Wyatt, Incumbent of Stenton, Notts, to be Rural Dean. Rev. W. C. Thompson to be Rector of Wellington, Salop. Rev. E. F. Hall to be Vicar of the parish of North Lynn, and Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, Norfolk. Rev. C. A. Rogers to be Rector of Tallaton, Devon. Rev. D. J. Vaughan to be Vicar of St. Martin, Leicester, and Master of Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester. Rev. Canon Fleming to be Incumbent of Christ Church, Ardwick, Manchester. Rev. J. B. Wilkinson to a charge in the diocese of Madras, in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Rev. Frederick Lewis Cox, Rev. T. Chick to St. James's, Norwich; Rev. J. F. Fenn to Christ Church, Lambeth-road, Surrey; Rev. J. Hall to Holy Trinity, Bermondsey; Rev. W. H. Haverigal to Shareshill, Wolverhampton; Rev. D. Ritchie to St. Johns, Clerkenwell; Rev. J. Gardner to Colston Basset, Notts; Rev. H. Gandy to Bracknell Newton, Dorset; Rev. G. Laurence to Tickenham, and Rev. Canon Ellis to Clifton Campville, Wilts; Rev. W. H. Cooke to Lydbrook, Northamptonshire.

The case of "Scott and others v. the Earl of Shrewsbury," relative to the Alton Towers estate, will be taken in the Court of Exchequer on the 1st of February next, and the Court will go on with it *de die in diem*. It is expected that the sitting (the 6th at February inclusive), to enable the Court to dispose of it in time.

LORD MACAULAY'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND."—As great public interest has been expressed respecting the continuation of Lord Macaulay's "History of England," and some misstatements have gone forth, we feel it desirable to announce, on the best authority, that no progress has been made by Lord Macaulay towards the completion of another volume, and that a portion of the MS. is fully prepared for publication. For instance, however, it will probably be only for some time the appearance of a further portion of the history.—*Times*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday Mr. Cockerell, R.A., was elected president of the Royal Institute of Architects.

A drinking-fountain, the gift of Mr. Alderman Hall, was opened on Tuesday at the Triangle, Southwark-bridge.

The "illuminated indicator" at Hyde Park corner is about to be removed, on the application and at the cost of the originator, the speculation having, it would seem, failed to succeed.

The tenders sent in for the southern outfall sewer to the metropolis ranged from £431,716 down to £300,000. Mr. Latter, by Roland Brotherwood, of Chippenham, Wilts, was accepted. Messrs. Felo and Botts were the highest.

A numerous and influential deputation of the inhabitants of Eastern suburbs, Leyton, Leytonstone, and Walthamstow, on Saturday urges upon the Government the propriety of forming their locality into a separate borough.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society next Monday evening the following papers will be read:—1. Proposed railway route between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, by Dr. Wills. 2. Journey up the Cuama Muria Islands. By Dr. George Bushe.

The Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association received 12,554. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 8,232; on Wednesday and Thursday (cheap days), 3991; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1431; one day and evening (Wednesday), 900.

A disease among cattle is now prevalent on the south side of the metropolis. It is known as pleuro-pneumonia. Its chief symptom is an affection of the lungs, and the disease is fatal to an extent of ninety-five per cent in all cases where it is not promptly treated by a doctor.

On Monday a violent explosion of fireworks took place in the premises of Mr. Darby, the well-known pyrotechnist, of Regent-street, Lambeth-walk. Two men were employed at the factory were so seriously injured that they had to be removed at once to the hospital, and one of them died on Wednesday.

Last Saturday morning Miss R. Lloyd, of Brighton, who was on a visit at Gunnersbury Avenue-road, Regent's Park, was in bed and reading in bed, and the candle falling on the bedding set it on fire. The young lady ran down to the parlour, but that no hopes can drain the wound recover. Miss Lloyd was to have been married on Tuesday.

The lease of Mr. Bessez Hall, Leadenhall-street, has been sold by auction. The purchaser was Mr. George Smith, the chairman of the Bond-street, who, it is understood, will use the large hall as an auction-room. The lease was purchased for £6,000 by the factory owners, who, formerly the Patentees' and Thiers' Company's hall, and was one of the few buildings that escaped the ravages of the Great Fire.

At the Secondaries' Court, on Wednesday, there was a writ of inquiry in the damages, last £600 for the non-fulfilment of an agreement to purchase a carriage ordered of Mr. Bettyer, coachbuilder, of Whitechapel. The defendant, by Mr. Lewis Emanuel, Q.C., and Mr. Woodcock, said the action was not a proper one in the exchequer, but in the mother court, the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE MANSION HOUSE.—Various improvements in the internal decorations of the Mansion House have been going on for some weeks past, and the last improvement effected is the erection of a screen at the entrance and porticos, which before were gloomy and dingy, now present a light, airy and handsome appearance. The Egyptian Hall was re-opened on Monday last year; and the state drawing-rooms and the Venetian parlour have now been completed.

THE CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the seventeenth annual meeting of the association was held at Crosby Hall. Wm. Jones, Esq., the president, occupied the chair, and a very powerful address on the subject of drinking arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. Messrs. Mass and G. Howell also spoke in favour of the principles of total abstinence, and concluded by urging those present who were not already of the opinion to join the society. A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried, responded at the termination of the proceedings.

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS.—A meeting took place on Monday, at the Society of Arts Institution, for the purpose of establishing an association of that title in connection with the movement. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Cotton, and Sir J. Pakington, when first Lord of the Admiralty, gave it the weight of his influence and support in a view practically to carry out the recommendation of Prince Albert, in which Sir Francis Grant, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir T. C. Lorry, all of whom have likewise accepted vice-presidentships.

THE THAMES STEEL.—At the Surrey Sessions on Monday there was an appeal on the part of the Commissioners of Sewers against the decision of the Lambeth magistrate who had convicted three of their officers for refusing to allow a steamer to proceed up the Thames except by tide-lower. The case lasted nearly all the day. For the appellants it was urged that they had been acting within their powers by the Legislature, but the Court was of a different opinion, unanimously confirming the decision of the magistrate. The appeal was consequently dismissed with costs.

An inquest was held at Stepney, last Saturday, on the body of EDWARD HOLLOWAY, a labourer, aged 70. Mr. Macpherson, the coroner, said many years he had lived alone in the house, which was in a dilapidated condition. The deceased was found in the wretched state. It appeared that the neighbours became alarmed at not seeing the deceased, and when the door was forced open he was found lying on the floor dead, and life had been extinct several days. The deceased had money in the bank; and some years ago he had been found in the wretched apartment. Verdict, "Died from starvation."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 985 boys and 862 girls, in all 1847 children, were registered in London. There were also recorded weeks of the years 1850-9 the average number was 1045. In the week ending with Saturday, January 17, the last week of the year, rose to 1044 in the week that called last Saturday. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the week corresponding to last week was 1218. Nine nonagenarians, of whom the two oldest were 95 and 96 years of age, died in the week. The mean temperature of the week is attested by the hospital register of St. Olave, Southwark. She lived the greater part of her life in Bermondsey.

A deputation from the immense constituency of the Tower Hamlets waited upon the Hon. George Lewis on Wednesday for the purpose of urging upon him the claim of the Government to the support of the Conservative party, of which should have the privilege of returning two representatives. The deputation, which included many of the leading Conservatives in the Tower Hamlets, stated that a strong feeling prevailed among the working classes that their interests was already adequately represented. This circumstance would have to be taken into consideration by the Ministry when they came before the country. Mr. Rogers (the secretary) read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that 3,000 persons had been registered during the year, and that there was a balance in the funds of £3543 13s. 8d.

ELECTION AUDITORS' FEES.—At the last Monmouth county election, Mr. Wintour, acting as solicitor, was employed by the agents of the electors as a candidate, but was withdrawn by his own consent before the day of the parade, leaving Mr. Somerset Beaufort and Lieut.-Colonel Probert Somerset was elected member; and under these circumstances Mr. Wintourer demurred to paying the £10 fee to the election auditor, on the ground that he gave him no trouble, and the auditor referred him no service. The case was argued before Baron Martin in the Exchequer Court on Monday. On the one hand it was contended that the Act of Parliament intended to tax the candidate for services rendered by the auditor to the public, and that, therefore, every candidate, whether he went to the poll or not, was bound to pay; on the other it was urged that the evident intention of the Legislature was to diminish the expense of election, and not to increase it, and therefore, as in the present case, the Court, however, were unanimously of opinion that every candidate was liable, and judgment was given accordingly in favour of the auditor.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the Great Ship Company the resolution for a committee of investigation moved at the last meeting as an amendment to the reception of the report was announced to have been negatived by a majority of 4919 votes to 3971. The report was then put and carried, and a fresh motion for appointing a committee after considerable discussion. The present directors, having resigned, held office only *ad interim*, and a new board will be appointed, but not until the committee shall have made its report.

THE ST. GEORGE'S DISTURBANCES.—There have broken out again, and on Sunday and Monday there was a worse disturbance than ever. On Sunday evening great crowds of roughs and 3000 persons were assembled, who were with great difficulty dispersed by a large force of police. On Monday night, after the meeting in the barracks, which led to the appearance of Daniel Stocker, aged 19, of mild colour man, of 6, Sherwood-street, Mary Ann Cooper, of Princess Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with being drunk and using in a public thoroughfare insulting words towards Sergeant Ryan King. Mr. Stocker was fined forty shillings.

GENERAL BEATSON, formerly of the Bashi Bazouks, and now in command of "Beatson's Horse" in the Khelat Expedition, has brought a number of Horse, now British Consul at Aleppo, for slander. The slander alleged was a statement by Mr. Forbes that when the General was during the Crimean war, been superseded in the command of the irregular cavalry by General Beatson, he had amassed the commanding officers of regiments and had endeavoured to persuade them to mutiny against General Smith and General Vivian, on which Mr. Forbes called Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly and Shelly, left the room; and further, that the General had caused a sound to be made in the ears of the soldiers at night, hoping that they would get refusing to serve under any other General but himself; but in that he had failed to obtain any support. The case was next tried in the Court of Exchequer on Friday and Saturday last, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant, Mr. Forbes, and that the words spoken by Mr. Forbes were "privileged communication," but the jury expressed an opinion that on discovery" how unfounded" the report against General Beatson was he ought to have withdrawn his statements.

ST. JAMES'S HALL: PHILHARMONIC AND MUSICAL SICK FUND ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday afternoon a numerously-attended general public meeting of the subscribers, donors, and members of the above benevolent institution was held in the saloon of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts passed in general committee on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1879, and for a grant of £200 to build one house for the Royal Dramatic College. In addition to sanction and confirm the special committee on the same day for a grant of £250 to form the nucleus of a building fund for the erection of a new house of this association, in lieu of the present institution, occupied the chair. The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the resolution of the committee of the 30th ult., said that when the Drury Lane Fund had built two houses, the Covent Garden Fund had built the Beethoven Fund, and that, if the meeting voted in favour of the proposed, eight houses would be paid for, and the fund itself would only have to build two. The 25th Rule of their original Trust Deed was carried unanimously. Mr. Phillips then proposed that the meeting should proceed to audit and confirm the accounts of the existing superannuation fund, and stated that the finances of the institution were very low and healthy. The motion was seconded by Mr. Amson (the secretary) stated that Mr. Tidd Pratt had kindly undertaken to prepare the deed of trust for the new fund. The motion was carried. The accounts to grant sums of 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per week, to the number of 30, to the parents of the age of 70 and upwards, but it was intended to interfere with any other fund, the sole object of the committee being to relieve distress. Mr. Phillips was then called upon to take the chair, and, after thanking them put, and carried unanimously.

The Great General and National Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Paris from the 25th of June to the 10th of July, when not only animals, but farming implements and agricultural products from all France will be assembled.

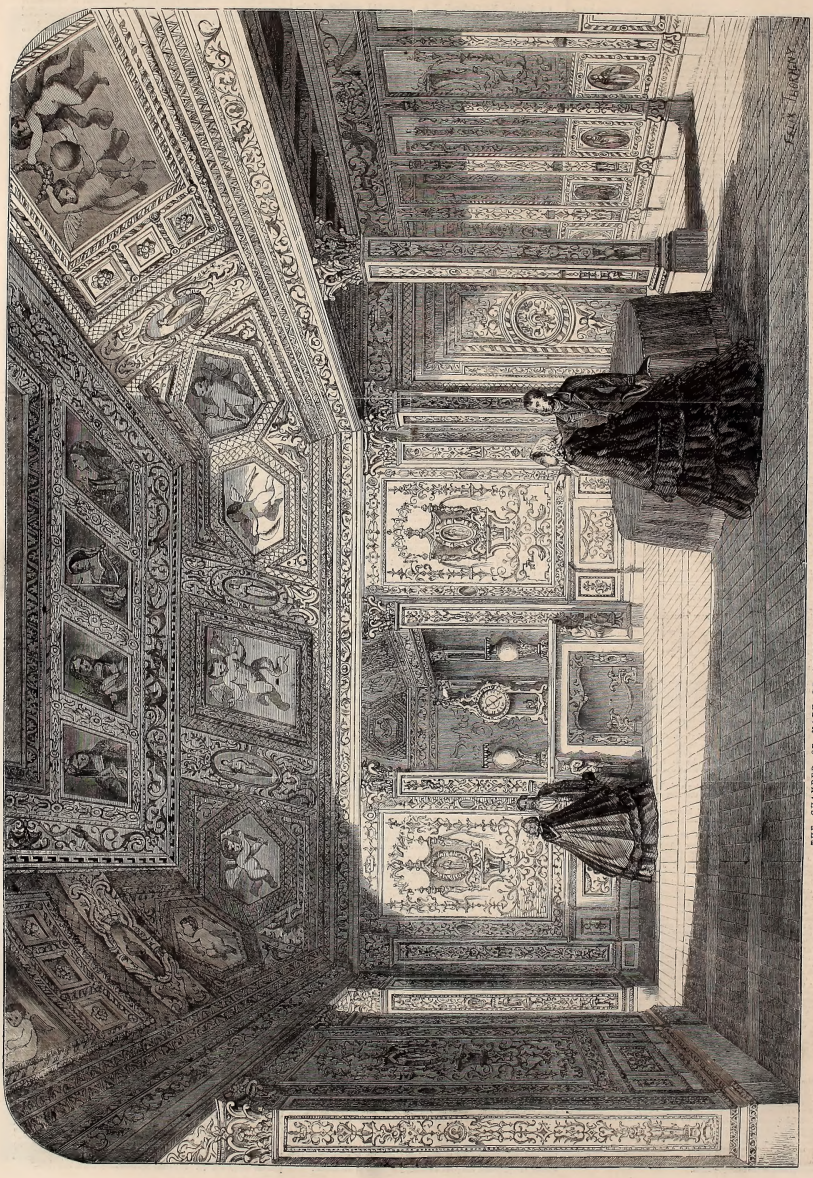
GRAND OPENING OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The idea of a Grand Provincial Exhibition has been very happily suggested on the Corporation of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, and the arrangements with of one of the Royal Princes. The occasion will attract thousands of visitors from abroad, and a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern will be present and the country of Canada than a provincial exhibition on a large scale—*Times*.

DISTURBANCES IN COPENHAGEN.—Copenhagen letters of the 11th state that distinctions continue to prevail in that capital. On the previous day disorderly crowds had collected and made noisy demonstrations in several streets. When dispersed by the police they spread about the city shouting as before. A considerable number of persons had been arrested. The *Dagbladet* urges all citizens to keep quiet, and to aid in preventing the repetition of these disorderly scenes. According to the same journal, the disorders have seriously injured the cause with those victorious proceedings, for the scrutinizers were first formed under the pretext of preventing the arrest of the editor of the *Dagbladet* (Torck or Trick). The most furious shouting, too, always takes place in front of the police.

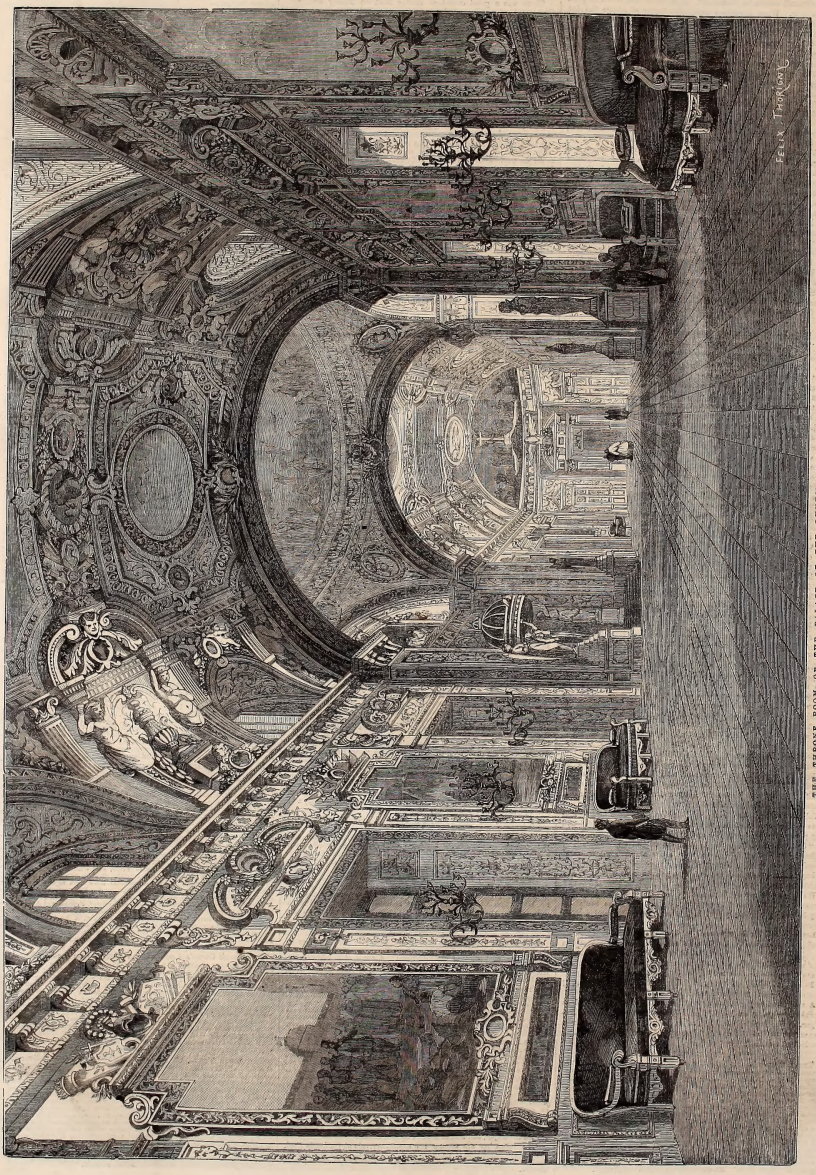
SLAVERY AS IT IS.—At the April term, 1859, of the Circuit Court for Cecil County, Maryland, a negro man, aged about 30 years of age, named John Scott, was tried for grand-jury of the State and returning the verdict, guilty of the offence. He was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of suit; and, in default thereof, to be sold as a slave. Not having paid the fine and costs, the negro was duly sold as a slave, at a public sale, to the highest bidder, for 875 dollars. He was sold as a slave for life, and is now on this on his way to the southern market. The purchaser was a man named Fairbank, from Baltimore. The *New York Tribune* says that the case excites universal ire:—"Does a more unjust and iniquitous law than the one under which this negro was sold into a life-long bondage disgrace the statute-books of any other country?"

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM APPLIED TO WEAVING.—An improvement in weaving machinery, the invention of a French engineer, named Bonelli, has been introduced by a M. Bonelli, who has made use of a simple electro-magnetic apparatus to produce the movements of the shuttle invented by Jacquard, in a way the principle of which will be at once guessed by those acquainted with the use of the electric telegraph. The object of Bonelli's invention is to dispense with the use of pasteboard cards, the holes in which some of the wires or small rods, which, when pressed down by the cards, are allowed to slip and thus raise these threads, while the others are opposed by the solid parts of the cards. In the new invention the design is made in black varnish on the tinfoil paper is placed in the hand as an endless band over a roller. A row of fine wires is placed above the paper, and when these points the patterns in an horizontal line right across it. These touching the varnish remain insulated, but those that touch the tinfoil are put in connection with the tinfoil of the pattern. The electric current passes through the wire, and, passing through the coil of wire, and with it, which sends on the bare surface of the tin. The black varnish of the pattern is thus left, and the current prevents the electricity from passing into any of the brass plates touching the varnished portion of the tinfoil. Now, the electric current is made to pass through a coil of wire, which is made to magnetize a little iron rod. The magnetized rod attracts another rod, and, by the aid of mechanism, the corresponding thread of the warp is elevated.

LETTER-DIVING IN THE PARIS POST OFFICE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Mr. Pothier, formerly a letter-bag organisation going on in the more secret branch of the Paris Post Office—the *pourtoir*, where suspected letters are opened. Another organisation, not at present known, but which is certain that a blunder now and then occurs which would indicate the existence of a secret organisation. Another well-known and respectably posted in London last month a letter, addressed to an advertiser friend in Paris. He put it in the box at the corner and duly received it. The letter was then put and carried, stating that my informant—a gentleman who had been long employed in the Paris Post Office—had seen a wrong enclosure into the envelope. 'M.' saw that the seal had not been broken, but that the letter had been enclosed in a wrong envelope, addressed to it a small portion of delicate pink-coloured paper, which had been used to wrap up a letter. Some days after, a Parisian friend, to him unknown, written to a lady in Paris (also unknown to him), who had just come to London, and who had left her address with a number of some articles of millinery. M., surrounded himself, did not like the idea of such a transaction, and, in accordance with letters of the Post Office, but wrote back to, suggesting that he might have made a mistake, and might know either the lady or the address to which the letter was addressed. To reflect that he knew nothing of either, and that the whole letter was a transaction of the kind which he had been coming of letters in the French Post Office. The next step taken was to write to the lady in London, to inform her how her letter and draft had got into the hands of M. This procured M. a visit from a gentleman connected with a respectable firm of high standing in the City, who observed that the lady's letter and draft had been duly posted by one of their clerks, and that the two inclosures were in an envelope with a black border. M.'s original letter to T. was also in an envelope with a black border; and this led to the supposition, well or ill founded, that the parties who on that particular day had such little regard for private correspondence found out two letters with black borders, and, having already read the first unfortunately, opened and read them both, they committed the blunder of placing the wrong inclosure in the wrong envelope. M.'s letter to T. has not yet been discovered.



THE CHAMBER OF MARY DE MEDICIS, IN THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS.



THE THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG.—SEE PAGE 60

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

BROUGHAM'S advice to Macaulay! Well, of course, there is good sense in it. When Brougham wrote this letter of advice the lad Macaulay was a boy of twenty-three. Brougham—fresh from crush-ing the Cambridge scholar; but he did not foresee that he should outlive the thoughtful headed boy whom Lord Grey had condescended to commend. Macaulay, dead, and Brougham alive! It is sad, even in literary circles. "Would not Macaulay have written a better letter of advice to Brougham than Brougham wrote to Macaulay's father?" But we must take it as it is; and Brougham's himself might have written Brougham's letter and sent it to the father of ard Sacon.

The old curiosity shops are going into mourning. January 1860, as proved a dull month—and hardly yet half through—with men who deal "in books for Mead and butterflies for Sloane." Only last week we chronicled, with regret, the death of Lord Hastings and the probable termination of the Maltese Consulate collection. This week we have to chronicle the death of Lord Londesborough—better known as Lord Albert Conyngham—whose love for antiquities really worth preserving was only to be exceeded by the liberality of his purse in endeavouring to secure them. Little collectors and we have a chance of securing whatever may turn up at cheaper prices; but England has lost in Lord Hastings and Lord Lon desborough something like what England lost in Lord Orford and Sir Hans Sloane.

The monument of Robert Stephenson in Westminster Abbey will be a wishing for Wales, of Scotland, and the rich widow, that will half exclude and half shut the light, will throw much prey on a northern and religious light on the grave of the great engineer.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., who has a right to be heard on any question connected with Hampton Court, that real palace of the past Kings and Queens of England,

> Where, thou great Anna, whom three realms obey,
> Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes—tea,

has just put forth a little pamphlet touching certain alterations that, in his opinion, should be made at once at Hampton Court. In much that Mr. Cole urges he has our hearty concurrence. But—critics must object—we do not like his proposed committee. Hampton Court is a little scrange of associations, and the men to deal with Hampton Court must be men of the first mark, not in person or palate, but the men who know the place from still renewing love and continually renewing associations. We shall return to this subject when Parliament meets.

Passing along Piccadilly the other day to leave a card at Lord Palmerston's, and another card for Mr. Albert Smith, we were met by a sickly smile, which, in its way, was quaint and expressive manner, that we should put a book in to our pocket. This scholar's taste we knew to be good; so we consented. "Of the writer," he observed, "I know nothing. Read the book," he continued; "I have read it." We recommended him to read it also, and we left Mudie. We took the book, and, though a new work, it was well thumbed (not from Tom's fingers), but a book evidently to be liked. What, you will ask, evidently, and why? Well, we will tell you, and the author! We can answer at once. The book is called "Old Leaves from Household Words." The author is Mr. W. H. Wills. We can observe, as Mr. Wills touchingly admits, another hand here and there in the pages, and this is not the hand of Charles Dickens, nor is it the worse for it. Mr. Wills has in himself alone given the world a good book.

We are sorry our links with the past. Some few years back of subscription was raised, and raised at once, for the god-daughter of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., author of the "Dictionary of the English Language," a book done in depression and a garret. This week's news announces the death of the daughter of Macaulay's friend, Johnson's god-daughter; and we, in common with Mr. Carlyle and many others, shed a tear upon her grave.

What is Sir George Cornewall Lewis about, who in every other respect does his work well, in suffering ignorant people to new name the streets of London? We are to lose Southampton-street, Russell-square; it is to be called Cosmo-place, in compliment to a Russell. What's in a Cosmo? Surely a Russell is as good. We regret the change historically. Macaulay would have regretted the change. Walter Scott would have regretted the change.

Our readers are entitled to attention to the rotten nature of the stone which forms the facing of the St. James's Park front of Buckingham Palace, our "palace in Pimlico." This little anecdote we can relate connected with it. The choice of the stone was no fault of Sir Benjamin Hall's; the latitude killed Colonel Reid, and Cubitt died worth three millions of money, and well-earned money. Cubitt, after a life of honest and successful industry, was led into a mistake, and he bitterly remembered it.

Talk of binding books! Here, only the other day, Mr. Toovey—who loves leather and prunella—was induced to give one hundred and fifty pounds for an Aldus, rich and refulgent and yet quiet, through the "Grolier work." That the book was worth its money we can fully believe; but Rothschild's purse, with books at such prices, could afford only a very small library. Mudie, it is clear, could not afford to buy books at one hundred and fifty pounds a piece for cart and country or even town circulation.

We rejoice to see that there is to be a monument "testifying respect" to Mountstuart Elphinstone. Lord Stanhope leads the way in making this very proper memorial a commercial and artistic success.

But one opinion is expressed touching the election of Mr. C. R. Cockerell to succeed Cockerell by the Royal Academicians of the Royal Institute of Architects, vacant by the death of Earl De Grey. And what is that opinion? That the election of Mr. Cockerell was in every way a wise election.

Did Miss Nightingale really write her own "Notes on Nursing"? Doctors disagree. Did Garth write his own "Dispensary"?

A new fact has just come to light. Sir John Franklin served as signal-midshipman on board the *Leviathan* at the battle of Trafalgar. Geographical enthusiasm is consequently demanding a monument to Franklin in Trafalgar-square. Let us first complete our Nelson monument, and wipe away a national disgrace.

THE BELFAST BLACK LIST.—A point of considerable interest to commercial men has been discussed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench. Some time ago Miss Trevedale brought an action against Mr. Stewart, of Belfast, for breach of promise of marriage, and the jury awarded the lady £500 damages. Mr. Stewart, on Saturday, applied to be allowed to pay this sum into court, and to give security for the payment of costs when taxed, without a judgment being entered against him—the motive being a wish to obviate the prejudice which might be raised against him as a merchant from having his name posted in the Belfast "Black List," a publication in which are entered the names of all parties against whom judgments have been recorded in the law courts. The Chief Justice warmly denounced this of the kind mentioned, as "calculated to unjustly injure the reputation of many persons in the mercantile world," and intimated that steps would be taken to prevent strangers from searching the records of the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose of obtaining such information as usually appears in "Black Lists." Mr. Stewart's application was granted.

MUSIC.

There was a great crowd at Exeter Hall on Friday evening (last week), when "Samson" was performed. This oratorio, though it is undoubtedly one of the greatest of Handel's works, has never, from the composer's own time to the present, gained the popularity to which its grandeur and beauty entitle it. Even now, though occasionally performed at Exeter Hall, it has never become what is called a favourite. It is difficult to account for this; though it may, perhaps, be attributed to the faults of the poem, which, though founded on the "Samson Agonistes," is disfigured by the baser matter introduced into it by the literary hack whom Handel employed, who has inserted his rubbishy air Milton with a great deal of mean and vulgar language, and has, moreover, rendered the most sublime and incoherent. Handel, nevertheless, has put forth his utmost powers in this work. The Philistian dances and choruses exhibit rival those of "The Messiah" itself. There is another remarkable feature in the composition of "Samson." We mean the rapidity with which it was written. Like "The Messiah," it was begun and finished in less than a month; and in both works the instrumental score is, consequently, more meagre than in Handel's other oratorios, as all the world knows, is in "The Messiah" completely supplied by Mozart; and our excellent musical friend, Costa, has done a similar service to "Samson." His additional accompaniments are most masterly, and, without in the slightest degree altering the composer's design, greatly enhanced the richness and beauty of the harmony. The performance of Friday week was one of the best ever given by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Miss Dolby, who undertook the music of Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. It was, we believe, Miss Dolby's first appearance at this work. Her voice was scarcely powerful enough for so vast a space, but she sung beautifully nevertheless, and delighted the audience by her pure, refined, and expressive performance. Of the others it is sufficient to say that they maintained their high reputation.

There was a very excellent performance on Wednesday evening last, at St. Martin's Hall, when "The Creation" was given, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. "The solo singers were Madame Clemens Doring, Miss Dolby, Miss Gray, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. It was Miss Gray's first appearance in public. She is a pupil of Miss Rainforth, from whom she has evidently received her English musical stage, and promises to do honour to her accomplished and talented instructors. She is young, and exceedingly pleasing in looks and manner, has a pure, sweet voice, and sings with much taste, judgment and feeling. She sang the beautiful music belonging to the part of Eve, and, on the whole, acquitted herself in a highly creditable manner. The hall was full, literally, to overflowing; and the audience greeted the delight they received from Haydn's masterpiece—the most delightful of all the oratorios—with enthusiasm. Mr. Hullah had all the applause bestowed on all the principal airs, duets, and choruses.

The Monday Popular Concerts are going on with undiminished success. At each concert St. James's Hall is filled to the doors, and the frequent repetitions of the same pieces, however, are received with every mark of enthusiasm. The concert of Monday last was a specimen of the most sumptuous kind. The vocal pieces were selected entirely from Handel's oratorios, several of whose finest songs were beautifully sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington. In the first part Mozart's quartet in E flat was given, the entertainment was miscellaneous. It included Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, in which the executants, played by Messrs. Becker, Ries, Doyle, and Piatti; Mozart's sonata in A for piano and violin, played by M. Hallé and M. Becker; and Dussek's quartet in F minor for piano, violin, tenor, and violoncello. Mr. Doyle, the first of his instrument being excellently played by Mr. Carter.

The vocal and instrumental party now on a tour in the provinces, consisting of Madame Endersohn, Miss Wells, M. Deprez, and Mr. Paby, Mdlle. Hennicke the youthful violinist, and Monsieur Berger, are meeting with extraordinary success. The concert where they appeared last week at Derby was one of the best and most successful that we have heard of in the provinces for a long time. The musical town; the audience crowding the very platforms, doors, and passages, while numbers went away unable to obtain places.

THE THATRES, &c.

STRAND.—A new piece by Messrs. A. Mayhew and Sutherland Edwards was produced on Saturday last, entitled "The Ultra Crepidarians." The selection of subject and treatment are both eccentric, to say the least, and worked out in any shape that happens, without regard to probability or moral consistency. Thus, for instance, here are two husbands made to act the part of somebody simply for the purpose of enabling them to shock a stingy reformatuce to conform to the custom of Christmas boxes. The wives on this occasion are the expected recipients, and the husbands the donors, and the latter endeavour to get up a matrimonial squabble as an excuse for not making the necessary presents. Detected in this, they endeavour to make amends for their error by a present, and detected at the moment of declaration; but, as the ladies overhear the plot, the surprising turn is anticipated, and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Emden are subject to a counterplot, which converts their feigned attachment into a real passion, and induces their shabby partners to make such a Christmas present as will "make the fortune of the piece." In such a situation is monstrous, and not redeemable even by the clever acting of Miss Reynolds and Miss Oliver. The latter lady plays the merry wives, or the irascible humour of Miss Lavine as an indignant housemaid. Her force, however, has the merit of originality, and was not unfavourably received.

ST. JAMES'.—A wild affair, a mixture of burlesque and ballet, was produced on Saturday evening, entitled "My Name is Norval." The ballet part was exquisitely carried out by Miss Lydia Thompson, who performs the part of *Norval*, the jealous *Randolph* being vociferously reported by Mr. Charles Young, whose Scotch comic-singing songs abound. The extravaganza has a framework. It is assumed that some shopmen in Regent-street have engaged a private theatre for Boxing Day, and, with the assent of their employer, Mr. Peter *Wooley* (Mr. Barrett), who presides over the revels with a mock dignity which is the best of the fun, they proceed to perform, not an adaptation of the tragedy of "Douglas," accompanied with dancing and singing. The result is a burlesque very funny in the extreme, and was well accepted by a numerous audience.

It is intended to erect a theatre for dramatic performances in the Turkish quarter of Galata, which is to be under the direction of the most central locality of Constantinople. A corps of managers, play-wrights, and performers is to be formed for the native drama. The company, will be brought from Europe, and the whole establishment will be organised on the model of European theatres.

HEDGERLEY PARK.—PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—On Thursday and Friday last, the 19th and 20th inst., the annual private dramatic entertainments, was got up at Hedgerley Park, the seat of R. B. Kyrle, Esq. The performances took place in the saloon of the mansion, to a numerous audience. Captain Clayton, late 18th Light Dragoons, and Mr. J. Simpson undertook the duties of stage-manager. *Secret Service* was the piece. An address written and spoken by the host was delivered.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"Mr. Price, who at the Cirque, it may be remembered, was killed while on a wire, was standing on a ladder placed perpendicularly on a platform, and which he at the same time made to move about, has just met with a fatal accident in one of the cities in the centre of France. By a false movement he fell from the ladder and was killed on the spot."

On the night of the 5th of September, on the occasion of some disturbance in the theatre of Port Louis, Mauritius, the Mayor ordered water to be pumped upon the audience. The inhabitants subsequently held an indignation meeting and memorialised the Governor on the subject. While His Excellency perused the narrative of the catastrophe "with much pain," and "expressed his regrets at the occurrence of the insult at which they were so justly indignant," he reminds them that they themselves elected the Mayor, and that he is not a colonial official.

The following are among the recent arrivals at Ostlands Park Hotel:—The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell, Rev. J. Ball, Rev. Hen. Godfrey Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, and Comte de Hamilton, from Sweden.

HOW TO BECOME AN ORATOR.

The following is a copy of a letter of Lord Brougham, first printed by Professor Selwyn :—

TO ZACHY. MACAULAY, ESQ.

Newcastle, March 10, 1823.

My Dear Friend,—My principal object in writing to you to-day is to offer you some suggestions, in consequence of some conversation I have just had with Lord Grey, who has spoken of your son (at Cambridge) in terms of the greatest praise.

What I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talent for public speaking which your son evidently possesses, is that he should cultivate that talent in the manner in which it can reach the height of the art; and I would have him to aim at the highest. To speak upon this subject with the study in theory; have written a great deal upon it; I have made it very much my light; and something which has been published; have meditated much, and conversed much on it with famous men; have had many pupils, and practised myself in it, and have prepared for much more than I ever tried, by a variety of laborious compositions, from the most elaborate oration, composing in Parliament language, &c.; and I have lived in times when there was great room for display. Therefore I reckon my opinions upon this subject should have saved a world of labour to me and much time had I started with a conviction of its value.

1. The first point is this: the beginning of the art is to acquire a habit of easy speaking; and in whatever way this can be best (which individual inclination or accident will generally point out), and easy ability be allowed to do so) it must be attained. Now, I differ from all other doctors of rhetoric in this: I say let him first of all acquire this habit as easily and fluently; as well as easily as he can no doubt, but at any rate let him learn to speak. This is the great object. This is the great point. It must be able to talk in a child into correct grammatical speech. It is the requisite foundation, and on it you must build. Let the habit once be acquired young; therefore let it by all means, and at any sacrifice, be acquired before the time for finishing or acquiring it every way severely even will also be acquired. It must be got by a habit of easy speaking; and whatever way this habit will proceed least will be the best way to attain it. Some will improve (or at least something at any rate, by copying Windham's best, and very few, or rather none, of Sheridan's; but he must by no means stop there. He must go to the ancients, he must go to the source, to the fountain head, and be familiar with every one of the great orations of Demosthenes and Cicero. I take for granted that he knows those of Cicero; they are very beautiful, but not very useful, except perhaps the "Milo, pro Ligario," and some few others. But he must read and study them as a model; and merely reading it, as boys do, to know the language, won't do at all; he must attend rather less to the words than to the thoughts and the positions of the parties, follow each turn of the argument, and mark the absolutely perfect manner in which every one is constructed, and stamp it on his mind. His taste will improve every time he reads and repeats to himself any one of those orations, and he will catch the true spirit of it; much may be done by a skilful use of a few words and a rigorous rejection of all superfluities. As to which of the two orators he ought to be most set to work on, I prefer Demosthenes. It is in vain to say that imitations of those models won't do for modern times. I take for granted that he knows those of Cicero; they are very beautiful, but not very useful, except perhaps the "Milo, pro Ligario," and some few others. But he must read and study them as a model; and merely reading it, as boys do, to know the language, won't do at all; he must attend rather less to the words than to the thoughts and the positions of the parties, follow each turn of the argument, and mark the absolutely perfect manner in which every one is constructed, and stamp it on his mind. His taste will improve every time he reads and repeats to himself any one of those orations, and he will catch the true spirit of it; much may be done by a skilful use of a few words and a rigorous rejection of all superfluities. As to which of the two orators he ought to be most set to work on, I prefer Demosthenes. It is in vain to say that imitations of those models won't do for modern times. I take for granted that he knows those of Cicero; they are as imitable of the same spirit. Secondly, I know from experience that nothing is half so useful in learning to speak well as to read over by rote what has been formed on the Greek models.

In giving your own opinions, I use a very poor instance in the courts of law and Parliament, and even to mobs, I have never made much play (to use a vulgar phrase) of what I had got by heart, or learning from the Greek. I composed the peroration of my speech for the Queen, by the London, after reading and repeating Demosthenes for a whole year weeks, and I composed it twenty times over at least, and it certainly succeeded in a very extraordinary degree, and far above any merits of its own. This leads me to remark that, though speaking, with writing before you, is very well until the habit of speaking be acquired, yet after that it can never write too much; this is quite clear. It is laborious, and that and it is more difficult to write than to speak; but it is necessary, and; but it is necessary to perfect oratory, and at any rate it is necessary to acquire the habit of correct diction. Now, I am speaking of the case of a man's life he must prepare word for word most of his finer passages. Now, would be be a great orator if he did not? Pitt and Fox have a most obvious power of being good to vanishing in a free country or no? So be willing to read this, he must follow these rules:

Believe me truly yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW ELECTRIC PILE has been devised by M. Marié Davy, and described by him in a note to the French Academy recently, which appears in *L'Institut*.

THE ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS (which we have frequently brought under the notice of our readers) is the subject of a very valuable article by a member of the *Edinburgh Review* (just out). The Imperial society for the purpose of introducing new breeds of animals into the public metropolis, M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in 1854. The reviewer, in his remarks, does not underrate the labours of the society, but points out the French zoologists, not only in increasing the fauna of their own countries, but in transporting the most valuable animals from the Old World, Australia, &c. to the New. In short, that he derived much of his information from the celebrated "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle" at the Jardin des Plantes of London. The article is enlivened with amusing anecdotes.

M. HIPPOLYTE FIZEAU, the distinguished physicist, for his researches in the sciences relating to heat, light, and electricity, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences, in the room of the late Captain Sabine, who died last spring. The votes at the last scrutiny were 30 for M. Fizeau, 24 for M. Delafosse, and one for each of Sir W. Hamilton and Faraday. The honour to which M. Fizeau has attained is considered to be one of the greatest that any scientific man in Europe can aspire to. He is related to the illustrious family De Jussieu. In the last number of the *Annales de Chimie* is a paper by M. Fizeau, containing a description of a most ingenious ether, with an account of an experiment which appears to demonstrate that the velocity of bodies alters the rapidity with which light is propagated in their interior.

METALS IN SEAWATER.—The presence of silver in seawater has been affirmed by Malaguti, Durocher, and Sarzeau, and has since been confirmed by the recent researches of Field, and others. Mr. Tuld, an American, calculates that the Atlantic Ocean contains 1,000 million tons of silver in its composition. The experiments have been repeated by M. Bobierre, who has found silver diffused in the waters of the estuary and sterilising of Dutch vessels sailing to India. He reckons that in the course of six years the Atlantic Ocean contains 1,000 million tons of silver. Its presence acquires from the sea nine tons of pure silver. As the copper is dissolved in proportion as the silver is deposited, it follows that the Atlantic Ocean has conjectured that copper also would be found in seawater; he accordingly analysed the incrustations on the sides of a bronze vessel sunk near Marseilles and Corsica, a bog containing salts and iron filings, which were copper, and several vegetables.

PROFESSOR OWEN'S LECTURES ON FOSSIL BIRDS, at the Royal Institution, were resumed on Tuesday evening. The professor first recovered his voice, delivered a most interesting discourse, full of incident, and as usual very entertaining and instructive. He showed the great appearance of the traces of birds in the strata of England and France; then described, in a most graphic manner, the birds of the present day, dilated in every part of the structure of the bird; and, lastly, dwelt especially upon the gigantic birds of New Zealand—the *Dinornis*, the *Palapteryx*, and the wingless bird of New Zealand—the *Dinornis*, the first bone of which was brought to Professor Owen from Wellington by Mr. Walter Mantell, whose name were afterwards sent to England by Mr. Mantell, the son of the distinguished geologist, Dr. G. A. Mantell. On Tuesday Professor Owen will dwell upon the consideration of Fossil Reptiles, many representations of which appear in the grounds of Crystal Palace.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S FIRST LECTURE ON LIGHT was delivered at the Royal Institution on Thursday, the 19th. By the aid of the electric light he described, in a most lucid manner, the theory of undulation; demonstrated that light is propagated in straight lines; that it is reflected from smooth surfaces (in the same manner as an elastic ball), the angle of incidence being equal to the angle of reflection; that when a beam falls upon a transparent body it divides into two, one of which is reflected and the other transmitted; that at every change of medium light is reduced; that when the incidence is perpendicular the beam is straight—when the incidence is oblique the beam is bent at the surface; that in passing from one point to another light always takes the course which occupies least time; that white light is not homogeneous—the rays composing it are refracted in different degrees, and may therefore be separated from each other; that colour depends upon refrangibility—the least refrangible rays producing the sensation of red, the most refrangible that of violet, the intermediate tints, the other prismatic colours lie between these extremes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A sum of £300 has been stolen from a safe in the Central Market, Leeds, which was opened by gunpowder.

A ball will shortly be exhibited at Mount Wise, Devonport, for the purpose of denoting Greenwich time daily at one p.m.

At Newmarket a lad named Tweed, of Cheveley, was fined 2s. 6d. with 16s. costs, or twenty-one days' imprisonment, for having thrown a snowball and struck a young woman upon the face.

The Mayor of Liverpool has invited the Earl of Derby and several of the principal magnates of South Lancashire to dine with him at the Townhall, Liverpool. The date of the dinner is not at present announced.

Some gentlemen of the neighbourhood of Southwell have been recently engaged in the old English sport of falconry. The hawks have not always succeeded in securing their prey, but, upon the whole, a fair quantity of game has been bagged.

The Postmastership of Leeds, which has been so long vacant, has at length been filled up, the appointment having been given to Mr. E. J. Smith, who was postmaster in the Crimea during the war, and has since been engaged in reorganising the Turkish post-office.

The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, one of the members for Durham, addressed a large meeting of the inhabitants in the Townhall last Saturday evening—Mr. W. L. Wharton in the chair. A vote of thanks was accorded to the right hon. gentleman, amid some dissent.

Thomas Leak, a game-watcher, in the service of Sir Charles Slingsby, was severely injured a few nights ago. He was following some poachers, when one of them turned round and shot the watcher in the face. The shot entered his face, breast, and other parts of his person.

On Saturday evening last the sixth annual soirée of the Whitworth Literary Institution was held in the Wesleyan Association Schoolroom at that place. Dr. Hudson, of Manchester, presided. The report was of a highly satisfactory character.

The members of the Tamworth troop of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry entertained their Captain, Baron Dickenson Webster, Esq., at a complimentary dinner at the new Townhall, Sutton Coldfield yesterday se'nnight.

As Thomas Dean was out shooting at Cheam, in Surrey, he stumbled against some palings, and the contents of his gun entered his stomach, driving some halfpence from his pocket into his body. He was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he expired.

The Duke of Hamilton is about to erect a female industrial school at Whiting Bay, Arran, for the benefit of that locality. Some years ago his Grace built, at considerable expense, two elegant and excellent school establishments in this island—one at Brodick and the other at Corrie.

The handsome and commodious Elizabethan building which has been erected in Dickenson-street, Rusholme, for a Public Hall and Library, was inaugurated on Saturday evening by a meeting at which nearly six hundred persons were present. Mr. William Entwisle, president of the institution, occupied the chair.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Falmouth and the adjacent towns yesterday se'nnight at about 10.30 p.m., which was accompanied by a noise as if a heavy weight or waggon was passing. Its effect was likewise experienced in the harbour.

The *North Wales Chronicle* says that the divers have left the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and that all operations are to be suspended for the next two months, the Coast Guard remaining in charge. The whole amount of specie recovered is supposed to be about £330,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred on Mr. F. Davys, resident magistrate, Bantry, £100 a year increased pay, as a reward for his successful repression of the Phœnix Society, in the county of Cork, and in appreciation of his very valuable services as a magistrate for many years.

William Powell, who, during a recent investigation at the Liverpool Police Court, swore that his employer, Mr. Miller, a grocer, of Mill-street, in that town, wilfully set fire to his premises, has been committed to the Assizes for trial on a charge of perjury.

At the meeting of the Mersey Dock Board on Thursday week it was stated that a culvert, which drained the whole of the low lands at Wallasey, near the Birkenhead Dock Works, had burst and done so much damage that the opening of the Great Float would be delayed till August.

The Aldborough branch of the East Suffolk line, which leaves the existing railway at Leiston, is expected to be opened for traffic about the 1st of March. The line, which is only a few miles in length, is expected to be the means of inducing a large passenger traffic to Aldborough in the summer months.

The annual soirée of the Pontefract Mechanics' Institution was held on Monday night in the Townhall, about 400 persons being present. After tea the Mayor took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Childers, and several other speakers, and concluded at a late hour.

An elopement was frustrated, according to the *South-Eastern Gazette*, a short time since by the telegraph. A young lady had eloped with a sailor from Ramsgate, and were on their way to London, when at Ashford a policeman, who had been instructed to receive them, ruthlessly separated the disappointed pair, and conveyed the lady back to her friends.

A highly-successful bazaar was held at Bedford last week. The object of the sale being to raise a fund for the restoration or improvement of the vicarage-house at Cople, as a complimentary acknowledgment to the Rev. Henry E. Havergal of his efforts in promoting a taste and knowledge of good music.

The Swallow Steel-mill, Blackburn, was burnt to the ground on the morning of Thursday week. The mill, which was the property of Mr. Henry Ward, of Balderstone, was a brick building four stories high, and contained upwards of 20,000 spindles. The damage is estimated at no less than £30,000, only a portion of which is covered by insurance.

The Liverpool Town Council has recommended Mr. Stamford Raffles to the Home Secretary as a gentleman who, from his legal abilities and local knowledge as a barrister, is highly suited for the Liverpool stipendiaryship. There were three other applications to the Liverpool Town Council, and ninety-six to the Home Secretary, for the situation.

On Monday came before the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, the cases of Mr. James Hunter and Mr. Thomas Pennock resisting the officers in the execution of their duty while collecting the annuity tax. The jury returned a verdict of acquital in both cases, an announcement which was received with loud cheers.

The *Edinburgh News* says it has reason to believe that the Reform Bill for Scotland has been prepared, and that it does not contain any clauses placing Scotland on an equality with England in the matter of the county franchise. The bill, our contemporary continues, will not go further than what the Scotch bill of the Derby Government was to consist of—a £10 occupancy and £5 property franchise.

A meeting of shipwrights employed at Woolwich Dockyard was held at the Townhall, Woolwich, on Tuesday, to adopt measures for obtaining a more equitable system of calculating the wages earned by this body of artisans. Several addresses of a practical nature were delivered, and it was ultimately resolved to communicate with the employés of other Government dockyards on the subject.

The death of a young man in the employ of Mr. Moffat, of the High Mill, Eamont Bridge, is reported in the *Westmorland Gazette*. Having occasion to go out with a cart, he put into a loaded gun, and threw his great-coat over it. Before starting, however, he got on the cart, and was in the act of lifting his coat, when the gun went off, and the contents were lodged in his throat. Death was instantaneous, the windpipe having been servered.

The Southampton Athenæum held its eleventh annual literary soirée on Tuesday evening at the Victoria Rooms. The large room was densely crowded. Lord Palmerston had promised to take part in the proceedings, but shortly before the hour of meeting a letter from his private secretary, specially dispatched from London, stated that his Lordship would be unable to attend. Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., and Mr. Dutton, M.P., were the chief speakers of the evening.

An ascent of Scawfell Pike, the highest mountain in England, was made last week by a gentleman who was staying at Wastdale Head. The summit of the mountain was for about eight hundred feet covered with hard frozen snow, which in many places lay in drifts several feet deep; and for about five hundred feet a dense mist prevented the climber obtaining any view, and greatly increased the difficulty of the descent. The ascent was made without a guide or any other companion.

The committee of the Deddington Union Beneficial Society met a few days ago to investigate a charge brought against a member, Mr. Henry West, the parish clerk of Upper Heyford, of "breach of the rules, by officiating at a wedding while on the funds of the society." After a long deliberation it was decided that, in accordance with the 21st rule, which stated that a sick member "shall not transact any business" during illness, West should be expelled.

ART IN PRESTON.—On Monday night it was resolved, at a public meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution at Preston, to establish a School of Art, under the regulations laid down by Government. The Marquis of Hartington and Colonel Wilson Patten, the member for the northern division of the county, together with the leading gentry of the borough and neighbourhood, have consented to become patrons of the school.

The certificates granted by the Secretary of State to the under-mentioned Reformatory Schools have been withdrawn:—The Berks Reformatory School at Reading, in the county of Berks; the Norfolk Reformatory at Catton, in the county of Norfolk; and to the Bath Sutcliffe School.

It is in contemplation by the Liberal party in Gloucester to present a testimonial to Mr. Price, late M.P. for the city, in recognition of the eminent service he rendered during the time he represented it in Parliament. Subscriptions are now being raised for this purpose.

MR. CONINGHAM, M.P. for Brighton, met his constituents on Monday, and was most cordially received. He contended that the best way to promote peace with France was to keep on close terms of alliance with that country. The hon. member said that he had no sympathy with the war in China, and he appealed to the constituencies of England to be on the look out for the coming Reform, so that it might be real, and not a sham. A vote of confidence in Mr. Coningham was carried unanimously, amid reiterated cheers.

A collision occurred last Saturday at the Ratho Station, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, between an express-train and two trucks loaded with whisky, which were at the time being shunted. The passengers in the front carriages of the express-train were severely shaken, and the stoker was thrown off the engine. The whisky-barrels were smashed, and part of the spirit caught fire with the hot cinders from the engine. The collision caused the whisky to spread like a shower over the engine, which was damaged materially.

A plan of making annual congregational collections on behalf of the Birmingham charities has been determined an. At a meeting of the clergy and ministers of religion it has been agreed to set apart the last Sunday in October of every year for the purpose. For the sake of securing unity of action among all religious bodies, it has been resolved to restrict the appeal to the benefit of institutions devoted to the relief of physical suffering, it being feared that an admission of those dealings with educational element would risk the completeness of success.

THE WORKPEOPLE IN LACE FACTORIES.—A public meeting of master and operative lacemakers was held last Saturday evening in the Assembly Rooms, Nottingham, to consider what means might exist for lessening the distress which the lacemakers are at present suffering. It was resolved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament praying them to take into consideration the shortening of the hours of labour of women and children who are engaged in the making or manufacturing of lace; that the Earl of Shaftesbury be requested to present it to the House of Lords, and Mr. Mellor (the borough member) in the House of Commons.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF GRAVESEND.—The Mayor, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Reed, Mr. Crook, and Mr. Pryce, the deputation appointed at the late meeting, waited by appointment on the Home Secretary yesterday week. The memorial was read and presented by the Mayor. Sir George C. Lewis asked various questions respecting the borough and the amount of population it included, and stated that the Government would not be disposed to add to existing boroughs, or to constitute new ones, by adding to the town population the inhabitants of surrounding districts, as this would be an injury to the county constituencies. Sir George, however, intimated that the memorial would receive due consideration.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Monday evening a crowded public meeting was held at Chatham for the purpose of presenting a testimonial (subscribed for by the officers, clerks, and artisans of Chatham Dockyard, to Messrs. Martin and Kinglake, the members for Rochester, and Sir F. Smith, M.P. for Chatham, for their unwearied exertions in the House of Commons to promote the interests of the civil servants of the Crown.——On Wednesday se'nnight Mr. H. Blackmore received from a number of friends at Blackpool some elegant articles of silver plate, as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to that fashionable watering-place in his capacity of traffic manager for the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

ACCUSATION OF WHOLESALE MURDER.—Lane and Hires, the first and second mates of the American ship *Anna*, were again brought before the Isle of Wight magistrates last Saturday on the charge of murdering six coloured seamen on the high seas. Evidence was given of the hideous crimes alleged to have been committed by the prisoners, but, the question of jurisdiction having been raised, the Bench were compelled to discharge both men. The matter will, however in all probability, be taken up by the American Consul. The captain of the *Anna*, who is not implicated in the charge, states that, during the voyage, the yellow fever broke out on board, and that the mates "attributed the disappearance of the 'darkies'" to the ravages of that dreadful disease.

PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION AT BELFAST.—The *Northern Daily Whig* reports at great length the proceedings of a great demonstration on behalf of the present system of Irish national education which was held in Belfast on Wednesday week. The meeting was convened by the Ulster National Education Association, and there were present dignitaries of the Established Church, doctors of divinity of dissenting denominations, and other reverend gentlemen, deputy lieutenants, magistrates, professors of the colleges, a large number of town councillors, merchants, and private gentlemen. Major-General Chesney occupied the chair. Speeches were delivered by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, Professors Gilson and McCosh, and other distinguished men.

A REPORTER IN CHURCH.—An amusing, though not very decorous, scene took place on Sunday last at the church of Colton, a little village near Rugeley, in Staffordshire. Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and the Rev. A. Seaton, Rector of the parish, have been at war for some time past, and the Rector having on former occasions spoken against his opponent from the pulpit, a shorthand-writer was sent in last Sunday to report the rev. gentleman's words. The clergyman soon caught sight of the pencil and paper, and protested against the reporter's presence, desiring the churchwarden to remove him. This the churchwarden had no power to do, and the reporter declined to go. The result was that the clergyman broke off the service, and, remarking on the conduct of persons who "can neither enter into the kingdom of Heaven themselves nor allow other people to enter there," dismissed the congregation.

THE HON. MR. ANSON, M.P. for Lichfield, has issued an address to his constituents, in which he says:—"The General under whom I served throughout the whole of the munity in India having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to China, and having called upon me for my services, I felt it my duty without hesitation to leave home and join him. This decision on my part will, I feel confident, meet with your approval; and, if through your kindness I am permitted to retain my seat in Parliament, and am spared to return to my duties as your representative, I shall have gained a more intimate acquaintance with many important questions affecting our relations with Oriental States which are becoming every day more mixed up with our home politics, and which have hitherto been little understood or appreciated either by the people or the Legislature of this country.'

DR. DIXON, the Roman Catholic "Primate of all Ireland," has issued a letter to the faithful of Drogheda, in which he administers the lash to Louis Napoleon with unsparing hand. By the publication of his "infamous address" to the Pope, the Emperor "has thrown off the mask," and he stands before the world "a well-armed captain of a gang of robbers," whose "appropriate residence would be the prison of Ham," rather than the luxurious Palace of the Tuileries. The melancholy spectacle of the "chivalrous French nation lying prostrate under the feet of such a ruler" draws a pitying tear from the sympathetic eye of the most rev. prelate; but, still, terrible as has been the treachery of the first son of the Church, there remains a faint gleam of hope that the demand of indignant Catholic Christendom, "Robber, take your hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ" (the demand is made with all the emphasis of capitals), will fall with effect upon his rebellious soul, and "paralyse the hand stretched out against the Holy Father."

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SHOP.—A few nights ago an attempt was made to blow up the shop belonging to Mr. Greenfield, horsenail-maker, at Hart's Hill, Dudley. Mr. Greenfield unites with his trade of a nailmaker that of a brewer and beerhouse-keeper, and on the night in question he was up later than usual, engaged in running the wort off. Between twelve and one o'clock he thought he heard a noise in his nail-shop, and went to ascertain the cause. He discovered that a round hole had been cut in the woodwork of the shop, and that a bag, containing about 7lb. of gunpowder, had been thrown in through the opening thus made. The bag containing the powder was in appearance a meal-bag, and to it was attached a staylace, by which it was thrown into the shop, through the hole above referred to. To another portion of the bag one end of a safety-fuse twenty-three feet in length was attached—a length and description of fuse which would give ample time for the miscreants to make their escape. No clue has yet been obtained to the villains, who were compelled to leave all their apparatus behind them.

GREAT MEETING OF TYNE SHIPOWNERS.—A large meeting of Tyne shipowners was held on Thursday week in the Temperance Hall, North Shields—the Mayor of Tynemouth in the chair—to take into consideration the present depressed state of the shipping interest, and to adopt a petition to Parliament on the subject. There were deputations from Newcastle, South Shields, and other shipping places, and the Hon. H. S. Liddell, Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., and other gentlemen spoke. The Hon. H. S. Liddell, M.P., could give the meeting no hope that the Legislature would ever allow Government to enforce reciprocity in any form; and Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., expressed an opinion that steam-vessels would beat sailing-vessels out of the leading European markets. He therefore advised a prudent investment by shipowners in steam-shipping property. Resolutions were passed expressing "dismay" at the manner in which the shipping of other nations is "displacing" that of Great Britain, and condemning the existing law as establishing "an injurious protective bounty in favour of aliens." A petition to Parliament was also agreed to, praying for the appointment of a committee to investigate the cause of "this depression in British shipping," and suggesting that "if found to originate in unfair competition with foreign vessels, then the Queen in council shall put in force the power vested in her by clauses 10 and 11, in Act 12 and 13 Victoria, to tax foreign vessels in a similar manner to which our ships are taxed in their ports."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain M'Donnell, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is in contemplation to establish a school of practical engineering at Colchester Camp.

The Tipperary Militia have left the Isle of Wight, and been replaced by the Durham Artillery.

It is announced, and with an air of authority, that the Government propose to erect cavalry barracks at Colchester, and that the site will be the parade-ground on the Military-road.

Recruiting for the Corps of Royal Engineers is being carried on with great spirit. Several of the East India troops who have lately been discharged have also re-enlisted into the Royal Engineers.

It is rumoured that Major-General Windham will shortly succeed Major-General Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B., in command of the division on the Affghan frontier.

An order relative to an increased supply of ammunition has been issued to all military storekeepers, by order of the Secretary of State for War.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India station, vice Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, whose period of service has expired.

The *United Service Gazette* gives currency to a rumour, which "gains credit in military circles," that it is the intention of the Government to disband the militia now embodied early in spring.

The examination of candidates by the Council of Military Education for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, commenced on Monday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and terminates on the 27th inst.

A battery of fourteen guns at Shirley, near Southampton, the property of Mr. Waterman, has been offered by him to the Corporation of Southampton for the defence of the town, or to be used for practice by an artillery corps.

We believe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Lord Cardigan will before long resign the office of Inspector-General of Cavalry, and rumour states that Major-General Lawrenson will succeed to that post, Lord George Paget obtaining the cavalry brigade at Aldershott.

The Board of Admiralty has decided on taking the examinations of candidates for apprenticeship in Chatham Dockyard entirely out of the hands of the dockyard officers, and placing them under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Colonelcy of the 73rd Foot has become vacant by the demise of Lieutenant-General C. Grant Falconer, K.H., who died a few days since at his seat in Scotland. The gallant deceased had been upwards of sixty-four years in the Army, having entered the service in September, 1795.

James Martin, gunner, Marine Artillery, has been sentenced by a Court-martial to be hanged at the yard-arm, for striking Lieutenant Daly, R.M., while in the execution of his duty. Another gunner, named John Dillon, has been sentenced, for assaulting the same officer, to receive fifty lashes, be imprisoned two years, and lose all pay.

It is rumoured that Major-General Sir James Scarlett, now commanding at Portsmouth, will succeed General Knollys in the command of the division at Aldershott. "We believe," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the rumour is somewhat premature, although not improbably it may be eventually justified by the fact."

Colonel Bloomfield, commanding the troops in the Colchester district, has been appointed to the command of the second infantry brigade of the division at Dublin, to replace Major-General Cunynghame, C.B., who proceeds to India. It is not known who is to be Colonel Bloomfield's successor, various names being mentioned.

The *United Service Gazette* narrates the enlistment of a French soldier in the Queen's 31st Regiment at Chatham, last week. The cause of this unusual proceeding was a friendship that he had formed in the Crimea for a corporal of that corps. The recruit, who cannot speak English, has enlisted under the Britannic name of Smith, an alias previously adopted by a much more illustrious French exile.

Pattern suits for volunteer corps have been deposited at the War Office for inspection, and after the 24th inst. coloured drawings will be supplied on application. On page 69 of this week's supplement the pattern uniforms recommended by the authorities are engraved.——The rifle corps at Bradford have appointed a Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Burnet, the Vicar.——The ladies of Aylsham have presented an elegant plated bugle to the rifle company formed in that town and district.

Sergeant Edward Connors, of the 1st battalion of the 10th Foot, was on Saturday last presented by the officers of his regiment with a handsome silver watch and chain, "as a mark of their esteem of his good and gallant conduct during a period of twenty-two years in the regiment." The sergeant served throughout the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns and Indian mutiny, and was twice severely wounded. He wears four medals and three clasps.

The manufacture of Armstrong's guns at Woolwich continues with undiminished success. Twenty nine-pounders were proved, with perfect satisfaction, last week, and this week a similar number will be tested. All these guns, the *Times* tells us, are models of scientific workmanship; but, if we may believe a statement which appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the same high praise cannot be awarded to their fittings. The carriages of the pieces lately shipped to go to China are declared to be rotten. This, however, has been stoutly denied.

The chain of forts round the port and arsenal of Plymouth are as follows:—Tregantle and Screasdown now in progress, on the Cornish side of the River Tamar; the hill on Ernesettle, the high ground east of Burrington House, ditto near Tor, and on the east of Mannamead; the site of the round tower at Lipson, and the hill above the quarries at Catdown. These forts will be connected by a deep trench, with ramparts of granite and limestone, with earthworks twenty-eight feet thick. In continuation of these forts it is also proposed to erect another at Wembury.

SAILORS' HOME, DOVER.—The report for the past year of this benevolent institution, which has been the means of conferring important benefits on seafaring men, gives a favourable account of its progress and usefulness. As a temporary refuge for shipwrecked sailors of all nations it has been instrumental to great good, for in the course of the past year the crews, or those of them who were saved, belonging to sixteen wrecked vessels, were brought to the home, where they met with the care and kindness of which they stood in need; besides which, when brought within the sphere of the institution, their spiritual welfare, no less than their temporal necessities, forms an object of unremitting attention. We are glad to perceive from the report that the directors have reason to be satisfied with the pecuniary support accorded to the institution, and that it is intended to establish a school for navigation, trade, and commerce, which will be available for youths intended for the sea, and for men desiring to prepare themselves for passing the examination of the Board of Trade.

NEWSPAPERS FOR TUSCANY.—In order to ensure the transmission of newspapers for Tuscany by the quickest route—that is, viâ Sardinia—they must be paid on being posted in this country, according to the following scale:—For a packet not exceeding four ounces, 4d.; above four ounces, and not exceeding half a pound, 8d.; with an additional charge of 8d. for every half-pound. If the above rates are paid the newspapers are not only forwarded by the quickest route, but they are exempt from further charge of any kind on delivery. Newspapers for Tuscany are, however, frequently posted without sufficient postage having been paid upon them for transmission by this route; for example, with a payment of 1d. only for a packet of four ounces; and, in such case, they can be sent only in the mail to France for conveyance thence to Leghorn by the French packet, which leaves Marseilles once a week. Such newspapers are, consequently, often much longer in reaching their destination; besides which, the postage paid being merely the French transit rate, they are subject to an additional charge on delivery.

SALE OF THE LIBRI LIBRARY.—The choicest portion of the library of M. Libri—perhaps the most eminent collector of rare books in the present day—was submitted to public auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson during the past fortnight, and the prices realised for specimens of the ancient bindings were marvellous. The collection exhibited specimens of the finest bibliopegistic skill from the fifteenth century to the present time, and embraced not only the magnificent samples of binding bestowed on the volumes by private amateurs like Grolier, Maioli, De Thou, Count d'Hoym, Longepierre, and others equally celebrated, but was particularly rich in books which formerly had been the private property of Popes, Emperors, Kings, Princes, Cardinals, and reigning Sovereigns of England, France, Italy, Germany, &c., all magnificently bound, and bearing either their arms or the devices known to have been adopted by them. These seem to have been collected with a view of tracing the history of ornamentation; and many of the volumes are undoubtedly magnificent specimens of the taste of the former possessors, who, according to the prefatory letter of M. Libri prefixed to the catalogue, availed themselves of the skill of the best artists to obtain designs or patterns, several of which are known to have been furnished by Giovanni da Verona, Andrea del Sarto, *le petit* Bernard, and even the great Raphael himself. The catalogue abounds with rarities of the first class.

THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS.

When the news of the late fire at the Luxembourg Palace first spread over Paris, alarming and exaggerated reports of its extent took possession of the public mind. This favourite resort of the Parisians, who come from all directions to visit its picture galleries and its charming gardens and statues, was said to have been shorn of its most precious treasures by the devouring element, and painful regrets were excited at the presumed loss of its collection of paintings by living artists, its throne-room, its library, its chapel, and its numerous chambers of historic celebrity. Fortunately these rumours turned out to be incorrect, and the loss was limited to the Salle des Séances, or the amphitheatre in which the Senate holds its meetings. This amphitheatre was of modern date, having been constructed in 1836 by M. Alphonse de Gisors. The pecuniary loss occasioned by this fire is considerable, but most of the treasures of art and history were happily preserved through the skilful efforts of the numerous firemen, many of whom were severely injured. By a singular coincidence one of our artists had been for some time previously engaged in the Palace in making for this Journal two drawings representing the Throne Room and the restored Chamber of Mary de Medicis, which we have much pleasure in placing before our readers.

The foundations of the Palace of the Luxembourg were laid in 1615. It took its appellation from the hotel and gardens of that name which had previously been purchased by Mary of Medicis. The celebrated architect Jacques Desbrosses was charged by the Queen with the construction of the building, and he took for his model the Pitti Palace at Florence, where Mary of Medicis was born. The Luxembourg Palace forms a parallelogram, but is, without contradiction, one of the finest in existence, its exterior presenting a remarkably imposing grandeur of character. It was at first called the Palais Medicis, but the Queen having bequeathed it to her second son, Gaston, Duke of Orleans, the name of the Palace of Orleans was given to it, which was engraved on a marble plate over the grand entrance, where it remained down to the time of the Revolution. But, in spite of these appellations, the people had always called the palace of Mary of Medicis by the name of the hotel on the site of which it was raised, the Palace of the Luxembourg. It was here that Richelieu carried on the first intrigues that led to his subsequent good fortune. After the exile of Mary, Gaston of Orleans came into possession of it. Subsequently it passed successively to Mademoiselle the Duchess of Montpensier, to the Duchess of Guise, and, in 1694, to Louis XIV. After the death of the King it returned to the Orleans family, and the Regent gave it up to his daughters. The famous Duchess of Berry rendered it the scene of numerous scandals, at that time too prevalent in most European Courts. In 1778 it was given by Louis XVI. to his brother, the Count de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.), who inhabited it down to the period of his flight in 1791. Under the first Republic the Luxembourg was converted into a prison, which received by turns the Girondins, the Dantonists, Robespierre for a short interval, Thomas Paine, the painter David, &c. During the Reign of Terror this ci-devant abode of Royalty was known by the name of the Magasin de la Guillotine. After having been successively the palace of the Directory, of the Consulate, and of the Conservative Senate, it became, in 1814, the sitting-place of the Chamber of Peers. In 1815 all the old pictures were sent to the Louvre, and the great gallery was thrown open for the exhibition of the paintings of living artists, to which it is now limited. From February to June, 1848, the Labour Commission, under the presidence of M. Louis Blanc, held its meetings in this palace, since which time it has been appropriated to the sittings of the Upper Chamber, and called, by distinction, the Palais du Sénat, of which M. Troplong is the President. We now proceed to give a few details of interest relating to our Illustrations.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH RECENTLY TAKEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 66.

THE THRONE ROOM OF THE LUXEMBOURG.

The Salle du Trône of the Luxembourg is remarkable for the richness of its decoration, but recently terminated at great cost. The styles of several periods are harmoniously blended, and the shades of the gilding extremely numerous and even sometimes varied at the intercalation of silver. M. de Gisors has displayed great ability in this rich ornamentation, and the visitor is dazzled by its brilliant effect. In this respect this Throne Room surpasses any other in Europe. In the middle of the gallery of the salle is the throne, said to be a relic of the First Empire; above which is a beautifully-painted cupola, representing the apotheosis of Napoleon I., executed by Barthélemy. The two principal pictures, painted by Lehmann, are the hemicycles, one at each end of the room. The one representa France, under the reigns of the Merovingian Kings, awakening to Truth and Independence, and is full of historical and allegorical figures, with a beautiful allusion to Christianity raising herself upon the ruins of Roman paganism and Druid worship; on the left side of the cross Clovis is receiving baptism; and on the opposite side the conqueror Charlemagne is imposing the same rite on Witikind and his Saxon followers. The other hemicycle is consecrated to France under the Capets, the Valois, and the Bourbons. The principal subjects of it are Peter the Hermit preaching the Crusades; Philippe Augustus combating the League; Joan of Arc holding the Oriflamme; François I.; Henry IV. on horseback in the midst of the soldiers of the League disarmed and Civil Discord appeased; and, finally, Louis XIV. on an estrade, surrounded by the most illustrious men of his epoch—thus picturing the French Monarchy at its zenith. There are a number of new pictures in the panels commemorative of different events during the reign of the present Emperor, among which may be mentioned the return of the Pope to Rome under the protection of French troops; the distribution of eagles to the army; and the Emperor, in private clothes, superintending the works of the new Louvre. This latter picture is seen on the left hand of our Illustration.

THE CHAMBER OF MARY DE MEDICIS.

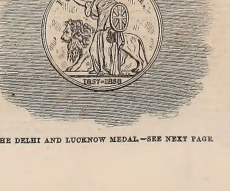
This so-called Chamber of Mary de Medicis is situated on the ground floor (or, as the French call it, the *rez-de-chaussée*) of the Palace. The ordinary name given to this room is a vulgar error, which took its origin in the circumstance that it was decorated in 1817 with numerous fragments of wainscoting and paintings which had previously adorned the apartments of the Queen Regent in the Louvre and in the Luxembourg. In reality it was formerly known by the name of the Room of the Golden Book (Salle du Livre d'Or), because, during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., it was the depository of the titles and armorials of the Peerage—at that time hereditary. The materials for the decoration of this chamber had been collected by the architect Chalgrin during the period when the revolutionary Government of the Directory were having considerable alterations made in the interior of the Palace previously to their installation; but Chalgrin's intention was not then carried out: and it was only in 1817 that M. de Gisors' predecessor, the late M. Provost, had the fortunate opportunity of turning these precious fragments to account for the decoration of the Salle du Livre d'Or.

The arabesques on gold ground which ornament the pillars, doors, and shutters, are in the best Italian style; they are attributed to Jean d'Udine, one of the most clever artists of the Raphaelite school. The pilasters supporting the ceiling are of the Corinthian order. The ceiling itself is divided into three compartments: that of the centre represents the apotheosis of Mary de Medicis, painted by Van Hoeck. The numerous panels forming the outer border were painted by Van Thulden, and typify Power, Patience, Victory, Minerva, and Neptune. The other paintings comprised in this chamber, which are remarkable in an artistic point of view, are by different masters, some of them portraits of the Medicis (shown in our Engraving), which were executed by Rubens, whom Mary invited to Paris at the end of 1620. Among these may be mentioned the portraits of the Queen (represented as Pallas), the Grand Duke François de Medicis, and the Grand Duchess Joan of Austria. There are also a fine painting representing the twelve signs of the zodiac, done by Jordaens, the pupil and friend of Rubens; some other allegorical paintings, generally attributed to Giordano; besides a few medallions near the door on the right and on the ceiling by Nicolas Poussin and Philippe de Champagne, whose names add to the artistic éclat of this chamber, which is a subject of great interest to all visitors. Upon the tables seen in our Engraving are signed the *actes de mariages* of the senators, whose weddings are celebrated in a small chapel attached to the palace.

Many of the above details are adduced on the authority of M. Alphonse de Gisors, the present architect of the Luxembourg, under whose able direction this chamber has just been perfectly restored.



THE OLD CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY. SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DELHI AND LUCKNOW MEDAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MADAME ENDERSSOHN.

THIS lady, one of the most accomplished English vocalists of the day, is a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is the daughter of Mr. Thomas Graham, formerly an eminent professor of music in that town, and now resident in the neighbourhood of Manchester. She commenced her musical education under her father, and gained great proficiency, which she retains, as a pianist; but her remarkable vocal gifts, which showed themselves at an early age, led her to the cultivation of that branch of the profession. She accordingly received instructions in singing from Crivelli and Negri for three years; and then went to Italy, where she pursued her studies under Mazucato. On her return she married her present husband, a gentleman distinguished for his taste in music and poetry, and known to the public as the author of lyrical poems of great merit. Her last instructor was Sir George Smart, under whose able and experienced care she devoted herself especially to the study of sacred music. Being thus prepared by a complete course of education, she made her début, in 1851, at Mr. Hullah's concerts, in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with a degree of success which at once established her in the favour of the public. Since that period she has had a career of constant success; singing at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the oratorios of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, the concerts at the Crystal Palace, the Monday Popular Concerts, and many of the principal musical performances in the provinces. During this time, moreover, she has always been making progress in her art; and certainly at the present day she sings with greater power and beauty of voice and with greater finish of style than at any previous period of her life. She is, too, a pleasing and successful composer. Her songs and ballads, remarkable for their sweet and expressive melody and unaffected simplicity of style, are becoming more and more popular. Several of them have been noticed in our columns with the praise they deserve; and a serenade of her composition, "The Star of Night," appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of October 29, 1853.



MADAME ENDERSSOHN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M'ANDREWS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BALL.

ON Monday so'nnight the eighth annual ball in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Great Western Railway Company, under the patronage of the board of directors, and the Mayor and Mayoress and Corporation of Oxford, took place at Oxford, with more than usual éclat. The arrangements provided by the company and the Corporation, and the Widows' and Orphans' Society, were of the most satisfactory character. Special trains of first-class carriages were dispatched from the various stations along the line, where tickets had been sold to convey to and from Oxford all those who desired to attend the ball. The spacious Townhall, where the ball took place, was covered with a diaper cloth, and supplied with gas and coal free of expense to the society. The proceeds of the ball are applied towards the support of 99 widows and 168 children of late employés of this company. It is estimated that not less than 600 persons were present. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. Among the company present were the Mayor and Mayoress of Oxford, the Mayor of Gloucester, the late Mayors of Oxford and Gloucester, and a great number of gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood; also many of the railway officials committee of management, and others connected with the company. Mr. Drinkwater, of the George Hotel, catered most efficiently for the requirements of the company.

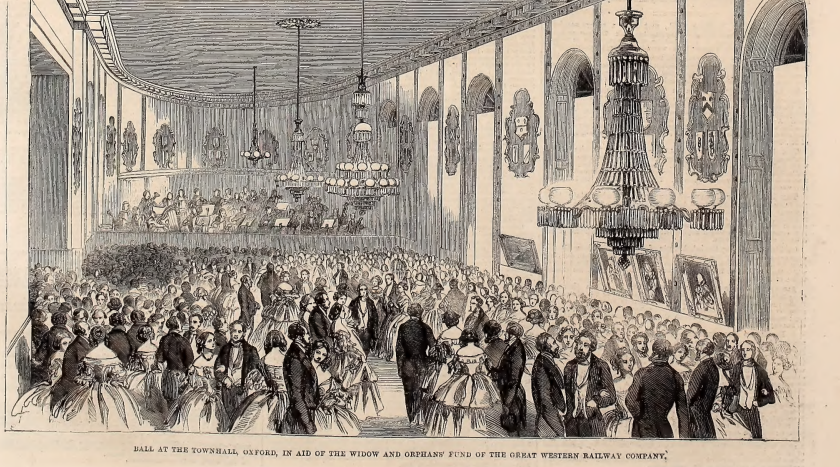
RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of railway officials was held on Thursday week at Swansea—Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., in the chair. The chairman, having expressed his entire approval of the institution and his willingness to promote its usefulness, called upon the secretary, Mr. Burr, who explained the principles of the proposed institution. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting has heard with satisfaction the explanation of the principles of the Railway Benevolent Institution, and believes that, with an extension of its present bases, it will supply a want much felt by the railway body at large." Successful meetings in behalf of the institution have been held also at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places.

THE DELHI AND LUCKNOW MEDAL.

THIS characteristic testimonial of the Indian mutiny (which may be regarded as the final incident) has been struck at her Majesty's Mint in silver, and is now in course of distribution. The design is by Mr. Wyon. The obverse bears the effigy of her Majesty; the reverse (engraved on the preceding page) shows the figure of Britannia, holding in her outstretched hand a wreath; in the background a British lion. The ribbon is white, with two stripes of red.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

THIS venerable piece of antiquity was lately the repository of very valuable records, as we find from the following description in Mr. J. Timbs's "Curiosities of London:"—"The Chapter House is now a treasury of records, including the Star Chamber proceedings. But the gem of the place is William the Conqueror's Doomsday Book, in excellent condition from searchers not being allowed to touch the text or writing. Here, too, are Clement VII.'s Golden Bull, confirming the title of Defender of the Faith upon Henry VIII.; a treaty of perpetual peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I., with a gold seal, six inches in diameter, said to be the work of Cellini; the orginal wills of Richard II., Henry V., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., and the indenture between Henry VII. and the Abbot of Westminster, a glorious specimen of miniature painting and velvet binding, with enamelled and gilt bosses. The Chapter House is octagonal in plan, and on one of its sides is a statue called St. John, said to be one of the oldest sculptures in the abbey. This was a beautifully-decorated building, with painted walls, and coloured and gilded arcades, and high arched windows in seven of its sides, now sadly obscured." Since Mr. Timbs wrote his work the various treasures have been transferred to the Record Office, Chancery Lane, and nothing now remains within the walls but the presses and cases which once contained them. It is in contemplation to restore this chamber to its original beauty, and we sincerely hope the intention will be carried into effect, thereby adding another gem to the Abbey of Westminster.



BALL AT THE TOWNHALL, OXFORD, IN AID OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE thirst at Tattersall's to see the weights for the great Spring Handicaps has been very promptly satisfied by the Northamptonshire and Chester officials. The scale in both is the same to one pound, as the former begins at 9st. and ends at 4st. 4lb., and the latter has 9st. 4lb. and 4st. 7lb. as its limits. Tournament holds, in both instances, the post of honour, and each handicapper brackets Trumpeter and Promised Land. Newcastle and Gaspard are also in a bracket for the Chester Cup, while the former has to concede 2lb. at Northampton. On the merits of Adam Bede there is by no means such unanimity between the handicappers as there is among readers and critics, seeing that Gaspard gives him 5lb. at one place and 8lb. at the other. Paleface, 6st., at Northampton, and Nutbourne, 6st. 4lb., at Chester, are the principal Derby favourite estimates; and Musjid, 8st. 4lb., gives 4lb. to Trumpeter and Promised Land for Chester, and receives 10lb. from Underhand.

Lord Londesborough's death—the fourth that has occurred in the Jockey Club in less than three months—took place last Sunday morning. His Lordship was always a very keen, though somewhat whimsical, sportsman, but his luck seemed to be ripening at last. His first racers were at John Osborne's, but did so little that he was looked upon as quite a new man when he reappeared on the turf about seven years ago. He then trained for a time with John Scott, and was singularly unfortunate in his purchase of two one-thousand-guinea yearlings, Seamstress and Mario, during the Yellow Jack mania, as neither of them proved worth as many pence. Still, nothing daunted, he gave, it was said, 5000 guineas, if not more, for West Australian in his four-year-old season, and won the Ascot Cup, after a grand finish with Kingston, and the Goodwood Four-year-old Stakes as well; but the great crack's leg gave way before he could meet Virago for the Doncaster Cup; and thus John Scott "could never really tell how good he was." In 1855 his Lordship gave 3100 guineas for Stockwell at the Burleigh sale—just 100 guineas beyond the reserve price; but, if the foreigners would have gone on, the Grimston commission was by no means exhausted. Warlock was subsequently added to his stud, for 2500gs., and hence the Grimston Paddocks can boast of three St. Leger winners, side by side, purchased at an average of 3500gs. each, and one of them perhaps the most fashionable of the day. For a short time after they left John Scott's his Lordship's horses were trained by his private trainer, Smith, at Hambleton, where he went to the expense of a range of new and very complete stables, but that dynasty lasted a very short time, and they were suddenly sold in a lot to "Mr. S. Williams." This gentleman afterwards parted with one of them, Knight of Kars (for whom upwards of a thousand guineas was paid when a yearling), to Lord Clifden, for a sum sufficient to pay for the whole. However, his Lordship had his turn at last, when he bought a small and motley lot of four from Admiral Harcourt, as one of them—Summerside, by West Australian, and trained by Tom Taylor at Bretby—won the Oaks last year. Several engagements become void by his death, even among the entries of the present month. He entered keenly into the Yorkshiremen's love of their favourite sport, although, owing to his complaint, he was seldom able to bear the excitement of a racecourse, especially when his own horses were running. Beverley meeting had a very hearty support from him, and public and private coursers were never more welcome to pursue their favourite sport than at Londesborough Park. He would have been fifty-five in the October of this year.

An old light of the Cheshire hunting-field has also departed in the veteran Sir Henry Mainwaring, who was found dead on the floor of his bedroom a few days ago. It is upwards of twenty years since he gave up the mastership of the Cheshire, and Mr. Jeffrey Shakerley, Mr. Smith Barry, Captain White, his son (Mr. Mainwaring), and Earl Grosvenor have all succeeded to the post in turn. He was seventy-six; but for years, with the exception of riding out occasionally to see some cub-hunting with the Cheshire, or Sir Watkin, he had taken very little part in the sport. He had left Peover, whose hunt hospitalities will so long be remembered, and lived with his daughters very quietly at Marbury. Will Head was his huntsman for the first part of his nineteen years' mastership, and then came the Joe "Maiden who rides like a man." All the county knew the master on his grey, which was a monstrous hard puller; and, although not a first-flight man in days when the green collars could show nine or ten riders, including the three brothers Tomkinson, against any hunt in England, he went pluckily and well.

The run with Mr. Tailby's over the Keythorpe country on Thursday, followed by a very good day with the Quorn on Friday, are the principal ones we have heard of since our last in Leicestershire. The scent has much improved. There have been some fresh arrivals at Melton Mowbray, and more are expected.

Greek Fire has added the Baldock Cup to the credit of Weapon, and the fixtures for the next week are the Amicable Club, on Monday and Tuesday; Hawkstone, on Monday; Southminster (O) and Brough (Catterick), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Churchtown (Southport), on Wednesday; Chilton, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Baron Hill (Beaumaris), on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., met with a severe accident whilst hunting with the Belvoir hounds yesterday week. The hon. member sustained a severe fracture of the collarbone, and was conveyed to Syston Park, the seat of Sir John Thorold, Bart., where he is going on satisfactorily.

Captain Williams terminates his long career as master of the Rufford hounds with the close of the present hunting season. For the past seventeen years he has successfully hunted the Rufford country, and during that time has trained one of the best packs in the midland counties.

We copied a paragraph from an Australian paper stating that a great sporting scandal had arisen in Melbourne, owing to Flying Buck, the winner of the great Champion race, having been beaten in the V. J. C. Derby, his jockey since publicly avowing his instructions were to hold him back. A relative of Mr. Yuille, the owner, writes to state that "the whole case has been investigated by the Jockey Club, who have publicly declared that not the slightest suspicion can be attached to the honour or integrity of Mr. Yuille."

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—According to the latest intelligence which had reached Singapore, on the 6th of December, another battle had been fought in Cochin China. The French lost, killed, Captain D'Aboville, of the *Nemesis*, and two other officers, one quartermaster, and four or five marines: wounded, several. The Cochin Chinese lost 120 killed and wounded.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—Accounts from Jeddo state that the Emperor of Japan, Foeo Tzigó, had fallen ill, and was for some days in rather an alarming state. At the last dates, however, his health had a little improved, and he was considered out of danger. The Emperor is a young man of twenty-two years of age, very intelligent, and entertaining political and commercial ideas which augur well for the future relations of the country with other Powers.

On New-Year's Day the inhabitants of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, were greatly edified by the sight of a huge gallows, with a man dangling on it, which some person had drawn on one of the walls of the house in which the ill-famed M. Hassenpflug—the man who abrogated the Constitution of 1831—lived.

Among the hostile parties now contending in Africa there are three Sabbaths celebrated in each week. The Sabbath of the Moors is on Friday; the Sabbath of the few Jews who fight in their ranks, as irregulars or settlers in the country, for their hearths and homes, is on Saturday; while the Sabbath of the Roman Catholic Spaniards is, like our own, on Sunday.

A REVEREND ADVENTURER.—The *Leeds Mercury* has a curious account of the career of the Rev. H. L. Bickerstaffe, who has been brought before the Leeds magistrates, charged with bigamy, having married Anna Maria Campbell, of Baker-street, London, at West Linton, Cambridgeshire, his wife, Mona Brougham Bickerstaffe, being still alive. The rev. prisoner, who is thirty-four years of age, was originally married early in life, when he obtained the curacy of Thorne, near Wakefield. He remained there two or three years, and subsequently went to St. Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester; thence to Chorlton-cum-Hardy; and afterwards to Morecombe Bay, where he became unsettled. Four children were the fruits of the marriage. Having no income, quarrels ensued with the wife, and, having no means of living, he began to frequent public-houses. In 1858 he went to live at Headingly, but his behaviour became worse; and in January, 1859, he so ill-used his wife that she fled from his house. Nothing was heard of him until a paragraph appeared in the *Times* newspaper of the 11th of October last announcing the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Bickerstaffe, at Bartlow, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, to a Miss Anna Maria Campbell, a lady possessed of £5000. It appeared that he had obtained a curacy at Thursley, in Surrey, where he had met the young lady, and secured her affections. The reverend gentleman is in the hands of the Leeds police.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	•	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Jan. 11	30·132	38·7	35·3	·88	10	31·8	42·8	ENE.	206	·033
„ 12	30·112	40·2	37·3	·90	7	36·3	45·2	NE. ENE.	149	·000
„ 13	30·187	37·2	36·0	·96	10	32·2	40·8	ENE.	112	·018
„ 14	30·053	42·0	41·2	·97	10	35·3	—	ENE. SSW.	166	·005
„ 15	29·788	48·3	42·1	·81	10	40·9	50·2	SSW. SW.	357	·000
„ 16	30·252	38·0	33·4	·85	4	34·1	44·0	SSW. SW.	211	·255
„ 17	30·139	35·0	32·0	·93	3	29·1	42·4	ENE. ESE.	201	·000

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, long known as Lord Albert Conyngham, died on Sunday, in his fifty-sixth year. We intend to give a portrait and memoir of his Lordship next week.

The gross revenue of the Post Office department in the United States is £1,593,696, and the expenditure, £3,150,818. The gross revenue of the Post Office department in the United Kingdom is £3,100,939, and the expenditure £1,170,554.

AERIAL MESSENGERS.—Mr. Henry Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut, throws out a few suggestions to nautical men on the value of "aerial messengers." "Let every ship," he says, "be provided with an apparatus containing 1000 feet or so of compressed gas in a metallic receiver, the bulk of which need not be greater than a small cannon; also a couple of miniature balloons of 500 cubic feet capacity. As the balloon is sure to go before the wind, a vessel approaching land, or grounded on a lee shore, will always be in a position to communicate by this contrivance. In the event of a vessel being burnt at sea, or of going down through springing a leak, the aerial messenger might convey the ship's fate and papers in a waterproof bag across the waves until the shore was reached or attention attracted from a passing sail. By filling only two-thirds of the balloon, space would be left for expansion; and the messenger, harnessed to the water by a float, would continue suspended for a considerable time."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

OWING to the prospect of higher rates of discount accommodation, and the continued withdrawel of gold from the Bank of England for export purposes, added to an active inquiry for silver on Eastern account, and limited importations, some heaviness was produced in the funds this week, and a slight depression in the quotations. The Unfunded Debt has shown signs of weakness; but large quantities of Indian "Enfaced" Paper have been purchased by the public, leaving the supply in the market here very limited. The principal dealings have, however, been in the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Loan, the present interest upon which is guaranteed for twenty years; nevertheless, the Five per Cents, which will bear that amount of interest for twelve years have been somewhat active.

Since the last return was made up the amount in gold, withdrawn from the Bank, has amounted to nearly £250,000. The present steamer for India carries out over £500,000 in bullion, chiefly on private account, and for the purchase of rupee paper. The imports of specie have continued limited, and a very unfavorable turn has take place in the foreign exchanges; hence, we may safely assume that the whole of the gold now on passage from Australia will be taken for the Continent.

The demand for money has not been to say active; nevertheless, the rapid outflow of bullion has compelled the directors of the Bank of England to advance their minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent. Out of doors, money has advanced to an equal extent, although the supply is still abundant.

The contents of the French Emperor's letter to the Minister of State has been read with great interest in commercial and monetary circles. It has been well received, but evidently a considerable period must elapse ere the views contained in it are fully carried out.

The first payment on the Canadian loan has been met; but, some rather heavy sales having taken place, the Scrip has been flat, at 3⅜ ⅝ premium. The business done in the newly-formed companies' shares has not increased. Those in the San Paulo have been done at 3-16 to 1-16 dis.; Bank of Turkey, ¼ dis. to par; Ocean Marine Insurance, 1¼ to 1⅝ prem.; Universal Marine, 1-16 to ⅛ prem.; Rio Drainage, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; and City of London Brewery Preference, ⅛ to ¼ prem.

Meetings of several joint-stock banking companies have been held, and at which, for the most part, favourable reports have been presented. The half-yearly dividend of the Commercial Bank is announced at 3½; the City, 3; London and Westminster, 10; and the National Discount Company, 2½ per cent.

Mexican dollars have been sold at 62¾d. per ounce. Standard bar silver is quoted at 62½.

Advices from India state that the money market was in an easy state.

On Monday no change of importance took place in the value of Home Stocks. Bank Stock was 229½ 229; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents sold at 95⅝ ½; Consols, for Money, 95¼ ⅜ ½; Ditto, for Account, 95½ ¾; Long Annuities, 1880, 14; India Five per Cents, 104½ 103¾; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 98½ ⅝ ½; Ditto, 1859, 98½ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 14s. 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 28s. prem.; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Enfaced Paper was 103¾; Ditto Five per Cent, 97⅞ ½. The dealings on Tuesday were only moderate, as follows:—Bank Stock, 229½, 228, and 230; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95⅝ ½; Consols, 95¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝; India Stock, 222½; Ditto Five per Cents, 104½ ½ ⅜ ½; Ditto Debentures, 96½ ⅝; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 97⅝ ½ ¾ 98; Ditto Bonds, 12s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 95¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 31s. prem. Prices were rather drooping on the following day, although falls of Stock were not very numerous. Consols fluctuated between 95⅜ ½ for Money, and 95¼ and ½ for the Account. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents were 95½ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 104½ ⅜ ⅝; Ditto Debentures, 98¾ ½ ⅝; the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was operated in at 98¼ ⅝, and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½ ½. On Thursday business was very inactive, yet no change of importance took place in the quotations. Consols marked 95½ ½; for the Account, 95½ ⅜; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½ ⅜; India Loan Debentures, 98⅜ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 28s. prem.; Long Annuities, 17 13-16. India Enfaced Paper Five per Cent advanced to 98¾ 99; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104⅜ ⅞.

Generally, the dealings in the Foreign House have been tolerably numerous; but, compared with last week, the fluctuations in prices have not increased. Forced sales of stock have continued limited, and the leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 94½; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, Deferred, 22; Chilian Six per Cents, 103½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Dutch Eour per Cents, 102½; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95f. 75c.; French Three per Cents, 68f. 25c.; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Ditto, Uribarren, 81½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71¼; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Russian Three per Cents, 65⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 33¼; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 79; Ditto, New, 66⅛; Turkish Four per Cents, 104⅝; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27⅜; Austrian Five per Cents, 56.

The transactions in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been rather limited; nevertheless, prices, continue firm. City have marked 66; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17¾; National Provincial of England, 80; Ditto, New, 23 ex div.; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 18⅛; Union of Australia, 49; and Union of London, 29½.

Colonial Government Securities have attracted very little attention. Canada Six per Cents have realised 113½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 108¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 99¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active, as follows:—Berlin Waterworks, 5½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 109; English and Australian Copper, 2⅛; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2⅞ ex div.; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, ⅝; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 53¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Ditto, New; 27¾; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 53; Van Dieman's Land, 11¼; Commercial Docks, 100¾ ex div.; London, 70¾ ex div.; Birmingham Canal, 95; Regent's, 20½ ex div.

Almost a general reduction has taken place in the value of Railway Shares, and the market, notwithstanding that the traffic receipts continue large, has been in a very inactive state. The dividend upon the Brighton line for the past half-year will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 94⅜; Cornwall, 6⅞; Eastern Counties, 57; Eastern Union, B Stock, 28⅜; Great Northern, 100⅛; Ditto, B Stock, 134⅜; Great Western, 69⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¼; London and Blackwall, 65⅞; London and Brighton, 115½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 13⅜; London and North-Western, 99½; Ditto, Eights, 9½; London and South-Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39⅛; Midland, 110; Norfolk, 58½; North British, 63; North-Eastern—Berwick, 94⅛; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 78⅛; North Staffordshire, 13¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 36; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 28¼; South Devon, 44; South-Eastern, 85; South Wales, 72; Stockton and Darlington, 17½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 99¼; Wilts and Somerset, 92½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New per Cent Stock, 128; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 78; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 88½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½ ex div.; London and Brighton Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105¾; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 104½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 90; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 98 ex int.; East Indian, 102 ex int.; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, 40¼ ex int.; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 96½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 76½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 90; Ditto, 1867, 80; Great Indian Peninsula, 99⅝ ex int.; Ditto, New, 5¾ ex int.; Great Western of Canada, 12⅜; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 92½; Madras Fourth Extension, 9⅝ ex int.; Scinde, 19⅜ ex int.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Bahia and San Francisco, 6⅞; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Carmeaux Mine and Rail, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 10⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 6½.

Friday Afternoon.

Home Stocks have ruled very flat to-day, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Consols, for Money, have marked 95 to 95⅛; for the Account, 95⅛ ¼. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents have sold at 95⅜. Most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are somewhat heavy.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Nearly the whole of the supply of English wheat on offer to-day's market was in very poor condition. The few fine samples on the stands were readily disposed of at a trifle over last week's currency; but damp qualities were a dull inquiry, at late rates. The supply of foreign wheat was moderately good. The business done was not to say extensive, yet prices generally were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were a slow inquiry. Barley, the show of which was moderate, changed hands to a fair extent, at late rates. We have to report a slow sale for both old and new malt, at about Monday's prices. Good and useful oats were in request, at full currencies; but inferior parcels commanded very little attention. Both beans and peas maintained their previous value. The flour trade ruled firm, at extreme rates.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2430; barley, 5150; malt, 2070; oats, 1140; flour, 1680. Irish: oats, 3840. Foreign: wheat, 610; barley, 1430; oats, 10,590; flour, 4210 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 41s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto 38s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 34s. to 39s.; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—Red clover and linseed have sold to a moderate extent, at full prices. In other seeds comparatively little business has been transacted.

Linseed, English crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 60s.; white ditto, 62s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 30s. 4d.; beans, 39s.; peas, 36s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 32s. 1d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 38s.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 100,066; barley, 75,938; oats, 14,054; rye, 177; beans, 5123; peas, 2041 quarters.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the shipments amounted to 40,000,000lb. Although our market has become less active, very little change has taken place in the quotations. The value of common sound congou is 1s. 8½d. per lb.

Sugar.—There has been less activity in the demand for all raw sugars this week, and some descriptions have changed hands at a slight decline in value. West India qualities have sold at 37s. to 45s. 6d.; Bengal, 30s. to 45s.; native Madras, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; and Java, 41s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 52s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Since our last report the transactions, generally, have been restricted, at about previous quotations.

Rice.—The demand may be considered steady, at late rates. Low Rangoon has sold at 7s. 3d. to 8s. per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a moderate inquiry for good and fine qualities of butter, at full prices. Inferior parcels rule somewhat heavy, at the late decline in value. Bacon is steady, but no dearer. In other provisions very little is passing.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, at 58s. to 58s. 3d. for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 56s. per cwt., April to June.

Oils.—Linseed oil has found buyers to a fair extent at 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. per cwt. All other oils are a dull inquiry. American spirits of turpentine have advanced to 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have very little change to notice in the value of rum, and sales are somewhat restricted. Brandy commands very little attention, at about previous rates. Grain spirit is dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Wool.—The transactions generally are restricted, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Potatoes.—About average supplies are on offer. The trade is inactive, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. 9d. to 19s. 0d.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 0d.; manufacturers', 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The amount of business doing in all new hops—the show of which is very moderate—is less extensive; nevertheless, prices are supported. In yearlings and old hops the transactions are somewhat limited. Mid and East Kent pockets, 86s. to 150s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 66s. to 90s.; Sussex ditto, 62s. to 82s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Jan. 19.—To-day's market was moderately supplied with beasts, in fair average condition. Most breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday of 2d. per 8lb. Sheep, though in short supply, changed hands slowly, at the late reduction in value. The top figure for Downs was 5s. 4d. per 8lb. We were rather scantily supplied with calves, and the veal trade ruled firm, at very full currencies. In the value of pigs and milch cows no change took place. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1022; cows, 136; sheep, 2894; calves, 178; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 182; sheep, 700; calves, 104.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat here to-day are seasonably extensive. Generally speaking the demand is inactive, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cornet E. A. F. Lord Seymour has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission.

15th Light Dragoons: Ensign J. E. K. Morley to be Cornet.

Military Train: Cornet G. Tasker to be Ensign; C. F. Gardner to be Ensign.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Major and Brev. Col. W. J. Ridley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. J. H. E. Dalrymple to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Mostyn to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. S. V. Stephenson to be Lieutenant and Captain; F. H. Harford to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: J. E. Durnford to be Ensign: 15th: N. C. Griffith to be Ensign; J. R. P. Coffin to be Ensign. 22nd: M. E. Heathcote to be Ensign. 26th: Capt. R. Small to be Captain; Lieut. H. R. Floyd to be Captain; Lieuts. E. C. M. de Carteret, W. B. O'Malley, W. B. Robertson, J. O. D. Annesley, H. J. Evans, E. S. Lock, Ensigns L. J. Lambert, G. T. L. Carwithen, J. P. Mackinnon, H. A. Ellis, R. J. Hanley, A. H. Woodroofe, C. B. Lewis, to be Lieutenants. The surname of the Lieutenant transferred from the 33rd Foot in the *Gazette* of the 13th of December, 1859, is Eliot and not Elliott, as then stated. 27th: R. B. Robertson to be Ensign. 31st: R. T. Masefield to be Ensign. 32nd: Lieut. G. H. Powell to be Lieutenant; Assist.-Surg. G. Simon, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 33rd: Cadet G. M. Douglas to be Ensign. 38th: Lieut. J. F. C. Boyle to be Captain; Ensign A. Bailey to be Lieutenant. 39th: Cadet H. Burton to be Ensign. 46th: Lieut. H. C. W. Hamond to be Captain. 47th: Lieut. G. Walker to be Lieutenant. 43rd: Lieut. G. Porter to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. D. Rooke to be Ensign. 72nd: Cadet D. J. B. Hebden to be Ensign. 73rd: Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. E. Bewes to be Major. 76th: B. Porter to be Ensign. 82nd: Lieut. T. Acton to be Lieutenant. 87th: Lieut. A. Butler to be Adjutant. 90th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Guise to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. H. Crealock to be Mayor; Lieut. I. S. A. Herford to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Edzell to be Lieutenant. 92nd: G. K. McCallum to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. W. J. H. Ruthven to be Captain; Ensign W. J. K. Myers to be Lieutenant.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieut. J. Moore to be Adjutant.

BREVET.—Brevet-Cols. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., and A. A. T. Cunynghame C.B., to have the local rank of Major-Generals in the East Indies: Capt. R. Small to be Major; Brevet Major R. Small to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains O. Hamilton and A. C. Warne to be Majors.

BANKRUPTS.

J. KEIRS, Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler.—W. STRANGE, Strand, printer and publisher.—M. BRADBURY and G. WEAVER, Tunstall, Staffordshire, drapers, clothiers, and tailors.—W. JACKSON, Kidderminster, victualler and hirer out of cabs and horses.—J. WARREN, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, licensed victualler.—R. and J. MIDDLEWOOD, Leeds, linendrapers.—W. J. WEBBER, Teignmouth, Devonshire, baker and confectioner.—J. ROWLASON and T. BROOKS, Liverpool, builders.—J. BENTLEY, sen., and J. BENTLEY, jun., Liverpool gun and pistol makers, and dealers in ammunition.—P. HAWKS, Kinson Lodge, near Poole, Dorsetshire, brickmaker.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

WAR OFFICE.

66th Foot: Major-General E. W. Bell to be Colonel.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Commissariat Clerk R. S. Price to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

BANKRUPTS.

G. CLARKE, Streatham-place, Brixton-hill, carpenter.—W. R. GROVER, Hand-court, High Holborn, licensed victualler.—C. PAVIA, Lime-street, City, merchant.—G. WHITE, Birmingham, grocer.—J. PECK, Birmingham, brass-cock founder.—P. ANDREW, Swansea, Glamorganshire, brewer.—G., W., and J. DIXON, Storrs Bridge, Wisewood, and Wadsley Bridge, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, steel-roller dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GIBB, Balass, by Cupar-Fife, auctioneer.—A. NEILSON, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, grain merchant.—T. AITKEN, Dundee, currier.—C. STEWART, Logie Almond, near Perth, manufacturer.

⁂ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Palermo-villa, Kilburn, the wife of John S. Rivolta, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Wickwar Rectory, Gloucestershire, Lady Georgiana M. L. Oakley, of a daughter.

On Monday last, at her residence in Eaton-square, Madame Rucker, the wife of the Minister-Resident from the Hanseatic Cities, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Leigh Parsonage, near Sherborne, the wife of the Rev. George Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th, at Gibraltar, at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, assisted by the Rev. W. Ponsford, Alfred Mumford, Esq., third son of Samuel Mumford, Esq., of Heath Close House, Dartford Heath, to Harriet Mary, only daughter of the late John Longlands Cowell, Esq., Austrian, Belgian, and Ottoman Consul of that city.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., Patrick Campbell, Esq., of Melbourne-place, West Brixton, and to within a few years of his death of the firm of Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, of Friday-street, in his 81st year, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 10th inst., the Viscount Arbuthnott.

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VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

A RECURRENCE at any length to the history of the Lord Palmerston of the past would nowadays tend rather towards a work of supererogation. As a statesman and as a man he has been so prominently before the public eye, at least from 1830 up to the present moment, that most of the dates and facts connected with his career must be familiar to nearly all persons in this country, and, looking to his diplomatic antecedents, to a great many abroad also. What books it is to tell that he was born in 1784, leaving the delicate calculation of how old that makes him to individual curiosity; that he was educated at Harrow, and St. John's College, Cambridge; first sat in Parliament in 1806; was Secretary at War from 1809 to 1828; Secretary for Foreign Affairs from November, 1830, to November, 1834, from April, 1835, to September, 1841, and from July, 1846, to December, 1851; was Home Secretary from December, 1852, to March, 1855, when he became First Lord of the Treasury, which office he held until February, 1857, when he resigned, and was re-instated in July last! All this and more has been duly chronicled and discussed from every point of view, at all times, and under all circumstances. What we have chiefly to do with at the present moment is the striking fact that he has been raised to an office which, if one may judge from the sidelong evidence of a public life of unusual extent, was the last thing to which he aspired. The Premiership has been in one instance certainly rather thrust upon him than deliberately or anxiously sought by him. From time to time various have been the estimates formed of his ability, and diverse have been the judgments on his political and diplomatic acts. But we believe it to be a fact that none of his misdoubters individually, or as a body, ever came in actual contact with Lord Palmerston but they acknowledged, if not in so many words, yet practically and in result, that he was a power, though whence he derived or in what precise shape he showed that he was so, was not quite so easy of divination. No doubt one great element of his success has been the heartiness of his nature and his buoyant good humour. These qualities, combined with a wonderful physique and an excellent constitution, have enabled him to get through an amount of work and to achieve a position second to few, if any, of his political predecessors, and still less to that of any contemporary statesmen. It would be absurd to deny to Lord Palmerston the possession of great talents. No man has made more brilliant speeches, and yet he is in no sense an orator; and at moments (his mode of dealing with the House of Commons at the beginning of 1857 occurs to one) it has been doubtful whether he is a perfect debater. If he chooses, however, he can assume that character with dexterity and skill; and beyond all question he has reaped that reward which every important public man is sure to secure at some time or the other, if he devotes himself to the House of Commons. He is a moving power in that assemblage. Perhaps it may not, on the first blush, seem like a compliment, but we are inclined to believe that one of the main elements of his success is that he is essentially a man of the time. That he has opinions of his own is not to be doubted, but he believes in public opinion as a principle, to which individuality must yield; and he has expressed that belief in words which have become nearly proverbial.

During his tenure of office since last year, or at least up to the present moment, Lord Palmerston has seemed to shrink from giving himself undue prominence. In his former Premiership he stood so much alone that probably his ostentatiousness was in a manner forced upon him. Now, surrounded by men who can hold their own, and who not only profess to be but are statesmen and administrators, as contradistinguished from elaborated clerks, the nature of his labours must have changed, and his skill in governing men and guiding the State be more severely tried. Nevertheless it is possible to trace his influence in all that we can divine in the policy of his Cabinet; and no doubt when Parliament meets we shall find him still displaying, though necessarily in a modified degree, his old readiness, watchfulness, and persistence in attendance on the long sittings of the House of Commons which so eminently distinguished him in his first Premiership. Still we hear it occasionally whispered, how are the labours and the responsibilities of his high functions compatible with the time of life at which he has arrived? In reference to this subject it may be mentioned that the writer of these lines chanced to be present at a dinner given to the then Ministry by the Lord Mayor of London at Easter, 1854, at which Lord Palmerston attended, looking the impersonation of health and vigour, dining with gusto, and making speeches with spirit and vivacity. Within two or three seats of him sat a white-haired, pale, wrinkled, bent old man, who was stated to be a diplomatist who had spent many years in the tranquil *far niente* life of Naples, who looked as much the impersonation of natural decay as Lord Palmerston was the representation of merely advanced manhood. This gentleman was Sir William Temple, the younger brother of Lord Palmerston by four years, and who dropped into the grave now four years ago. Again, in the autumn of last year it was the fortune of this present writer to witness the emergence of the turning of the first turf of a new railway by Lord Palmerston on the confines of his own park at Romsey. On that occasion his Lordship addressed a crowd of two or three thousand persons in the open air, and made them hear too; and afterwards delivered three or four long and energetic speeches under the equal disadvantage of speaking to a large number of persons assembled under the canvas of a gigantic marquee. With this testimony to the present physical preservation of the noble Lord we will close this notice which accompanies the Portrait we have engraved in our Journal this week, only adding our conviction that the country in an especial manner needs the services of Lord Palmerston at the present moment, and therefore we trust that he will for some time yet be enabled to afford them.



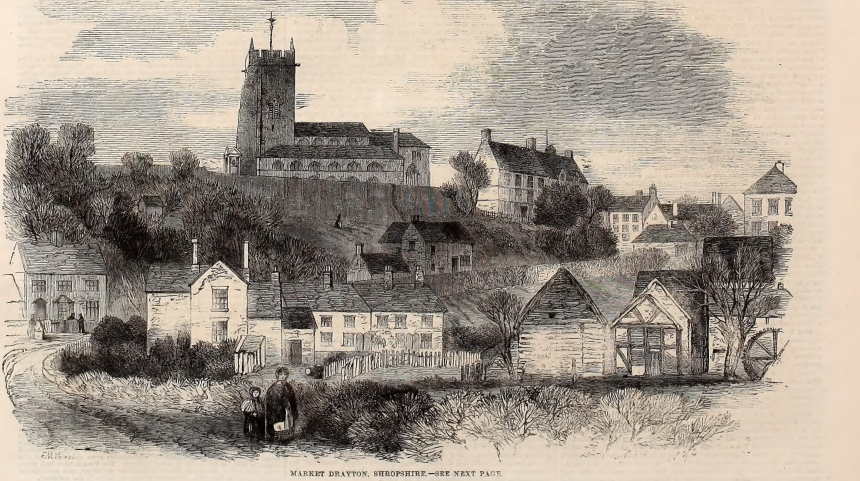
STATUE OF ROBERT LORD CLIVE AND BARON PLASSEY, INAUGURATED AT SHREWSBURY ON WEDNESDAY.

THE CLIVE TESTIMONIAL.

A STATUE of the illustrious warrior and statesman Robert Lord Clive was inaugurated in Market-square, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, by Earl Stanhope. The committee met in the Guildhall shortly before one o'clock, and there received Earl Stanhope, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Secretary of State for India, and the other noblemen and gentlemen promoting this national testimonial; and then proceeded to the foot of the pedestal, where the statue was presented by Earl Stanhope to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough—the bands of the Shropshire Militia and of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry being in attendance, and playing the National Anthem. The day was kept as a general holiday in Shrewsbury.

The statue, in bronze, is by Marochetti. It is remarkable for ease of posture, and the characteristic firmness of the man is expressed not only in the countenance, but in every line of the composition. It stands on a pedestal nine feet high, and occupies a commanding position in Market-square. The statue was raised by a public subscription entered into a year ago to commemorate the centenary of Clive's great victory and the final triumph of the British arms in India. We annex a few particulars of the life of this extraordinary man.

Robert Clive was born in 1725, and in his nineteenth year went to India as a writer, but soon quitted that employment for the Army. Being intrusted with the attack of Devicottah, a fort of the Rajah of Tanjore, he performed this important duty so well that he was shortly afterwards made commissary. The French having artfully obtained considerable territory in the Carnatic, Clive advised that an attack should be made on the city of Arcot, which being intrusted to him, a complete victory was obtained. This unexpected victory drew off the French from Trichinopoly, which they were then besieging, to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that they were compelled to raise the siege. This was followed by a series of victories; and in 1753 he embarked for England, where he received a valuable present from the East India Company, and was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-



MARKET DRAYTON, SHROPSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Colonel in the King's service. After a short stay in England for the benefit of his health he returned to India, and was shortly called upon to march to Calcutta, of which the Nabob Surajah Dowlah had taken possession. He was again successful, and, perceiving that there could be no permanent peace obtained until the Nabob was dethroned, he made the necessary arrangements, and in the famous battle of Plassey put the Nabob completely to the rout, and established the power of the English more firmly than it had ever before been. As Governor of Calcutta, Lord Clive performed great services, both civil and military; and when he returned to England he was raised to the Peerage by the titles of Lord Clive and Baron Plassey. He once more visited India, but was called upon only for civil measures, which he undertook with his usual sagacity. In 1767 he returned to England, having done more to extend the English territory and consolidate the English power in India than any previous commander. But the large wealth he had acquired during his long and arduous services exposed him to an accusation in the House of Commons of having abused his power. The charge fell to the ground, but it had the effect of injuring his mind so deeply that he committed suicide in 1774.

MARKET DRAYTON.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or Market Drayton, one of the principal towns of North Shropshire, is pleasantly situated on the River Tern, on the confines of Cheshire and Staffordshire, and contains some good houses, hotels, and public buildings; but the streets are narrow and irregular, and the absence of gas in the streets and want of railway accommodation are great disadvantages. The town contains two churches. The parish church (the one taken in the Sketch) is supposed to have been erected, with the exception of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen, and contains several monuments, one of which was erected by public subscription in 1858 to the memory of Lieut. C. H. L. Warren, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, who fell in the relief of Lucknow, under the gallant Sir Henry Havelock. The new church is situated at Little Drayton, and was erected by subscription in 1846. The town contains a good Free Grammar School, founded, in the reign of Philip and Mary, by Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. It was at this school (the house immediately to the right of the church in the Engraving) that the great Lord Clive was partly educated, having been born at the Styche, a country mansion about two miles from Drayton, now the residence of R. H. and H. B. Clive, Esqrs., sons of the younger brother of the great Lord Clive. Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in Clive. Letters written by his relations when he was in his seventh year remain, which show that even at this early age his strong will and fiery passions had begun to develop themselves. "Fighting," says one of his uncles, "to which he is out of measure addicted, gives his temper such a fierceness and imperiousness that he flies out on every trifling occasion." The old people of the neighbourhood still remember to have heard from their parents how Bob Clive climbed up to the top of the lofty steeple of Market Drayton, and with what terror the inhabitants saw him seated on a stone spout near the summit. They also relate how he formed all the idle lads of the town into a kind of predatory army, and compelled the shopkeepers to submit to a tribute of apples and halfpence, in consideration of which he guaranteed the security of their windows.

Drayton is supposed to have been the Caer Draithon of the ancient Britons, and one of their principal towns. About two miles from this town a sanguinary battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated.

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

AT the present moment, in reference to the impending Congress, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. occupies so prominent a position in the eyes of the public, both in England and on the Continent, that our readers will be glad of some account of the personal career of one who has played in his day a chief part in the political drama of Europe, and whose line of conduct now will materially influence the course which events are likely to assume during the present year, and give the key-note to European politics for many years to come.

Before proceeding to our personal biography of Pius IX.—whose Portrait, from a photograph taken very recently in Rome, we have this week the pleasure of placing before our readers—it will be desirable to say, by way of preface, a few words about the position which his Holiness holds as occupier of the Papal throne.

The Government of the Roman Catholic Church is essentially monarchical, inasmuch as the Pope is held in it to be the ruler over the entire Christian world, and the most distant Bishop holds his appointment from him and receives from him the authority intrusted to his hands. The dignity or office of Pope, or Father of the Faithful—for such is the meaning of the term—is inherent in the occupant of the see of Rome, because the supremacy over the Universal Church is believed to be held by him in virtue of a commission given by Christ to St. Peter, not as his personal prerogative, but as a part of the Constitution of the Church and for its permanent benefit, and, therefore, intended to descend to his successors. The election of the Pope devolves upon the clergy of Rome, as being their Bishop; and it is confided to what is termed "the Sacred College," or body of Cardinals, who, bearing the titles of the oldest churches in Rome, represent its clergy, and form their chapter or electoral body. The meeting or chapter formed for this purpose alone is called a Conclave. The Cardinals, in their turn, are severally appointed by the Pope, and compose the Executive Council of the Church. They preside over the various departments of the Government of the Roman States and of the Church at large, and are divided into boards or congregations, as they are called, for the transaction of business from all parts of the world, though every decision is subject to the Pope's revision, and has no value except from his approval and ratification. On some occasions the Cardinals are all summoned to meet his Holiness on affairs of the highest importance, such as for the nomination of new Bishops or for the admission of new members into their own body. Such an assembly is then called a Consistory. The full number of Cardinals is seventy-two, but there are always some hats left vacant.

There are three offices or dignities joined together in the Roman Pontiff, separable in thought but especially united in fact, by reason of the union of the spiritual and temporal power in his person. He is, firstly, the Primate or spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world; secondly, he is Bishop of Rome and Metropolitan of that province; thirdly, he is the temporal Sovereign of the Papal States. As we are not entering upon a theological disquisition, it is mainly in this last-mentioned capacity that we are concerned to speak of him now.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who now rules the Roman Catholic Church as 259th successor of St. Peter, under the title of Pius IX., is a member of a noble Italian family, and was born at Sinigaglia, in the Marches of Ancona, on the 13th of May, 1792, so that he is now in his sixty-eighth year. It is said that in early youth he was distinguished by a remarkable sweetness of disposition, and for active charity beyond his years. A work on the "First Year of his Pontificate," published some years since, informs us that when he was quite a child he was one day rescued from a watery grave by a poor *contadino*, who lived to see him inherit what Macaulay admitted to be the most ancient throne in Europe. At the age of eighteen young Ferretti went to Rome, with the intention of entering the body guard of Pope Pius VII., but an epileptic seizure disabled him from entering upon any kind of military service. The writer of a sketch of his career which appears in "Men of the Time" asserts that a matrimonial disappointment led him to exchange the idea of a soldier's life for that of an ecclesiastic. The truer account, as we learn from one of Cardnial Wiseman's lectures, is that upon this seizure the reigning Pontiff, remarking in him signs of superior ability, ordered him to make what is called a "novena," or nine days' supplication, for the recovery of his health, and for Divine guidance in choosing his future vocation. He did so; his health was restored, and with its recovery came the resolution of taking holy orders. He accordingly entered a religious seminary, the head of which was so struck by his meekness and piety that he declared his belief that he was "rearing in him a tender plant which would one day grow into a great Pope." In due course of time he was admitted into the priesthood, and first exercised his spiritual functions as Chaplain in the Hospital of Tata Giovanni, an educational institute for orphans at Rome, founded by a poor citizen for the benefit of his poorer brethren.

From this quiet sphere of duty Ferretti was called away by the Pope, and sent out to South America as auditor to Monsignore Mugi, Vicar Apostolic of Chili. Whilst thus engaged his mind was not inactive; it is said that in Southern America he gained a deep insight into the political arrangements of foreign States and the conduct of diplomatic affairs; and that this study led him to systematise in writing his opinions on the amelioration of the Italian Government, intending to bequeath them at his decease to the occupant of the Papal throne.

Returning to Europe, he found the chair of St. Peter filled by Leo XII., who appointed him Prelate of his househould, and President of the Great Hospital of St. Michael, on the Ripa Grande. Whilst holding this important post he employed himself mainly by preaching sermons and "retreats," and in educating the Roman youth of the poorer classes, to whom he devoted himself most assiduously.

In 1829, when in his thirty-eighth year, he was raised to the archbishopric of Spoleto, from which see he was transferred in December, 1832, to that of Imola, where, in consequence of symptoms of disaffection and revolution appearing at Romagna, it was thought that his personal character and influence would be well calculated to allay the excitement of the populace. Whilst here, forgetting that "charity begins at home," his purse and his personal goods were placed by him at the disposal of the poor to such an extent that his steward often knew not how to provide for the wants of the archiepiscopal household.

In 1840 he was elevated to the dignity of a Cardinal by the title of SS. Peter et Marcellinus; and it is said that the only occasion on which he ever quitted his diocese was that of his compulsory visit to Rome to receive his Cardinal's hat. In the last year of his episcopate he warmly exerted himself to procure the establishment in his diocese of a branch of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and had the gratification of seeing the work commenced by four sisters sent to Imola from Angers to found that institution.

Our readers will remember that Pope Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846. The Archbishop was summoned to Rome, whilst preaching a "retreat," to attend the solemn conclave of the Sacred College, held for the purpose of electing a successor to the Papal chair. The first ballot (for the voting is secret) being unsuccessful, as no candidate had a sufficient number of votes, a second reckoning of votes took place, and Cardinal Ferretti, who was one of the scrutators, found a majority (thirty-five votes) recorded in his favour. He was proclaimed Pope at once, under the title of Pius IX., and solemly crowned on the 21st of the same month at St. Peter's.

The state of civil affairs in the Papal Provinces on the accession of Pius IX. was as unpromising as can well be conceived. The financial department was on the very verge of bankruptcy; the system of taxation was at once heavy and capricious, and involved several offensive monopolies. The higher civil offices of the State, wholly filled by ecclesiastics, were greatly overpaid, whilst the inferior ones were left to take their chance; high posts were bought and sold; the army was entirely composed of mercenaries; peculation was carried on upon a large scale; civilians were excluded from all share in political affairs, and (of course) the very idea of representation or representative government was unknown. Some attempt to remedy the existing state of things in the Papal States had been made by Pope Gregory XVI., and a scheme of administrative reform had been proposed by the five Powers, when the civil disturbances of 1830 and 1831 compelled them to be set aside for a time. It is said that when Pope Pius came to his throne in 1846 he found no less than 2000 of his subjects in exile or prison for political offences, the censorship of the press most rigid, learned societies discouraged, and the meeting of all clubs and societies forbidden; the result, be it remembered, not only of ecclesiastical rule, but of Austrian interference, rendered more intolerable by its jealousy of all improvements, civil and social, among the people whom it oppressed and defended.

Such was the state of things in June, 1846. His Holiness had not forgotten the lessons of political economy which he had learned and committed to writing when he was in South America, and he resolved to put them into execution. His first step was a most happy one—he granted a general amnesty to all political offenders, requiring as the sole condition of pardon a solemn declaration of loyalty. Under a decree, dated July 18, the exiled returned to their country, and the prisoners were set free. The general ecstasy of the people showed how widely spread was their desire for administrative changes and reforms, and the name of Pio Nono became everywhere the watchword of peace and joy.

A Roman Catholic contemporary publication in January, 1848, remarks on this subject:—"Had Pius IX. been cut off now, at the beginning of his career, history, perhaps, might doubt whether he was not another Louis XVI. But he has now shown to the world a character at once simple and many-sided, of which the Bourbon sweetness and passive courage constitute only one single phase. He has been sent not only to abolish evil, but to build up good. His work has not been so much destruction as institution. Were he to die to-morrow his year's Pontificate will have left to the Papal States, either in actual working or in germ, a native military organisation, a reformed prison discipline, a tolerant policy towards the Jews, a mitigated censorship of the press, the admission of civilians to political functions, an admirably-adapted municipal council for the city of Rome; a grand Council of State, representing the whole of the Papal provinces; a better-regulated system of taxation; the introduction of railways throughout the country; a customs union with other Italian States, which will destroy those local animosities so ruinous to Italy, and lay the basis of a new era for commerce; and, lastly, the principle of Italian nationality and independence. If we speak of other nations—to the Christians of the East, languishing under the careless eye of France, he has given an efficient protector; to Jerusalem, a Catholic Patriarch; the idea of a reference to the Pope was, at least, not derided by the haughty Diet of Switzerland; a Papal Nuncio is now residing at Washington; a British Ambassador will soon be residing at Rome. For Ireland Pius IX. has asserted the principle of a Christian education—for England he has created a Catholic hierarchy."

Eloquent words indeed, but how soon to be falsified by the course of events which followed! Within two months from the publication of those words the French Revolution of 1848 had resulted in the expulsion of Louis Philippe from the throne of France, and the spirit of Republicanism had spread like wildfire over the great part of the continent of Europe. The European thrones, one and all, felt the shock, and some trembled to their base. His Holiness believed that he had constructed a Government which would fully satisfy the cravings of the nation for reform, while it enabled him to keep in check the democratic party. But the excitable populace over which he held sway, or at all events their leading spirits, were not satisfied with the reforms conceded. The conscience and feelings of Pius IX. revolted, however, from sudden and organic changes; and though, as a reformer and a lover of national independence, he would, probably, have been glad to dismiss his Austrian Guards and throw himself upon his own people, yet the menacing attitude assumed by the latter precluded the possibility of such a step. The sequel is well known to our readers, and needs but to be briefly repeated here. The scene which occurred at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies; the assassination of the Papal Minister, Count Rossi; the arming of the people of Rome, their collision with the Swiss Guards, the detention of the Pope as a prisoner within his own palace, and his refusal to sanction the acts of the Republican Ministry that had usurped the reins of government;—all these things are fresh in our readers' memories; and it is enough to say that the Ambassadors of France and Spain both offered his Holiness a safe refuge in their respective countries, but that he refused to depart further from the seat of his government than was absolutely necessary for his personal safety. Accordingly, after effecting his escape from Rome in disguise, he took up his abode at Gaëta, a small town on the frontier of the Neapolitan territory.

Three days after his arrival there he sent to Rome a decree annulling all the acts of the existing Government, and superseding it by a State Commission. For eighteen months Pius IX. continued to live in exile at Gaëta and Portici, near Naples, when, escorted by Neapolitan troops, and amidst the thunder of French cannon, he returned to the city of Rome, April 14, 1850.

A very few months had passed by after the restoration of Pius IX. to Rome when his Holiness took upon himself the responsibility of making that organic change in the administration of the Roman Catholic affairs in England which will be generally known in history as the "Papal Aggression," and which has had no one single effect beyond that of gratifying the personal ambition of Cardinal Wiseman, fanning into life again the dying embers of religious strife, and placing our Roman Catholic countrymen in an attitude of marked hostility to the rest of the nation.

As Pope, his Holiness was induced to condemn the colleges founded by her Majesty's Government in Ireland for the purpose of educating the Roman Catholic and Protestant population on equal terms, and without offending the prejudices of either creed. He also took an active part in promoting the establishment of the new Roman Catholic University in Dublin, which, till recently, has been under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Newman, formerly of Oriel College, Oxford. At Rome his Holiness has founded and endowed at his own cost a college called after his own name for the purpose of offering a course of ecclesiastical training to such among the English Protestant clergy and laity as, having "seceded" from the Established Church, desire to be admitted into Roman Catholic orders. The name of Pope Pius IX. will also long be remembered for the definition of the Roman Catholic dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which was publicly announced in St. Peter's on December 8, 1854, with great solemnity, and in the presence of Roman Catholic prelates from all the four quarters of the world.

The triumphal progress of Pope Pius through the Papal States in the summer of 1858, and the rejoicings with which he was everywhere greeted on his way, will go far to prove that he is personally a benevolent and beneficent Sovereign, and that the abuses and drawbacks in the Papal administration, which cause so much dissatisfaction and disaffection in the States of the Church, are the results of the stagnating influence produced by the ecclesiastical system of government, and which places an all but hopeless barrier in the way of those improvements, both political and social, which his Holiness would perhaps gladly inaugurate.

THE INDUSTRY AND TRADE OF FRANCE.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.

THE *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following letter addressed to the Minister of State:—

"Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 5.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—Notwithstanding the uncertainty that still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, a pacific solution may confidently be foreseen. The moment has therefore arrived for occupying ourselves with the means of giving a great stimulus to the several branches of the national wealth.

"I address to you with this object the bases of a programme, several parts of which will have to receive the approbation of the Chambers, and upon which you will concert with your colleagues in order to prepare the measures best adapted to give agriculture, industry, and commerce a lively impulse.

"The truth has been long proclaimed, that the means of exchange must be multiplied in order to render commerce flourishing; that without competition industry remains stationary, and keeps up high prices, which are opposed to increase of consumption; that without a prosperous industry to develop capital agriculture itself remains in a state of infancy. There is a general connection, then, in the successive development of the elements of public prosperity. But the essential question is to know within what limits the State ought to favour these several interests, and what order of preference it ought to grant to each of them.

"Therefore, before developing our foreign trade by the exchange of produce, our agriculture must be improved and our industry freed from all the internal fetters that place it in a state of inferiority. At present, not only are our great undertakings impeded by a host of restrictive regulations, but even the welfare of those who labour is far from having attained the development it has in a neighbouring country. It is, then, only a general system of good political economy that can, by creating national wealth, distribute competency among the working class.

"Regarding agriculture, it must be made to participate in the benefits of banking institutions, to clear away forests situated in plains, to replant the mountains with trees, to lay out every year a considerable sum on great works of drainage, irrigation, and tillage. These works, by transforming waste lands into cultivated grounds, will enrich the communes without impoverishing the State, which will get back its advances by the sale of a part of those lands restored to agriculture.

"To encourage industrial production it is necessary to free from all duty the raw materials indispensable to industry, and to lend it, exceptionally and at a moderate percentage, as has been already done to agriculture for drainage, the capital that will assist it in perfecting its material.

"One of the greatest services to be rendered to the country is to facilitate the carriage of materials absolutely required by agriculture and industry; to this end, the Minister of Public Works will cause to be made as promptly as possible ways of communication, canals, roads, and railways, which will have for their special object the conveyance of coal and manures to the spots where the needs of production demand them, and he will endeavour to reduce the tariffs, whilst establishing a fair rivalry between the canals and the railways.

"The encouragement to commerce through the multiplication of the means of exchange will then come as the natural consequence of the preceding measures. The gradual reduction of the tax upon provisions of general consumption will then be a necessity, as well as the substitution of protective duties for the prohibitive system, which limits our commercial relations.

"By these measures agriculture will find a market for its produce; industry, being released from its internal shackles, assisted by the Government, stimulated by competition, will contend advantageously with foreign products, and our trade, instead of languishing, will take a fresh spring.

"Desirous before everything that order shall be maintained in our finances, this is how, without disturbing their equilibrium, these improvements may be obtained:—

"The conclusion of the peace has permitted the total amount of the loan not to be exhausted. A considerable balance remains disposable, which, joined to other resources, reaches about 160 millions. In demanding the authorisation of the Corps Legislatif to apply this sum to great public works, and in dividing it into three annuities, there would be about 50 millions a year to add to the considerable sums already assigned annually to the budget.

"This extraordinary resource will facilitate for us not only the prompt completion of the railways, canals, navigable routes, roads, and harbours, but it will also enable us to repair our cathedrals, our churches, and worthily to encourage the sciences, letters, and arts.

"To compensate the loss that the treasury will momentarily experience by the reduction of the duties on the raw materials and articles of general consumption as food, our budget offers the resource of the sinking fund, which may be suspended until the public revenue, raised by the increase of trade, shall permit the fund in question to come into operation again.

"Thus, to sum up:—Suppression of the duties on wool and cottons; gradual reduction on sugars and coffees; improvement energetically carried out of the routes of communication; reduction of charges on the canals, and consequently a general diminution of the prices of conveyance; loans to agriculture and industry; considerable works of public utility; suppression of prohibitions; treaties of commerce with foreign Powers.

"Such are the general bases of the programme to which I beg you to direct the attention of your colleagues, who will have to prepare without delay the projects of law destined to realise it. It will obtain, I am firmly convinced, the patriotic support of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, both jealously desirous of inaugurating with me a new era of peace and of securing its benefits to France.

"Whereupon I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"NAPOLEON."

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN AMERICA AND CHINA.—By the recently-ratified treaty between America and China, American commerce will be only benefited by a trifling reduction of tonnage duties. The new tariff of duties will not be adopted till the existing difficulties with the British and French Governments are arranged. That accomplished, then the Americans will enter into possession of all the advantages accruing to the successful belligerents under the favoured-nation clause of their treaty.

THE VICTORIA RAILWAY LOAN.—The Government of the colony of Victoria have given notice, through the London committee of the six associated Australian banks, contractors for the Victoria Railway loan, that the sum required during the present year will again be £3,000,000, and that the tenders for the whole will be received in April next. It is understood, however, that a portion is intended to discharge the claims of the persons interested in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, amounting to about £700,000, and chiefly held in this country, while the greater part of the remainder will be disbursed here for railway materials.

THE FRENCH AT MADAGASCAR.—A Mauritius journal states that the French have effected a permanent settlement at Bally, on the east coast of Madagascar. The place is part of an outlying province independent of the Hova Queen, who reigns in the centre of the island, and is Suzerain of the other three tribes. The attempt of the French to settle in 1642 miserably failed. Some of them were massacred, owing, as usual, to the Jesuits, and the rest fled to the Mauritius, where La Bourdonna introduced order and prosperity. The English missionaries were driven out of the island in 1825, on the death of King Radama. The French have had, since 1815, a factory on the small island of Madame St. Mary, and settlements at four spots on the coast. Bourbon is only 440 miles to the eastward.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor Napoleon's letter to the Pope is now cried about the streets in every town and village in France, and sold for a halfpenny.

The Czar has forwarded decorations to the Pachas who were sent to Odessa to congratulate him.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday week, Mr. Mansfield, the newly-appointed metropolitan magistrate, took the oaths.

Mr. Newton, the Professor's successor in the British Consulate, has arrived in Rome, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The Bourgeois Collection of Pictures at Dulwich is now open, without charge and without tickets, on every week day, at the usual hours.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 908,440lb., an increase of 17s.5ddh., compared with the previous statement.

The health of Carlisle Bowness is steadily improving. His Eminence remains in the old scene of his labours in the English College.

The *Weekly Register* states, "from good information," that the talking parties in electoral law will be regarded "as a filial act."

Mr. J. C. Crawford has been appointed to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria.

The journal *Le Toulonnais* announces that the French squadron at Algeria, with the exception of three vessels, will return to Toulon.

Mr. John George Dodson, M.P. for Chester, arrived on Monday for Lowes, without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Pitzroy.

A dense yellow fog hung over London on Tuesday, and impeded the street traffic somewhat.

Mr. John Rigby, surgeon, of Chorley, has been appointed a magistrate of Lancashire.

The Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Atlay) has consented to become Chaplain to the Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Master of the Rolls in Ireland has appointed Mr. James A. Kift, barrister-at-law, to be his Honour's private secretary.

A letter from Western Australia says that Robson, the notorious forger of Capital Palace notes, has reached the head of steve-

Mr. Mowbray, the Conservative member for Durham, addressed his constituents on Saturday evening.

The Legislative Council of Ceylon has passed a bill regulate marriages among the Kandyans, which renders the practice of polyandry illegal.

The *Star* states that it is to Mr. Cobden's exertions, backed by the zealous support of Mr. Michael Chevalier, that we are indebted for the new commercial policy of the Emperor of the French.

The Nottingham Parish Church bazaar was opened on Wednesday week, when £643 was taken. The bazaar remained open on the two following days with considerable success.

The youngest son of Garibaldi is at present studying at a school kept by an Italian gentleman at New Brighton, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey.

At a sale of a portion of the site of the old Rainbow Tavern, adjoining Fetter Lane, in Fleet-street, last Saturday, the price realised was at the enormous rate of £600,000 per acre.

Mr. Bright is said to have declined "a pressing invitation from friends of Parliamentary reform in Dublin" to visit that city, and to address a meeting on the Reform question before the meeting of Parliament.

The Irish Government has, it is said, decided upon not filling up the vacancy created in the office of Poor-law Inspector of Ireland vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sharman Crawford.

Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P., for Galway, accompanied by Mr. O'Beirne and other gentlemen, paid a lengthened visit to the *Great Eastern* last Saturday, and minutely inspected the vessel throughout.

A large number of most valuable magnetical and meteorological instruments were forwarded by the Government to Sydney yesterday by the Australian *Royal Charlotte*.

Dr. Ferguson, of Queen-street Academy, Edinburgh, has been appointed to teach mathematics to the French Princes during their stay in Edinburgh.

Three young natives of Madagascar have been sent to study medicine in the Royal Naval College, Plymouth, a very significant fact, who is the eldest son of the present Queen Ranovola.

A railway has been opened at Paris for the great-grandaughter of Racine, who lives in great poverty. The Emperor has contributed 10,000f., the Empress 5,000f., and the Imperial Family 2,000f.

The cost of the prosecution of Charles Normington, for the murder of Mr. Richard Broughton, at Roundhay, on the 6th of August last, was little short of £1,000.

The Prince of Wales joined his old friends the Buckinghamshire farmers in a capital day's hunt on Tuesday week. The meet was at Salt Hill, near Eton, by the old kennels, and hares plentiful.

The *Official Vienna Gazette* has just published an Imperial decree which declares that in Judicial proceedings the testimony of Jews shall be regarded as of the same value as that of Christians.

The members of the Supreme Council of Freemasons of Ireland together with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, have elected Colonel Vesey Knox, Grand Master.

M. Chatelain, the private secretary of Count Walewski, has been appointed head of the statistical department at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Wigan watch committee have decided not to entertain the suggestion of the Secretary of State respecting the change of the name of their police force, and will continue to be called superintendents.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon has directed that the name of every street in Paris shall be inscribed on a gas lamp to be placed at the corner.

The *English Churchman* states that the signatures to the clerical declaration against Lord Ebury's memorial for altering the Prayer Book now amount to 7000.

The *Paris Journal* contains a telegram from Munich, according to which King Maximilian has relinquished his project of a journey to Spain.

The *New York Herald* gives a list of the names of persons one hundred years of age and upwards who have died in the United States during the year 1859.

At Verona all the hatters have received strict orders, under a heavy penalty and imprisonment, not to expose in their shop windows or offer for sale the Italian hats.

A project for the establishment of a line of commibuses in Constantinople has been set on foot, and has, it is said, already received the sanction of the Sultan.

Mr. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, gave a lecture upon "Early British History," at the Wentworth Assembly Rooms in Leeds, for the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Castle Howard Reformatory was held at York on Thursday week—Lord Wenlock presiding. The reports were read, and a favourable character.

The telegraph between the Channel Islands and France, making a third line of telegraphic communication to that country, has been successfully laid.

A fund is being raised for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Boyle Roche, who died about 1, 1819, after a protracted and painful illness, which disabled him from the pursuit of his literary labours.

We learn from Berne that the Federal Council has ordered a pamphlet of the political speech published at Lugano to be seized, and has expelled the foreigners who participated in its publication.

The Government intend, it is stated, early in the ensuing Session, to introduce bills for the better regulation of life and fire assurance companies and savings banks.

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines is very seriously ill in London. On Thursday Sir Benjamin Brodie pronounced him to be in danger, though the danger was not imminent nor recovery impossible.

The Wellington Farm School, near Pennycuik, in the county of Edinburgh, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School for Boys.

The Prairie dog brought from the Western Prairies of America by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley has been presented by the proprietors of the *Field* to the Zoological Society of London.

Dublin and its vicinity were enveloped on Tuesday so'night in one of the densest fogs ever remembered. On Wednesday morning the fog was even worse, and the usual street traffic almost ceased.

A portrait of the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery in Westminster. A portrait of James Watt, pondering over his great discovery, has also been acquired by the trustees.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. H., Bristol, should address his communications direct to "C. J. P." We cannot undertake to transmit the proposal in any other manner.

Beta.—They shall be reported on very shortly.

W. Mallory, Baltimore.—A list of those who have correctly solved our last problem shall be given if we can spare space for it, next week.

F. L.—The case must be decided by lot, and the still rarer one—if, indeed, a copy is now in existence—of the Problem published in the same year, 1240.

E. K. W.—It shall have due attention.

A. A. Mercer.—The above-named solutions have been received as very wished.

T. Aitchison.—Yes; as you will see by the note appended to the solution.

J. W. Sackrad.—Your mathematical subscription of a new French chess magazine *La Stratégie* for quarting hitherto it is England is 15s. Apply to the editor, Mr. Journaud, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris.

Solvers are requested to address their communications to the Chess Editor, 198, Strand.

H. H., Highbury.—The "North London Chess Club" meets at St. Great College-street, Camden-town. Yes; the Problem is not unsatisfactory, but the accessory secondary.

C. W. B.—We must decline giving an opinion without hearing both sides.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 829.

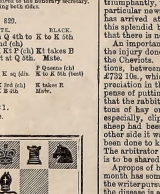
WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th	Kt takes R, or	3. Kt from Q 4th to K to K 5th
	P takes Kt	mate.
2. Kt to Q 4th	R takes R (best)	3. B to K 8th (ch) Kt takes B
Kt to Q 4th		mate.

(a) 1. Kt takes Q, or (*b*) (*b*) 1. R to K sq (ch.) P Queens (ch)
R to K 8th (ch) R to K 8th 2. Kt to K 8th (best)
2. B to K 3rd (ch) B to Kt 7th 3. R takes P Mate.

PROBLEM No. 831.

By C. M. B. of Dundee.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played a few days ago by Mr. F. Deacon against a skilful opponent.

(Queen's Knight's Opposing.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	12. P to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13 P takes Kt	P to K 4th
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd.		with even the better game.
5. B to K 3rd	P takes P	13. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 3rd
6. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	14. Q to K 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th	15. K Kt to K 2nd	

White's game here was the exchange here, but, having already given up a Pawn, that advantage would hardly have compensated to the superiority he now acquires in position]

8. Castles	Castles
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th

[He could not play P to K B 3rd on account of White checking with B at K 5th, and then taking the K Kt P with Kt, &c.]

16. Kt takes Kt	Q to K 4th
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd

[Should he capture the Kt, White would play P to K 5th, and then taking the K Kt P with Kt, &c.]

18. R to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 4th
19. K R to K sq	P to K R 3rd

[Had he offered to give up the exchange by playing R to Q B 3rd, White would have captured it immediately, but would first have played K to Kt sq.]

20. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
21. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
22. P to K 6th	Q to Q 2nd
23. Kt takes K B P (ch)	P takes Kt
24. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q sq

[And White mates by force in five moves.

The following well-contested game was played last week in a little tournament for books, arranged for members of the Metropolitan Chess Club. In this game Black, Mr. Deacon, gives his opponent, Mr. Schröder, the Pawn and Move at starting.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F. D.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th (*a*)	21. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	22. Q to K 3rd (ch)	Q to K B sq (ch)
3. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	23. K to R 2nd	Q to K 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd
5. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 5th	25. B to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
6. K to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	26. R to R 6th	B to K 4th
7. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	27. R to K B 6th	B to K 5th
8. B takes Kt	B takes B	28. R to K B 3rd	Q to K B 5th
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	29. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. P to Q Kt 4th	Castles on Q side	31. Q Kt takes B	Q takes K Kt
11. P to Q 5th	B to K 2nd	32. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
12. B to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	33. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
13. P to K B 5th	P to Q B 4th	34. P takes B	Q to K B
14. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 2nd	35. Kt to Kt sq	R to K B 2nd
15. P to K B 6th	P to K B 3rd (*c*)	36. Kt to K 2nd	R to Q 2nd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd (*b*)	P takes P	37. R to Q sq	P to Q 3rd
17. Kt to Q B 3rd (*c*)	P takes K B P	38. R to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. Kt takes K B P	R to K Kt sq	39. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K 4th
19. K to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th	40. R to Q 6th	R to K 5th
20. K to K B 2nd	R takes R	41. R to Q sq	P to Q B 6th
21. Q takes R	Kt takes R	And wins.	

(*a*) For the purpose of combining White's Q Kt.

(*b*) Had he played the Kt to Q 6th, Black could evidently have won a Pawn by P takes P, &c., and the present move is a good one.

(*c*) If

17. B P takes P P to K 6th (ch)
18. K to K B sq P to K Kt 7th (best)
followed by K takes R (ch), and Q takes Kt

Again, for

17. Q to K 2nd Q to Q 7th
18. K to K B sq P to K 6th

(*d*) If

17. Q to K 2nd K R to K 6th
18. Q to K 3rd P to K 4th

Again, for

16 P takes B Q to Q 7th (ch)
17. K to K B sq P to K 6th

(*e*) Perhaps his best play; for, if he move K R to K sq, Black wins at least a pawn by B to Q 8th, &c.; and if, instead, he play

21. B to Q sq, then	P takes P	31. R to K sq,	Q takes B (ch)
22. B to K 2nd	P to K 7th	32. K to K B sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
23. K to K B sq	P to K 8th (dbl. ch.)	33. K to Q sq	P takes P (ch. ch)
	And forces mate in a few moves.		

(*f*) Had he pushed on the Q P Black would have answered with Q to Q B 6th (ch), and then R takes Kt with mate.

(*g*) Had he taken with his only move to avoid the immediate loss of the game. K Kt to K 3rd, or K Kt to Q sq, would have been answered by P takes K Kt P (ch) forcing mate in three more moves; and if he had defended the Kt by Q or B to K 3rd, the reply would have been R to K 8th (ch), &c. And

20. R to K 8th	R to K B sq	26. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
21. Kt takes B (best)	P takes Kt	27. Kt to K sq	R takes K Kt (ch)
		winning the Queen.	

THE FARM.

Almost simultaneously with the *Moniteur* manifesto, we learn that a great General and National Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Paris, from the 17th to the 22nd of June. The horses and cattle are divided into 27 categories, with 308 prizes; sheep into 8 categories, with 124; pigs into 3, with 38; goats and rabbits into 2, with 9; and poultry into 25, with 85. Farm servants who have distinguished themselves, and produce to come in for gold, silver, and bronze medals. Altogether the festival promises to be a valuable incorporation of the golden age which the Emperor has endeavoured to foreshadow, and we can only wish that the long-promised Universal Agricultural Exposition of 1856, at which our breeders figured so triumphantly, will be repeated in 1861. From the latter we have no particular news this week, except that a Third Grand Medal of Honour has arrived at last. Shorthorn men would unconmonly like to see this splendid bull in the All-aged class at Canterbury, but we fear that there is no chance of their being gratified.

An important arbitration case has just been going on respecting the injury done by rabbits on Ilderton Dod, a valuable stock farm on the Cheviots. The plaintiff's estimate of his loss by their depredations, between November 1857, and November 1858, was 4732 10s., which was principally made up by calculations of the depreciation in the value of sheep, lambs, and wool, and in the expense of putting them on hired keep in the winter. It was deposed that the rabbits had come more than twice as many as that the twenty tons of hay on one meadow had been cut, that the sheep, especially clipped 12lb. per fleece less; and that a great many sheep had been lost from heavy snows, caused by the rabbits. On the other side it was asserted that everything in the keepers' power had been done to kill the rabbits, and that during the season 3000 had been killed. The arbitrator awarded £90, and the expenses of the reference (£14) is to be shared by the parties.

Apropos of hemp, the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review* for the present month has some very judicious remarks, and we trust that whenever the wrong moment arises for the subject, he will turn his eyes to whether the disease is attributable in any measure to a rabbit invasion. The Royal sign-manual has been given to the new Veterinary College at Edinburgh, of which the Principal Director is the eminent Professor John Gamgee, the principal, and thirty-nine students are at present attending the classes.

We have met with some curious accounts of the "great turkey manufactory" at Swaffham, which must make the good dames of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, and those of the sunless Pas-de-Calais, hate (one of whom we observed looking after her gobbling charges last summer and attending to them with crochet-work in hand) to prick up their ears with amazement. The proprietors of it are R. and S. Bentley, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, New York. They bring at least 2000 turkeys a year into the market; and, as each of them averages 15lb.; it seems that they have turned out at least "30,000lb. of turkey-meat per annum" for the present market. This fact has already made some of the American farmers fall to thinking whether it will not be more profitable in the future to make up more poultry and fewer pigs with their grain.

Devons are a very favourite stock with them, and Mr. Wainwright, of "The Farm" on the banks of the Genesee, is amongst the foremost as a breeder. He was a pupil of Mr. George Turner, and procured the original stock that gained him renown, on the high ground between the Quartley, Davy, and Morson herds. Mr. Wainright seems quite the Townsley of America, as in ten years he has taken no less than fifty-three premiums for Devons. Mr. Turner's Omar Pasha, the only Royal first-prize Devon that ever crossed the Atlantic, at Windsor in 1855; but the Americans vow that he is not to be compared to the Meadows-bred Horicon, a son of Turner's May Boy. Mr. Wainwright bought from his old preceptor to begin with. A considerable amount is brought up in that country for Devons to go to Mississippi and other Southern States: several of them have recently been sent to Australia and California; and it is thought that on the black soil of the prairies, where speed is more a point than strength or weight, they "the juicy reds," with their sloping, horse-like shoulders, will whip everything at plough.

THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The English people and the Government, being resolved that this country shall not be caught napping by any invading force, have taken active measures for the formation of a "fighting naval man." Hence the rifle corps which have sprung and are springing everywhere into existence, and hence the military and naval reserve forces. The latter scheme came into operation with the new year. Circulars relating to it have been sent by the Board of Trade, under whose supervision the central register is kept, to those who have been received. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have invited their seamen to enrol themselves in the force, and have given to every eight days' drill while their ships are staying in port, and thus secure to the men a very short time forgoing their wages, if the juicy rele," with their sloping, horse-like shoulders, will whip everything at plough.

engagement. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have also promised that the volunteer reserve of seamen will become a settled part of the institutions of the country.

Any British subject, under thirty-five years of age, subject to no incapacitating disease or infirmity, having within ten years previous to his joining the reserve been at sea, and for not less than three years as an able-bodied seaman, is qualified to join the reserve. The inducements held out to him are—first, the sum of £8 per annum, payable quarterly; and a donation of not less than £12 per annum whenever he shall become incapacitated from earning his livelihood, or when he shall have attained sixty years. The duties which he will be called upon to perform in consideration of these rewards are—first, that he shall attend drill during twenty-eight days in the year, at such time as may suit his own business or in the merchant service, the time and place of such drill should, as far as public convenience will allow, be at those places most convenient to himself; that, if he desire to take a voyage which is likely to occupy more than a longer period, he shall obtain special permission for that purpose; that he shall report himself to some shipping master at some port of Great Britain or Ireland once every six months, and shall not proceed out to stay abroad for a longer time. It cannot be denied that these advantages are very tempting, especially to the young sailor who may necessity should arise for calling out the Volunteers, or for their employment in actual service. Nor do the advantages end even there; for during the twenty-eight days of drill the seamen will receive the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the best, besides which they will receive a gratuity of one month's pay. Should war arise, or any such prospect or danger of war as shall necessitate an increase to the calling out of the Reserves, each seaman previously enrolled will receive the same pay, allowance, and victualling, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize-money, as a coadjutor in the service of the country; and when he is ship, receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess-traps. If wounded or injured in active service, he will be entitled to a pension and the regular seaman of the Navy of the same rating, and will be eligible to all the advantages of the Coast Guard service, and of Greenwich Hospital.

We have engraved on the next page a group of recruits for her Majesty's Naval Reserve Force.

CRUELTY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—On Monday the adjourned inquest was resumed at the Wellington Tavern, Cannon-street, St. George's-in-the-East, respecting the death of John Craven, aged thirty-five years, a seaman, lately employed on board an American ship named the *Wizard King*, at present lying in the import basin of the Victoria Docks, North Woolwich, who, it was alleged, had died from starvation and cruelty while on a voyage from Bombay to the port of London. The jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased died from exhaustion on board the American ship *Wizard King*, and the jurors are of opinion that the deceased was grossly and cruelly neglected by the officers and commander of the said vessel; and the said jurors further say that the food given to the deceased was neither good in quality nor sufficient in quantity."



A GROUP OF RECRUITS FOR HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



UNIFORM FOR VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL ADOPTION BY THE WAR-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

THE controversy which was carried on with so much spirit at the beginning of the Crimean war as to what a soldier ought or ought not to wear, and when tunics gained the victory over coatees, has broken out with redoubled spirit since the organisation of the volunteer rifle corps. Invisibility of colour, belts that will never require cleaning, and pouches that will hang on by atmospheric adhesion seem to be the objects most desirable of attainment at the present time. As yet, however, no Columbus has arisen to set the egg on end by suggesting that, should our volunteers ever be called into action, a blouse thrown over the uniform would answer all the purposes sought for in neutrality of colour.

The uniform at present most in favour with the authorities is the one represented in our Engraving. The cap, tunic, and trousers are of a light-brownish grey; the tunic is edged with black braid, having a piping of red. The cap is trimmed with green cord, and has a piece of elastic of the same colour at each side to make it fit easy. The trousers are an exaggerated pegtop, with a narrow cord of red down the sides. When tucked into the gaiters they form knickerbockers. The belts, pouch, and ball-bag are of a brown-red leather; the belts rather narrow.

Although this uniform is recommended by the authorities as the cheapest and most convenient, albeit not the most becoming, its adoption is not insisted on each corps being still in possession of its former independence as to choice of costume, subject, of course, to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The pattern suits recommended by the committee are deposited at the War Office, where they can be seen, and coloured drawings may be had, upon application on and after the 24th instant. They have been already adopted, with some modifications, by several of the metropolitan corps, by the Inns of Court, by all the Westminster corps, and, with an admixture of plaid, by the Scottish. Some of the new corps, however, repudiate it, the Wellington (Victoria Park) Rifles having selected a uniform almost similar to the Victorias; and the London Irish Rifles have chosen Sardinian grey, richly braided with thick silver cord.

FEARFUL SHIPWRECK.—EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

VAGUE intelligence of the loss of the clipper-ship *Flora Temple* reached us a few days since. A detailed account of the fearful catastrophe has now come to hand, and we learn that no fewer than 850 persons, principally coolie labourers, have perished with the ill-fated vessel. The *Flora Temple* was a first-class ship, and, having been chartered for the conveyance of coolies, sailed from Macao on the morning of the 8th of last October. Her crew, included officers, were about fifty men, and four days after leaving port they encountered a heavy gale of wind from the south-west, with a high sea. By the 14th, however, the gale had abated. The position of the ship was thought to be a safe one, but in the evening the cry of "Hard up!" was heard from the lookout. It was then discovered that the ship was within a short distance of the breakers, and in the course of a few minutes she struck first slightly, and then very soon afterwards several times with a tremendous crash, the breakers running very high alongside. Pieces of her timber and planking floated on her portside, and after some more very heavy bumps she remained apparently immovable.

While this was going on a fear that the coolies would rise and murder all on board seemed to have possessed the minds of the crew; and to such a height did this rise that the captain (having at the time, however, no intention of abandoning the ship) had the two quarter-boats lowered, and placed an officer and five men in each, with orders to remain close to the ship so that refuge and assistance might be at hand. The crew appeared to have been thoroughly unmanned: their only anxiety was to get out of the ship, and but for the captain and his brother, and a few others on board, the boats would have left the ship absolutely unprovided with the necessaries of life. These boats were lowered at ten o'clock, and by four a.m. the long-boat and the remainder of the crew had got away. At break of day the ship appeared to be almost without motion. Her masts were standing, she had a strong list to port, her back was broken, and the sea making a clear breach over her starboard quarter. The coolies, who had remained below all night, were now up and clustered on the upper decks. The captain, after passing round the northern extremity of the line of breakers, joined the starboard quarter boat, which had the smaller boats in company, the port-quarter boat with one second mate in charge having deserted during the night, alarmed, probably, at the guns which were fired from the ship, and which to them seemed to denote the dreaded outbreak of the coolies. The crews of the dingies were then transferred to the long-boat and quarter-boat, and at nine a.m. sail was made to the westward. The boats encountered severe weather, and the men suffered dreadfully. Eventually, however, on the Wednesday, twelve days after leaving the wreck, land was made to the south of Touron, and on the following evening they came in sight of the French squadron. They were received on board his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Gironde*, and Captain Johnson at once put himself into communication with the French Admiral, M. Page, and begged him to send in search of the missing boats as well as to rescue the coolies. With the greatest readiness the request was complied with, and the *Gironde* was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, Captain Johnson, his brother, and Mr. Childs, the surgeon, accompanying her. They came in sight of the reef on the afternoon of the 2nd of November. The sea still rolled and broke as before; but no remnant could be seen of the ship till, on proceeding closer in a boat, her port side from the main-chain forward could be observed floating. Of the 850 coolies no traces remained. Close to the reef, within a short distance of the wreck on the S.E. side, the boat sounded, and found no bottom at twenty-seven fathoms; and within a mile to the north-west there was no bottom at seventy fathoms. The breakers extended about half a mile in a curved line. They were very narrow, not over 150 yards in width. The position, according to the calculation on board the *Gironde*, was 10° 19′ N., 113° 13′ E., whilst Captain Johnson made it in 10° 16′ N. and 113° 20′ E. Nothing remained to be done. The unhappy coolies had, doubtless, perished; and the *Gironde* at once shaped a course for Manilla, where she arrived on the evening of the 8th of November.

It appears that the crew had grounds for the fear which possessed them that the coolies might rise against them, several attempts of the kind having been made, and one of the crew having been cruelly murdered while separated from his companions.

Last Saturday a despatch was received by the Board of Trade, from the Consul at Madeira, announcing the total wreck, at the north-western end of that island, of the British ship *Flying Foam*, with the loss of the commander, Captain William Liddle, and the whole of the crew except six. The ship belonged to Messrs. Corbo and Potten, of London, and sailed on the 2nd of last month from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals for Shanghai. She struck on a sunken rock about two hundred yards from the land or coast of Porto di Moniz, and speedily went to pieces.

The *Niagara*, of Greenock, from London to the former place, was lost on the shore of Cantyre on Thursday se'nnight. The point where the casualty occurred is very precipitous, and the gaff of the spritsail having slewed round towards the shore, one of the seamen slid down from the point upon the rocks; others followed, and, to facilitate the landing, a loop was made on a small rope, which was fastened round the waist of the captain's wife, and she was drawn to the shore, whilst her three children were brought by the seamen. In this manner they all landed in safety within a hundred yards of the spot where the casualty occurred to the New York packet last year. The captain remained by the vessel, but she is a total wreck.

Accounts have been received at Liverpool of the total loss of the American and Liverpool trader *Silas Holmes*. Five women and four men were picked up in a boat, being the remainder of the crew and passengers of the ship, which foundered on the 16th of December, when five days out from Gardner Island Key, where she had been aground. The other portion of the crew and passengers, thirty-two in number, are supposed to have perished.

The American papers report the wreck on Little Bahama Bank, of the American ship *Margaret*, of Portland, H. A. Merryman, master, from New Orleans, bound for Glasgow. She had a cargo of 1340 bales of cotton, which, with the exception of a few bales, was all saved, part having arrived at Nassau in several wrecking-vessels.

THE "BLERVIE CASTLE."—The mystery surrounding the loss of this vessel has at length been cleared up—the wreck having been discovered near the Ridge Sand by some Dover fishermen. A large number of packages which formed part of the ship's cargo, were, it may be remembered, picked up on the French coast some time ago; but it is believed that a very considerable portion still remains in the wreck. We have not heard that any bodies have, as yet, been washed ashore.

A MONSTER IRON-CASED FRIGATE.—The design of the steam-ram laid down at Blackwall has been altered (so we are informed by the *Times*), and is now to be built merely as a shot-proof, heavy-armed frigate of perhaps 36, or perhaps 70, guns, as the Admiralty may eventually decide. She is to be named the *Warrior*, and will be at once fire and shot proof—the largest, strongest, and swiftest man-of-war afloat in the world. The two iron-cased vessels, or steam-rams proper, which are now being built—one on the Tyne, by Palmer; and the other by Westwood and Bailey, at Millwall—are, though both shot-proof, smaller in tonnage and armament, and nearly 100 feet shorter, than this gigantic frigate, the *Warrior*. Though great progress has been made with the *Warrior*, the more striking parts of the hull, such as the beak and stern, have yet to be built up. The wrought-iron "box-girders" which run throughout the vessel from stem to stern are the most powerful things of their kind that have ever yet been made; yet all these beams and girders, angle-irons, and tie-rods, of which the whole hull is apparently built, are mere trifles to the things which have yet to be put into her. A whole mountain of teak, which half fills one part of the yard, has to be consumed in her outer "lining," while her armour-plates lie about in ponderous slabs, weighing many tons, each from 16 to 18 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4½ inches thick. The nose or cutwater of the vessel is one immense slab of wrought iron, about 30 feet long, 10 inches thick, and weighing upwards of 17 tons. The screw-frame is one piece of the finest forged iron, without the slightest flaw of any kind, and weighing no less than 44 tons. Till the present work was commenced such masses of forgings were never thought of, even in the construction of the *Great Eastern*. The *Warrior's* dimensions are:—Extreme length, 380 feet; ditto breadth, 58 feet; depth, 41 feet 6 inches; and her tonnage no less than 6177 tons. The engines (screw, of course) are to be by Penn and Sons, of 1250-horse power. Their total weight, with boilers, will be 950 tons. For these she will only be able to carry 950 tons of coal, or enough for about six days' steaming. The armament (counting her only a 36-gun frigate), with masts and stores, will weigh 1200 tons, and this, with the hull, which is to be no less than 5700 tons, will give her a total weight, when ready for sea, of about 9000 tons in all, or the weight of the *Great Eastern* when launching. Speed of not much less than fifteen or sixteen knots an hour is anticipated, so that should her commander, in case of any emergency, choose to use her as a steam-ram, he could literally drive his ship straight over a whole fleet of three-deckers without a chance of being injured by their broadsides in closing. The *Warrior* will enjoy almost perfect immunity from the heaviest shot and shell from the tremendous strength with which she is constructed. The whole vessel is subdivided in some twenty places by wrought-iron water-tight bulkheads of the most solid description. Thus, supposing it possible that both stem and stern should be shot away completely, the fighting portion of the vessel would remain as complete and as impenetrable as ever, still supposing twenty inches of teak with five inches of wrought iron to every shot. The *Warrior* will be armed with Armstrong's longest-range guns, and throwing shot of 100lb. weight, which will enable her to commence her action with her enemy at least four miles distant. At two miles she herself will be to the enemy out of range for all practical purposes, even for the heaviest smooth-bore guns yet used in any navy, and at 1000 yards distance a 68-pounder shot scarcely dints her iron sides to the depth of half an inch. In fact, every possible contingency seems to have been provided against for her security, except the probability of her rolling in such a manner as to be incapable of using her guns in anything of a seaway.

THE TEMPLE FORTS OF DWARKA AND BEYT.

As these forts have been lately besieged and taken by a British force, some account of them, in connection with our Engraving on page 72, may be of interest to our readers.



Both Dwarka and Beyt are situated in the district of Okhamundel, at the western extremity of the province of Kattywar, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch. Both contain temples of antiquity, and Dwarka in particular is a place of great sanctity among Hindoos, containing the most celebrated of all the shrines to Krishna. It is in consequence resorted to as a place of pilgrimage from all parts of India. The great temple is situated on an eminence near the seashore, and is strongly fortified. Below these fortifications a densely-populated town has sprung up, and the steeples of many minor temples nestle round the great Temple of Krishna.

The inhabitants of Okhamundel are chiefly Wagheers, a mixed race, who have intermarried with some of the Rajpoot families of Kattywar. They were originally boatmen, and their profession has always been piracy. Beyt, an island and their favourite abode, is a regular pirates' stronghold, barely to be seen from the open sea. It is surrounded by shoals, and is only to be approached by a winding, narrow, and intricate channel, yet when a vessel securely enters there is a good and sheltered harbour, with plenty of deep water.

In the early part of this century the inhabitants of Beyt and Dwarka were such daring pirates that even large merchant-vessels were plundered by them. In the year 1801 they captured a British vessel, massacred the crew, throwing overboard the captain and his lady. To obtain satisfaction for this outrage Colonel Walker, our Resident at Baroda, went into Kattywar with a considerable force to reduce the Wagheer chiefs of Beyt and Dwarka to submission, and eventually they entered into agreements with him to abstain from piracy. In violation of these engagements they continued still to plunder till, in 1820, matters became so bad that another British force under Colonel Lincoln Stanhope was sent into Okhamundel. Dwarka was taken by storm, the district speedily reduced, some of the Wagheer chiefs were killed, and others sent as state prisoners to Surat. The district was then made over to the Government of the Guicowar, to whom it had long been nominally tributary. Since this Okhamundel has not required a military force to assist the civil power: the daring spirit of its former masters has slumbered, though the piratical spirit of its population has never been entirely quenched.

Recently this slumbering spirit in the Wagheer has burst forth with its old love for plunder. They set at nought the Guicowar's Government, refused all payment of tribute, killed his officers, plundered villages, and, defying all authority, threw themselves into the fortified temples of Beyt and Dwarka. The Guicowar's own troops being quite powerless to coerce them, a British force, under Colonel Donovan, of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, was sent against them. This force first attacked Beyt. They thought too lightly of the enemy, and, although the force was accompanied by two powerful steam-frigates, the *Feroze* and the *Zenobia*, each carrying eight 68-pounders, with which the walls of the town might have been destroyed, and a practicable breach made in the fort, yet, without this necessary precaution, her Majesty's 28th Regiment and the 6th Native Infantry were landed immediately under the walls, and exposed to a heavy fire. They found the streets barricaded with guns in position, the fort walls too high for the scaling-ladders, and no practicable breach, so that the force, after sustaining a severe loss in killed and wounded, had to retire.

That same night the Wagheers evacuated the fort, carrying off with them a large quantity of plunder, and joined their comrades in the still stronger fort of Dwarka. It was not till morning that Colonel Donovan found the fort of Beyt deserted. On entering treasure to the extent of between three to four lacs was secured. The engineers were directed to demolish the fortifications, which they have done most effectually, for nothing now remains of the fort and temples of Beyt but a heap of ruins.

Colonel Donovan next removed his force by transports to Dwarka, where it was joined by Colonel Scobie, a senior officer, with considerable reinforcements. Thus united, the troops could not have numbered less than 3000 men, one half of which were British soldiers, while the Wagheers might have numbered 2000 or 2500 men at most. The tactics before Dwarka were the reverse of the attack on Beyt: there rashness and want of due precaution had characterised the proceedings; here the extreme of caution was the order of the day. The artillery opened fire at a range of upwards of 2000 yards. A long and extended line of pickets to connect the two camps were thrown out over several miles of jungle country, whereas the troops should have closed in on to the island in the Goomtee River, the date grove, and the eminence near the pool of water—all commanding positions, from which the town and fort could have been bombarded with great effect.

Meantime the Hindoos of Bombay had heard with dismay that the Fort of Beyt, with its temples, had been blown into the air. They feared a similar fate awaited the holy shrines of Dwarka. They went with a monster petition to Lord Elphinstone, and he, in a spirit of clemency, issued strict injunctions to spare the temples; forgetting that these temples were the very citadels of the fort, that they were full of the most desperate rebels, and that even the population of the country sympathised with and assisted these Wagheers, while they failed either to supply our straitened force with provisions or give us the slightest intelligence. As might be expected, the Wagheers all congregated in the great temple, where they were quite safe.

The commanders of the force, thus hampered with instructions and warned by the recent losses at Beyt, pursued an over-cautious course. They had been a fortnight before Dwarka, and, though their firing had done much damage to the town, they had made no particular breach in the fort walls; and still the rebel flag waved on the highest pinnacle of the temple. A dense cactus jungle surrounds Dwarka on the land side—in itself a formidable defence. Every path was well known to the Wagheers, but to our troops it was a perfect labyrinth, and it was on the borders of this jungle that our long line of pickets was placed. The Wagheers made nightly sorties through this jungle, and greatly harassed our troops. But on the night of the 30th of October last the whole 2000 Wagheers, with their women and their treasure laden on carts and on camels, sallied forth in the darkness of the night, and, finding a weak point, cut their way through the pickets of her Majesty's 28th Regiment. It was a most masterly retreat, and could not have been better planned and executed. The whole batch of them got clear out of Okhamundel, across the Runn and into the Burda Hills, with the loss of seven or eight killed. They retreated quite in military order, throwing out pickets and skirmishers as they retired. There can be little doubt that several of the Bengal mutineers were among their ranks—in fact, the uniform of several sepoys was recognised.

Dwarka was immediately occupied by our troops. Every street was found barricaded, sandbag batteries with guns placed in strong positions—the work of no Wagheer, but displaying the engineering skill of a disciplined soldier. A flight of massive stone steps was passed, leading to the principal gate of the temple called the "Gate of Heaven," and a jolly tar was soon seen ascending the pinnacle of the temple and there hoisting the union-jack. Dwarka is now in our hands; but the Wagheers have escaped into the hills, and no doubt consider themselves as victorious. Singular to say, that in Dwarka, as well as in Beyt, quantities of Government and private stores were found—commissariat, ordnance, and medical stores of all kinds, wines, beer, millinery, shawls, silks, piece goods, &c., all unopened, showing clearly that the Wagheers still plunder. These were goods no doubt intended either for Kurrachee or Bombay.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

EVERY day adds to the difficulty of what—once called the "Italian Question"—has now become, by the joint action of delay and diplomacy, the congeries of "Italian Questions." It is a curious fact, and will, doubtless, some day or other, be a puzzle for future historians, that personal resentments have played a larger part in the embarrassment of this difficulty than any one not conversant with the nearer working of motives would be disposed to believe.

That in this spirit all Austrian diplomacy is conducted no one will for a moment dispute. The Emperor's object may be summed up in this brief sentence: "Nothing for Piedmont; cut, carve, disfranchise, and dethrone as you may; but let it be well understood Piedmont is not to reap the benefit." Never was there a policy more distinctly and avowedly *personal*. To the ambition of Victor Emmanuel, stimulated by the more aggressive spirit of Cavour, Austria traces every disaster of the last year; and, from the treaty of Villafranca to the present hour, all her acts have testified that the only humiliation she cannot descend to is to recognise Piedmont as her conqueror. She ceded Lombardy to France; and she is now—so, at least, some politicians of Vienna assert—not unwilling to make conditions for the cession of the Venetian states, to form, with the Duchies, a kingdom of Upper Italy, on the one condition, however, that Piedmont is not to have it. Few men, it may be presumed—if temperament mean anything—might be less readily supposed the slaves of personal motives than the French Emperor, and yet there is little doubt that what has been called Italian ingratitude has weighed heavily on his mind, and that he has never forgotten the insult which met him at Turin on returning from the field of Solferino, when his portrait in the printshop stood side by side with that of Orsini. It is not in human nature to suppose that such an outrage should not have its influence.

And, lastly, our own Foreign Secretary, if report speaks truly, is not free from the sway of certain personal resentments for the marked absence of all attentions to him during his winter in Tuscany, and when his only Italian society consisted of very undistinguished associates of very doubtful reputation. Whether this be strictly correct or not, he certainly availed himself of the advantage of the great Talleyrand maxim, and fortified his mind against prejudices by only hearing one side of the question.

If it be at first sight hard to conceive that great interests receive their impulse from such small and insignificant forces, the consideration of how much is explained by this solution will go far to induce the belief. Nor is it necessary, though it would not be difficult, to extend the catalogue through the other principal actors in this great drama.

In a very witty article the *Examiner* once wrote on some charge of the Bishop of Exeter it said that, "great as the Right Rev. Lord was in all the dialectics of abuse, terrible in vituperation, and withering in sarcasm, he was never so really formidable as when he prayed for his enemies!" So of Pio Nono, who has just given, in a reply to the French General commanding at Rome, a most marked instance of his skill in this branch of Christian charity; and even the English Bishop would confess himself vanquished in the piety of the peroration which implores Providence to enlighten the intelligence of the Emperor, that he may see in a late pamphlet "all the stains of its hypocrisy and the grossness of its contradictions," after which happy consummation he and the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, and, indeed, everybody else down to M. Fould, are to receive innumerable benedictions. Now, when you have every reason to believe that a man has either himself done a particular act or concurred in the performance of it by another it is, to say the least, a strong measure to wish him health and happiness on the express understanding that he can deny what you well know he cannot deny. Infallibility, of course, has its privileges; but for ordinary mortals, who wear felt hats and not triple crowns, this would be no common difficulty.

Italian prospects do not brighten as we go further south. It would seem as if "Quem Deus vult perdere—he first makes King of Naples!" Short of the plea of insanity—and a very bad form of the malady too—there is no explanation or excuse for the Ruler of this unhappy kingdom. For less than a fiftieth part of *his* transgressions Austria was mulcted of her fairest and richest province; and, as if with a perverse insolence meant to provoke repression, this boy tyrant adds every day and every hour to the enormities of his infamous rule. What will be said at some future day if it should be *proved* that all Europe, awakened to judge the crimes of Princes, and hearing the complaints of peoples, permitted a maniac to sport for years with the lives, the fortunes, and the fates of an entire nation? Will it be credited that the felonies and petty larcenies of Austria cost a Magenta and a Solferino, and that the dungeons and scaffolds of Naples attracted neither notice nor reproof?

It may be said his day is coming; but surely there is no impatience in begging that it may be soon. And now, what is to come of all these complications and entanglements? Such is the question one meets at every side; and every three out of four give the same answer—War! Here, indeed, the conviction is more general still; and such persons as from their station may be supposed to know the sentiments of the King, allege that his Majesty regards the event as certain. The Piedmontese say, let France but keep her present army in Lombardy, with the declaration that no Austrian shall enter there, and we ourselves, with the aid of the Central Italian troops, will wrest Venice from Austria. Our left flank protected by France, the field of operations would be so far diminished that we could respond to all its requirements, and make a simultaneous attack on the fortresses and on Venice.

That these are not idle speculations the great preparations now making by Piedmont prove. Two frigates of the largest size, their armament heavier than that of the celebrated *Wabash*, are now ready, and will be commissioned immediately; six gun-boats are in a state of near completion; and the foundries of Turin are in full work casting rifled cannon—all which preparations bear about the same relation to peace that the Pope's blessings bear to goodwill and charity.

THE NAPIER STATUE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

ON Saturday week the colossal marble statue of the late General Sir Charles Napier was uncovered in St. Paul's Cathedral. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen was present on the occasion, including Colonel Kennedy, the aide-de-camp of the late General, and a number of his old Indian friends and colleagues. The statue is placed close to the north entrance of the cathedral. The General is represented in a standing position, with a burst cannon for the support of the statue. The dress is the ordinary undress of an officer, but the

(Continued on page 72.)

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, Edited by W. M. THACKERAY. No. 2 (for February) will be ready at all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant. Price One Shilling, with two Illustrations.

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These pills are supplied to the public (through agents only) by the proprietor, Mr. F. A. RICHARDSON, Long Ditton Surrey, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; and may be had of all dealers in patent medicines.
LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. I. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

CORNS.—The Cure for Corns.—Corns effectually eradicated by JAMES'S PODAPALAGON, prepared only by J. L. MOORE, Chemist, Craven-place, Craven-hill, Hyde Park. Sold by him, 13½d.; by post, 1s. 6d. Wholesale, Sanger, 150, Oxford-st.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, JUST PLACED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

(Continued from page 70.)

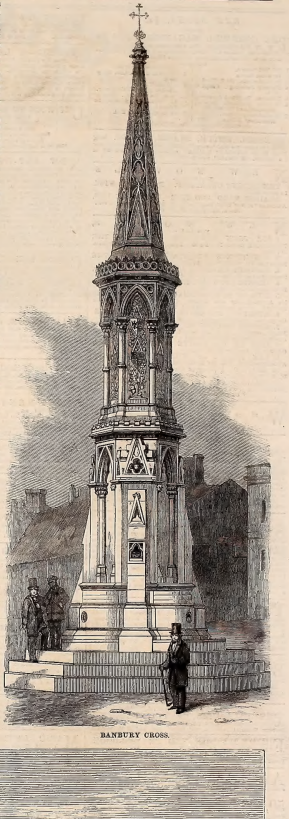
figure has a military cloak depending from the shoulders. On the hero's breast is the handsome star which the deceased received for his exploits in India. His left hand rests upon his sword, and his right hand, holding a scroll of paper, rests upon the hip. The figure, which is eight feet six inches in height, is beautifully executed in the purest Carrara marble. The pedestal is of Sicilian marble, and the inscription is as follows:—"CHARLES JAMES NAPIER; a prescient General; a beneficent Governor; a just man." The sculptor, Mr. George G. Adams, deserves high praise for the artistic manner in which he has completed his work, and for the lifelike expression with which he has endowed the boldly-chiseled features of this fine statue. The statue has been raised by the committee with the surplus fund remaining from the public subscription from all classes—even private soldiers—raised for the bronze statue by the same artist, at Trafalgar square, of the late General. The chairman of the committee, through whose instrumentality the monument has been erected, is the Earl of Ellenborough, the secretaries being Lord Clyde and Colonel Kennedy.

BANBURY CROSS.

BANBURY was for centuries without a cross, the old one having been demolished at the period of the Reformation; and it was not until the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Frederick William of Prussia that it was resolved by the inhabitants, in commemoration of the event, to restore a structure the fame of which had extended into every nursery. How many little folk out of temper have been quieted by a smart canter on the nurse's knee to the tune of "Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross" it would be impossible to tell. That Banbury should be without its cross was as unreasonable as that Coventry should be without its "Peeping Tom," or Canterbury shorn of the shrine of Thomas à Becket. To think of Banbury without a "cross" is, indeed, to run counter to all the reminiscences of childhood, and to set at defiance all the records of legendary lore. The good people of Banbury did well, therefore, to restore the chief ornament of their town. The structure is now completed, and Banbury is itself again.

The new cross is an elegant structure of the hexagonal form, erected from a design by Mr. Gibbs, of Oxford, who has identified himself with the development of this class of architecture with much success. It is fifty-two feet in height, of Bath stone, and is divided into three stories or compartments. The panels of the centre compartment are richly ornamented with the foliage of the rose, ivy, acacia, chestnut, hollyhook, and vine, and graced with the arms of Queen Mary and Victoria, Kings Charles I. and George I., Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Earls of Banbury and Guilford, Viscount Saye and Sele, Sir W. Compton, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Rev. W. Whateley, who was Vicar of Banbury from 1610 to 1639. Statues will be placed in the niches of the lower stage, beneath which are fountains. The cross is beautifully ornamented with carved capitals and rich foliage, and has a very dignified appearance in theold town.

For most of the foregoing details we are indebted to a compandious and pleasantly-written "Guide to Banbury," published by Mr. Walford, High-street, in which the author, Mr. W. F. Johnson, gives a succinct sketch of the history of the town, a summary of its public buildings, and a glance at its trade.



BANBURY CROSS.



H.M.S. "CONSTANCE" AND TRANSPORT. H.M.S. "FERROL." H.M.S. "ZENOBIA." WATER TEMPLE, WITH BATTERY. GREAT TEMPLE OF KRISHNA. SQUARE BUILDING ON ISLAND IN GOOMTEE RIVER.

THE TEMPLE FORT OF DWARKA, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE GULF OF CUTCH.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1014.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice.

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

"At the close of the last Session I informed you that overtures had been made to me to ascertain whether, if a Conference should be held by the great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by me to assist at such a Conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and from the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of the representatives of the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna of 1815; the objects of such Congress being stated to be, to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich; and to deliberate, associating with the above-mentioned Powers the Courts of Rome, of Sardinia, and of the Two Sicilies, on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis.

"Desirous at all times to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accepted the invitation, but, at the same time, I made known that, in such a Congress, I should steadfastly maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular Government or Constitution

"Circumstances have arisen which have led to a postponement of the Congress, without any day having been fixed for its meeting; but whether in Congress or in separate negotiation I shall endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled.

"Papers on this subject will soon be laid before you.

"I am in communication with the Emperor of the French with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

"A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavoured, by friendly means, to prevent a rupture; but, I regret to say, without success.

"I will direct papers on this subject to be laid before you.

"My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho River, in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the 56th article of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted.

"The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire.

"I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.

"I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before you.

"An unauthorised proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. Such collision, however, has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval and civil officers on the spot, and by the equitable and conciliatory provisional arrangement proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States.

"I trust that the question of boundary, out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the just rights of the two countries, as defined by the first article of the Treaty of 1846.

"The last embers of disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished. My Viceroy has made a peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and, by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity, my authority has been everywhere solidly and, I trust, permanently established. I have received from my Viceroy the most gratifying accounts of the loyalty of my Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landowners of the country. The attention of the Government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country; and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects.

"I have concluded a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan, and a treaty regarding boundaries with the Republic of Guatemala. I have directed that these treaties shall be laid before you.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a view to place the military and naval services, and the defences of the country, upon an efficient footing.

"I am glad to be able to inform you that the public revenue is in a satisfactory condition.

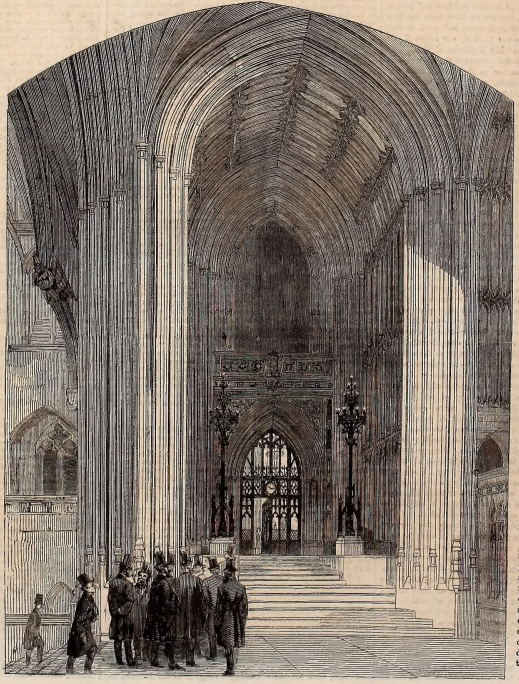
"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have accepted, with gratification and pride, the extensive offers of voluntary service which I have received from my subjects. This manifestation of public spirit has added an important element to our system of national defence.

"Measures will be laid before you for amending the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and for placing that representation upon a broader and firmer basis.

"I earnestly recommend you to resume your labours for the improvement of our jurisprudence, and particularly in regard to bankruptcy, the transfer of land, the consolidation of the statutes, and such a further fusion of law and equity as may be necessary to ensure that, in every suit, the rights of the parties may be satisfactorily determined by the Court in which the suit is commenced.

"I am deeply gratified to observe



THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, WESTMINSTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

that the great interests of the country are generally in a sound and thriving condition; that pauperism and crime have diminished; and that, throughout the whole of my empire, both in the mother country and in my colonies and possessions beyond sea, there reigns a spirit of loyalty, of contentment, of order, and of obedience to the law.

"With heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of nations for these inestimable blessings, I fervently pray that his beneficent power may guide your deliberations for the advancement and consolidation of the welfare and happiness of my people."

INNOVATION is not always improvement ent; but the Session of Parliament of 1860 will be noted for the combination of an innovation and an improvement. For once her Majesty, addressing the Legislature from the throne, has not been compelled to speak and yet say nothing. This State paper, usually so inane, on this occasion contains fu'ness of information while it avoids prolixity. It is direct in its statements, and indicative of purpose. In its reference to foreign policy it touches without reticence, and free from equivocation, the course which the Government has pursued and intends to follow in the conduct of their share in those affairs with which the European Powers are about to deal. The principles which are enunciated as the ruling motive of England as one of the arbitrators in the Italian question are such as cannot but meet with the approval of the country, simply because they are wholly coincident with their own reiterated opinions. We have an unambiguous declaration that, either in Congress or in separate negotiation, the object of our Ministry will be to oppose any attempt by external force to impose on the people of Italy, with regard to Government or Constitution, which every endeavour will be made to obtain for them freedom from foreign interference by force of arm in their national concerns. By a natural and obvious sequence a hope is then expressed that the affairs of the Italian peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. So decided and emphatic an announcement could only have been justified by a consciousness of the proud and commanding attitude in which England stands in this respect; and it is calculated at once to spread hope and confidence over Italy, already half-emancipated by such a proclamation, and to shake to its very elements and foundation any opposition to her proximate liberation from the thrall of despotism which may have been in preparation in the councils of those whose dark influences have so long brooded over her destinies.

If there was a difficulty which the Government was likely to encounter, it was involved in what is called the Chinese question. Happily, here again her Majesty's Speech gives assurance where little or none was to be expected. That which was, with regard to which there have been rumours of divided opinions and predictions of Ministerial discordances, appears to have been handled with the skill of statesmen and the good sense and good feeling of Englishmen; and it will not be the fault of the rulers if the necessity of having recourse to the "last argument of Kings" be not averted. It is to be remarked that no part of the observations of the mover of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, in the House of Commons, was received with more signal approval than that in which he remarks on the hopes and probabilities of a peaceful solution of our difficulties with China. We believe that the feeling indicated in Parliament is representative of the sentiments of the general public, and that as much from a distaste for a species of war which does not, with none of the glitter of military glory, as from a sense of the prudence and wisdom of a course of conciliation and generosity towards a nation which is more apprehensive of European mode of thought and impulse of action than is generally supposed, with remaining parts of the Queen's dominions which treat of matters outside of our domestic boundaries, the expectation of the probable extinguishment of the small spark of dissension between this country and the United States, and the emphatic declaration of the unabridged maintenance of the integrity of our rule in India, are as plainly as they are satisfactorily stated.

When we turn to the paragraphs of the Royal Message which declare the feelings and the intentions of her counsellors with regard to home affairs, we cannot but admit the fitness and propriety of the peaceful recognition of that public spirit which has eventuated in the offers of voluntary service for national defence, a demonstration which it is acknowledged has strengthened the hands of Ministers and established the dignity and position of England in Europe and in the world. The promise of a measure of Parliamentary Reform is so distinct and unequivocal that it hardly required so direct an attestation of sincerity as the notice of the period at which a bill on the subject will be introduced, which was on the very first day of the meeting of Parliament. Equally unmistakable is the announcement of coming amendment in our system of jurisprudence, while the tendency of the proposed alterations towards the simplification and more ready administration of several branches of our law is patent. It would not be easy to point out what more could be stated in so formal a document as a Queen's speech must of necessity be. It is emphatically a programme and an invitation. Perhaps the best test of its merits is to be found in the debates in both Houses of Parliament which immediately followed its delivery. Each theme was, strictly speaking, none; criticism hardly; while comment was of the sparsest and often of the most friendly character. Leaders of the Opposition were fain to imply their inability to oppose, and Ministers were not called upon to defend.

If it is a bad augury to stumble at the beginning of a journey, perhaps the converse omen of a good start may be accepted as a favourable one. One thing is certain, and that is, that the Government have a fair field before them. They are in every sense masters of the situation. Nothing but dissension among themselves can weaken their position; and, if the preparation of the Royal Speech is to be taken as an indication of their united action, it foreshadows a course of conduct which will tend to perpetuate that state of prosperity and tranquillity, and that spirit of loyalty, of contentment, of order, and of obedience to the law, on the existence of which her Majesty has so earnestly congratulated her Parliament and her people.

The new Mechanics' Hall at Middlesbrough was inaugurated on Thursday week, when Mr. Roebu k, M.P., spoke at co siderable en.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THIS entrance is arrived at from two points—from the fine old hall known as Westminster Hall, and from the members' staircase, reached by a doorway situated in the angle in Old Palace yard. From Westminster Hall there is an ascent of some three or four and twenty steps, with landings. Turning to the left, we have the entrance shown in our illustration: here we find a flight of twelve steps before reaching the Hall of St. Stephen. On each side of this flight have just been placed a beautiful sandstone bench, of two compartments, with a centre for gas, each standard having upwards of thirty gas jets. These standards are of the same design as those in the old hall, and are bronzed and gilded. The vaulted and groined ceiling has a fine effect. The blank space above the doorway is to have a fresco within it, which will add greatly to the richness of the whole. The entrance of which we are now speaking is one through which the public pass to the various committee-rooms during the sitting of Parliament.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The treaty of commerce between France and England was signed on the 23rd inst. by the plenipotentiaries of both countries. On Wednesday, are the principal points of the treaty:—The import duty on French wines will be reduced in England from 150 to 30 per cent. Silk will be admitted free. The duty on iron imported into France will be 7f. per 100 kilogrammes. Wool and cotton manufactures will be protected by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent, which will be fixed after the termination of the inquiry. Materials of primary importance will enter France free of duty on the 1st July, 1861. The prohibitions will be removed on the 1st of October. The treaty will be executed by England from the date of its promulgation, about the beginning of February, 1860. The *Pays* says that the treaty will not be published before the 3rd of February; and that relative to the substitution of protective for prohibitive duties its treaty will only be put in force in July, 1861.

Several Chambers of Commerce have voted addresses to the Emperor expressing gratitude for his commercial reforms; but the French Protectionists are commencing an opposition as vigorous as Imperial legislation and administration permit against the commercial reforms which the Emperor intends to effect. A protest, signed by Messrs. Pouyer-Quertier and Mimerel, appeared in journals not been published in a Paris journal. This protest describes the proposed changes as "a fatal and overwhelming blow," and emphasises bitterly that they are to be effected without consultation with those whose interests are injured by them. The commercial treaty with England is declared to be especially obnoxious, because it binds us when it is concluded it must be observed, unless it be annulled by a law.

Reports are published in the *Moniteur* of the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, and Agriculture, who, in execution of the Emperor's decree of January, have presented a report which was submitted to the Council of State for clearing and draining uncultivated lands in the departments of Landes and Sologne, to amount to 760,000 hectares. The Ministers propose in their report that advances be made by the State for the execution of these works, the advances to be placed at the disposal of the proprietors, who will only to be able to acquit themselves of their liability for the money advanced by paying annuities for a long series of years.

The *Patrie* of Saturday last publishes an article in favour of the annexation of Savoy to France.

A decree appears in the *Moniteur* of Sunday convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body for the 23rd of February next. Another decree of the Catholic Associations was given in Monday's *Moniteur*. The Minister for Public Instruction delivered the usual address on the occasion, and the Emperor addressed a few young scholars he recalled the glorious events of the Italian army.

The Marshal Magnan took possession of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères, and was sworn into office.

Vice-Admiral Le Barbier de Sinan has been appointed Commander of the squadron in the Chinese seas, replacing Admiral Rigault.

A rumour is current in Paris that the Emperor intends, as an earnest of his pacific intentions, to reduce the army by 100,000 men.

The budget of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1861 will be increased from 150,000,000 francs to 160,000,000 francs. A great portion of the extra sum will be expended in improving the navigation of rivers, building bridges, reclaiming waste lands, and opening new lines of railway.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published the report of the French Minister of Finance to the Emperor. The arrears had decreased from 650 to 600 millions of francs. There was a surplus of the surplus of three millions francs in the budget for 1861. But it ought to be observed that this budget includes the redemption of the public debt is suppressed, in accordance with the Emperor's letter of the 5th of January.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The intelligence from Morocco, via Madrid, is but meagre. The Spanish army is reported within four miles of Tetuan, which its projected "treaty march," so that we may expect to receive shortly accounts of greater import than it has yet conveyed. We learn from Madrid on the 24th inst. that all those Spanish vessels left at Algeciras have been ordered to hold the telegraph at that destination, and that the dissemblarition of material continues. A telegram to the same effect was also informed on the 23rd. Considerable masses of Moors attacked, on the 23rd, the advanced redoubt under construction on the Martin River. Some battalions of the Rica Division sent to the help of the Duke of Tetuan, who engaged the enemy. The infantry formed squares, and withstood the impetuous attacks of the Moorish cavalry. Our artillery then charged, and captured a flag. The loss of the Moors was very considerable, owing to the swampy nature of the ground and the precision of our artillery. Our loss was trifling.

ITALY.

In last week's Number we announced the resignation of the Marmora Ministry and that the King of Sardinia had sent for Count Cavour. The following list of Ministerial appointments has been given officially:—Count Cavour, President of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, *ad interim*, of the Interior, Count Cavour; War, General Fanti; Marine, Admiral Persano; Public Works, Count Vegezzi; Public Instruction, Signor Mamiani; Public Works, Signor Jacini. The official *Piedmontese Gazette* contains a decree dissolving the former Chamber of Deputies, and ordering the new arrangements in the composition of the electoral lists.

A Leghorn letter dated the 17th instant says that an English frigate entered the harbour and saluted the town, the batteries of which at once responded. This event caused great rejoicing, for it was remembered that exactly the same thing occurred when the Grand Duke left Leghorn since the departure of the Grand Duke, but that none of the Austrian ships of war have been received with any honours. A Ministerial crisis has taken place in Naples, and the King has sent for Signor Troja Murena to form a new Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Vienna Gazette* says, in reply to an assertion made by a contemporary, it is not true that Austria has communicated to England her resolution not to engage in another Italian war. "That as sever," says the organ of the Austrian Government, "cannot have been given, because no question to that effect has been put."

The Emperor has expressed to the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires his satisfaction at the loyal manner in which Switzerland observed neutrality during the war of 1859.

Verona, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress, has been declared in a state of siege; but according to an official notice from Vienna "this statement is premature."

Advices from Vienna state that, owing to the strong opposition which the law respecting the Protestants encounters in Hungary, the Ministry will probably not persist in enforcing it.

UNITED STATES.

Additional efforts have been made to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives, but without success. The slavery question continues to engross attention at Washington, the declaration by Governor Wise in the governorship of the State of Virginia, recommends the meeting of a convention from all the States to consider whether the Northern States will yield to the requirements of the Southern ones respecting slavery, or whether the Union shall be amicably dissolved.

The President has nominated Mr. Charles J. Faulkner as Ambassador to France, vice Mr. Mason, deceased. There was no doubt but this appointment would be confirmed by the Senate.

The Ohio River navigation is resumed.

The Hon. W. F. Pennis, Judge of the United States' District Court of New Mexico, died at Philadelphia on the 12th.

Dates from St. Louis to the 12th state that the bill abolishing slavery in Nebraska had, passed the Territorial Legislature; it was expected that Governor Black would vote it. The bill providing for a constitutional convention had passed the House also.

The bill banishing free negroes from the Missouri State, under the alternative of becoming slaves, which has already passed the State Senate, passed the Legislature, with some amendments, on the 11th.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention proceeded slowly. Mr. Scott, of Georgia, had introduced resolutions asserting the right of slavery in the territories, and of Legislative and Congressional protection.

The Alabama Legislature had passed a bill requiring all spiritualists to pay a license fee of 500 dols. before they can open their circles.

The first Legislature of Nevada Territory met and organized on December 15 at Genoa, Carson Valley. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress to expedite the formation of a new territory.

Latest news from the Juan Island states that General Scott's course of action had created great dissatisfaction, and the American inhabitants warmly indorsed General Harney's proceedings.

A shocking railroad accident occurred at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on the 10th inst. About five o'clock in the afternoon the express train from Mills fell with an awful crash. The accounts of the catastrophe are not very precise, but the leading facts are that the factory fell in with a sudden crash when all the hands were busily employed before at work, and before they could be extricated many of them perished in the flames. According to the latest particulars fifty-five persons were taken out dead, sixty-five were missing and may be presumed to have perished, and one hundred and sixty-five were injured—many fatally.

The following details are from the American papers:—Some two or more acres of ground are covered up with every description of machinery and the fallen building. Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three hundred persons who are working as if for their own lives to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some portion of the ruins falls and the flames burst out and is heartrending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed, and the man, shocking and sickening to see, and partly under the bricks, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agony. The whole city seems in mourning. Many are running through the streets, frantic with excitement, shrieking their cries. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand by the ruins in despair. Many bodies, literally burned to cinders by the clearing away, threatens death to those who may still be alive in the ruins. Some of these ropes below are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which destroys so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts. About half-past nine the fire broke out in the upper part of the mill, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, it gained such a footing that before midnight the whole establishment with the exception of the boiler, An inquest has been opened, and from the evidence of several witnesses there appeared to be no doubt but that the accident was owing to the thinness of the walls of the mills and at the unusually large number of windows. Workmen worked night and day at the ruins since the accident, bringing the bodies daily, some so frightfully mutilated as not to be recognised. Nothing of the mill remains standing but two tall chimneys. The majority of the killed and wounded are females. The origin of the fire is supposed to be due to the breaking of a lantern, which set fire to the cotton. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers are being raised throughout the United Sates and Canada.

INDIA.

The Goorkah campaign against the rebels on the Nepaulese frontier has ended. The rebels and mutineers who lurked in the jungles were all been killed. Not a single rebel is left alive. It is said to be doubted that Nana Sahib is dead, and all the surviving leaders, with the single exception of the Begum, are now in the hands of the British. The rebels being surrounded themselves by Jung Bahadur's Goorkahs, who undertook the ta k of clearing the jungles, and were afterwards delivered up by the Nepaulese to the English officers.

Rear-Admiral Vere Du b ham, Ambassador in England, has been summoned to Copenhagen, to be appointed Governor of the Danish Colonies.

Charles Lennox Wyke, Esq., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Richard Cowell as Consul at Gibraltar for the Sublime Ottoman Porte: and of Mr. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Niebuhr as Consul at Rotterdam, and of Mr. Samuel Hall Consul at Bassin, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The Victoria Cross for valour recently handed by the ladies of Bre ch during the late Italian campaign, and the French Emperor has forwarded them a gold medal, in recognition of their noble and charitable exertions.

The Government of Peru has concluded a contract with one Don Mariano Navarro to introduce into Peru 50,000 Chinese, to be to between sixteen and forty years of age, of sound constitution, and for each Navarro is to receive 170 dollars.

An old gentleman just deceased has bequeathed to Mlle. Emilie Dubois, of the Theâtre Français, the sum of 30,000 f., on the condition he bequest is made for only once reasons than admiration of her talent as an actress and of her exemplary conduct in private life.

Advices from Lima to the 14th state that Mr. Wyke, the British Minister, had concluded a convention with the Government of Honduras, and that he had proceeded to Nicaragua to arrange a similar treaty with that Republic.

A German journal states that the committee of nobles of Nieder-Neyenrod have forwarded an address to the Czar in which they declare their willingness to comply with the Imperial wishes, and to grant freedom to their serfs unconditionally and without indemnity.

The accounts from both the Atlantic and the Channel speak of most boisterous weather on the coasts during the last three or four days. Some of the steamers have remained in the English ports, not finding passengers willing to cross.

A letter from Venice, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that excavations have been made under the porch of the Church of Saint Mark, in order to seek for the treasure promised by the Doge Dandolo to the Doge Mario Zulieo. These researches have been without result: all that has been found are some old bones and a number of rats' nests.

Signor Mazzolo, a distinguished professor of the University of Padua, has refused to accept the Order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown, which was conferred upon him by the Emperor Francis Joseph, as a recompense for the cure he had bestowed upon the wounded Austrians who were taken into the hospital he superintends.

The sale of Lord Henry Seymour's wine-cellar, which began in Paris on Monday week, terminated on the following Friday, when, amongst other articles submitted for competition, a lot of 99 bottles of ale, 120 years old, having been brewed in honour of the decease of Lord's grandmother, was knocked down for 8l. The whole proceeds of the five days' sale are calculated by the auctioneer to be about 16,000l.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

PARIS, JAN. 26.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes several articles of the commercial treaty between France and England, which are as follows:—"On and after July 1, 1860, the import duties on cotton and wool will be suppressed. English pit coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in the Belgian tariff. After October, 1860, a duty of seven francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron. From December, 1861, the duties on the importation of machinery will be diminished. From January, 1861, the duty on sugar will be reduced. From June, 1861, the prohibition on the importation of linens, hempen and hemp, will be replaced by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent. From October, 1861, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished. The advantages granted to France by the treaty will be stated shortly."

M. Thouvenel has addressed a circular to the foreign Ambassadors of Paris announcing them of his appointment to the department of Foreign Affairs.

The *Pays* of this evening says:—"A telegram received from Naples, dated the 25th inst., does not mention that General Filangieri has tendered his resignation, nor does it state that the Neapolitan Cabinet was in a state of dissolution."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21 (vià Trieste).—It is stated that the paper money is to be withdrawn by the end of March by the proceeds of a tax of 10 per cent on rents of all houses in Constantinople.

The Bank of Turkey is to be opened in June next.

Sir Henry Bulwer has ordered the English Consul in Rodosto to break off his official relations with the authorities.

Ahmet Wéik Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to the French Court, will leave for Turin at the end of this month.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Admiralty will, in future, hold its sittings in Westminster Hall.

The launching of the *Prince of Wales*, 131, screw three-decker, took place at Portsmouth on Wednesday, with the most complete success.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on Thursday in the gallery of the said K.C.B. was Colonel D. E. Wood, R.S.

It is estimated that at the present time the number of enrolled volunteers exceeds 90,000.

Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, will, it is rumoured, resign his command on the 1st of April.

Lieutenant-General Hall has been appointed Flag Lieutenant to Sir Alexander Milne, Commander-in-chief on the North America and West Indies station.

Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce has received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, vice Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., on the expiration of the latter officer's command on the 31st of March next.

The *Royal Frederick*, 91, screw, nearly complete for launching at Portsmouth, and her name changed on Wednesday to the *Prince Consort*, is the ninth vessel in the Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia.

The *Gazette* contains Royal orders extending the time for the payment of income-tax, and £3 duty on armorial bearings, respecting the Royal Navy to the 31st day of March next inclusive.

Dillon, the marine condemned to death by court-martial at Plymouth for striking his Lieutenant, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

We are authorised to announce (says the *Volunteer Service Gazette*) that the course of musketry instruction at Hythe for volunteers will commence on Monday, February 13, and the term will last about three weeks.

The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant A. R. Kennedy, 53rd Foot; Private Timothy Sullivan, 1st Dragoons; C.S.M. Sergeants Waller and Garvin, Rifle Brigade; Private Thomas Downie, Private and Farrier Hall, 2nd Dragoons; and Private Lyons, late of Infantry from the Punjaub, for gallantry in the field.

Several Lieutenant-Governorships have been proved at the bars during the present week and certified as fit for service. The new buildings in connection with the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, for when complete, about 1600 additional hands will be taken on in that department.

From the returns compiled by Major-General C. C. Hay, the Inspector-General of Musketry, from the whole of the corps in the service of her Majesty, it has been decided that the 1st Royal Surrey Militia maintains the high position of being the most skilful marksmen with the rifle of any branch of the British Army.

It is understood that the Government will not dispatch any more reinforcements to India until the commencement of the ensuing summer, by which period there will be several thousand cavalry and infantry from the Australian and Indian battalions ready for embarkation to fill up the vacancies which are constantly occurring.

We are informed, on the authority of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that, instead of forming additional battalions of the line, it is decided upon raising the strength of every regiment at home and in the colonies, and in India, to 1,000 rank and file. This will give an aggregate increase of about 22,000 men.

The whole of the companies belonging to the 1st battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry were assembled drawn up in the barrack square for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of two silver medals, together with gratuities of £13 each, which had been awarded by the Board of the Admiralty to Colour-Sergeant Edwin Harris and Colour-Sergeant W. Cole, for their gallant conduct on board the *Arrogant* gunboat, which has been nearly thirty years in the corps of Royal Marines, and is decorated with the Baltic, Turkish medals, Sebastopol clasp, and has been for many years in the corps, and wears the China medal. During the whole of their period of service both non-commissioned officers have borne most exemplary characters.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A TIGER AND A BEAR.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* of December 27 says a rather extraordinary auction sale took place at Fort Gloucester on the 15th inst., when a fine male tiger, of the famous Shah Jehan breed, was knocked down to the highest bidder, much to the regret of the officers of the corps. The tiger was caught by great crowds of people during the day, and seemed to enjoy the pressure. Natives as well as the Viceroy came to see the tiger, Bombay sent down, and elsewhere. He appeared very gentle, exhibiting playfulness rather than ferocity. He was kept in a large enclosure, and was fed on goats, of which goods alone his gluttonous stomach. Upon making inquiries as to his history and antecedents, it was found that his mother was shot in the jungles by a sahib without the aid of cockney, and that his baby-mother had met a similar fate for pitching into a native herdsman. The first bid was a moderate one, and purchased the royal quadruped for 375 rupees, a sum which we fancy will be exceeded by five pounds should he live to be a year older. Bhurtpore. A white-trunked black bear was also disposed of on the same occasion, and to the same gallant sahib who purchased the tiger. Only bears of the Himalayas, which extend him to turn up his nose in a terce manner at the surrounding plains. The auctioneer was also in the act of disposing of a young interest. His mother was shot, in consequence of having an inordinate appetite for sugar, and possessing keenly developed olfactory nerves, and when the tiger magnanimously accepted the bear. On making inquiries we were told that a bullock cart upon the whole, with the exception of the tiger, was having had a taste of honey, never longed for it, as his sweet-tooth mamma-bear had, and he was last in a fair way to be spoiled by the indulgence by such a name. The only exception he ever committed was nearly frightening a native two youthful years ago, when a cart with honey had been sent on a friendly visit by his beneficent patron and protector. The two came to the end of the day's dinner, it appears, when the bear, for the time he sat looking from the one to the other, watching the remains of each one's plate, with a wistful gaze, and the word unfortunately have been well had they imbibed with the cheese, but the dessert, in the shape of cold meat, was set aside for Bevis. In the latter, which was in the centre of the table; decanters and glasses were smashed into fragments; pomegranates, melons, and almonds vanished as if by magic, and the bear revelled in the ruin he had wrought. With his innocent hilarity his attention to the two afterwards became the more alarming, until, losing all restraint, he threatened to hug them in a manner which promised to be more close than endearing. They therefore sought safety in a precipitate flight, and on returning some time afterwards with a posse of policemen, they found the bear taking a quiet siesta on one of his subterranean cots, with his claws enveloped in pieces of the curtain, the whole of which he had evidently used as a table napkin after the repast in the dining-room. This had been, we are informed, the head and front of his offending. We were, therefore, not at all surprised that he turned his nose up at the price for which he was sold. Had his owner not been a philanthropist he would have killed, cured, and converted him into bacon, bear's grease, and pemmican.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

That portion of Great Bell-alley leading from Moorgate-street to its entrance on the west side into Tokenhouse-yard is in future to be called "Telegraph-street, City, E.C."

The Duke of Cambridge has promised to preside at the anniversary festival of the German Hospital, Dalston, of which he is the president. The festival will probably take place in March next.

The feats at the Polytechnic are to continue to rage. The services on Sunday last were interrupted in the usual way by hisses and uproar, and the assistance of the police was again necessary in order to clear the edifice of the rioters.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 19,150, viz., on Monday, 5,000; on Tuesday, not Saturday (free evening), 2,000; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3353; on the three students' days (schools), 2,797; and on the public days (6d.), the remainder, 5,000 (nearly).

Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., delivered a lecture in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday evening on the subject of "Memorials of Women: the Past to Encourage the Present." A Bereaved Papa, Esq., has written a book, and been rejected by numerous publishers.

In a case heard in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday the jury decided that it an order is obtained by an agent and accepted by his principal it entitles the agent to his commission, even if the goods be delivered or not.

The fourth annual meeting of the Shipbrokers', Ship, and Custom-house Agents' Benevolent Society was held on Thursday week. The report stated that the society had made most satisfactory progress during the past year, and that there had been considerable addition in the amount of donations and subscriptions to meet the additional claims.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Nicholson, one of the official assignees of the Bankruptcy Court, died on Saturday last, after a short illness, from the effects of paralysis, at his residence, which he grandly sank. He was appointed by Lord Truro in 1851, and was regarded as a man of some talent and ability in the way of judging and painstaking public officer. Mr. Nicholson was in his eightieth year.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council it was determined to present Mrs. Grinnell, the wife of the late Henry Grinnell, Esq., of Captain M'Clintock, the discoverer of the Franklin relics. Resolutions were to the same effect passed to Lieutenant Hobson, R.N., the officer who is offering the thanks of the Corporation to the officers and men who volunteered to search for the remains of Sir John Franklin, and to the crew of the ill-fated *Resolute* and *Fox*.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 940 boys and 918 girls (in all 1858 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,668. The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1279, showing a slight increase in the number of the previous week. In the ten years 1849-59 the average number of deaths in the corresponding week with last week was 1,020.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society yesterday week 236 new fellows were elected, and an announcement was made that another exhibition would be held in the gardens in May next for the election of various members of the Royal family. Amongst those elected were the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Earl Shaftesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Lord Sydney, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Bury, M.P., and Mr. Hardy.

THE LADIES' READING-ROOM, now open at No. 10, Bedford-place, was commenced by Miss Bessie Parkes in a small room in Princes-street, Cavendish-square, partly as a centre where women might see reviews, magazines, and papers which they can only hear of, or see partly as a place of rest and refreshment for ladies who have to wait for their brothers, husbands, or fathers. The accommodation has been extended, and the institution has been removed to large and convenient premises by the kindness of Mr. Peter Taylor, who has given the premises from all subscribers, and no one is allowed to use either room unless her name and address are first entered in a book.

The distribution of prizes to the pauper children of the Stepney Union took place on Wednesday afternoon in the workhouse, Mile-end Lanchester, in the presence of E. C. Tuffnell, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Board of Guardians, the committee of the house, and a considerable number of ratepayers and inhabitants. The children passed an examination, which was thought by many visitors to be very creditable, and domestic economy, most satisfactorily, and answered very difficult questions put to them by the inspector, and also by the visitors generally, in a manner. In the evening the children assembled in the schoolroom, and were presented with their prizes. Christmas-eve, the conclusion will present itself in singing the National Anthem, accompanied by the brass band of the establishment.

CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On Tuesday George Dewer, the second mate of the *Devonshire* American steam-packet, was brought up at the Thames Police-court, charged with the wilful murder on the charge of having murdered James Humphreys on the high seas. Mr. Edlin, instructed by Messrs. Williamson and Williamson, of Liverpool, said that it was a case which, had it occurred in England, he would have considered it his duty to send for trial. He was, however, anxious that the defendant to be detained till a person was appointed by the American Government to take charge of the prisoner and proceed with him to Liverpool. He would have his trial before a jury, the best possible tribunal to decide in such a case. The circumstances attending the death of the deceased were strictly. Humphreys appears to have been subjected to the most inhuman treatment during the voyage from Liverpool to New York, and on the 14th he was at length drowned, as it is alleged, by being "jerked" off a rope by the prisoner. The latter, on the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, on the prisoner declared that he had "calculated to drown him anyhow before long."

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN CLUB.—This club, which was founded in 1857 for the purpose of endeavouring to improve the shape, plumage, and general appearance of the pigeon, held its annual meeting at the Swan and Adelphi Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, when about 350 birds were exhibited. The show was considered a very good one, the entries consists of thirty-one members, including W. H. Fry, Esq., of Brighton; Mr. Tegetmeier, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Pigeon, Mr. Hammond, Mr. C. Adkins, Esq., Birmingham; the Hon. W. W. Vernon, F. A. Lavender, Esq., and several other well-known amateurs and fanciers. The following were the principal exhibitors on the present occasion:—Mr. Fry, carriers, 25; Mr. Pigeon, pouters, 20; Mr. Hewitt, tumblers, 20; Mr. Eaton, runts and dragons; Mr. Archer, pouters and short-faced beards; Mr. Weir, lunhats, jacobins, and fantails; Mr. Hammond, barbs; Mr. Tegetmeier, antwerps, 20; suns, &c., all in good condition, and for, as we understand, a young fancier, very creditable. Mr. Eaton's runts and dragons were also very good, and other short-faced fancies, all very nice birds. Messrs. Griffith, Towse, Sapphard, and Hammond's pouters were very good. Mr. Hammond's barbs, Mr. Archer's pouters, &c. The show was very well attended.

HOW SAILORS SPEND THEIR MONEY.—Mr. Elizabeth Critchley, of Kewgreen, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, appeared before the Lord Mayor in Court on Monday, to answer a summons which charged her with detaining £10, 14s. from the wages of Cuthbert Gray Sanderson, a boy. Complainant said he had come home in the ship *Inkerman*, from Calcutta, after a seven months' voyage. He had received his wages, and on the 14th of December had a balance of £37 to receive. He was induced by the prisoner's husband, who lives between Kirby Moorside and Helmsley, to go to their house, at Church-road, Commercial-road East. He had been living there six weeks. He had received £10, 14s. from prisoner, and had left a balance of £26, 6s. The debt due to Mrs. Critchley was only £4 4s., and there was a balance due to her of £1, 10s. 6d. after the £4 4s. had been paid. He was not summoned. The answer to the case was that the complainant had received from his £37, about £10, and had spent it all in a week. He said he should like to know how the complainant had spent the rest of his wages in a week. He had been at sea 3 years, and had £37 to receive. He had spent the time he sat looking from the one to the other, watching the remains of each one's plate, with a wistful gaze, and the word unfortunately have been well had they imbibed with the cheese, but the dessert, in the shape of cold meat, was set aside for Bevis. In the latter, which was in the centre of the table; decanters and glasses were smashed into fragments; pomegranates, melons, and almonds vanished as if by magic, and the bear revelled in the ruin he had wrought. With his innocent hilarity his attention to the two afterwards became the more alarming, until, losing all restraint, he threatened to hug them in a manner which promised to be more close than endearing. They therefore sought safety in a precipitate flight, and on returning some time afterwards with a posse of policemen, they found the bear taking a quiet siesta on one of his subterranean cots, with his claws enveloped in pieces of the curtain, the whole of which he had evidently used as a table napkin after the repast in the dining-room. This had been, we are informed, the head and front of his offending. We were, therefore, not at all surprised that he turned his nose up at the price for which he was sold. Had his owner not been a philanthropist he would have killed, cured, and converted him into bacon, bear's grease, and pemmican.

THE REFORM BILL.—A deputation from the City attended on Lord John Russell at his residence in Chesham-place, on Thursday, for the purpose of laying before his Lordship a petition, signed by 10,000 persons, 9000 of whom were electors, on the subject of Reform in Parliament. The petition to the House of Commons stated that the petitioners received with satisfaction the assurance that a real and honest measure for the amendment of the laws which relate to the representation of the people would be introduced this Session, and praying the Hon. House speedily to pass such measure into law. Lord John Russell said that, as a representative of the city of London in the House of Commons, he would gladly take charge of the petition, and he quite agreed with the petitioners that the time had arrived when a measure of Parliamentary Reform should be submitted for consideration of Parliament. He had, in conjunction with other members of the Cabinet, been considering the measure which he should be submitting to the country at large. It was his intention to state the details of that measure to the House of Commons on the 28th of February, and the public would have ample means of considering and discussing it prior to its second sitting. He thanked the deputation for the presentation of the petition in regard to it.

THE KING'S COLLEGE SOIRÉE.—The soirée given by the academical staff of King's College on the 19th inst. was very brilliantly attended. The rooms of the various professors were open to invitations of the Principal, and the large halls of the college, as well as the museum and theatre, were filled by crowds of visitors. Thanks to the unwearied exertions of Mr. J. W. Cunningham, the secretary, who was assisted by a number of the College staff, a most interesting exhibition of objects of art and novelties in science was brought together for the entertainment of the company. In one room the lime light used in the Drummond rays and illuminated the objects upon the walls with nearly the light of day. In the theatre there were batteries of microscopes in full play, illustrations by Dr. Wheatstone and armies of skyscrapers, under the generalship of Lieutenant Lovell and Mr. Lassell, were mounted in full-dress array on the parade ground. In one corner of the building Mr. Ladd established his telegraph with the electric needle, and the electric light, and Mr. Lloyd attracted a numerous crowd of admirers to his beautiful specimens of glass. In the same lecture room Professor Owen, by Dr. Mantell, Dr. Todd, Dr. Thomas Laycock, and Miss Mutrie—gladly assisted by Mr. Lucas, of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Gilbert, Queen of Scots, lent by Dr. Quilliard; good examples of Sidney Cooper, T. W. Cooke, and Hardy; and the "Death of Lucretia Borgia," exquisite little copies of Millais' "Proscribed Royalist" and Wallis's "Chatterton," lent by Mr. Lewis Pocock; a fine collection of pictures, including Mr. Dobson's "Charity of Dorcas," from Mr. Ruskin's collection; Mr. Sidney Cooper's "Cattle in the Stream," and others, including a "Portrait of Pitt" by Gainsborough, from Mr. Cox; and Mr. Frith's "Life at the Sea-side," lent by Mr. Henry Cole. Mr. Fergusson sent two very good chalk drawings after Landseer; the Rev. J. Bulwer sent very clever specimens of lithography; and four or five sketches of Priory; Mr. Henry Shaw a beautiful copy of the "Book of Hours" of Anne of Brittany; Messrs. Day and Son, with Mr. Bossoli's drawings, a series of their capital chromo-lithographs, which much attention. Even the sculptor was represented unrepresented. Mr. Russell Gurney lent for the occasion two Flaxman busts, and Mr. Wyon his clever "Britannia" and "Una and the Lion." Mr. Butler a very fine collection of busts; Mr. Foley a few bas-reliefs; and Mr. Durham his statue of Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Noble, unprofessional statues which lent additional grace to the rooms. The art-manufactures, as usual in all meetings of the kind, were very numerous and beautiful. The Queen lent a vase by Vechtl; Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings several exceedingly beautiful specimens of goldsmith's work; and Mr. Wyatt a collection of ancient armour and other metal-work, as well as a large copper bust of Charles I., which he had cast from Bernini's marble bust in the Royal Arsenal. The beautiful works, rivalling those by Benvenuto Cellini, which have of late years been manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, were also there, the production, and received the admiration due to their great merit. Mr. Hancock, besides contributing some of his own works, lent a fine vase by Charles I. on the scutell; a very fine star of the Order of the Garter, set with diamonds; and a beautiful little girdle of the Italian Renaissance; and an enamelled bracelet, ornamented after designs by Holbein. The Apostle spoons and tea-caddy-spoons lent by Mr. Lewis, and by Mr. Higgins, were a source of much interest to the lady visitors; and gentlemen found much to admire in the collection of Gothic congregational and ecclesiastical and domestic metal-work which Messrs. Hart now present to us in such pure Gothic forms. Messrs. Hardman lent their fine bronzes; Alderman Copeland a collection of his beautiful statuettes. Apsley Pellatt's Rock Crystal Fountain was another delight of every eye, and Mr. Powell's collection of ornamented glass tazzas and vases always had a crowd around them. Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of Shakspeare, and of five races, in the Styles style, manufactured in England for the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Bell's sculptures, and early specimens of Mr. Mc-W. J. Rogers lent the pulpit intended for St. Michael's, Cornhill. Mr. Warren's Indian Collection of Arms, and Mr. Hancock's Collection of Ancient Crosiers, Messrs. Colnet their copies of the Raphael cartoons; and Mr. Roach his Photographic Gun, were objects above all others of interest. The admission of these who saw it but but little to do with arts—it was an ingot of solid gold broken off from the mass in the Australian diggings, and some mighty concussion through an iron plate three-quarters of an inch in thickness; it was brought to the meeting from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and Mr. Chase, who so obligingly showed it, informed his hearers that, out of nearly three hundred pounds' weight of gold, all had been recovered from this ill-fated ship except some two or three thousand. The Queen's Band was present, as well as a choir of singers, who gave in the lecture-hall, under the leadership of Mr. Monk; or the band of the Coldstream Guards played in the large hall, under that of Mr. Godfrey. The room was decorated with exotic plants from the nursery of Mr. Veitch, of Chelsea, and the refreshments were liberally and well served by Mr. Gunter, who had him to contribute for the evening four waggon-loads of his choicest productions. The entertainment was given by the Council to the undergraduates of the college, including those belonging to the evening classes, and, we understand, was numerously attended.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Sir Richard Bedden Crowdy, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and Member for Hindon, have been proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate on the 21st inst., by the oaths of Richard Crowdy, Esq., of No. 42, Eaton-place, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. He has left to his brother Robert Crowdy, Esq., of Lower Grosvenor Gardens, a legacy of £17,000 for their own absolute use; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Hall, £1,000 and all household goods, &c.; to Mr. Hall, £2,000; also, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. He has left to his brother Robert Crowdy, Esq., of Lower Grosvenor Gardens, a legacy of £17,000 for their own absolute use; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Hall, £1,000 and all household goods, &c.; to Mr. Hall, £2,000; also, who appears to have been most highly esteemed by this excellent Judge; and to his wife, during her life time the terms of 14 years in his Judge's own words—"after I give to my faithful clerk, John Dickenson, whose long and attention and valuable services I have experienced for the last thirty years, and whose zeal, diligence, and integrity I have ever highly appreciated, the sum of £1,000." He will also confirm annuities in his own handwriting; and it is a remarkable fact that he suffered annuities to lapse in his will without any notice to the annuitants, the witnesses, or any allusion thereto in the attestation clause. The witnesses, however, to the will and codicil were not present to the execution.

The will of Lady Peel, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart, P.C., of Whitehall-gardens, was administered to by her son, the Right Hon. Fred. Peel, M.P., the sole executor, under £70,000 personalty sworn to on the 21st inst. The will, which is very concisely and ably drawn, disposes of the jewellery, plate, pictures, and household furniture, which she has left to her son, as well as that previously her own, or since purchased by her, all of which she leaves to her son absolutely. To her daughters Victoria Emma Villiers and Mrs. Stonor £1000 each, and to her sons John and Arthur £500 each. The residue of her personalty she bequeaths to her son Frederick Peel, Esq., with the family plate, and an annuity of £5000, which was a charge upon the patrimonial estate of Drayton Manor.

The will and two codicils of Robert Willen Fforanz, Esq., late of Haverhill, Suffolk, and of Bishopsgate-street Without, Middlesex, have been proved at the principal Registry of the Court of Probate on the 16th of January by the oaths of Robert Fforanz, of Haverhill, Suffolk, Esq., and Robert Fforanz, of Morecombe, Lancashire, and Sarah Aisten and William Aisten, brother and nephew of the deceased, the executors. The personalty was sworn under an annuity of £1000 to Mrs. Aisten, and to whom he leaves the household furniture, plate, &c., and to her son William Aisten he leaves his brother Robert John Wilson Burton Fforanz (a minor), and to his issue; in default to Sarah Aisten for her life. To his brother Robert John Fforanz he leaves his estate on failure, then to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. The will was made in 1855, and the codicils in 1858 and 1859.

Accounts from Mexico state that Miramon has assembled a force of 3500 men for an attack on Vera Cruz, and confidently expects complete success. Juarez, and consequent termination of all authority yet possessed by Juarez, the "Liberal" President.

ARSENIC IN PAPERHANGINGS.—The deadly nature of certain kinds of green paperhangings is strikingly illustrated by the following case. Three children in the family of a gentleman residing near Epping were recently seized with the usual symptoms of poisoning, and for some time the medical men in attendance were completely baffled in their efforts either to check the symptoms or to discover their source. At length one of them noticed that the walls of the room in which the children slept were lined with a green paper; a portion of which he proceeded to analyse. The mystery was at once cleared up; the paper was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. The children were removed to another room, and are now recovering.

LITERATURE.

The Life of Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington. By Charles Duke Yonge. Chapman and Hall.

The writer of these volumes is stated to be the author of a "History of England," and other works, which would lead to the belief that his main object in producing this life of the great Duke was to add something to scholastic literature Not that there is any decided internal evidence of the book having been designed solely for the use of the young; but, on the face of it, a work which disposes of the whole of Wellington's military career up to the battle of Waterloo in one volume, not too closely printed, and gets over his subsequent career to the time of his death and funeral in another, can hardly be supposed as intended to exhaust the subject. At least, Mr. Yonge's production does not go far towards putting an end to that statement, which even Brialmont's work has not satisfactorily met—namely, that the life of the Duke has yet to be written. The author himself speaks of the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of doing justice to the career of, perhaps, the greatest of his countrymen; but urges that its brilliancy and importance are such as to make even an imperfect relation of it not devoid of interest, while the difficulty is calculated to render success the more honourable; and even failure, if the attempt be only made with honesty and candour, not altogether discreditable. He will probably, therefore, be content if his critical readers avail themselves of his own phrase, and state their opinion that his work is not discreditable. But they may go further than that, and say that it is, on the whole, creditable to him. It will, we think, be allowed that, in a comparatively confined space, Mr. Yonge has managed to give a sufficiently detailed account of the achievements, and a not unsatisfactory idea of the character, of the subject of his memoir, as well as the spirit and feeling which actuated him in all the concerns and every act of his life. There is no pretension about the style, but it is neither dry and cold nor wholly devoid of that illustration which is necessary to redeem the flatness almost inevitable in biographical narration, supposing the writer to be, all in all, prosaic and matter of fact. Some advantages Mr. Yonge has obtained which give value to his book. The present Duke of Wellington readily answered a great variety of questions put to him by the author at different times, on points on which he was at a loss for accurate information; and his Grace has permitted him to print in an appendix the important memorandum on the battle of Waterloo drawn up by his illustrious father, as a commentary on the well-known narrative of General Clausewitz. To Lord Colchester the author is indebted for the use of a very copious political diary kept by the late Lord of that name; Mr. Algernon Greville, the Duke's private secretary for many years, has afforded much valuable information relating to his private habits; Lady Carmichael Smyth has contributed a sketch of the entire plan of the battle of Waterloo, taken in September, 1814, by the Duke's orders, and used by him for the battle in 1815, a facsimile of a portion of which, with the Duke's own pencil-marks on it, is given in the first volume. The list of acknowledgments to persons whose information and assistance has been afforded to the author contains many other names which are in themselves a guarantee for the worth of the materials which they have lent towards the completeness of the work. It will, perhaps, suffice, after the above statements, to add that on the whole, looking to its probable purpose, and to the mode in which it is executed, this book carries with it merit enough to justify its recommendation to the reader.

William Pitt: a Biography. By Thomas Lord Macaulay. A. and C Black.

A statement has recently appeared in the journals of the day that the late Lord Macaulay contributed to the edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" now in progress of publication by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, several biographies. Among them is that of William Pitt. By the favour of Messrs. Black we have been put in possession of that paper, which, we believe, has not yet been published. It need hardly be said that the narrative of the life of a statesman with whom it may be supposed Lord Macaulay had no especial sympathies is marked by all the knowledge of details and all the brilliancy of style which characterise the writer; but it is also marked by an impartiality and an appreciation of the qualities of the subject of the memoir which renders it entirely gratifying and satisfactory to peruse. The space afforded to the memoir is necessarily contracted; but ample use is made of the comparatively few pages which are devoted to the narrative of a life not very long in years, but occupying a large portion—reference being had to its influence and importance—in the history of this country. In three sentences, the state of Europe, of England, almost of the world, at the time of the birth of the second William Pitt, the second son of the great statesman who bore the same name, of whom it is said that, whatever might have been the vicissitudes of his public life, he never failed to find peace and love by his own hearth. He loved all his children, and was loved by them; but of all his children the one of whom he was fondest and proudest was his second son. It is easy to imagine how Macaulay narrates the mode in which this cherished child's genius and ambition displayed themselves with a rare and almost unnatural precocity; how at seven years old he took an interest in the gravest subjects, pursued his studies with ardour, and made remarks on books and events with a sense and vivacity which amazed his parents and instructors. At fourteen the lad was in intellect a man. Before that he had written a tragedy which is still preserved at the family seat, and which is stated to be in some respects highly curious. There is in it no love; the whole plot is political; and it is remarkable that the interest, such as it is, turns on a contest about a regency—on one side is a faithful servant of the Crown, on the other an ambitious and unprincipled conspirator. At length the King, who had been missing, reappears, resumes his power, and rewards the faithful defender of his rights. "A reader," says Lord Macaulay, "who should judge only by internal evidence would have no hesitation in pronouncing that the play was written by some Pittite poetaster at the time of the rejoicings for the recovery of George III. in 1789." One more specimen of the attention to detail which we have remarked in the essay is to be found in the account of the apprehensions with regard to young Pitt's health, which seriously alloyed the pleasure felt by his parents at the rapid development of his intellectual powers. We are told that "he shot up alarmingly fast; he was often ill, and always weak; and it was feared that it would be impossible to rear a stripling so tall, so slender, and so feeble. Port wine was prescribed by his medical advisers, and it is said that he was at fourteen accustomed to take this agreeable physic in quantities which would in our abstemious age be thought much more than sufficient for any full-grown man. This regimen, though it would probably have killed ninety-nine boys out of a hundred, seems to have been well suited to the peculiarities of William's constitution, for at fifteen he ceased to be molested by disease, and, though never a strong man, continued, during many years of labour and anxiety, of nights passed in debate, and of summers passed in London, to be a tolerably healthy one."

It would be supererogation amounting almost to offence to attempt to describe the manner in which Lord Macaulay has written this chapter of the History of England. How he has traced events and illustrated character and motive it is easy to conjecture: he has made familiar anecdotes seem nearly new by the spirit with which they are told; and admiration of the wonderful qualities which made Pitt at the completion of his twenty-fifth year the greatest subject that England had seen during many generations is not grudged, far less withheld, by a writer who, as a politican, is obliged to state that Pitt's triumphs were won in opposition to the whole influence of that party which the Fitzwilliams, the Russells, and the Cavendishes represented in the country and in Parliament. Up to this time of Pitt's career the narrative is almost minute. At this point, as is stated, a full history of his life would be a history of England, or rather of the whole civilised world. Thenceforth the relation is more in the nature of a sketch; but that it is a sketch by a master-hand it is almost impertinent to add. In the following terms a great historical writer sums up his estimate of the character of a statesman who bears a great name in history. This is the concluding passage of the biography of William Pitt by Thomas Macaulay:—

The memory of Pitt has been assailed, times innumerable, often unjustly; but it has suffered much less from his assailants than from his eulogists. For, during many years, his name was the rallying cry of a class of men with whom, at one of those terrible conjunctures which confound all ordinary distinctions, he was accidentally and temporarily connected, but to whom, on almost all great questions of principle, he was diametrically opposed. The haters of Parliamentary Reform called themselves Pittites, not choosing to remember that Pitt made three motions for Parliamentary Reform, and that, though he thought that such a reform could not safely be made while the passions excited by the French Revolution were raging, he never uttered a word indicating that he should not be prepared at a more convenient season to bring the question forward a fourth time. The toast of Protestant ascendency was drunk on Pitt's birthday by a set of Pittites who could not but be aware that Pitt had resigned his office because he could not carry Catholic Emancipation. The defenders of the Test Act called themselves Pittites, though they could not be ignorant that Pitt had laid before George III. unanswerable reasons for abolishing the Test Act. The enemies of free trade called themselves Pittites, though Pitt was far more deeply imbued with the doctrines of Adam Smith than Fox or Grey. The very negro-drivers invoked the name of Pitt, whose eloquence was never more conspicuously displayed than when he spoke of the wrongs of the negro. This mythical Pitt, who resembles the genuine Pitt as little as the Charlemagne of Ariosto resembles the Charlemagne of Eginhard, has had his day. History will vindicate the real man from calumny disguised under the semblance of adulation, and will exhibit him as what he was, a Minister of great talents, honest intentions, and liberal opinions, pre-eminently qualified, intellectually and morally, for the part of a Parliamentary leader, and capable of administering with prudence and moderation the Government of a prosperous and tranquil country, but unequal to surprising and terrible emergencies, and liable, in such emergencies, to err grievously, both on the side of weakness and on the side of violence.

The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Captain Sir John Franklin. By Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B. Bradbury and Evans.

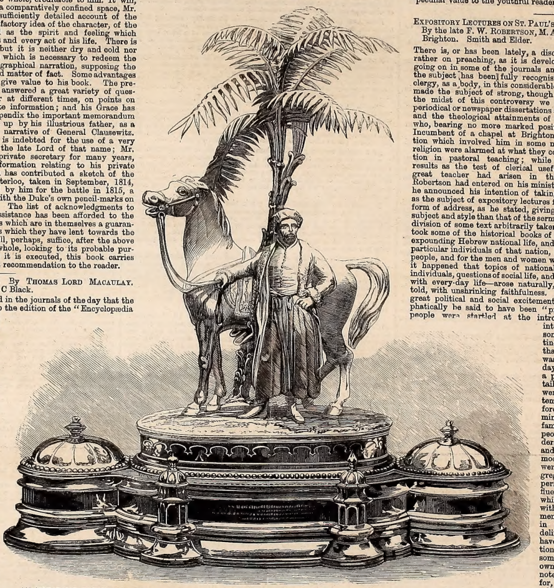
Few persons will probably be found to question Captain Sherard Osborn's fitness to be a chronicler of Arctic adventure. Himself a distinguished partaker in the dangers and trials of that service, he can best appreciate the qualities of the man of whose life he treats in the little volume before us. The subject-matter of the work is divided into three sections, comprising respectively "The Career of Franklin," his "Last Voyage," and the "Search for Franklin," and the whole is a reprint from the weekly periodical entitled *Once a Week*. There is no one but must concur with Captain Osborn when he states that there cannot be a better or a more noble career placed before the youth of England, and especially before her sailors, as an example and encouragement, than that of the gallant, devoted officer whose services he has sketched. In all things, and under all circumstances, as he truly states, Franklin stands *sans peur et sans reproche*. He carved out his own high reputation by hard labour, zeal, and self-sacrifice, and was indebted neither to the interest of friends nor to social position for attaining to his fame. Combining the highest qualilies of hand and head, Franklin laboured equally in the field of battle and in the field of maritime discovery; and it is in the double character of naval hero, as depicted in these pages, and distinguished navigator, that he may be said to stand almost alone in our history. These assertions are, to our mind, found proved in the excellent little work which has been published in its present shape with every circumstance of appropriateness.

Echoes from the Harp of France. Matilda of Normandy. By Harriet M. Carey, of Rozel. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

These are two graceful and interesting productions from the pen of a lady who is fast obtaining position among the female authors of the day. The "Echoes from the Harp of France" was, the title states, originally published by Mr. G. S. Trebutien at Caen, and many of the poems which form the volume relate to Normandy, for which Mrs. Carey has evidently a strong predilection, and where she appears to have many literary friends. She could have hardly chosen a better region to celebrate, for Normandy, the cradle of England's greatness, and truly great in itself, is a land of learning and song—the land *par excellence* of history, poetry, and romance. Among the contents of the book we would particularly call attention to "The Bridal Delayed," "Maurice and Eugenie," and "The Queen of England's Visit to Normandy." The prose notes on various French poets at the end of the work are a well-written and useful addition to it.——The other of these publications of Mrs. Carey, "Matilda of Normandy," is a romantic tale in verse, having for theme the time and family of William the Conqueror, and his admirable consort, Queen Matilda. The lines throughout, and especially those on husband's worth, and wife, and home, display power and pathos. As an historic poem "Matilda" is one of peculiar value to the youthful reader.

Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians. By the late F. W. Robertson, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Smith and Elder.

There is, or has been lately, a discussion on pulpit eloquence, or rather on preaching, as it is developed in the Church of England, going on in some of the journals and reviews. The importance of the subject has been fully recognised, and the deficiencies of the clergy, as a body, in this considerable branch of their duty has been made the subject of strong, though not unfriendly, comment. In the midst of this controversy we have seen in more than one periodical or newspaper dissertations and notices on the pulpit powers and the theological attainments of the Rev. Frederick Robertson, who, bearing no more marked position in the Church than that of Incumbent of a chapel at Brighton, achieved for himself a position which involved him in some notoriety. Rigid professors of religion were alarmed at what they conceived to be a daring innovation in pastoral teaching; while those who looked more to results as the test of clerical usefulness were persuaded that a great teacher had arisen in the Church. Soon after Mr. Robertson had entered on his ministry at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, he announced his intention of taking one of the books of Scripture as the subject of expository lectures for the Sunday afternoons; this form of address, as he stated, giving him greater freedom both in subject and style than that of the sermon, with its critical or historical division of some text arbitrarily taken as a prefix. On this plan he took some of the historical books of the Old Testament, and, while expounding Hebrew national life, and incidentally the experiences of particular individuals of that nation, he drew lessons for the English people, and for the men and women whom he was addressing. Thus it happened that topics of national policy—so far as bearing on individuals, questions of social life, and of morals as they are connected with every-day life—arose naturally, and were treated, as we are told, with unshrinking faithfulness. The period (1848) was one of great political and social excitement, and these lectures may emphatically be said to have been "preaching to the times." Some people were startled at the introduction of secular subjects into the pulpit, but Mr. Robertson refused to recognise the distinction so drawn. He urged that the whole life of a Christian was sacred; that common every-day duties, whether of a trade or a profession, or the minuter details of a woman's household life, were the arenas in which trial and temptation arose, and that, therefore, it became the Christian minister's duty to enter into this familiar working life with his people, and to help them to understand its meaning, its trials, and its compensations. This mode of teaching and its value were fully recognised by his congregation; and it was at this period, moreover, that an influence little less than marvellous which Mr. Robertson attained to with the working classes commenced. The expository lectures in the volume before us were delivered on this plan, and they have been prepared for publication, with some difficulty and some incompleteness, from his own notes and some shorthand notes taken by different persons; for, although he furnished himself with full notes of all the leading divisions of most of these lectures, in the minor divisions a single word was often all that was written to guide his thoughts in the extempore delivery of each discourse. It would not be fitting to enter into the subject-matter of this book in the pages of this Journal, but it is noticed on the ground that it is a valuable record of the opinions and habits of thought of a man of remarkable powers, and remarkable for the mode in which those powers were developed, and with regard to whom, whatever difference of opinion in other respects there may be, all who knew him, or of him, are ready to admit that he was thoroughly and conscientiously in earnest in the work to which he devoted a life too short for any adequate fulfilment of his designs and aspirations.

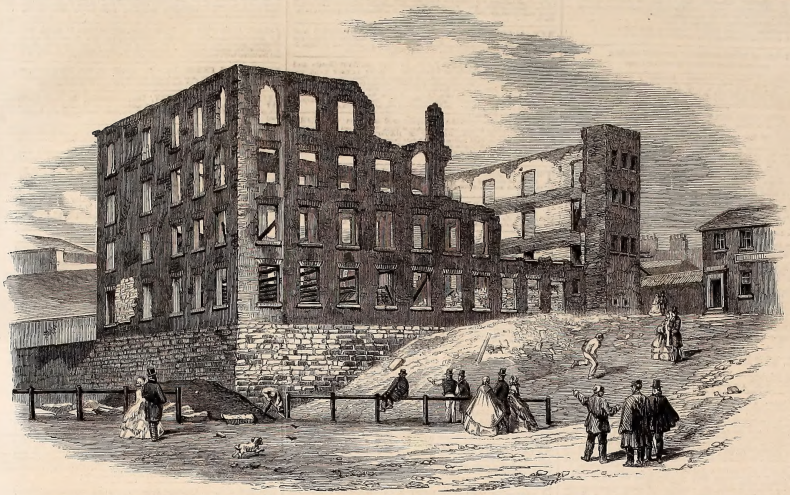


AN INKSTAND PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO M. TCHOKAR, OF BUCHAREST, FOR HIS HOSPITALITY TO SIR HENRY BULWER.

TESTIMONIAL TO A WALLACHIAN GENTLEMAN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

While Sir Henry Bulwer was at Bucharest, in the capacity of British Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, he was invited to take up his abode at the residence of M. Tchokar, a public-spirited and wealthy citizen of the Wallachian capital. This act of courtesy has now been acknowledged by the British Government by the presentation to M. Tchokar of a magnificent silver inkstand, of the value of 200 guineas. It consists of a finely-modeled group, in frosted silver, of a Wallachian Boyard in the national costume, with his steed standing beneath a palm-tree, emblematical of peace. At each extremity of the oval plinth are two circular cups, with covers in burnished silver, to receive the inkglasses. At the back of the plinth is the Royal arms of England, and on the front the subjoined inscription:—"Presented to M. Tchokar, by Sir Henry Bulwer, on the part of the British Government, as an acknowledgment of the courteous and hospitable manner in which he placed his house at the disposal of the British Commissioner at Bucharest in the year 1857." The inkstand was manufactured by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street and Bond-street, from the designs of Mr. Marshall Wood.

Mr. Cobden.—The following statement appears in the *Athenæum*:—"The public will regret to hear a rumour that Mr. Cobden has lost nearly the whole of his private fortune by investment in American railway shares. They will rejoice, however, if the rumour should be true, to hear that the loss will be repaired to this useful servant of the public, in a manner at once splendid, delicate, and prompt. In a few days, if we are rightly told, names have been put down for £40,000, in sums from £500 to £5000 each. The friendliness thus expressed is a most noble tribute to public virtue and public service."



THE RUINS OF SWALLOW-STREET FACTORY, BLACKBURN, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BURNING OF A COTTON-MILL.

A MOST disastrous conflagration took place at Blackburn on Thursday, the 12th inst., by which the Swallow-street spinning-mill of Mr. Henry Ward, manufacturer, of Whittle and Blackburn, was totally destroyed. The fire was discovered in the second story of the mill about four o'clock in the morning. In the course of half an hour the corporation fire-engines were on the spot, but the flames had assumed such magnitude that the brigade contented themselves by using their efforts to save the adjoining valuable property, consisting of a warehouse or storeroom, weaving-shed, engine-house, &c., and in this duty they were perfectly successful. At five o'clock the roof of the mill fell in with a terrible crash, and a fierce flame shot up simultaneously and illuminated the entire neighbourhood, rendering the sky one mass of flames, which was visible for about fifteen or twenty miles. Then followed a rapid destruction of the floor and portions of the walls. At six o'clock the building was completely gutted, and at seven only the larger portions of the walls were left standing, the beams which they had hitherto supported being in flames. About noon the whole fire was extinguished, not, however, before the costly mill, with its 26,000 spindles, was utterly destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown; and, although a night watchman was employed on the premises, he does not seem to have given the alarm or to have been cognisant of the fire. Our Engravings are from Photographs by W. Howson, New Market-street, Blackburn.



INTERIOR OF THE RUINS OF SWALLOW-STREET FACTORY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 29.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. [B. C. 405.
MONDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded, 1643. Sophocles died at Athens,
TUESDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. Moon's First Quarter, 5h. 11m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.—New River commenced, 1608.
THURSDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas Day.
FRIDAY, 3.—Blaise. Sweyn, King of Denmark, died, 1014.
SATURDAY, 4.—Great Frost and Fair on the Thames, 1814.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 40	5 55	6 12	6 29	6 49	7 10	7 32	7 59	8 32	9 11	9 56	10 45	11 31	—

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Century of Fables in Verse. By W. R. Evans Hardwicke.
A Life Struggle. By Miss Pardoe. Two volumes. Booth.
A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir J. Franklin and his Companions. By Captain M'Clintock. Murray.
A New Sentimental Journey. By C. A. Collins. Chapman and Hall.
A Popular History of England. By C. Knight. No. 47. Bradbury and Evans.
An Inquiry into the Original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel, &c. By the Rev. A. Roberts. Bagster.
Arctic Enterprise. A Poem. By C. H. Abrahall. Hope and Co.
Brief Sketches of Booterstown and Donnybrook. By the Rev. B. H. Blacker. Bell and Daldy.
Carminarium Latinum. F. Heming, Stourbridge.
Columbus; or, the New World. A Poem. By Britannicus Bennett.
Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1860. Crockford.
Echoes from the Harp of France. By H. M. Carey. Saunders and Otley.
Elfie in Sicily. Two volumes. Chapman and Hall.
Eric; or Little by Little. A Tale of Roslyn School. By F. W. Farrar, Fourth Edition. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Fables and Fairy Tales. By H. Morley. Illustrated by C. H. Bennett. Chapman and Hall.
Friarswood Post Office. Mozley.
Gas Consumers' Manual: containing the Gas Measurement Act of 1859, &c. By T. L. Marriott. Weale.
Harbours of Refuge. By F. R. A. Glover. Stanford.
Historical Sketch of the Church or Minster of Lyminge. By R. C. Jenkins. Simpkin and Co.
Heart Visions and Realities. Poems. By Junius. Ward and Lock.
How to Manage a Bank. A Review of the Western Bank of Scotland. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Life and its Lessons. A Tale. By F. W. B. Bouverie. Seeley and Co.
Meg of Elibank, and other Tales. By the Author of "The Nut-brown Maids." J. W. Parker and Son.
Moral Emblems, with Aphorisms, Adages, and Proverbs of all Nations, from Jacob Cats and Robert Fairlie. With Illustrations, freely rendered, from Designs found in their Works, by J. Leighton. The whole Translated and Edited, with Additions, by R. Pigot. Longman and Co.
My Diary in India in the Year 1858-9. By W. H. Russell. With Illustrations. Two volumes. Routledge and Co.
Narrative of the Mutinies in Oude. Compiled from Authentic Sources. By Captain G. Hutchinson. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Natural History of Ferns. By E. J. Lowe, with Coloured Illustrations. Parts 107 and 108. Groombridge.
Our Homeless Poor; and What we can Do to Help Them. By the Author of "Helen Lyndsay." Nisbet and Co.
Our Uncle The Traveller's Stories. By Miss F. Browne. Kent and Co.
Pictures of Sporting Life and Character. By Lord W. Lennox. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.
Plain or Ringlets. Part VI. Bradbury and Co.
Poems and Pictures: a Collection of Ballads, Songs, and other Poems. Illustrated by English Artists. A New Edition. Sampson Low.
Political and Legislative Considerations on National Defence. By General Sir R. Gardiner. Byfield and Co.
Preadamite Man: or, the Story of Our Old Planet and its Inhabitants told by Scripture and Science. Saunders and Co.
Round the World: a Tale for Boys. By W. H. G. Kingston. Nelson and Sons.
Rural Life in Bengal. By the Author of "Anglo-Indian Domestic Life," &c. With 166 Engravings. Thacker and Co.
Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania: Native Flowers, Berries, and Insects. Drawn from Life; illustrated in Verse, and briefly described by Louisa Anne Meredith. Dedicated by command to the Queen. Day and Son.
Scenes and Incidents of Missionary Labour. Seeley and Co.
Straight Forward; and Patience Hart. By F. C. Lefroy. Mozley.
That's It; or Plain Teaching. Houlston and Wright.
The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt. A New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Boy's Playbook of Science. By J. H. Pepper. Routledge and Co.
The Building News for 1859. Kelly and Co.
The Canadian Almanack for 1860. Maclear and Co., Toronto.
The Career, Last Voyages, and Fate of Captain Sir J. Franklin. By Captain S. Osborn. Bradbury and Evans.
The Cathedrals of the United Kingdom. By M. Walcott, M.A. Stanford.
The Christmas Week. A Christmas Story. By the Rev. H. Christmas. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
The Cousins' Courtship. By J. R. Wise. Two volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Devonshire Hamlets. Hamlet by William Shake-speare, 1603; Hamlet by William Shakespeare, 1604. Being exact Reprints of the First and Second Editions of Shakespeare's great Drama, from the very rare originals in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. Low, Son, and Co.
The Diagnosis of Surgical Cancer. By J. Z. Lawrence. Second Edition. Churchill.
The Encyclopædia Britannica; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth Edition. With Extensive Improvements and Additions, and numerous Engravings. Volume VI. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
The Hills and Plains of Palestine. With Illustrations and Descriptions. By Miss L. M. Cubley. Day and Son.
The Household of Sir Thomas More. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Fourth Edition. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Gordian Knot: a Story of Good and of Evil. By Shirley Brooks. With Illustrations by John Tenniel. Bentley.
The Instructive Picture Book. Lessons from the Geographical Distribution of Animals; or, the Natural History of the Quadrupeds which characterise the Principal Divisions of the Globe. By M. H. H. L. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.
The Life of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington. By C. D. Yonge. Two volumes. Chapman and Hall.
The Life of Schleiermacher, as unfolded in his Autobiography and Letters. Translated from the German by F. Rowan. Two volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Marquis d'Hauterive; or, the Romance of a Poor Young Man. By O. Feuillet. Cassell and Co.
The Mind of Shakspeare as Exhibited in his Works. By the Rev. A. A. Morgan. Chapman and Hall.
The Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom. With Notices of the larger Parish Churches and Collegiate Chapels. By Mackenzie Walcott, M.A. Stanford.
The Photographic News Almanack for 1860. Cassell and Co.
The Pope, his Rights and Duties. By a Catholic Layman. Ridgway.
The Princess. By A. Tennyson. With twenty-six Illustrations. Moxon.
The Reason Why. Natural History. Houlston and Wright.
The Revival in its Physical, Psychical, and Religious Aspects. By W. M. Wilkinson. Chapman and Hall.
The Vicar of Lyssel. A Clergyman's Diary of 1729-32. Saunders and Co.
The Volunteer Movement, its Progress and Wants. Macmillan and Co.
The Wanderings of the Clerical Ulysses. By the Rev. T. Atkins. 20, Dean-street, Red Lion-square.
The War in Italy. From Drawings by Carlo Bossoli. With a Descriptive Narrative by the Author of the "Times" Letters from the Allied Camp. Day and Son.
The Word and the Work; or, the Harmony of Scripture with Geological Discoveries. By E. Redgrave. Mozley.
The Young Lady's Book. H. G. Bohn.
Thoughts in Verse for Christian Children. Hamilton.
True Womanhood. Memorials of Eliza Hessel. Second Edition. Hamilton and Co.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Sixth Week of the Pantomime.—Last Two Morning Performances on Wednesday, Feb. 1 and 8.—First representation of a new Operetta on Thursday, Feb. 2. Music by Leslie.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Mellon's VICTORINE. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a new Operetta, by Leslie, entitled LOVE'S DEVICE. To conclude each evening with PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms. Commences at Ten minutes to Seven. Private Boxes to hold Four Persons, from 10s. 6d upwards; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Miss Amy Sedgwick will make her first appearance in London in the character of Mrs. Haller in THE STRANGER; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, appear in Constance in THE LOVE CHASE. After which the great Haymarket Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the True Lovers' Knot. Scenery by Fenton. Pantomimists, the unrivalled Leclercqs. Positively the Last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Feb. 2. Commence at Two; conclude at twenty minutes past Four.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Directress, Madame CELESTE.—On Monday and during the Week a new Drama, A TALE OF TWO CITIES, by Tom Taylor, Esq. To conclude with the Burlesque and Comic Pantomime, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD—King Thrushbeard, Miss Julia St. George.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART. And THE NYMPH OF THE LURLEYBERG; or, the Knight and the Naiades. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Six Nights of the Pantomime.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE BORDERER MARRIAGE; MY NAME IS NORVAL—Miss Lydia Thompson; to conclude with the Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY. Commence at Seven.

SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Jan. 30 THE CHANGED HEART: Joseph Gombert, Mr. Creswick; Mdlle. Pauline, Miss Heraud. After which the Gorgeous Pantomime of KING HOLIDAY; or, The Fairies of the Enchanted Valley: Clown, Harry Croueste; Harlequin, Mr. J. Lauri; Columbine, Miss Louisa Lauri; Six Sprites, by the great Zeleski Family.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. W. COOKE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, MONDAY, Jan. 30, and Last Three Weeks of his Management. By desire, RICHARD III.; Novel Riding Scenes; and the Sporting Pantomime of HARLEQUIN TOM MOODY. Morning Performances of Pantomime and Horsemanship on Saturday, Feb. 4, at Two o'Clock.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, the Pantomime, entitled MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY, HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW? Harlequin, Mr. W. Smith; Columbine, Miss Lovermore; Pantaloon, Mr. Martini; Clown, by the renowned Buck. Grand Transformation. To conclude with THE WAITS.

EXETER HALL.—J. DISTIN, Sen., respectfully announces that his RETIRING BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1860, under the especial Patronage of his Majesty the King of Hanover, G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Hanover; the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Right Honourable Lord Panmure, R.W.D.G.M.; Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., F.R.S., F.S.G.; Right Honourable the Earl of Ripon, F.R.S., P.G.S.W.; Right Honourable Earl Howe, G.C.H., P.G.M.; Right Honourable Viscount Combermere, F.M., G.C.B., G.C.H., P.G.M.; Right Honourable Lord De Tabley, G.S.W.; Right Honourable Lord Leigh, P.G.M.; F. Dundas, Esq., M.P., P.G.S.W. Principal Vocal Performers:—Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Stabbach, Miss Ransford, the Misses Mascall, Miss Medora Collins, Miss Susanna Cole, Mdme. Cunynghame, Miss Margaret M'Alpine, Miss Stanley, Mdlle. Honec, Mrs. Theodore Distin, Miss Harrington, Miss Laura Baxter, Miss Byles, Mdme. Elena Meintz (her first appearance), and Miss Lascelles; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Elliot Galer, Mr. Frank Elmore (pupil of Mr. Balfe), Mr. Suchet Champion, Mr. Theodore Distin, Mr. Henry Percy, Mr. H. Cummings, Mr. J. W. Morgan, and Mr. Lawler. The Orpheus Glee Union. Instrumental Solo Performers: Violin Mr. Viotti Collins; Concertina, Miss Medora Collins and Master Drew Dean, the celebrated Juvenile Flautist. The London Glee and Madrigal Union. Conductors: Mr. Francesco Berger, Mr. George Loder, Signor Fabio Campana, and Mr. William Ganz. Admission, 1s: Tickets, 2s, 3s., and 5s.; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d.; to be had of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.; and the principal Musicsellers. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, February 4.—Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, at 10. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open 10. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Illustrated Lectures by Mr. Pepper, and Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily. The Picture Gallery remains open. Camellias, Hyacinths, and other Plants, are now in full bloom throughout the Palace. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5); Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their brilliant Comic and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHARACTER at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, every Evening (Saturday excepted). New Songs and Characters. Mr. Howard Paul's impersonation, "The Man who Knows Everybody," creates a furore of applause. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves every Evening in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and a new Spanish Song, "Lola." Morning Representations on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight. Howard Paul's "Book of Songs" (as sung in the Entertainment) free by post for six stamps.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED will start on the HOME CIRCUIT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Having completed their legal business, they betake themselves to Mr. REED'S MARINE RETREAT and occupy themselves and the public with "Seaside Studies," introducing the New Characters and Songs. Admission, 1s., 2s., and stalls 3s., secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's., 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment written expressly for them by an eminent author). entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at SHEFFIELD, JAN. 30, 31, FEB. 1, 2, 3.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Wm. Albain, Proprietor) will give their Soirées of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC, in full COURT COSTUME, in the week ending JAN. 28, 1860, thus—23rd, and all the week, Gallery of Illustration, Birmingham.—Address, WM. ALBAIN, 21, Newington-crescent, London, S.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square.—Two Performances Daily.—Last Week of the Educated Bull.—The Proprietor respectfully informs all those who have not yet witnessed the wonderful performance of the Educated Bull, "Don Juan," to take the present opportunity of doing so, as the engagement of this living prodigy will most positively terminate on Saturday next, February 4. On Monday, January 30, and during the Week, The Educated Bull, "Don Juan," and the entire troupe will appear in an entirely new series of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, consisting of Scenes of Riding, Steeds of the Ménage, Somersault Throwing, Classical Posés, Aerial Vaulting, Tightrope Dancing, Acrobatic Feats, &c. The whole enlivened by the comicalities of the French, Italian, and English Clowns and Grotesques. Morning Performance specially recommended, Daily, at Two o'Clock; Evening, at Half-past Seven.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—Positively the Last Week.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross, Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, Entertainments in PHYSICAL and NATURAL MAGIC. Great Success of the new Tricks. Professor Frikell will at every performance, give his audience a Lesson in Magic. Amphitheatre, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Private Boxes, one guinea. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.—EGYPTIAN HALL (Dudley Gallery). The LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION will repeat their successful Entertainment of Glees, Madrigals, and Old English Ballads, under arrangement with Mr. Mitchell, Every Evening at Half-past Eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at Half-past Two. Conductor, Mr. Land. Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s.; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. CHAS. HALLE, Herr MOLIQUE, Sig. PIATTI, Miss SUSANNA COLE, and Miss PALMER will APPEAR at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 30, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the works of Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members are informed that, owing to a slight indisposition of the Editor, the publication of the RECORD, 1859, containing a portrait of Spohr, has been delayed until this day. All nominations for 1860 to be sent in writing, addressed to J. ELLA.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB 3—SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT—Mendelssohn's LOBEGESANG and Handel's DETTINGEN TE DEUM. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss F. Rowland, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 10s. 6d each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—FOURTH SEASON.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the GALLERY OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, and will OPEN on THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1860. Committee for 1860:—Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Grote, Madame Lind Goldschmidt, Mrs Stephenson. Secretary—Eliza Dundas Murray, 8, Dorset-place, Dorset square, Regent's Park.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is NOW OPEN, daily, at the GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East. Also in the evening, from 7 to 10.

MR. WALLIS' EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. Open from Nine o'Clock until Five.

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11 and 12, Northampton-square.

SURREY BACHELORS' ANNUAL BALL, at St. James's Hall, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860. Tickets, 9s, 11s., and 17s 6d (including Supper), of the Stewards, the principal Musicsellers, and Mr. Donald, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS have the honour to announce that their Grand ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above spacious and elegant Saloons on THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 2, 1860. Gentleman's Ticket, 7s. 6d.; Lady's Ticket, 5s.; Double Ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 10s 6d. To be had at the Hall, 69, Regent-street; and of Mr. Bland, 33, Brewer-street, Golden-square, W. Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock.

GEOLOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor Tennant, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Friday morning, JANUARY 27, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fees, £2 12s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

RIFLE CORPS.—The MATERIALS recommended by Government MAY BE SEEN at Messrs NICOLL, ARMY DEPOT, Regent-street, London. As every suit of Uniform will be made from measures taken by skilled foremen, gentlemen are requested to call there in preference to making appointments to be waited on at their own homes. Cash payments being required, the best articles are produced for very moderate prices.—H. J. and D. Nicoll, 114, 116, 118, 120, 142, 144, Regent-street, W.; 22, Cornhill, E.C.; and 10, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS. — Collections of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

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CREST DIES CUT, 6s; Crest engraved on Seals or Rings, 7s.; Book Plate engraved with Arms, Crest, and Motto, 10s. Four seal engravers and six die-sinkers permanently employed. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s., by T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to her Majesty, by appointment, 30th of April, 1852, and Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTISTS IN HAIR.—CAUTION.—H. RUSHTON and CO., 213, Regent-street, W., beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy that no persons whatever are authorised to take orders from their new Catalogue of Hair Jewellery, which contains the newest possible designs in Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Watch Guards, &c. Sent post-free on application to all parts of the United Kingdom.—Manufactory, 48, Northampton-road, Clerkenwell.

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KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, has no Endowment, and is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations. In the year 1868, 6,000 in-patients were relieved in the wards. The Committee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS to enable them to meet the current expenses. [illegible] By Order, JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

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** The Report of an interesting Lecture delivered by Mr. John Bennett at the Boston Athenæum on the 20th inst., a Letter from our Correspondent in Italy, and other matters, are unavoidably deferred.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

THE Parliamentary Session of 1869 being inaugurated, the finance statement appointed for the 6th of February, and the Reform Bill for the 20th, England once more addresses herself to her own business, having been undertaking the business of other people in the most sedulous manner for the last six months. There is a sort of sensation of comfort, or at all events of right doing, in pushing aside the maps of Italy and Sardinia, and pulling down our own ledger, or consulting those ancient charts of our own islands. John Bull gets very cosmopolitan in the long run, but finds that he has expanded and improved his mind quite enough towards February, and, like Paterfamilias after a long and not inexpensive tour, is inclined to hide away his felt hat and Parmesan, and shelve "Murray" and "The Art of French Conversation." Now for our own home bills—and some of them are likely to be large ones. Now for our new Ways and Means, and Mr. Gladstone's mellifluous eloquence to prove that the more taxes we pay the better for us, and the more evidence of our national prosperity. Army and Navy and general defences are mentioned in the Queen's Speech, and they mean a good deal. We are not let into all that amiable mystery of Armstrong guns, just now, for nothing. And then there is a host of small but not unimportant things to be attended to. A much-wanted bankruptcy reform must be carried; the church-rate question must be adjusted, not the less that Archdeacon Denison says, by way of encouraging Convocation, that if an Irish bill can be rejected this year it will never be tried again. Then the Corporation of London has to be very mildly dealt with, but still something must be done to it. And before the Session is out there must be a review of the Indian mutiny and its suppression, for which task is coming home, and many voices the thanks of Parliament. Then there is the revision of the Bible to be resisted and the revision of the Prayer Book to be discussed. Then Protestantism of the Spooner type is to be evoked in the Irish Church Establishment, and this time under more favourable auspices than usual, for the conduct of the Irish prelates has been such as to prepare the Saxon mind to receive with favour any castigation of the system that produces such men. All this makes a very good paper of *agenda* for the next six months; and Parliament should turn to work with a will, and discharge as far as possible unprofitable chatter. This homily is preached to the Legislature at the beginning of every Session; we can only hope that this time it may be less unprofitable than usual.

Lord Palmerston announces that the commercial treaty with France is actually signed, and we may expect to see it immediately. With its reception in France we have little to do; it was not to be expected that the parties interested in prohibitions would take free-trade teaching more calmly than did our own Protectionists in days when our neighbours. England was going to be ruined then—France is going to be ruined now. England is now exulting in her prosperity—France may expect the same thing if she will only keep her hands off swords and cannon, and act cordially and honestly. The treaty is not the result of a treaty be acceptable or not, the idea of obtaining French goods, and particularly French wines, at a reduced price, gives much satisfaction, though we are asked to make our concessions at once, and the European war is to be made left to itself. The more necessary to one another two countries can become the less chance of foolish falling out; it is as in the matrimonial relation;—couples with large houses and everything done for them can afford to quarrel; but couples who live in the same set of rooms and on limited means and daily fare, find that they must be on the best terms, and a real quarrel between them would be inconvenient and ridiculous. If England is always filling the coalcastle for France, and France is always filling the wineglass for England, neither will like to break the ties of the alliance.

There is no foreign news of much importance. The Sardinian Monarch (to whom the Cavour Ministry is now restored) is casting his new Italian money, and the liberation of Italy in 1860 will thereby become a fact for all ages. Medals disappear, records become dull, and money remains. Then the piece of coin dropped into some lurking-place a couple of thousand years hence is found ready with its evidence for or against the history that has been compiled in its absence. The fact of the new Sardinian coinage—the withdrawal of the Archbishop of Paris from the Council of Rome, in consequence of his refusal to the Emperor's Church reforms—and the slight progress of the unpromising campaign in Morocco, are the only points that appear to require notice. From America we learn that a Speaker was still wanted for the House of Representatives, that the Democratic majority of all the divisions held the largest number of votes, they were a few short of the required number. The slaveowners of Maryland have made a cool proposition. There are a great many free negroes in that State—some thousands. The planters say that these are very objectionable people—idle themselves, and inclined to tempt the slaves to idleness; and, therefore, it is proposed that these evil free men shall at once be declared slaves and sold for the good of the State!

Hardly does the death of a single private individual excite such a sensation of regret as has been caused by the lamentable casualty that has deprived the *Great Eastern* of her gallant and skilful captain. He has died in his duty, and his last act was a desperate struggle to do that duty for those around him. We say, without impropriety, express a hope that the sorrow that has been expressed for the fate of Captain Harrison will take the form of sympathy with those whom he has left behind, by no means adequately secured against "the meaner storms of life," and that a testimonial subscription-list, which is in preparation, will be largely filled.

Political business now abridges the reports of the courts of law and other domestic institutions. A few cases of interest "crop out," as the geologists say. The curious fact that Sir John Romilly, descendant of one of the families expelled from France by the Revocation, should have had, as Master of the Rolls, to sit in judgment in an important Church dispute among the other descendants of those refugees, is well worth noting. There has been an inner raking for Scotland Yard skeletons, and the public excitement among the theoretically-theological people—the question whether the authorities of the Free Kirk have power to deal, irresponsibly, with the ministers of that Kirk. For simply appealing to the archbishop of not unjust decisions of the Kirk a minister has been deposed, but the law has stepped in to curb the priest, and to declare that an irresponsible yet recognised tribunal is not an institution for a civilised era. Westminster Judges have corrected the singular notion of some country justices that milk is agricultural produce, and therefore toll free. And a jury has given £30 damages to an actor under circumstances worth the notice of all interested in theatrical matters. A manager, on his own showing, engaged a performer for the "run" of a particular piece, and then quarrelled with disputes this, and claims, and gets, several weeks' salary; but this is merely a question of credibility, the point of interest being the endeavour by the manager to introduce the system of engaging an artist "by the job." Anything more detrimental to the educational career of an artist can hardly be conceived; and it is further objectionable as giving an actor a right to select and refuse parts (for, if hired for a "run," he will naturally try to see that the run is likely to last)—a power which he ought not to have, and which, where it is conceded, he almost always exercises in the most unwise manner.

THE COURT.

The Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena, left Windsor Castle on Monday morning, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal household, and proceeded to the Windsor station of the Great Weste n Railway, whence a special train conveyed the illustrious party to the Paddington terminus. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of light dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen and Prince Consort arrived at four minutes before twelve o'clock.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock. M. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister, had an audience, and presented to her Majesty an autograph letter from the Sovereign. Mr. Henry C. Howard, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Hanover, had an audience of leave of the Queen. At the Council, the Queen's Speech on opening the Session of Parliament was approved of. The new Great Seal of England was delivered by her Majesty in Council, to the Lord Chancellor, and delivered to the custody of the Lord Chancellor. The old seal, by the Queen's command, was defaced. Her Majesty ordered the last of the writs for the counties of England and Wales for the present year.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, opened the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the throne. Princesses Alice and Helena were present in the Royal gallery of the House of Lords. Parliament. At five o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena, arrived at Windsor, attended by the Royal household. At Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before six. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness paid a visit to her Majesty in the afternoon at the Castle. His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord Rivers and Major-General Sir Henry Ramsay have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Colonel F. H. Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

On Thursday the Queen, with her Royal Highness Prince of Wales, walked in the Home Park and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Augustus Hamilton Seymour, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Lieutenant-Colonel Home Purves, have returned to Cambridge House, Piccadilly, from visits to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon at the Grove, near Watford, and Lord Marton Alford at Ashridge Park.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House on Saturday evening, for the purpose of attending her Majesty at the opening of Parliament as Mistress of the Robes.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House, from Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley arrived in St. James's-square on Saturday from Knowsley in Lancashire.

Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council, gave a dinner on Saturday, at his residence in Bruton-street, to the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of state of the Queen's household.

Viscount Combermere was prevented coming to town to attend her Majesty on Saturday last, at the opening of Parliament, by indisposition. The Viscountess has also, we regret to learn, been suffering for some weeks from rheumatic fever.

The mortal remains of the late Lord Londesborough were removed from Curzon House-terrace on Saturday, via the Great Northern Railway, to Grimston Park, the seat of Lord Hotham, in Yorkshire.

A marriage is about to take place between Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Radnor, and the Hon. Thomas Wilde, Q.C., brother to Lord Truro.

Her Majesty was habited at the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, in a dress of pearl-coloured silk with gold lace, over which she wore a mantle of rich crimson velvet, with a deep and massive gold border. Her head-dress was a tiara of diamonds. The Prince Consort wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Life Guards. The elder Princess wore a slip of white tulle over a pink blue under-dress, and had her hair in a cluster of white roses. The younger Princess was dressed wholly in white, with a wreath of pink flowers as a head-dress.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

St. Paul's Church, Haggerston, will be consecrated on Monday next, the 25th inst., by the Lord Bishop of London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Wednesday, the 23rd of May next, for the celebration of the two hundred and sixth anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, under the deans of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Master of Merchant Taylors' School, the Rev. [illegible] Dr. Morgan, the Curate of St. David's Church, Merthyr Tydvil, was, on the 10th inst., presented by his friends with a massive gold watch and purse, and on his leaving for his new living.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. E. H. Paget to be Rector of Stuston, Suffolk; Rev. C. Townley, Vicar of Little Leigh, to be Rural Dean in the Chorlton by-the-Green Deanery of Leeds; Rev. R. J. Cuppage to be incumbent of St. John's, Glasgow; Rev. R. C. M. Jones to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Leeds; Rev. F. G. H. Smith to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Leeds; Rev. C. D. Cumming to be Curate of Thurnscoe, Worsborough; Rev. [illegible] de P. Gilman to be Curate of Walcot, Bath; Rev. G. T. Ryves to be Curate of Poole, Bath.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEVENSHULME, a substantial stone-built edifice, in the transition style between the Early English and Decorated, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester last Saturday afternoon, there being a large congregation present. The Bishop read the service in appropriate sermon from Haggai, ii. 9—"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." At the close of the ceremony the Rev. E. C. Hoyle, the appointed clergyman, was formally invested through the customary form of "reading in," and the service terminated shortly afterwards.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The Rev. R. Henry Killick, the new Rector of this important parish, has issued an address to his parishioners. He expresses his anxiety that the pastoral relations between him and the parish shall be for their mutual benefit, each fulfilling the requirements needful for that end. He looks for sympathy, advice, and help from those who are faithful Churchmen and consistent Christians; and exhorts others who, though calling themselves Churchmen, are cold and indifferent in their Christian duties, to join in the great work to be accomplished, inviting, also, the co-operation of those who dissent from the Church in all things that concern the general welfare. He expresses a hope that Subbath-breaking, habitual drunkenness, and profane language, will find no place in his willingness to attend in cases where personal visits may be desired.

CONVOCATION.—The sixth Convocation of the Province of Canterbury was opened on Wednesday. In the Upper House the Bishops had to deal with the question of consecrated churchyards, and after a formal sitting, they adjourned till February. In the Lower House there were reports relative to educational, missionary, and educational services, and to ecclesiastical dilapidations. A resolution proposed by Archdeacon Hale and seconded by Archdeacon Denison was to the effect that the Bishops should be petitioned to oppose church-rate repeal in the House of Lords, or to endeavour to devise a remedy. The resolution was passed, and the Lower House also adjourned till February, when the reports which we have quoted will be considered.—The Rev. Frederick Proctor, &c., assembled Convocation on Wednesday at York Minster—the Dean presiding as the Commissioner of the Archbishop. No subscription was required from the Proctors. They to proceed to business, the Dean remarked that petitions would be received, but they were not allowed to be read. After the reading of the petitions, Convocation was prorogued until the 16th of August. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than a few minutes.

Miss Agnes Baillie, sister of the late Joanna and Dr. Baillie, is still flourishing in her villa at Hampstead, and is now in her hundredth year.

Richard Hutchins, jun., Esq., shipowner, of Bristol, has forwarded a subscription of £5 (to be continued annually) to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he will bring on his Budget on the 6th of February, at which time the provisions of the commercial treaty between England and France will be made known.



ROOFS OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AS VIEWED FROM THE VICTORIA TOWER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE SESSION 1741-2.

VIEW OF THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,
TAKEN FROM THE VICTORIA TOWER.

We are enabled to present our readers with a View of the New Palace of Westminster, from the Victoria Tower, through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Quarm, who possesses the only photograph yet taken of the vast pile wherein our senators meet. We have in this view a distant peep of Somerset House and Waterloo-bridge, with the shot towers on its Lambeth side, and nearer lies the old bridge of Westminster as it appeared just prior to the driving of the piles for the new bridge. In the centre of the view is the great octagon, or central tower, from which the various corridors seem to run like arteries in the human frame, so innumerable are they. In the distant end of the building is seen the great Clock Tower, with a small turret, or ventilating intervening shaft. At the base of the Clock Tower are seen the houses forming Palace-yard, and the dining-house near the steps leading to Bridge-street. The long parade of the Palace looking west is in sharp perspective. The broad front before us joins the main building, with old Westminster Hall. The cluster of turrets on the right of the central hall, but in the distant angle, surmounts the princely official residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the line of roof that runs to the next block of buildings covers one third of the river front. The block just mentioned, if we may so term it, is one of two blocks which flank the centre of the river front, and is turreted like the angle of the Speaker's residence. Thus we have more than one-half of the entire Palace seen in one glance. The difficulty of procuring a clear view was so great that more than a fortnight elapsed ere it was accomplished, and for this purpose the operator slept in the Victoria Tower. It should be observed that at the time this view was taken the Victoria Tower was not quite finished, and the apparatus was put upon one of the stages; such another opportunity will not occur again, and much praise is due to Mr. Quarm for seizing the moment, for certainly nothing could give a clearer idea of the vastness of the work than this view.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1741-2.

We are enabled to offer to the readers of our Journal an Engraving from a sketch of a debate in the House of Commons in the Session of 1741-2. Any one who has seen a large picture of Sir George Hayter which hangs in one of the committee-rooms of the present House, and which represents the moving of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, on the meeting of Parliament after the general election which followed the passing of the Reform Bill, will recognise the identity of features which exists between that picture and our Engraving. The House, its arrangements, fitting-up, and all its general characteristics, are the same (the old St. Stephen's): the only difference is in the dresses of the members, and the circumstance that the Speaker wears his hat, which he never does now, although every other member is entitled to do so, as long as he remains sitting. In those days of large perukes there was no distinction between the head-dress of the Speaker and that of the other members whereas now the

right honourable gentleman's appearance is strongly marked by the use of a large or, to speak technically, full-bottomed wig. In the Engraving the chair is represented as being filled by the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, and Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, is supposed to be speaking from the place which was then, as it is now, occupied by the leader of the House. We are indebted to John South Phillips, Esq., of Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, for the print from which our illustration is taken.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The curious old print from which the Engraving of the House of Commons in 1741-42, on the preceding page, was taken, contains in its margin a list of the Speakers from 1727, which we transfer to our columns, completing it to the present time.

A.D.	Speakers' Names.	In the Reign of
1727	Spencer Compton, Esq.	George I.
1728	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George II.
1761	Sir John Cust, Knt.	George III.
1770	Sir Fletcher Norton	
1780	Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.	
1780	C. Woolfran Cornewall, Esq.	
1789	C. Woolfran Cornewall, Esq.	
1790	W. Wyndham Grenville, Esq.	
1790	Right Hon. Chas. Abbott	
1795	Henry Addington, Esq.	
1801	Henry Addington, Esq.	
1801	Charles Abbott, Esq.	
1802	Charles Abbott, Esq.	
1806	Charles Abbott, Esq.	
1807	Charles Abbott, Esq.	
1817	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1820	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1830	C. Manners Sutton, Esq. Geo. IV.	
1830	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1830	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1831	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1835	C. Manners Sutton, Esq.	
1835	James Abercromby, Esq.	
1837	James Abercromby, Esq.	William IV.
1839	Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.	
1841	Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.	
1841	Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.	
1852	Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.	
1857	Evelyn Denison, Esq.	
1857	Evelyn Denison, Esq.	Victoria

A.D.	Speakers' Names.	In the Reign of
1603	John Pollard, Esq.	Mary
1604	C. Coppinger, Esq. Philip & Mary
1555	John Pollard, Esq.	Mary
1571	William Bond, Esq.	Elizabeth
1583	Sir Thomas Gargrave	
1586	Thomas Williams, Esq.	
1593	Richard Onslow, Esq.	
1597	Christopher Yelverton, Esq.	
1572	Robert Bell, Esq.	
1601	John Popham, Esq.	
1603	Serjeant Puckering	
1609	Serjeant Crewe	
1614	Sir Thomas Crewe	
1621	Edward Coke, Esq.	
1626	Sir Heneage Finch	
1627	Mr. Serjeant Yelverton	
1628	John Finch, Esq.	
1640	Sir Edward Phelips	
1640	Sir Edward Seymour, Esq.	
1660	Sir Harbottle Grimston	
1661	Sir Edward Turner, Knt.	
1673	Sir Robert Sawyer, Esq.	
1678	Edward Seymour, Esq.	
1679	Sir William Williams, Knt.	
1679	Mr. Serjeant Gregory	
1680	William Williams, Esq.	
1681	William Williams, Esq.	
1685	Sir John Trevor, Knt.	Jas. II.
1687	Henry Powle, Esq.	
1688	Sir John Trevor, Knt.	Wm. & Mary
1694	Paul Foley, Esq.	
1698	Paul Foley, Esq.	
1698	Sir Thomas Littleton, Kt.	
1700	Robert Harley, Esq.	
1701	Robert Harley, Esq.	
1702	Robert Harley, Esq.	
1704	John Smith, Esq.	
1705	John Smith, Esq.	
1708	Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.	
1710	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.	
1713	Sir Thos. Hanmer, Bart.	
1714	Spencer Compton, Esq.	
1722	Spencer Compton, Esq.	
1727	Spencer Compton, Esq.	
1734	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	
1741	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	
1747	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	
1761	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY IN PERSON.

On Tuesday the Queen in person opened the second Session of the sixth Parliament of her reign. The ceremonial, always one of splendour, was beyond comparison the most brilliant which has been witnessed for many years; the suspicious state of national affairs adding materially to the interest of the scene and to the enthusiasm of the people.

Flags and streamers of all kinds were hoisted along the line of route in honour of her Majesty's visit to the Royal Palace at Westminster. The Government offices in Pall Mall, Royal, the Treasury, and other public buildings presented an animated appearance, while the private residences, which a glimpse of the Royal pageant could be caught was crammed with people, eleven o'clock were anxious to display at once their patriotism and their loyalty. From an early hour in the morning the bells of St. Martin's Church (the Royal parish) sent forth hearty peals; and from St. Margaret's Church (the Parish Church) similar sounds were heard.

At about twenty minutes past one a Royal salute of twenty-one guns announced that her Majesty had entered her State carriage at Buckingham Palace. At this time the scene in the Park was a remarkable one. The large open space in front of Buckingham Palace was crowded with people, as was the whole of the road right away to the Horse Guards. In another minute or two the gates were unbolted, and amidst the cheers of the multitudes, carrying the Pages of Honour, the Equerries, the Maids of Honour, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon), D'Eresby), the Vice-Chamberlain (Viscount Castlereagh), the Lord Steward (the Earl of St. Germans), the Keeper of the Privy Purse (Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps), the Master of the Household (Colonel T. M. Biddulph), and other officers of the Queen's household, and some of the principal officers of the Royal family.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were in the Royal carriage, which was, as usual, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. In the same carriage were the Princess of Prussia, the Princess of the Netherlands, and the Princess Alice, Mistress of the Robes.

The carriage from Buckingham Palace to the House was most enthusiastic.

In the House of Lords a brilliant assemblage waited the arrival of her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at one o'clock precisely; the members of the diplomatic corps mustered in full force, radiant with attire and glittering with orders. The peers were in their robes, and their robes. Suddenly there was a flourish of trumpets, and a messenger entered and announced that her Majesty was coming—an order which was followed by throwing off their cloaks, producing a charming effect by the sudden transition from the sombre to the purest and white mantles to a glittering array of varied colours. The new arrivals were the Princesses Alice and Helena, who saluted the assembly, and seated themselves on the woolsack at the bar, preceded by the Speaker in his state robes. The Lord Chancellor then handed the Speech to the Queen, which her Majesty read with her usual clear and sonorous enunciation. The Royal Speech is given on the first page.

At the close of the proceedings her Majesty returned to the Palace; the Speaker and members of the Commons retired from the bar; and their Lordships adjo rned to five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the House resuming, at five o'clock,

The Lord Chancellor said the Queen's Speech, which was afterwards also read by the Clerk at the table.

THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

The Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech was moved by Earl Fitzwilliam and seconded by Lord Talbot.

Earl Grey expressed his strong disapproval of the commercial treaty with France. Such an engagement ought not to be hazarded in the present condition of our finances, and the advantages which it would lead to on the side of France were not sufficient to compensate. Nothing, he thought that the House ought to have been summoned before information had been received from the Indian Government.

The Duke of Newcastle contended that, according to precedent, there was a necessity for summoning the Legislature, and instanced cases in which expeditions had been sent during the recess before the meeting of Parliament. He entirely expressed his hope that the amendment would be withdrawn, as no satisfactory reason had been advanced before the House for its adoption.

Lord Brougham deprecated any foreign interference in the affairs of India, and expressed his belief that Indians should be left to work out their own freedom in their own fashion.

The Earl of Malmesbury was not prepared to say that the treaty with France was a subject of congratulation, or that it might not disappoint the expectations formed; but, with regard to the Indian question, he ventured to hope that the policy of non-intervention would be followed by the Government, and that it would meet with her Majesty's present advisers. He could not concur with Earl Grey as to the late loans committed by the Government and called Parliament together at an earlier period before prosecuting hostilities against Chiba, and should therefore support the amendment.

Earl Granville having replied on the part of the Government,

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Address then was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to draw it up for presentation to her Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The members began to assemble at about one o'clock.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes to two o'clock, and, after prayers, the Queen's Speech was communicated by the Commissioners, and not obtain admission to the House of Lords will be so good as to observe silence in the outer lobby. The Speech was then read by the Speaker. There are many gracious Speech from the throne became voices from the lobby are distinctly heard in the body of the House.

At twenty minutes past two Colonel Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and was also graciously pleased to attend upon her Majesty in the House of Peers. On returning the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir George Lewis gave notice that on Monday next he would bring in a Bill to amend the constitution of the city of London.

Lord John Russell laid on the table the basis of the new commercial treaty between England and France.

Mr. Drand gave notice that on Monday, the 26th of February, the noble Lord the Member for Tiverton would ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people.

Lord John Manners announced his intention to move on Tuesday week for a list of the names of the Volunteer Corps which had sent in returns.

Mr. Brooker intimated that on the 7th of February he would move for a bill to repeal the annual grant to the Royal College of Maynooth.

Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Henley also gave notice of bills to amend the system of endowed schools; by Sir John Trelawny, for the abolition of church rates; and by Mr. Locke King, for the better regulation of election practices at elections.

Mr. Cowper and Mr. Lindsay respectively gave notice of motions on the subject of the shipping interest.

Mr. Vernon Smith gave notice of motion to bring in a bill to assimilate the probate duty on real property and personality.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. St. Aubyn then moved the Address to the Crown in reply to the Royal Speech. The hon. gentleman briefly reviewed the principal points to which the Speech referred, and which he considered met with the approval of the sagacious and statesmanlike policy which had characterised the conduct of the Administration during the past year. The treaty of peace was an important and critical period in the history of Europe.

Lord Hotham seconded the Address, and congratulated the House and the country upon the suspicious circumstances under which Parliament had been summoned to meet. He was glad to find that the manner in the conduct of public affairs had been instructed to an Administration possessed of such strength, and which had proved itself equal to the arduous task of maintaining the peace of England. With regard to Reform, he hoped it would be found practicable to effect a satisfactory arrangement, and that large masses of the respectable labouring classes might be admitted to the privilege of the franchise.

Mr. Disraeli complimented Mr. St. Aubyn on his graceful and ingenuous speech, which, he said, had not only exhibited the eulogistic effort of the noble Lord who had followed him. It was not the disposition of the Opposition to offer any factious resistance to the Address, as at the same time they considered that the gracious Speech of the Sovereign was unsatisfactory in many respects, while some of the topics omitted were those on which the party who now sat upon the Ministerial benches made it a matter of accustomed and annual complaint. He alluded to Reform. He could not see how a place in the Royal and appropriate Speech could be found for a measure that they did not occupy a position than its predecessor. This showed how much more difficult a more conspicuous critical than any which had preceded it. The proposal to be made by the House he was prepared to say, on the part of himself and his friends, to receive that measure in a friendly manner, and such assistance as they could bring to render it such a measure as the country would be content to adopt would be given on that question. Referring to the new commercial treaty with France, the right hon. gentleman said that he was not prepared to say that the principle of reciprocity appeared to be entirely overlooked, and reminded the House that only two years ago the Emperor of the French had submitted a proposition to the departmental Parliaments of France embodying that principle of commercial intercourse. The Indian question was one which he hoped her Majesty's Government would deem it to be their duty to submit to Parliament at the earliest period at less consistent with the late Government maintained and Majesty's present Ministers. There was no reason why Parliament should not, course, unless a case were made out to the contrary, be summoned before the usual period of February. It was that, in August last, when Parliament was sitting, Lord John Russell had made a statement in that House respecting the intelligence of the affairs of Italy. It was true that papers on the subject were promised; but it was the duty of Ministers to state their intentions in the meantime, and to promise papers at the beginning of a Session and to produce them at the end. There was no reason why Parliament should not have been summoned, and already been published by the French Government. He would be glad to know what were the steps which had been taken for intervening in the affairs of Italy. This was a question upon which the British mind had a right to expect explanation. The noble Lord had stated that the Emperor of the French the only conclusion he could arrive at on the subject was the less we meddled with the Italian question the better.

Lord Palmerston replied to the right hon. gentleman, and, in answer to his assertion that no explanation had been given of the intentions of the Government with regard to the affairs of Italy. It was true that papers on the subject were promised; but it would be impossible to lay that information before the House. With regard to the Indian question, he could not promise papers at the beginning of a Session and to produce them at the end. There was no reason why Parliament should not have been summoned before the usual period of February, however, that the discussion would not be without advantage.

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Mr. Disraeli replied, and

Mr. Bernal Osborne took the oaths and his seat for the Borough of Liskeard.

Frightful Proposition in St. George's-in-the-East.—Mr. Rutler presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. George's-in-the-East complaining of the character of the measure which had been introduced into the House of Lords by the Rev. Bryan King, and praying for some remedy for the removal of the evils which existed in that parish. The petition was read.—Mr. Danby Seymer asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the attention of Government had been directed to bring forward for the relief of parishioners in cases where the incumbent of a living did not perform the duties of the parish.—Mr. Walpole, representing those of the Church of Rome that they did not oblige him to leave the Church of England, but that he was desirous of preventing the grievance of the parishioners, on conscientious motives, from attending his ministration of those services not authorised by the Church. He should be glad to have the great objections of the parishioners were not so much against the doctrines preached from the pulpit as against the practices in which those doctrines were performed. The Government were not prepared to introduce any measure on the subject, but he should be glad to hear that the parishioners' suggestions enough to frame a bill that would prevent the continuance of the practices complained of in the parish.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. Bramne, a new writ for Scarborough was ordered in the room of Mr. Denison, now Speaker of the London borough.

Bribery at Elections.—Mr. Corbett gave notice of his intention, on Thursday, the 2nd of February, to move that the Attorney-General be instructed to prepare a bill for the more effectual repeal of the statute 2 Edward VI. for bribery at the last election for the borough of Beverley.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh and Lord Harry Vane called attention to a speech recently made by the Commander of the Forces in Scotland, in which he alluded to the Volunteer movement, and they therefore asked whether the Government had taken any notice of the circumstance of such language being uttered by an official so high in command as the speaker.

Mr. S. Herbert was sorry that Lord Melville had made such an observation. The Commander-in-Chief was also grieved that it had been made, and Lord Melville in his reply expressed his regret at having made the observation and hoped that it would not be considered in an answer to a proposal made to him to give some aid to the volunteer force.

Petitions of Right.—Mr. Bouverie gave notice to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to petitions of right, to simplify the proceedings, and to make provision for costs in certain cases. The object of the bill was to enable successful suitors to recover costs from the Throne.

Her Majesty's Answer.—Mr. Speaker stated that he had brought down the Queen's reply to the Address of the House. Her Majesty said—"I have received with pleasure your Address. The object of which you speak I, and it will be my constant endeavour to improve the law, extend the commerce, and advance the prosperity of my people."

Exposed Schools.—Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to exposed schools.

ADJOURNMENT ON FRIDAYS.

Mr. Bouverie moved a resolution declaring that when the House adjourned on Friday it should stand adjourned until the following Monday, unless it was previously otherwise determined—the object of the resolution being to prevent the practice of counting out the House at its meeting on Friday a motion that the House at its rising should adjourn until Monday; and that the numerous members who were desirous of leaving town might on that day frequently made the opportunity, to the serious obstruction of the business of the country.

Mr. E. Miles called upon independent members to oppose the motion, as they considered to deprive them of a valuable privilege, which was seldom abused.

Mr. E. James also opposed the motion on similar grounds.

Mr. Dering thought the proposition which were forward on the adjournment of the House on Fridays might be better disposed of at other times, and he should vote against it.

Lord C. Hamilton opposed the motion.

Mr. Disraeli was of opinion it would be better to trust to the good sense of hon. members in such matters than to rules and regulations; although he admitted the patience of the House was sometimes a little tested.

Sir G. C. Lewis concurred to a considerable extent in the opinions expressed by Mr. Disraeli; but said that, under the present system of legislations, private members, at all events before Easter, had a great advantage over the Government in bringing forward their motions and bills for leave and notices before the House. As a means of facilitating the Government business he proposed that Tuesdays and Thursdays should be devoted as they should be given up to them, and also that a limit should be made to the time at which questions should be put to the Ministers of the Crown.

Lord Palmerston recommended the withdrawal of the motion, hoping, however, that the discussion would not be without advantage.

Mr. Bouverie, after explanation, consented to withdraw his motion.

The House then divided, when the proposition was negatived by a majority of 166 to 48.

SEATS VACANT THROUGH BRIBERY.

Mr. Collins moved for a return of all seats declared vacant for bribery no new writs should be issued without two days' notice being previously given.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Collins moved that no new writs should not be issued for the boroughs of Gloucester and Wakefield, where corruption was reported to have extensively prevailed, until seven days' notice being previously given.

Lord Hotham inquired whether any proceedings had been instituted against the bribers and the parties bribed in the boroughs referred to?

Sir G. C. Lewis said that the case of Gloucester and Wakefield was not yet completed; and, with regard to Gloucester, he was not at all prepared to say that proceedings would not be instituted.

Mr. B. James thought the commissions would be a more farce if ulterior steps were not taken.

Sir F. Kelly said the reports of the Commissioners ought to be presented in some way or another, and steps be taken to prevent or punish such corruption in future.

Mr. Bright urged the expediency of suspending the constitutional rights of Wakefield and Gloucester for a considerable period, in order to put an end to the wholesale system of bribery which had prevailed there. At the same time he must express his surprise that, with such a pressure of bribery as had been put upon them, only about 100 out of 800 voters in Wakefield had actually received bribes. Such a state of things was disgraceful to the borough. Such practices were a disgrace to the country; but what was worse, they might be exposed that they would never be put an end to except by the ballot (Cheers).

Mr. Gray concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Bright as to the suspension of the writs for a considerable time.

Lord R. Cecil said the source of the evil was that the franchise had been extended to people who were so poor that they were pleased at being bribed; and whether voting were open or secret he believed the result would be the same.

Lord John Russell further discussion, in which Mr. Miller, Mr. Malins, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Collins took part,

Sir G. C. Lewis said the Commissioners for Gloucester condemned in strong terms the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act as being nugatory and useless. The Government had under their consideration a measure for amending that Act as well as the procedure in the trial of election petitions.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a Committee on the Consolidated Fund, moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to create a charge upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the sums due to savings banks and friendly societies, and to provide for the payment of interest thereon to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and also to make provision out of the said Consolidated Fund, or by Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds, for any difference which may now or hereafter exist between the assets in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in respect of savings banks and friendly societies, and the liabilities therein, and for the interest on such Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds; and also to authorise the cancelling of such amounts of the several capital stocks of annuities held by the said Commissioners for savings banks and friendly societies respectively as may appear to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to be expedient, and for the creation of like amounts of capital stock, bearing a lower rate of interest than the capital stocks so cancelled, and for paying the interest on the stock so created." The object of the bill in contemplation was to limit the powers of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of dealing with something like £39,000,000, and that the whole of the transactions of the Finance Minister and the other Commissioners in reference to those funds should be brought periodically under the consideration of Parliament.

After some conversation the resolution was agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES DURING THE RECESS.—Sir Arthur Buller has been elected for Devonport, in the room of the Right Hon. James Wilson, appointed to the Controllership of the Finances of India; Mr. J. Wyld has been elected for Bodmin, in the room of Dr. Mitchell, who, it will be remembered, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds at the close of last Session; Mr. Bernal Osborne has been elected for Liskeard, in the room of Mr. R. W. Grey, appointed one of the Commissioners of Customs; Mr. J. Somes has been elected for Hull, in the room of Mr. J. Hoare, unseated in July; Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks has been elected for Berwick, in the room of Mr. R. Earle, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds at the close of last Session; Sir Baldwin Leighton has been elected for South Shropshire, in the room of the Hon. R. W. Clive, deceased; Sir James Ferguson has been elected for Ayrshire, in the room of Lord James Stuart, deceased; Mr. H. S. Thompson has been elected for Whitby, in the room of Mr. Stephenson, deceased; Sir F. H. Goldsmid has been elected for Reading, in the room of Sir H. S. Keating, appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. J. G. Blencowe has been elected for Lewes, in the room of the Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, deceased; and Mr. Atherton has been re-elected for Durham, on his appointment as Solicitor-General. In consequence of the death of the Earl of Camperdown, Viscount Duncan resigns his seat for Forfarshire, and the representation of that county is at present vacant. The seat for Pontefract is also vacant, by reason of the retirement of Mr. W. Overend, in accordance with the award of Sir J. Coleridge; and the city of Norwich, and the boroughs of Gloucester, Wakefield, and Beverley, are at present unrepresented, their late members having been unseated on petition, and no writs having been issued to authorise fresh elections. The result of the elections just recapitulated has been slightly to increase the strength of the Liberal party.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

A lamentable boat accident, involving the death of Captain Harrison and two other persons connected with the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, occurred off Southampton on Saturday last. Captain Harrison started from Hythe for Southampton on Saturday morning in the gig of the *Great Eastern*, accompanied by Dr. Watson, surgeon of the ship; Captain Lay, superintendent purser; his son, a youth nine years of age; the coxswain, and five of the crew.

Captain Harrison sat in the sternsheets at the helm. During the run across the boat, though rather wet, behaved well, but as it neared the opposite side, and the land opened out, the squall increased fearfully. The tide was very high, though just beginning to set out of the docks against the wind, making a chopping, dangerous sea run high and broken, and which appeared to get worse each moment. Through this the boat bore stoutly up, sending the foam from her bows, though her yawing increased so that her helm scarcely controlled her at all. When she got into the channel between the *Indus* and the docks the chopping sea was worse than ever. Captain Harrison gave orders to stand by with the halyards, and immediately afterwards to down with the sail. The order was at once obeyed by the crew, but both the sail and halyards were wet through; neither moved freely, and the sail, after coming down a foot, stuck fast. The rest occurred in a minute. The boat had still way enough on her to take her abreast of the opening to the docks, when a counter-eddy of wind struck her on the opposite tack. The sail instantly "jibbed," as it is termed—that is to say, the canvas was forced back against the mast, and the boat, heeling over on the side on which most of the crew were sitting, filled and turned over. Dr. Watson, who exerted himself energetically to save others, and who was himself picked up exhausted and insensible, says that in the first moment all went down together underneath the gig, but almost immediately afterwards, as it appeared to him, they rose to the surface. The spray from the sea was wild and stifling, the water deadly cold, and for a moment or so, of course, none could say what happened. Dr. Watson, who swims as well as poor Captain Harrison did, struck out and seized the younger Lay. While doing so he saw Captain Harrison also striking out for the boat, which was pitching about keel uppermost, and called to him to make for the boat and hold on, to which Captain Harrison replied, "All right, all right!" Always cool and collected, no matter what his danger, Captain Harrison then seized the boat and made a desperate attempt to right it; but it was filled with water, and turned over so completely as to rise again with the keel uppermost still. Between this movement of the boat and the fury of the sea Dr. Watson was separated from young Lay and the boat for an interval. After a while, however, he again succeeded in catching the poor lad and jamming him in between himself and the stern of the boat, on to which he held with one hand, while with the other he tried to support Captain Harrison, who was buffeting strongly with the waves, by keeping his hand under his arm. In this manner some minutes passed, and Captain Harrison seemed almost powerless, and to be becoming insensible. After a short while, however, he again threw himself on the keel of the boat and strove to turn it over. The struggle, however, was, like the first, ineffectual, and seemed to exhaust his strength, for he relaxed his hold, threw his arms up, and fell back in the waves, after which Dr. Watson saw him no more.

Two boats had put off from the *Indus*, with two from the docks, and one from a cutter named the *Fawn*, almost immediately that the accident was seen. The boats from the docks picked up poor Captain Harrison, who was floating about a foot below the surface of the water with his head and feet doubled together, and his arm cast loosely over an oar. When lifted out he had been, it is supposed, about twelve minutes under water, and his body was perfectly cold and dead; not a sign of animation could be discovered. He was immediately carried to the shore, and placed in one of the new houses of the docks, where there was a large fire; but, though Dr. Watson, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Wiblin, and many other medical gentlemen were instantly in attendance, and every possible method was used to restore animation for upwards of an hour and a half, including the application of a galvanic battery, all efforts were fruitless, and he never moved or gave a sign of life.

The body of the younger Lay was not found till late in the afternoon. Ogden, the coxswain, was picked up near Captain Harrison. He, after a long time, was restored to consciousness, but, when he heard that Captain Harrison was dead, he gradually sank, and died the same evening at eight o'clock.

An inquest was held the same afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." They were particularly desirous of expressing their deep sorrow at the loss sustained in the death of Captain Harrison, who had greatly endeared himself to the people of Southampton during his residence there, and who was justly regarded as an amiable and honourable gentleman, a kindhearted and sincere friend, and a skilful member of his profession.

The remains of Captain Harrison were removed on Thursday to Liverpool, to be buried on Friday in a family vault, in which two of his children are interred. The Mayor of Southampton called a special meeting of the council on Wednesday, to consider the best mode of testifying the respect of the Corporation for the deceased gentleman, and of offering its condolence with the sorrowing widow and family at Southampton. The feeling of regret at Captain Harrison's untimely fate is deep and universal. Flags floated at half-mast from all the public and many private buildings in the town, and from some of the ships in port. On Thursday the church bells rang a muffled peal at eight o'clock in the morning, from half-past one till three o'clock (during which time the body of Captain Harrison was being removed from his late residence to the railway terminus), and again at eight o'clock in the evening; and minute guns were fired from the platform battery from two till three o'clock. The tradesmen of the town closed their establishments the Captain's remains were being conveyed to the railway station.

In our account last week of the two hospital-ships *Melbourne* and *Mauritius* we omitted to state that the outfit of the dispensary department connected with those vessels was intrusted to Messrs. Savory and Moore, of Bond-street, and that all the poisonous medicines are contained in their patent safeguard bottles.

The following regiments of militia will be immediately disembodied:—The Antrim Rifles, North Cork, City of Dublin, County of Limerick, 5th Middlesex (Elthorne), Oxfordshire, 2nd Stafford, and 3rd West York. By the 1st of April—the commencement of the financial year—it is expected, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the whole of the militia will be disembodied.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

IN literature what is new? The Queen—her Majesty's Speech of course. But in what approved language of England is the Speech written? By what standard shall it be tried? We will undertake to say that her Majesty (if left to herself) would have written and spoken (considering the words, she could not)—a better speech than her Ministers made for her. Are we, said a scholar fresh from "Panizzi's Museum," externally to hear, and more largely still to read, continual paragraphs about nothing, naturally leading to nothing? This mystery in mysterious English, in a Speech from the Throne—how is it to be accounted for? It is not her Majesty's fault.

> The Queen, 'tis said, hath lost a part
> Of her entirely English heart,

Dean Swift said, in verse, of Queen Anne, alluding (Mr. Yates will pardon the parenthesis for Lord Chancellor Clarendon's sake) to the first speech from the throne which Queen Victoria's Queen Anne addressed to the Parliament of the people of England. The speech from the throne is a conglomeration and false consolidation of paragraphs of indifferent and adulterated English—meant to disguise, and therefore telling nothing. But why not tell truth in monosyllables? The Queen—God bless her!—has spoken the paragraphs—laboured and long-lengthened—which her Ministers made for her. If we are not in need of a Reform Bill we are certainly in need of a reform of speeches from the throne. Why should each Secretary of State send in his paragraph of alliance or disalliance, of dissatisfaction or apology, without such paragraphs undergoing the revisal of some one—what one? Why, a man like the editor of the *Times*. Sir Spencer Compton, when King George II. called him in, was never in greater need of a great speech-composer (English included) than Lord Palmerston seems to have been in, when he summoned any one but Swift or Southey to his house in Piccadilly.

There are two good articles, in every respect, in the present number of the *Quarterly Review*. They are by different writers. That on cotton-spinning—full of new matter—is by Smiles; that on Cowper, who wrote "The Task" and "John Gilpin," is by Elwyn, the editor of the *Review*. Both good. That by Elwyn on Cowper is so much to the point that Southey (very improperly) abused by the *Quarterly* of past quarters) would have read it—and nodded approval.

Thus far for literature this week. In art we have to lament the not-unexpected death of Sir William Ross—the man whose miniatures will preserve in exquisite art, and to many generations, the beauty of the Court of Queen Victoria. Was he as good, in his line, as Holbein or Hilliard, or Hoskins or Cooper, or Vertue or Zincke?—perhaps not. Was he as good as Thorburn?—Mr. Thorburn will forgive us—in many respects better. Ross rose from lifelike-size figures into miniatures. Mr. Thorburn fell from miniatures—in which he excelled and still excels—into pictures which had better not have been painted.

The father of the House of Lords in England is the son of an American who came to England—painted portraits and historical pieces—gained money—put his son to the law, and died foreseeing what his son was to be—not Lord Chancellor, as he has been, but the first speaker, by position and by talent, in the House of Lords. This man is Lord Lyndhurst. Our American brethren when Lyndhurst dies (we hope not soon) will of course erect statues to his memory. He well deserves every honour of the Peerage of England—and—of what?—the filial admiration of the United States.

Since the *Royal George* sank at Spithead—long before her Majesty was dreamt of—no touching calamity of a like nature, and yet unlike, has occurred on the coast of England than the death of Harrison. Kempenfeldt went down with twice four hundred men over against Spithead; over against Southampton—Harrison went down in a cockboat. The *Royal George*, commanded by Kempenfeldt, was a cockle-shell compared with the *Great Eastern*. That the well-skilled captain of the *Great Eastern* should die as he died! that Kempenfeldt should have died as he died!

We have had for nothing French plays in five acts, said a wit; now—we are to have French wines at a next-to-nothing price. We lost our drama through France, and now we are to lose our beer. Cannot Lord Elcho bring together a volunteer corps of Barclay *v.* Bordeaux?

It is pleasant to learn (we thought we had done with literature) that Messrs. Adam and Charles Black are about to reprint the biographical essays which Lord Macaulay wrote for that admirable work, the "Encyclopædia Britannica." It is not every one who can, unhappily, afford to buy the Black Encyclopædia; but the essays by Macaulay on Bunyan, on Goldsmith, and on Johnson will in the coming reprint be within the reach of almost all readers. Mr. Adam Black is busy with a preface to the work.

Sir James Prior, whose diligence gave us so much that was new about Goldsmith, is to give us, we are glad to learn, a life of Edmond Malone, the editor of Shakspeare, the editor of Dryden's prose works, and additionally a benefactor to the world by the bequest of his rarer books to the Bodleian Library. Malone was a gentleman and a scholar, and the world should know more about him. By way of last word read, dear reader of this column of Talk, an article on Hogarth in the second number of the *Cornhill Magazine* is by Mr. Sala, and has, if we mistake not, a flavour of Mr. Thackeray about it.

Two life-boats are to be placed at the back of the Isle of Wight, one at Brooke and the other at Grange Chine. The cost of these boats will be £700. The Life-boat Institution will subscribe £350 towards it, and the rest is to be made up by public subscription in the island. The latter amounts at the present time to nearly £300.

DUPLICATE TITLES IN THE BRITISH PEERAGE.—There is a Duke of Devonshire and an Earl of Devon, there is a Lord Hastings and a Marquis of Hastings, there is a Lord Gifford and an Earl of Gifford, there is a Lord Downe and a Lord Downes, there is an Earl of Winton and a Marquis of Winchester, there is a Lord Bruce and an Earl Bruce, a Lord Strafford and a Marquis of Stafford, an Earl of Strafford and a Lord Stafford (Viscount Enfield), an Earl Fortescue and a Lord Fortescue (Viscount Ebrington), two Lords Stewart, two Lords Stuart, a Lord Sudeley and a Lord Sudley, a Duke of Hamilton and a Lord Hamilton, an Earl of Morton and a Lord Moreton, a Lord Ponsonby and a Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, a Lord Forbes of Scotland and a Viscount Forbes of Ireland, an Earl Grey and a Lord Gray, a Lord Monteagle and a Lord Mounteagle, and until very recently there was a Lord Holland as well as a Lord Lovell and Holland, and an Earl Talbot as well as a Lord Talbot de Malahide. There is still a Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe and a Lord Stanley of Alderley; and if Mr. Scrope of Danby, should succeed this year in establishing his claim to that ancient title, there will be two rival Earls of Wiltshire.

PREVENTION OF BRIBERY.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., has addressed a letter to Lord Brougham on a proposed bill for the prevention of bribery and the amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act, 1854. If all payments at elections—he argues—could be made through one respectable person, there would be an end of corruption. Let such a person be appointed by the Judges from among the barristers, and this point is gained. Then let every candidate and every elected member swear that he has never paid, and never will pay, and has never authorised, and never will authorise, directly or indirectly, the payment of any money except to the election auditor. If any person pays any money for the purposes of the election except through the election auditor he is to be punishable as in the case of perjury—that is, by penal servitude; be held disqualified for any office under the Crown, or for being a member or elector of Parliament. The agents to whom the auditor disburses his money are to account to him on oath, and will therefore, of course, account truly. Such is Sir Fitzroy Kelly's plan.

MUSIC.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have reappeared at the Royal English Opera after a considerable interval of relaxation, during which our fair prima donna's voice, which had suffered greatly before the Christmas holidays from over-exertion, has fully recovered its power and freshness. The opera of Wednesday evening was "The Crown Diamonds," which went off with the utmost brilliancy and success. We may now look for two novelties promised at this theatre—Mr. Henry Leslie's opera on the subject of Turpin the highwayman, and Mr. Vincent Wallace's "Lurline," which has been long expected.

The "Popular Concert" of Monday last was remarkable chiefly for the beautiful playing of our accomplished pianist Herr Pauer, whose performance of Hummel's sonata in F minor, and Hadyn's trio in G major for the piano, violin, and violoncello (in which he was accompanied by Sainton and Piatti), delighted the audience. The compositions of the immortal Hadyn, the father of modern instrumental music, are by far too much neglected nowadays, and we were glad to find one of them revived on this occasion. Two quartets, the one by Spohr, the other by Beethoven, were admirably executed; and several classical vocal pieces were well sung by Miss Theresa Jefferys and Miss Palmer.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society on Monday last gave a very favourable view of the present state of that great body. The subscription-list of the past year is considerably in advance of any former period. The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to the great sum of £13,147. The expenditure on account of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace was £15,236, and the receipts £34,921—leaving a surplus of £19,685 divisible between the Crystal Palace Company and the Sacred Harmonic Society, the latter body receiving one-third of the amount. Another festival at the Crystal Palace is in contemplation, to take place in the summer of 1862. The Sacred Harmonic Society now possesses a funded property of £2000, besides one of the noblest musical libraries in Europe.

The Glasgow Musical Festival has been held this week, beginning on Tuesday, when "Elijah" was performed by a vocal and instrumental orchestra containing above five hundred performers. The solo singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Witham, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Winn. The instrumental band consisted of the most eminent London performers, chiefly those belonging to the Philharmonic Society. The oratorios performed on the subsequent days were "The Messiah," and "Gideon," a new work composed by Mr. Charles Horsley expressly for this festival.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday a lady from the United States was introduced to these boards, in the piece entitled "In and Out of Place," which affords an opportunity for the débutante appearing in a variety of characters. The name of the new actress is Miss Julia Daly; and her success, so far as Yankee character is concerned, was complete. Her Irish assumption was much less perfect; and, altogether, she may be accepted as another example of the Williams-Florence school. The lady was much indebted for her success to the admirable manner in which she was assisted by Mr. Tilbury.

NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster reappeared on Monday week in the character of *Robert Landry* in "The Dead Heart," and was greeted with a full house. This ingenious drama still continues attractive, and is likely for some time to hold possession of the bills. Its success, however, is greatly due to Mr. Webster's delineation of the much-injured and deeply-suffering hero.

SURREY.—A new piece was produced on Monday which bears a striking resemblance to "The Dead Heart," just mentioned. There is, however, it appears, no real connection between the pieces, the present having been taken from a French drama entitled "La Comtesse de Noailles." This drama contains a story scarcely susceptible of adaptation for the English boards; but Mr. Parselle has contrived to cleanse it of much objectionable matter, and to place it on our stage in a not unacceptable shape. This drama depends more upon its story than upon its dramatic development. With the exception of *Joseph Gombert*, the characters are but skeletons, and the incidents merely indications. The natural result is that the plot is obscure and the dialogue noticeably deficient in language. Mr. Creswick's part in *Joseph Gombert* offered some salient points, and the different situations gave him opportunities for effect, of which he very artistically availed himself. The conversations, however, are throughout too much on the drawing room level, and for the proper exhibition of passion no space is left by the rapidity of the events. The change that occurs in the character of the *Countess* (Miss Edith Heraud) in the dénouement affords two or three sentences which are above the dead level of the ordinary dialogue. Of these the actress took judicious advantage, and, by a sudden and powerful expression of feeling, extorted the applause of the audience. The house was crowded to excess; nevertheless, the new drama, intricate as it is, was listened to with profound attention, and excited evident interest.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. T. Stamford Raffles has been appointed stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Mansfield.

On Tuesday morning a tremendous storm burst over Portsmouth before daylight, with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain. The flashes were most vivid and incessant, and the hail has done considerable damage.

The body of Mr. Massy O'Grady was discovered on Thursday week in a river that runs near New Pallas Station, in the county of Limerick. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict "That the deceased came by his death by drowning, while labouring under temporary insanity."

The Liverpool and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce have, like the Manchester Chamber, memorialised the Government in favour of the principle of securing in time of war the immunity from capture at sea of private property and the persons of private citizens.

On Wednesday se'nnight Messrs. Buchanan and Dalgleish, the members of Parliament for Glasgow, addressed a public meeting of the inhabitants in the City Hall, which was nearly filled, the audience being composed, to a large extent, of the working classes.

Upwards of a million and a half of mackerel were captured off the Isle of Wight during two days of last week. So great was the catch that many boats were obliged to let go their nets to save the vessels from being swamped.

On Tuesday night last an attempt was made to murder Mr. Jackson, the steward of J. Holmes, Esq., of Clogher, in the county of Roscommon. He was fired at as he was returning home. Several slugs entered his body, and he continues in a precarious state. The sufferer did not see the assassin, nor has he any idea who he may be, not having had any serious dispute with any person in the locality.

On Tuesday se'nnight last G. H. Whalley, Esq., one of the members for Peterborough, delivered an interesting lecture on "Early British History," at the Mechanics' Institute, before the president, Dr. Porter, and about 600 or 700 persons members of the institution and inhabitants of the city. At the conclusion a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer.

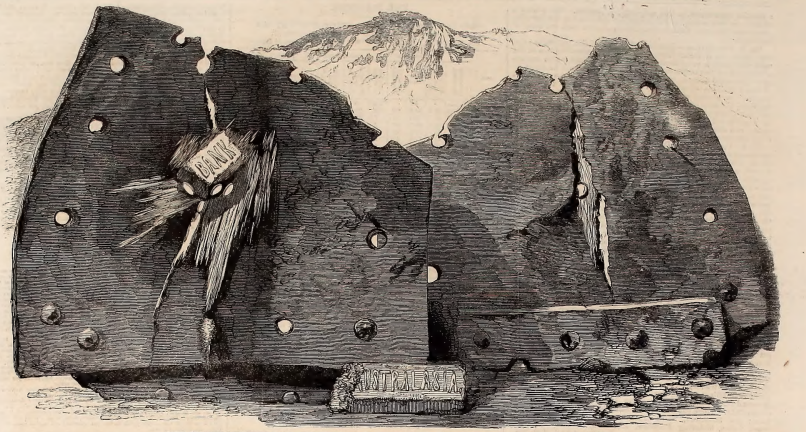
ROMAN CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION IN NEWCASTLE.—A meeting, consisting of between 5000 and 6000 persons, assembled on Monday night in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Townhall, to express sympathy with the Pope—Dr. Hogarth, the so-called "Bishop of Hexham," occupying the chair. A series of resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Pope, and the meeting concluded with the adoption of an address to his Holiness.

Edward Lane and Gordon Hires, the chief and second mates of the American ship *Anna*, who are charged with the murder of several seamen on the high seas, were again remanded by the Southampton magistrates on Tuesday. The remand was granted on the application of the American Consul, who has not yet been able to procure the proper requisition to enable him to send the prisoners home for trial.

During the storm on the morning of Sunday last an alarming fire broke out in the parish church of Sandbach, and, though every exertion was made to arrest the flames, damage was incurred to the amount of £500. The origin of the fire is stated to be traceable to a defective flue. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Sandbach it has been resolved immediately to restore the church by voluntary contributions.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 91.



GOLD NUGGET IMBEDDED IN A PLATE OF IRON RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

GOLD NUGGET IMBEDDED IN A PLATE OF IRON.

THE fragment of iron of which we here give a representation is part of the unfortunate ship *Royal Charter*, wrecked on the 26th of October last, near Moelfra, Isle of Anglesea, on voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool. The mass of gold impacted in the fissure is part of an ingot of the purest quality imported, worth more than £4 an ounce. It was sent up in its present form from the wreck by divers employed in recovering the sunk treasure, who found the gold so firmly fixed that it was impossible to separate it from the iron. The remainder of the ingot, of which an Engraving is also given, was found subsequently near the same spot, and has been identified, together with nearly £200,000 worth of gold of the original shipment of about £320,000. When found by the divers the fragment of iron and wood was studded with sovereigns, the greater number of which were picked out under water before it had been found impossible to release the ingot; a few, however, still remain, as will be seen. The weight of the ingot is about 211 ounces, and it is worth about £860. A great quantity of the gold-dust on freight in the *Royal Charter* has also been recovered, the sand about the wreck being brought up and washed.

The total extent of treasure recovered from the wreck of the *Royal Charter* up to the 14th inst. has been 23 boxes of gold, 372 bars and ingots, and 57 broken pieces of gold; 14,888 half-sovereigns, 38lb. of gold nuggets, 275lb. gold-dust, 466 rupees, six shillings, a gold pin, and several small articles. All the boxes, and a great many of the bars of gold, bear the marks contained in the *Royal Charter* manifest, and no doubt can be entertained of their identity. The *Royal Charter* is stated to have had 40,000 sovereigns on board. The amount of gold she had on freight was £335,000, and the passengers, it is believed, had a further sum of gold amongst them to the extent of £120,000.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE prediction of the decrease in the amplitude of ladies' dresses in 1859 still remains unrealised, and the generally-condemned crinoline has not yet been compelled to hide its diminished head. We cannot tell to what we ought to attribute this persistence in enormous proportion, unless it be the ordinary difficulty of suppressing a bad custom; but we must record the fact that the more or less inflated tyrant still holds possession of its fair victims, who, often unconscious of their wrongs, now flock in all the plenitude of their greatness to the salons and balls which at present occupy the leisure of the élite of Parisian society. Congresses may be abandoned, political questions may agitate the public mind, social reforms of the highest importance may be proposed, but, through all the endless complications of such matters, the soirées of Paris still hold their own, and invite legions of Pleasure's devotees to the display of rich toilet in their gay dominions.

Dresses have undergone scarcely any change of form since our last article; if any variation is to be mentioned it is rather one of colour than of shape. The most delicate tints of orange, blue, violet, or gold colour are much in vogue; some are so doubtful with regard to shade as to render it difficult to assign to them an exact position in the prismatic catalogue; add to this the effect produced by a brilliant light, and those who love to doubt, and doubt, and doubt again, will have full opportunity for the exercise of their misgiving ingenuity. Velvet cloaks, mantles, and pardessus are much worn, ornamented with ruchings of moire-antique ribbon or with passementerie: of the form indicated in one of our Illustrations few can be more elegant or easy to the wearer. Besides the bonnets described below we have seen some all white—white lace curtain, white ribbons, white marabout or ostrich feather, and white lace *tour de tête*—of exquisite taste; others in which white prevails, but ornamented with a rich cherry-coloured or violet velvet band, with bow in centre, running quite across the forehead, and with velvet strings to match. Nothing can well surpass the grace of these bonnets, unless it be, to use a French compliment, that of the fair dames who wear them.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Plain robe of brocaded velvet, very ample in the skirt, and long and somewhat training behind. Mantle of black velvet, with cape descending to the bottom of the waist; the whole outline, both of the cape and of the rest of the mantle, is bordered with a ruching of dress moire-antique ribbon, which imparts



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

a pleasing appearance to this easy-setting garment. The bonnet is of thin pale-blue velvet, with a double lace fall covering the bavolet; wide, blue strings, a shade or two deeper in colour than the body of the chapeau.

Fig. 2. *Ball Costume.*—Dress of gold-coloured silk and white tulle, the colours and materials alternating from the bottom flounce of silk upwards: there is an under-skirt of dark yellow tulle, which imparts a delicate gold tint to the entire robe. The corsage is décolleté en cœur and round-waisted, and is ornamented with a berthe composed of small flounces of white and gold coloured tulle: these little flounces are plaited and arranged so as to form a point at the shoulder, and they descend to the same distance down the front and the back of the corsage. The scarf, attached to the waist by a bow, is of white tulle, bordered with three rows of tulle, two of gold colour, and one white. The headdress is composed of deep yellow buds, intermingled with the hair in frizzled curls.

Fig. 3. *Visiting Dress.*—Dark grey velvet robe, trimmed with blue passementerie and blue satin. High plain waistcoat corsage, bordered round the edges with a double band of blue satin, and buttoned in front with buttons of blue passementerie. Pagoda sleeves, turned up with blue satin, edged with blue ruching. Descending from the shoulder is a sort of epaulet in passementerie, composed of guipure and aiguillettes. The skirt is quite plain, attached by large plaits behind, and in front by three large flat plaits on each side. Square lace collar. The globe-shaped undersleeves are of lace, terminated at the wrist by a close-fitting cuff. The bonnet is of blue velvet, ornamented with camellias of the same colour and material, white figured tulle, black lace, and white blonde. The *tour de tête*, of white, figured blonde, advances slightly towards the forehead, and the curtain is of velvet, bordered, as well as the velvet strings, with a narrow white blonde.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE five spring handicaps are all out, and, barring the conventional remarks on the absurdity of beginning the weights so far below 5st., merely to make the list look more flattering throughout, there is no outcry as to any horses being especially favoured. Viatka, 4st. 12lb., a thick, useful-looking daughter of Teddington, is pretty firm for the Chester Cup at 30 to 1, but ten points behind her companion, Longrange, 7st. 6lb., whom, if we mistake not, all John Scott's art will never make more than a third-class horse. Lupellus is becoming a capital third favourite for the Two Thousand, for which, as well the Derby, Umpire is somewhat out of favour. The whole of the Grimston stud will be put up by the late Lord's executors for sale. The horses in training consist of a couple of two-year-olds, Ellerton (brother to Ellington) and Gavazzi, on both of which upwards of a thousand reserve was put at Doncaster, and Summerside, the winner of the Oaks. These come up to Tattersall's in about a fortnight's time; and Stockwell, West Australian, Warlock, twenty-three brood mares, including Ellerdale, Ellermire, Ennui (the dam of Saunterer), Rosa Bonheur, Gildermire, Boarding-school Miss, &c., nearly all of them in foal; and fourteen yearlings, principally by Stockwell and West Australian, will be sold at the Grimston paddocks during May.

The hunting season so far has been a bad one, and the weather so changeable that very few packs have had regular sport. In Leicestershire, however, since the beginning of the year, the scent has been excellent. The Heythrop are having more sport than any hounds in Oxfordshire, and their 1h. 38m. from Boulter's Barn on the 9th of this month was a clipper, and only equalled by that of December 2 from Tangley. The Brocklesby had also a capital run of fourteen or fifteen miles on the former day from Swinhope House. Lord and Lady Worsley are very constant in the hunting-field, and their presence does much towards bringing back the memory of the old "Pelham days," when the musical halloo of the first Tom Smith was heard by the lads of the Brocklesby. The Duke of Rutland's had a good day on Saturday, and lost their second fox in sight of the Belvoir kennels, after a clipping hour. On Wednesday Mr. Tailby's had a magnificent run of 1h. 40m. from Martinthorpe Gorse, changing foxes at Normanton Park, and on to Exton Park, where the second was also lost. Melton Mowbray still continues to fill, and such sport may well tempt visitors. The principal days with the Quorn have been as follows:—Thursday, the 12th. Meet, Beaumanor, the seat of W. Herrick, Esq., where a large party were assembled, after the Loughborough ball. A fox was found in a gorse cover near the park, and had a narrow escape of being mobbed by footpeople. After running under several carriages he got away, the hounds close to him, and through Mr. Herrick's woods to Garrendon, across the park by Dishley to Hastern, where he was headed; and, crossing the park again, was run into near the Loughborough woods, after a capital hunting run: time, an hour and ten minutes. A second fox was found immediately, and lost close to Newtown village, near Bradgate, after a very good hunting-run of forty minutes.—Friday, the 13th. The meet, Wartnaby. Found in a wood not far from the meet, and ran to Shoby Scholes, where the hounds changed, and, after a ring of fifty minutes, at a very severe pace, crossed Shoby Scholes again, and ran to Lord Aylesford's Gorse; away again instantly, the fox making for Mundy's Gorse, by Ella's Gorse, Willoughby Gorse, and was killed in the open near Wysall, after a tremendously fast forty minutes without a check. The Countess of Stamford, Lord Stamford, the Duke of Rutland, Little Gilmour, Esq., Major Morgan, — Phillips, Esq., J. Storey, Esq., jun., Colonel Forester, — Biggs, Esq., and Treadwell, were amongst the few up at the finish, out of a very large field. This run was quite as fine as any the Quorn have had this season.—Friday, the 20th. A long hunting run of two hours and twenty minutes from Walton Thorns, with a very satisfactory finish, killing one fox near Widmerpool.—Monday, the 23rd. Meet, Loseby. Drew John o' Gaunt's, and found three foxes. Went away with one towards Tilton village, but could do no good, from the shameful way the hounds were overridden. Lord Stamford viewed a fox crossing the fields to the cover, and galloped back, and the hounds got away capitally with him. He took nearly the same line as in the former run from John o' Gaunt, crossing the Marfield brook, leaving Great Dalby to the right, on to Thorp Trussels, which he found too hot to hold him; went away by Ashby Village from there direct to Loseby, and was run to ground (dead beat) in a small plantation near Tilton: time, an hour and five minutes; distance 11½ miles, over the finest part of Leicestershire. Found a fox in Barkby Holt, and had a very good gallop for forty-seven minutes; the hounds were whipped off near Somerby, every one having had enough, and the fox making his point for Owston Wood. Thus ended a magnificent day's sport.

After his lecture in London to nearly 2000 genuine cabmen and omnibus-drivers, who received him most cordially, Mr. Rarey left London last week for Paris. Thence he has gone for three months to Egypt, to study the Arab mode of handling their horses. On his return he will, we believe, complete his cavalry contract, and pay a series of farewell visits in the autumn to the principal towns of the United Kingdom, and then embody in a work the leading facts of his horse-breaking experience in every part of the world.

The Liverpool Meeting brought out Lord Sefton's kennel in very great form, and three stakes out of the six fell to his lot, with three half-sisters by Skyrocket. Lord Grey de Wilton was again a winner with his dog Gil Blas; and some of the "Waterloo cracks," Regan and Java to wit, sadly disappointed their owners in the Members' Cup. Bloody Heart beat Greta, Silk and Scarlet, and Portland in succession, and then only succumbed to the winner after one no-go. Mr. Dalzell's judging was much cavilled at by nearly every one. The Kenilworth Club is fixed for Monday, the Cardington Club for Tuesday, &c., Henley in Arden for Wednesday, Ridgway Club (Lytham) for Thursday and Friday, and Eastnor for Friday.

The only classes of emigrants that can safely be said to be in regular demand at the Cape of Good Hope are agricultural labourers, male and female farm servants, and female domestic servants. There will also be a steady demand, during the progress of the Table Bay breakwater, the prisons and bridges, and other public works, for rough masons, carpenters, smiths, and other artisans connected with such operations.

The President of the United States, through the medium of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, has presented a gold chronometer and chain to Captain Williams, of the *Imogene* (British ship), who rescued and carried into Pernambuco the crew of the American ship *Fleetwood*, which was wrecked in the South Atlantic Ocean.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	
Jan.	18	29·739	35·6	33·6	·93	10	28·1	44·5	E. ESE.	260	·000
„	19	29·700	41·0	38·4	·91	7	32·7	45·3	SW. WSW.	222	·000
„	20	29·378	43·0	40·5	·92	7	35·7	47·0	S. WSW.	302	·345
„	21	29·141	42·7	38·3	·86	10	32·4	45·8	S.	458	·226
„	22	29·279	41·9	28·5	·62	5	37·0	45·6	WSW.	595	·000
„	23	29·381	40·0	33·7	·80	6	33.4	47·2	SSW. WSW.	423	·125
„	24	28·698	38·8	34·7	·86	5	38.0	45·1	SW. WSW.	395	·100

The Queen has appointed Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

In a case of embezzlement, which was on Saturday last submitted to the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, a curious disclosure was made—namely, that there exists at La Villette an establishment, which effects what it calls the "revivification" of coffee grounds, and, after mixing them with a small portion of pure coffee and other substances, sells them as coffee. Nay, more, that the "revivified" coffee grounds, after being used, are subjected to a new process of "revivification," being again mixed with other substances, and once more sold as pure coffee.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The following report on the state of the French colony in New Caledonia has been received from Porte de France:—"Though I have not visited the interior of the island, I will give you my opinion of the advantages and capabilities of this colony. The port is one of the finest in the world, and offers excellent anchorage for vessels of any tonnage. At present, however, it is rather difficult of access, owing to the want of signals and seamarks to show the passages between the chain of breakers which surrounds it. The vegetation of the country is most luxuriant, and comprises every kind of tropical produce. The sugar-cane is found in a wild state, and of a finer growth than I have found anywhere else. Some of the settlers have cultivated it on a small scale, the total absence of labourers preventing them from doing more. The island presents extensive and well-watered plains for pasturage, and in the upland districts plenty of water-power and mines of iron and coal. It is most desirable that emigrants should turn their attention to this colony, which, though in the torrid zone, enjoys a temperate climate, highly favourable to the health of Europeans. The vine flourishes in the island, and produces excellent grapes. Indeed, every plant cultivated for food in France succeeds as well or better there; and nothing is wanting but inhabitants to make New Caledonia one of the most flourishing colonies in the world."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

ALTHOUGH no change of importance has taken place in the value of National Stocks this week, the market almost generally has ruled very inactive. Sales have exceeded the purchases to some extent, and the premium on the Unfunded Debt has given way fully 2s. Considering that there is every prospect of a higher range in the value of money, that most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable to this country, that large amounts in bullion have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, and that specie shipments from the United States have almost ceased, surprise can scarcely be expressed at the present comparatively weak state of Consols.

The great activity in trade generally has led to an improved demand for money. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 2¾ to 3; three months', at 2⅞ to 3; four months', at 3¼ to 3½; and six months', at 3½ to 4 per cent. We may observe, however, that the majority of the billbrokers are indisposed to negotiate any but short first-class paper. In the Stock Exchange money has been in request at 2 per cent for short periods; but the Bank Directors have made no further change in their minimum.

The whole of the late imports of gold have been sent away, and about £250,000 has been purchased of the Bank for export purposes. The outgoing steamer with the Bombay mail takes £455,900, chiefly in silver. The total amount forwarded to the East this month is £1,715,637, the bulk being, we understand, to pay for rupee or "enfaced" paper.

The new Belgian loan of £1,800,000 has proved highly successful, the subscriptions exceeding the entire amount by several millions. The last instalment on the Three per Cent Russian Loan has been paid this week.

The sum of £100,000 has been received from the Turkish Minister of Finance by the Ottoman Bank, to meet the dividends for the redemption of the bonds lately cancelled. These bonds will be paid off on the 1st of March.

The directors of the Australian Agricultural Company have declared a dividend of £1 per share, free of income tax. The dividend of the North British Australasian Company is at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum; of the National Bank, 14 per cent; of the National Discount Company, 5 per cent; and of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 5 per cent per annum.

The Silver Market has been somewhat active, and sales of bar qualities have been effected at 62⅜d. to 62½d. per ounce. There are very few Mexican dollars on offer.

Indian Securities have been less active; nevertheless prices have continued to rule firm.

On Monday the transactions in the English Market were somewhat restricted, yet, on the whole, the quotations ruled steady:—Consols, for Money, were done at 94⅞ ⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 94⅞ ¾ 7; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94⅞ 95; India Five per Cents, 104 and 103¾; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 98⅛; Ditto Bonds, 11s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. prem. Bank Stock sold at 230; India Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 99¼ ⅜ ⅛ 99; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105 ⅛ ⅜ ⅛. The dealings on Tuesday were again limited:—Bank Stock marked 230; India Enfaced Paper, Five and-a-Half per Cent, 105½ ¼; Ditto Five per Cent, 99⅛ ¼; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents realised 94⅞ 95 and 94¾; Consols, for Transfer, 94½ ¾; Ditto for Account, 94⅞ ¾ ⅝; India Debentures, 1858, 98⅜ ⅛; Ditto, 1859, 98⅛ ¼; Ditto Bonds, 11s. prem.; India Five per Cents were 103¾; and Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 29s. prem. Very few variations took place in the quotations on Wednesday:—Bank Stock was done at 228½ to 230½; India Enfaced Paper, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½ ⅝; Ditto Five per Cent, 98¼ 99¼ 98¾; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents closed at 95; Consols, 94¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅜; India Five per Cents, 103⅜; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 98¼ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 13s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 26s. prem. The market was very quiet on Thursday:—Consols were done at 94⅝ ¾ for Money, and 95⅜ ⅞ for the Account; the Reduced touched 95; the New Three per Cents, 95⅛; India Five per Cents sold at 104; the Debentures, 98⅛ ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem.

Although the business doing in Foreign Bonds has been very moderate, prices generally have been well supported. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 83½; Ditto, Deferred, 23; Chilian Six per Cents, 103½; Chilian Three per Cents, 72; Danish Three per Cents, 83; Dutch Four per Cents, 102⅝; Equador New Consolidated, 13; Granada Deferred, 4⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94⅝; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾; Russian Three per Cents, 65⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 44¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 33½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 5; Turkish Six per Cents, 79⅝; Ditto, New, 67½; Turkish Four per Cents, 105; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cents, 14⅛; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 80½.

Rather an extensive business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, at improved prices. Agra and United Service have marked, 74; Australasia, 83½; Bank of London, 52½; British North America, 58; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20¼; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; Commercial of London, 20⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 34; London Joint-Stock, 33; London and Westminster, 57½; Oriental, 40¾; Ottoman, 18½; Provincial of Ireland, 77½; South Australia, 29½ ex div.; Union of Australia, 46¼ ex div.; and Union of London, 27⅞ ex div.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, June and July, at 114½; Ditto, Six per Cent, 1879, 112½; Ditto, Five per Cent Scrip, 13; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99⅝; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99¾; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 108½; South Australian Six per Cents, 109½; Victoria Six per Cents, January and July, 107; Ditto, April and October, 111.

There has been a fair demand for Miscellaneous Securities:—Australian Agricultural have sold at 85; Berlin Waterworks, 5; British American Land, 27; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, C, 14; Canada Land, 117½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Six per Cents Perpetual Debentures, 102½ — div.; Electric Telegraph, 103½; English and Australian Copper, 2½; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2¾ ex div.; National Discount, 4¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15¾; Van Diemen's Land, 11¾; East and West India Docks, 116 ex div.; London, 75 ex div.; St. Katharine, 78½ ex div.; Victoria, 103 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been somewhat heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The traffic receipts still continue to show an increase, when compared with last year. Annexed are Thursday's closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 104½; Caledonian, 94¼; Cornwall, 6¾; Eastern Counties, 57; Eastern Union, B Stock, 28½; Great Northern, 107⅝; Ditto, A Stock, 97½; Great Western, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½; London and Blackwall, 66; London and Brighton, 116; London and North-Western, 99½; Ditto, Eighths, 9½; London and South-Western, 96½; Midland, 110; Norfolk, 58; North British, 62; North-Eastern—Berwick, 94; Ditto, Leeds, 47⅝; Ditto, York, 78; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 35; South Devon, 44; South-Eastern, 84½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 72.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Lowestoft, Four per Cent, 87.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 128⅝; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cent, 100½ ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 76; London and Brighton, Seven per Cent Stock, 157; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½; North British, Border Union, 2; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st guarantee, 125½; Scottish North-Eastern, Seven per Cent Stock, 125; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¼; South Yorkshire, 85⅝.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 89¾; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97⅞ ex int.; Ditto, B, 12⅞; Cape Town and Dock, 1½; East Indian, 101½ ex int.; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 36½ ex int.; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 95½; Ditto Six per Cent Debentures, 76; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 80½; Ditto, 1872, 79½; Great Indian Peninsula, 99½ ex int.; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Great Southern of India, 9½ ex int.; Great Western of Canada, bonds payable 1873, without option, 98; Scinde, New, 14⅝ ex int.; Punjaub, 4⅝ ex int.; Trinidad Scrip, 1.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 7.

Friday Afternoon.

The dealings in Home Stocks to-day have been unimportant; in prices, however, very little change has taken place. Consols, for Money, have been 94½ ⅝; for the Account, 94⅝ ¾; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94⅞ 95. India Stocks are steady, and the quotations rule firm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have shown very few alterations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have again to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat, coastwise and by land-carriage. Although the show of samples was limited, the demand was in an inactive state. Fine dry samples sold at fully Monday's prices, but other kinds were a dull inquiry. No foreign wheat has come fresh to hand this week; but the supply of granaried samples was good. The firmness of holders checked operations; nevertheless, Monday's currency was supported. The inquiry for floating cargoes off Falmouth was much restricted. For nearly all kinds of barley—the show of which was limited—there was a fair demand at full quotations. New malt was firm in price, but old parcels were a dull inquiry. Oats moved off freely, and good sound corn was rather dearer. Beans and peas maintained late quotations, and the flour trade was tolerably firm.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1130; barley, 1090; malt, 1170; oats, 160; flour, 460. Irish: oats, 1500. Foreign: barley, 2050; flour, 3470 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 41s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 34s. to 39s; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—The transactions generally have been restricted. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Linseed, English crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton.; canary, 58s to 62s. per quarter; red clover seed, 52s. to 60s.; white ditto, 62s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 21s. 1d; rye, 32s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 36s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 0d; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 118,221; barley, 81,349; oats, 18,250; rye, 178; beans, 4928; peas, 2073 quarters.

Tea.—There is a steady business doing in our market, and, in some instances, prices have an upward tendency. Common sound Congou has sold at 1s 5d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market is less active when compared with last week. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. West India has sold at from 34s. to 44s.; Mauritius, 30s. to 45s; Cossipore, 42s. to 45s. 6d; and white Siam, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The transactions are for the most part confined to immediate wants. In the general quotations scarcely any change has taken place.

Rice.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds. In prices, however, no alteration can be noticed.

Provisions.—For most kinds of butter the demand rules steady, and late rates are well supported. Carlow is selling at from 110s. to 120s.; Waterford, 90s. to 114s.; Limerick, 106s. 110s.; Tralee, 104s. to 110s. per cwt. Bacon moves off slowly—Waterford sizeable at 60s. to 62s., and oversized, 50s. to 60s. per cwt. Bladdered lard is firm, at 60s. to 72s.; and keg, at 58s. to 64s. per cwt.

Tallow.—Very little change has taken place in prices, and the demand is far from active. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 58s. 6d., and for delivery during the last three months, 53s per cwt.

Oils.—The market, generally, is flat. Linseed oil, on the spot, is selling at 27s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 25s. to 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate inquiry for rum, at full quotations. Proof Leewards is selling at 1s. 10d; to 1s. 11d. per gallon. The value of brandy has an upwards tendency; but grain spirits are a slow inquiry.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 16s. per load. A fair demand.

Wool.—On the whole the market is in a healthy state, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies have somewhat increased, and the demand is tolerably firm, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Some descriptions of new hops are held for more money, but the demand for them is not to say active. Fine yearlings are steady in price. Mid and East Kent pockets, 85s. to 150s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 66s. to 90s.; Sussex ditto, 68s. to 82s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 19s 9d. to 20s. 3d.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 3d.; Manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Monday, January 23.)—A fair average time-of-year supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market. Nearly all breeds met a dull inquiry, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, which moved off steadily, at full prices, the best old Downs having produced quite 5s. 6d per 8lb. The few calves on offer were taken off freely, at extreme rates. Pigs were firm in price; but milch cows ruled somewhat heavy. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 112; sheep, 3452; calves, 91; pigs, 317. Foreign: Beasts, 234; sheep, 526; calves, 54.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Fair average supplies of each kind of meat are on offer here to-day. On the whole, the trade rules somewhat heavy, as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. GREIG, Islington, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

E. HASKINS, Shortwood, Gloucestershire, horse dealer and beer retailer.—T. L. INGRAM, Lupus-street, Pimlico, merchant.—S. MISKIN, Rochester, butcher.—J. VARLEY, King's Mill, Huddersfield, yarn spinner.—W. GRINDY, jun., Longnor Edge, Staffordshire, cattle salesman.—S. WARD, Croxhall, Derbyshire, dealer in osiers.—W. CHELLEW, Point, near Truro, commission agent and shipbroker.—F. GILES, Dudley Port, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron, coal, and limestone master.—J. KEVIS, Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. SALMOND, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, horse-dealer.—G. MOORE, Paisley, pawnbroker.—SWINTON and FRASER, Dundee, builders.—W. BURGESS, Edinburgh.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Cornet R. V. Betty to be Lieutenant. 5th: C. Ford to be Cornet. 6th: Lieut. A. Lautour to be Lieutenant.

3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. M. Turner to be Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: Lieut. W. Henry to be Captain; Ensigns D. G. C. Elwes and W. H. Irvine to be Lieutenants. 15th: Capt. W. C. Armstrong to be Major; Lieut. J. O. Kemmis to be Captain: Ensign G. W. Hayne to be Lieutenant. 43rd: Ensign A. B. Onslow to be Ensign. 46th: Lieut. E. H. Helyar to be Captain. 81th: W. B. Knight to be Ensign. 85th: Ensign W. H. Urquhart to be Lieutenant. 87th: E. A. D. Widdrington to be Ensign. 94th: Lieut. G. J. Teevan to be Inspector of Musketry. 95th: J. F. Jordan to be Ensign.

GARRISONS.—Major-Gen. H. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. F. Williams to be Captain.

BREVET.—Brevet Col. R. Rumley to have the temporary rank of Major-General while acting as Vice-President to the Council of Military Education; Brevet Col. R. H. Lowth C.B., to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Capt. F. G. Pym to be Major. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. C. G. Falconar:—Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. T. A. Drought to be Major-General; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. F. W. H., Earl of Westmoreland, C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major W. Mauleverer to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. H. Price to be Major.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. DUGARD, jun., Birmingham, coach and harness furniture maker.

BANKRUPTS.

T. SIMMONS, Hurst, Berkshire, cattle and sheep salesman.—J. W. SUMNER, Wray Park, Reigate, Surrey, builder.—E. HYETT, Friar-street, Worcester, baker, grocer, and corn dealer. W. CHELLEW, Point, near Truro, Cornwall, commission agent and shipbroker.—T. MARSHALL, Plymouth, builder and contractor.—GRACE KEENOR and SOPHIA BAILLIE, Fore-street, Exeter, milliners.—G. RICHARDSON and G. T. FRANCE, Huddersfield, cloth merchants.—T. LIGHTFOOT, Sunderland, shipbuilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. M'ALLISTER, Paisley, manufacturer.—D. STALKER, Edinburgh, accountant.—D. ROBB, Dunfermline grocer.—JANET ARKLEY or TWEEDELL, Borrowstounness, baker.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at the Shrubbery, Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of the Rev. John D. Glennie, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., Mr. Frank Eames, for many years leader of the orchestra of Covent Garden, the Olympic, Lyceum, and Princess' theatres.

On the 19th inst., at Dunston Hill, county of Durham, aged 23 years, Walker, eldest son of Samuel Parker, Esq.

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"SPITHEAD: BOAT'S CREW RECOVERING AN ANCHOR." BY J. M. W. TURNER.

THE Collection of Turners belonging to the National Gallery have been arranged for temporary exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, where, with the advantages of space and a good light, they make a very different appearance to that which they presented on the badly-lighted walls of Marlborough House. Mr. Wornum, in the process of hanging, has taken pains to classify the pictures in historical order, so as to exemplify the distinct styles adopted by the painter at three different periods of his life, and the study of them under these conditions is very interesting. His early works exhibit great firmness and breadth, with conscientious finish, and, in some respects, take after Wilson in style. Later in life, from about 1802 to 1830, he displayed the effect of impressions obtained in Italian travel in a more daring and masterly execution, a greater brilliancy of colour, and an evident, though often in an obvious spirit of emulation of the mighty Claude. This is, undoubtedly, the best period, and amongst the works produced in it may be mentioned "Calais Pier," exhibited in 1803; "The Shipwreck," painted in 1805; the "Goddess of Discord Choosing the Apple of Contention in the Garden of the Hesperides," exhibited in 1806; the "Death of Nelson" (1808), "Spithead" (1809), "Apollo Killing the Python" (1811), "Crossing the Brook," an extensive landscape (1815), "England—Richmond Hill" (1819), "Rome, from the Vatican" (1820), and "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus" (1829). The last named may be taken as illustrating the transition period, when the artist began indulging in those dreams of color and prismatic effects in which during his later period he revelled almost to the exclusion of all other considerations, and frequently in a way to excite the irreverent smiles of the ignorant, and the regret of those who most admired the sterling qualities of his genius. Yet even during this later period he produced some grand works undisfigured by excesses of this character; as, for instance, the "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—Italy;" "The Fighting Temeraire Tugged to her Last Berth," &c.

The picture of which we give an Engraving is that of "Spithead, with a Boat's Crew Recovering an Anchor," which was exhibited in 1809. This fine work may be accepted as a type and perpetual memento of our glorious Navy in the olden time, before the introduction of steam, as it appeared at head-quarters. The famous roadstead is seen under the influence of a fresh breeze—the water boiling and bursting in short, broken waves. Three or four men-of-war are lying snugly at anchor, whilst two others are bearing up for anchorage. Various small craft are tending the mighty monsters of the deep, one in particular being employed in the operation of recovering an anchor which has parted in the stress of weather. All is bustle and excitement—sharp work for hands and eyes—combined with such effect, and infused with such a spirit as Turner alone could give to such scenes. Looking first at the vessels under canvas, and then at those at anchor, the contrast is most remarkable: the former seem actually to sweep along, remaining the latter—in the one we hear the wind whistling through the cordage; in the other the flapping of the sails as they bring up to the wind; and then the murky sky gloaming threateningly over the angry waters, compose an engrossing scene of rage and discomfort, the only relief and contrast to which is the narrow gleam of light which falls sharply on the outworks of Portsmouth harbour, indistinctly seen in the distance. This truly poetic and masterly work is painted throughout with a firm pencil, in a fine grey tone, which fills the canvas with an invigorating air. The disposition of the broad masses of light and shade, by the introduction of the sails falling against the darker portions of the clouds, and the glimmer in the far distance, is admirably managed.



MASACCIO, PAINTED BY HIMSELF, LATELY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PORTRAIT OF MASACCIO. BY HIMSELF.

WE have great pleasure in giving an Engraving of the interesting portrait of Masaccio, painted by himself, recently purchased for the National Gallery from the Northwick Collection. Though small and unpretending in character, and not very favourably hung, this picture deserves careful study, as illustrating an important epoch in the revival of art in the fifteenth century. Tommaso Guido—nicknamed Masaccio, *sapiice* "Slovenly Tom," on account of his disregard of the toilet—was the most important creator in art between the period of Giotto and his followers, and that of Raphael, and his creations were so perfect, so essentially imbued with truth, that Raphael himself did not hesitate to borrow from them. Giotto had emancipated painting from the dry, lifeless, models of the Byzantine type, and drew his forms from nature; but he left much still to be done in their application. Masaccio first gave dramatic action to his figures, and an air of life and intelligence to his heads before unattempted: added to which his flesh modeling had all the texture and freshness of reality, and his colours generally were truthful and pure; or, to use the words of Vasari, "what was executed before his time might be called painting, but his pictures seem to live, they are so true and natural."

The justness of these remarks will be fully borne out by an inspection of the portrait now under consideration, which, though painted more than four hundred years ago, almost breathes upon the panel, perfect in every surface requisite, barring only a little unavoidable fading of the colours. The head itself, with its thick, unkempt hair, large observant eyes, and firmly-compressed lips, is just the one we should imagine of the young enthusiast who devoted himself unwittingly to his daring art. In lieu of costume a loose blouse, with white cotton gimp edging, and a small red cap perched on the top of the head, is all that he required for use or pictorial effect; and the whole thing looks as if it had been hit off in a brief half hour of leisure, whilst waiting for instructions from his one-time master Ghiberti, who employed him to assist him in the production of the magnificent Gates of San Giovanni at Florence, or when reflecting on the principles of perspective, which he learned from Brunelleschi, the architect.

The dates of Masaccio's birth and death are not established with certainty. Baldinucci fixing the former at 1417, and the latter at 1443, which would make him only twenty-six years old; and this is probably near the mark. Certain it is that he died young, not without suspicion of poison; and that no painter, not excepting Raphael himself, did so much in so brief a space. Amongst his more celebrated works are the frescoes in the Chapel of the Brancozzi Family, and in Church of the Carnival at Florence, and those of "The Passion of Our Saviour" in the Chapel of St. Catharine in the Church of S. Clemente at Rome. In the Carmine frescoes is one of "St. Peter Baptising," in which is a naked figure with all the appearance of shivering in the cold, which is of world-wide renown, as marking a distinct epoch in art.

BAGOZZO, OFF THE ARSENAL, VENICE.

BY E. W. COOKE, A.R.A.

MR. E. W. COOKE'S sea-pieces deservedly bear a high repute, not only for their commanding pictorial effect, in which this artist is surpassed by few, but for the unimpeachable accuracy and fulness of detail displayed in them. These eminent qualities are the result of constant observation and sketching from nature, in which the artist habitually indulges with indefatigable perseverance. In the work before us, which was exhibited in the Winter Exhibition just closed, we have a picturesque sight, teeming with interesting historical associations connected with the earliest days of the Venetian Republic. On one side is the ancient Arsenal; and in the distance, looking across the lagune, is seen the Island of Murano, with its domes and campanili, looking like another Venice; and beyond it again, in the far-off distance, we catch a glimpse of the towering chain of the Friuli Alps, ill-defined, with jagged snow-peaks soaring against the sky. It was upon this view, just as we see it, probably, that Titian looked from his garden at the Casa Grande. Mr. Cooke breaks the flat expanse of this scene by the introduction of a fishing-boat, whose quaint rigging and gaudily-painted sails form a striking object in the centre of the picture.



BAGOZZO, OFF THE ARSENAL, VENICE, MURANO IN THE DISTANCE.—BY E. W. COOKE, A.R.A.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Is it the reaction of our national utilitarianism which causes our only really national pageant, with its unchangeable details, to be ever now in the same of being attractive? Every one wants to see some portion of the stereotyped ceremonial of the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person. The outsiders were never more numerous than in the year of 1869; as to the insiders, the Lord Great Chamberlain alone knows what the extent of the applications for admission to the House of Peers is. It is supposed that the fatigues of refusing for two days before the day of days is the reason why Lord Willoughby D'Eresby resolutely declines the office of Lord Great Chamberlain on the first day of the Session in the Upper Chamber itself. The oldest habitués there were indulged this time with a new sensation (and it is difficult to describe how precious that sensation is) by the appearance for the first time in attendance on their Royal mother of two of the youthful Princesses who are emphatically acknowledged as the daughter of England. It is a pity that etiquette prescribed that, in order not to turn their backs on the throne, they should have been obliged to hide the light of their countenances from the major part of that sympathetic assembly amongst whom their presence shed a pleasure which kindled almost into joy.

Striking is the transition from the blaze of pageant in the House of Lords at high noon to the sober tone of business which marks the aspect of things at five, when Peers, stripped of their robes, resolve themselves into very ordinary looking men—with the notable exception of those lamplighted units, the mover and seconder of the Address, whose state uniforms render them subject to a comparison with those unhappy men in armour who used to parade on the backs of hippodrome horses in the Lord Mayor's Show. In the present case, the parallel was nearer than usual, for the neophyte orators in question delivered themselves as if they were speaking from within the close approach of many helmets with the visors down, and their efforts will only remain pleasingly through the medium of Lord Taunton, who somewhat rescued their inaudibility. It must be confessed that Lord Grey is the very type of a grievance-monger. On this occasion the leader of the Opposition, though a master of facile fluency, was scarcely to grapple with such a Queen's Speech as was the subject of debate; and, no doubt, willingly left to Lord Grey the task of making a very small hole, which it only took such efforts as the Duke of Newcastle is capable of very satisfactorily to fill up. In many persons' memories the Lord Grey of the days of Matilda, or the early English Queen, but the sentimental novel so called. If so, they will understand the delusion of Lord Derby in the Upper Chamber, which he stated to be in the possession of Lord Normanby, and which was so lectured to by Lord Granville, the political and personal change in the noble Marquis is even more marked than the natural one. Where is the liberalism and the love of freedom that went so far as to give license to the Sentence of Irish criminal Judges, and what has been the mental and moral operation which enables the same statesman to write to the Grand Dural resident of Baden-Baden Utopia, and a revived Garden of Eden in the happy territory of Romagna? The only other really noticeable features of the debate in the House of Lords, for the time being, were the Duke of Somerset's one for a brief space inaudible; that Lord Derby, as usual, speaking the same speech, with a personal application, to the same effect as Mr. Disraeli delivered to the Commons, for once was second in the race; as it was long after the lower House had risen that he spoke; and that Lord Granville, as usual, for the sake of saying what he had to good a case, suffered the penalty attendant on an *ashamed of protests*, and to as pointless as to be dull in the midst of an anxious struggle to be jocose.

When one was watching the appearance of the familiar faces in the House of Commons, one could not but be struck by the fact that the decidedly old men go on year after year without showing any marked physical changes. You can trace no alteration in the countenances or the persons of Mr. Spooner, Sir Henry Willoughby, and least of all in Sir Charles Burrell, who has been father of the House for a considerable number of his active years. It is in the men who were middle-aged three or four years since that one sees progress. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Graham was not present on this occasion, or else one might have selected him as the specimen of that transition from vigorous, upright manhood to that indigent cadaverity over which the public observer whose own youth is fading in the distance sighs. When Sir Charles Wood was President of the Board of Control, and Lord Canning's Government we remember seeing him leading two of his young sons in a day over the iron hurdles in the park. And any such diminution of the jauntiness of his stride up the floor he more assumed than real, we should be loath to allude to his capabilities for jumping now. Except in a case where a man is in the last sentence to jumping at an offer of high office, it is probable that his walking days are past over.

Really it seems as if, one after another, our traditions are slipping away. The Speaker is presumed to be the prime guardian and conservator of the privileges of the House of Commons, and yet his office piece he demands rather than prays for their continuance from the Sovereign at the meeting of every new Parliament. And the whole privilege of the Lower House has always been a democratic rush and struggle to the bar of the Upper House, as a constitutional contrast to the solemn and decorous approach of that august assembly when her Majesty literally fills the throne. How is it, then, that the Speaker should have taken to himself to be the sole representative of the people on their mode of conducting themselves in the presence and within hearing of the Queen much in the same terms as General Bombastes used when he defied his army "not to take up a pin." Was there no ancient Conservative to remonstrate against this new attack on our time-honoured customs? But, after all, Mr. Denison was too late to split his voice against the swearing-in of a member of the Jewish faith, or what can be thought of the last effort of the mighty sticklers for the cherished rust of antiquity? Then, too, was there no tear shed, if in secret, at the substitution of Colonel Clifford's title for Mr. Serjeant Dalton? Did not some Peer, fond and dark delivery of the Queen's command of the attendance of the House for Mr. Serjeant's elaborate Janis Quatorze bow and serious utterance of the Royal mandate?

But to condescend a little to details. Promise of work there was, even more than bids in the first week of Session, for since the Government, who laid down in four minutes a programme large enough for August, what is to be anticipated in which private members accumulated twenty-five notices in the ballot-box before Friday past on Tuesday? The preliminaries actually prolonged the labour of the more practical member of the Address, who sat fidgeting under the torture of losing caucus in their "livery more guarded than ordinary," until a quarter to five. It was satisfactory, therefore, to find that the sufferings of millions did not cause Mr. St. Aubyn's courage to ooze out of his fingers' ends, and that he proved himself a thorough gentlemanly, and positively made his points as if they were not impromptu efforts at all. Nearly needed Lord Granville's use of a metaphor based on the sympathy between a gallant rider and a noble horse to elicit a cheer, and he seems to be improving in the new way in heartiness in his style of speaking which smacked of the "I say fellow?" and he gave token that he means to ride as straight at Liberalism as he most probably does in the hunting-field.

In a picture of the House of Commons in 1742 which appears in this Journal a week or two since we have seen that Sir Robert Walpole, Disraeli likes to stead by the red box on the table when he is speaking. It appears from the sketch that Sir Robert Walpole was not always did so. For a few minutes after the Premier rose on this occasion he evinced an alacrity and a sprightliness which augured a short, sharp, hitting speech. But he laboured under the difficulty of having no salient points of attack against which to rush; he had first to make his glaxis before he could try to kill them; and he even failed to build up anything more capacious of blows than a dwarf or two. If the leader of an Opposition is obliged to fall back on Mr. Bonham's telegrams to found an attack upon a Government, he must be pardoned if he becomes dull, when he has resolved not to let his audience off under an hour. Indeed, he argued both sides of his own case, and was as often apologetic to, as assailant on, gentlemen opposite. Of course this left Lord Palmerston little enough to do, beyond insinuating that his opponent was aware that his assault was only a feint, and to point out, without circumlocution, that, all Mr. Disraeli's promises being baseless, the superstructure of his oration was like a house built of cards, which only wanted a breath of Ministerial candour and truth-telling (which is not half so effective to the audience or so exciting to the exhibitor as a trial of fence) to topple over and leave not "a wrack behind." In such a case there was nothing left but a practical conclusion, and the Premier's closing movement on the part of the House, and the consciousness of a good start for the Session on the part of his Government.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley were present, with other notabilities, at a dinner given by the Speaker to the Members of Parliament for Lancashire. The dinner being of a private character, reporters were not admitted. "An outline," however, "of the proceedings has, however, been given by the main point of interest in the noble Earl's address was his allusion to the Reform Bill. Speaking generally, he expressed satisfaction at the manner in which it had been carried out, and he expressed his belief that, if the Government brought forward a measure of a sound and practical character, the House of Lords would be attempted by the Conservative party. He viewed with satisfaction the maintenance in its integrity spirit of the constitutional policy of Lord Palmerston's Administration, and alluded to the volunteer movement as one likely to prove of great importance in rendering England safe for the country." Lord Stanley, in replying to the toast of "The House of Commons," expressed his sloquiated to the advancement of knowledge, and incidentally alluded to the improved system of training which has of late been introduced into the public schools of the United Kingdom.

Sir Charles Wood, in the course of a speech at the dinner given on Saturday last, with the inauguration of the Mayor of Halifax, expressed his satisfaction upon the fact that the "last embers" of the Indian mutiny "had now been trodden out." The attempt of the Government would now, he said, be directed to the development of the wonderful resources of India; and, along with the introduction of railways, the improvement of existing at the present moment throughout our Eastern Empire, there was a prospect of making India the source of wealth, not only to herself, but to England also. Lord Stanhope, who also spoke at the banquet, expressed his belief that the "spirit of the age" was decidedly in favour of "progress in books" which now regulates admission to the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Bright was present at the annual meeting of the Lancashire Public School Association, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. A resolution having been passed thanking Mr. Bright for his services in the cause of Reform, he, in reply, made numerous observations on that subject. He reiterated the statement he made at Birmingham as to his willingness to accept a measure of Reform which did not include the ballot. He also stood that in consenting to his compromise he relinquished some of his favourite principles. He thought that the question now to be viewed in the "contrast" between the "sham representation" of England and the "real representation" of France. He believed that Louis Napoleon would not accept the Presidency of the French Republic until this hour there has not been a single case in which the popular suffrage can be charged against him as an unfriendly act to the Government or people of England. Mr. Bright, in conclusion, expressed his confidence in the future of the country, and, in reference to the Queen's Speech, said that he, gentleman remarking at his Majesty's letter to M. Fould, that it was "a plain, straightforward speech."

The Hon. W. P. Campbell, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents on Saturday last at the Corn Exchange, Bolton-le-Moors, and, in the course of his gentleman's address, which was almost exclusively devoted to foreign affairs, a very high compliment to the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon was carried unanimously.—Mr. Campbell has addressed a letter to the Provost of Oxford, declining to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship. His plan is "that the power of determining by which method an election should be conducted, that is to say, the first question to be decided, and upon which sends members, and in which town councillors are chosen by the ballot-box, should be left to the constituencies themselves, and that no Parliamentary election security or openly would come in the same way as any other election, by open voting."

An address on *Reform* was delivered a few days ago before the members of the Reform Association, established by Mr. Bright, in Birmingham. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic nature. Mr. Bright, in addressing the meeting, "was received with a lengthy address, in the course of which he said:—"Should the Reform Bill of Lord John Russell, which was rejected by the House, in terms of his duty, the constituencies would be enlarged, and the brother and oppressor Council and Reform Bill would be carried through. Then, and then only, I will complain. If it were possible that the ballot should be passed antecedent to the Reform Bill, I should be willing to vote for it, but I am sure that it is really the minds of the electors that now are on the subject, I would say that the ballot would be carried. After advocating the principles of Gloucester by a compromise between parties, little reason given for it and less against it, I should not hesitate to vote for it, and had rather see it carried than that the glorious Hampden claimed representation for him who paid the tax. I should also prefer to see the Reform Bill carried than that the opportunity of Reform Bill that does not do them justice."

Mr. Chas. Reed, M.P., and Mr. Ernest Jones, the members for the town of Nottingham, were entertained at a public dinner in the Exchange Hall Market, on the 14th inst., by their constituents. Mr. Reed, in the course of the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the fact that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were no longer in office. The latter nobleman, he said, "had made peaceful agitation impossible, and the Premier had taken away the power of the people." Mr. Ernest Jones, who was received with great enthusiasm, sketched out the leading provisions of a bill for the prevention of bribery which he proposed to introduce into the House of Commons. He was opposed into Parliament at the earliest opportunity. He mentioned that he had already had the honour of addressing the Liberal Associations of Gloucester and Wakefield election committees, and that they had given them their approval.

At the Reading Farmers' Club annual dinner on Saturday Mr. J. Walter, M.P., the Hon. F. F. Bouverie, M.P., and Captain Vernon, M.P., the county members—were present, and in their speeches alluded to the topics of the day. Mr. Walter said he was rather satisfied with the volunteer movement, and gave as a toast "The Army and Navy." Captain Vernon returned thanks, and said he was glad to find that the Government of Gloucester in abundance of her resources. The Hon. F. F. Bouverie, in a speech of some length, expressed his belief that the Liberal party would Reform Bill and to oppose the ballot. Mr. Walter, speaking on the same subject, said he hoped a measure would be introduced which would be just and equitable to settle the question, and until this was done they could not anticipate to any satisfaction to the public. With respect to the ballot he was entirely in accord with his hon. colleague.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1869.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, held on Monday, the following Sheriffs for 1869 were appointed:—

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Counties and Lancashire.)

Bedfordshire—Charles Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, Esq.
Berkshire—Sir C. S. P. Hunter, of Mortimer, near Reading, Bart.
Bucks—Wm. Lowndes Selby Lowndes, of Whaddon, Esq.
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire—P. Custell, Lord Sherard, of Glatton.
Cumberland—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton Park, Bart.
Cheshire—Clement Stretchington, of Northwood Boothe, Congleton, Esq.
Cornwall—Sir J. Call, of Whitley, Bart.
Devonshire—Peter Richard Hoare, of Luscombe, Esq.
Dorsetshire—Thomas Colfox, of Bridport, and Lawrence Castle, Esq.
Durham—Henry John Spearman, of Burn Hall, Esq.
Essex—Arthur Wellesley Peel, of Lexden Park, near Colchester, Esq.
Gloucestershire—William John Phelps, of Chestal House, Dursley, Esq.
Herefordshire—Thomas Andrew Knight, of Downton Castle, Esq.
Hertfordshire—James Bentley, of Cheshunt, Esq.
Kent—Sir Edward Dering Hayward, of Hayward's Hall, Bart.
Leicestershire—Edward Henshaw Cheney, of Gaddesby, Esq.
Lincolnshire—Sir Charles Anderson Pelham, of Brocklesby, Bart.
Monmouthshire—The Hon. Wm. Powell Rodney of Llanvihangel Court, Pontypool, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia.
Northamptonshire—Wm. Cupel Clarke Thornhill, of Rushton Hall, Esq.
Northumberland—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.
Nottinghamshire—Edward Valentine Foppe Barnard, of Wimkburn, Esq.
Oxfordshire—John Henry Hodgson, of Rolleright, Esq.
Rutland—Samuel Hunt, of Ketton, Esq.
Shropshire—Sir Charles Henry Hume Boughton, of Downton Hall, Bart.
Somersetshire—Robert James Elton, of Wiltenstanton, Esq.
Staffordshire—Richard Howard Haywood, of Brownhills, Esq.
County of Southampton—W. G. Craven, of Brambridge House, Esq.
Suffolk—Thomas Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, Esq.
Surrey—William John Evelyn, of Wotton, near Dorking, Esq.
Sussex—Charles Jonas Dickins, of Goodhurst, Esq.
Warwickshire—Henry James Shelton, of Maxstoke House, Esq.
Westmorland—Matthew Bensen Harrison, of Ambleside, Esq.
Wiltshire—Horatio Nelson Goddard, of Clifte Manor House, Esq.
Worcestershire—G. D. L. Smith, of The Grange, near Halesowen, Esq.
Yorkshire—James Garth Marshall, of Headingley, near Leeds, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesea—George Richard Griffith, of Penery's, Esq.
Brecknoshire—John Evans, of Brecon, Esq.
Carmarthenshire—John Whitehead Bowen, of Tanyrallt, Esq.
Carnarthenshire—Alan James Gwladys, of Llwyncrelan, Esq.
Denbighshire—William Jones, of Glanhonna, near Llangollen, Esq.
Denbighshire—James Hardcastle, of Penylan, near Ruabon, Esq.
Flintshire—Sir Richard Aston Cunliffe, of Acton Park, Bart.
Glamorganshire—George Grey Rous, of Court-y-valla, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—Arthur Darling, of Montgomery, Esq.
Monmouthshire—David Williams, of Dewdeuth Castle, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—Henry Lort Phillips, of Kilgetty, Esq.
Radnorshire—Henry George Phillips, of Abbey Cwmhir, Esq.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1869.

The following arrangements have been made for the Spring Assizes:—

NORTHERN CIRCUIT—Judges: The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald.

Stages to be holden at Nottingham, Leicester, Oakham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Warwick.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT—Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice Hill and Mr. Justice Blackburn. Assizes to be holden at York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, and Liverpool.

OXFORD CIRCUIT—Judges: The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Keating. Assizes to be holden at Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT—Judges: The Hon. Mr. Baron Watson. Assizes to be holden at Wrexham, Ruthin, Dolgelly, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Flint.

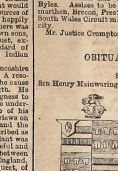
SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT—Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice Byles. Assizes to be holden at Swansea, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Presteigh, and Chester. The Hon. Mr. Justice Byles will hold the Winter Wales Circuit should it chester to hold the assizes for the county and city.

Mr. Justice Crompton will remain in town as Vacation Judge.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY MAINWARING.

Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, Bart., of Over Peover, Cheshire, who died suddenly on the 11th inst., was the eldest son of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Mainwaring on succeeding to the estate of his half-brother, Sir Henry Mainwaring, fourth and last Baronet of a former creation. Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, the subject of this notice, was born on the 25th of April, 1792, and was created a Baronet on the 26th of May, 1838. Sir Henry was highly and justly popular as an English country gentleman, a free spender of his income and was honoured and appreciated in Cheshire some years ago.



He was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned English gentleman, of the first-rate style, and he was always a leading man in the county, and a prominent figure in society. Sir Henry, for a long time past, had been residing in a quiet manner, at Over Peover, in the village of which name, where he and his family also endeared themselves to the inhabitants. He had a considerable estate in Cheshire, and also in Staffordshire, and that he bore the appellation of "the good old Sir Harry" Sir Henry married, first, in 1815, Sophia, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., and sister of the gallant Lord Combermere, by whom she died in May, 1851. By her he had seven sons, of whom two survive him, and six daughters, of whom five survive him, viz., Sophia, married to the Rev. Sidney Pole Thornhill, of Stanton Lyton, of Leeswood, Flintshire; Mrs. Henry Dalbiac; and Mrs. Yorke, of Marbury. Sir Henry married, secondly, in 1852, Mrs. Jane Henry Mainwaring, the second Baronet, who was born the 6rd of November, 1792, and died in December, 1853. Lady Emma, eldest daughter of John Thomas William Patten, Esq., of Wittenshaw, Cheshire, and has four sons and four daughters.

THE RIGHT HON. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES.

The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, P.C., late M.P. for Leeds, was the eldest son of Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, by his wife, who was daughter of Matthew Talbot, Esq., of Dublin. He was born at Leeds on 2nd of February, 1799, and was educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 24th Wrangler and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist in 1821, and was elected a Fellow of his College. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1826, and joined the Northern Circuit, where he obtained a very fair practice. He became a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1841. He was elected for Leeds in Hull from 1837 to 1847. Mr. Baines, who was a Liberal in politics, first sat for Hull, from 1837 to 1841, and afterwards from 1857 for Leeds. He was appointed President of the Poor-law Board and made a Privy Councillor in 1847, and continued to hold that office for a few months from 1855 to 1858. Mr. Baines was a statesman and politician of much sagacity and ability, and was universally respected for his high character and impartiality. He spoke at the Bar and in Parliament fluently and sensibly. He was a man of high moral principles, and of considerable knowledge of the common sense of honour; and was very generally loved and respected. Mr. Baines, who was in his seventy-first year, was likely to live for many years, but disease, suffered much latterly from ill-health, and had in consequence retired from Parliament and ceased to practise at the Bar. On the death of his son-in-law, house, 12, Queen-square, Westminster. Mr. Baines married, in 1833, Anne, daughter of J. Tuckfield.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FALCONAR.

Lieut.-General Chesborough Grant Falconar, K.H., who died a few days ago at Bath, entered the Bengal Artillery and in upwards of sixty years of active service in that Army, having entered the service in September, 1795. He joined the 0181 Regiment in the Deccan in 1804, and was present at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1805. He joined the 0181 Regiment in the Deccan in 1804, and was present at the siege of Bhurtpore in Egypt, and joined General Sir David Baird's army at Cossier, crossing the Desert to Kenneh, where he came up with the army of Egypt in the year 1803. In 1804 and 1805 he was in the campaign in Italy under General Sir John Stuart, and in 1806 and 1807 in Sicily, where he commanded a horse shot under him when acting as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Oswald at the Battle of Scylla, and at the siege and capture of Catrone, &c. Falconar again repaired to Egypt in 1807; and during that campaign was present at the British landing at Aboukir and the battle of Alexandria, the first affair at Lake Etche and Rhamnet, the investment and capture of Rosetta, the passage of the Nile, and Rhamnet, the investment and campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and Flanders. He commanded the Light Infantry Corps of Artillery at the battle of Quatre Bras, the retreat to Brussel, and the bombardment of Antwerp. For some years Falconar was the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Recruiting Field Officer of the Recruiting Staff. In 1837 he was nominated a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order. On the death of General Macpherson, in 1857, he was made Colonel of the 78rd Foot. He became a Lieutenant-General the 9th of July, 1858.

CAPTAIN SPOOR.

Nicholas Appleby Spoor, Esq., a magistrate in the county of Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, Captain 32th Regiment (King's Own Borderers), a Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland, and late Lieutenant in the Durham Militia, was born on the 6th of November, 1806. He was one of the late Nicholas Spoor, Esq., of Whitburn, near Sunderland, and Warkworth, an active magistrate for the county of Durham, whom he succeeded in December, 1851. He entered the British Army on the 7th of April, 1848, and embarked immediately for the Cape of Good Hope. He became a Lieutenant in the 45th of 12th of December, 1849, and Captain in the Recruiting Field Officer of the Recruiting Staff. In 1837 he was nominated a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order. On the death of General Macpherson, in 1857, he was made Colonel of the 78rd Foot. He became a Lieutenant-General the 9th of July, 1858.

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Sir William Charles Rose, R.A., died at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square, yesterday week.

Frightful Pit Accident.—Last Saturday morning a frightful accident took place at No. 15 pit of the New Cross Colliery, Wednesfield Heath, near Wolverhampton, the property of Mr. R. H. Whitehouse, of Bergley, in which seven persons, four men and three boys, lost their lives. On Saturday morning the night engineer had just been relieved, and the first lot or "banks" of miners were being lowered, the cage containing four men and three boys. They descended the first ten or twelve yards safely, when the drum suddenly went out of gearing, and the cage, thus freed from all check of the machinery, fell to the bottom of the "sump," or well in which the drainage of the shaft is collected, breaking through the stout planking which forms the fencing of the sump. An alarm was raised, and the miners were collected from all parts of the works; but it was fully four hours before the bodies could be recovered, on account of the difficulty that was experienced in raising the cage and the wire rope to which it was attached. All the bodies were found in the sump, in which there was a considerable depth of water.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE PROPERTIES OF NICKEL.—Some new facts were recently laid before the Academy of Sciences on this subject by M. Tissier, who contends that, as regards resistance to the action of acids (with the exception of nitric acid), nickel is superior to iron, zinc, copper, lead, and tin; and that in tenacity it is also superior to iron (in the proportion of 50 to 70). M. Melsens stated that in the smelter company of Amerena nickel has been already employed. The applications of this metal in the arts will doubtless increase.

ELECTRICITY.—In the last number of the *Annales de Chemie* will be found papers on this subject by the eminent Italian philosophers Matteucci, of Pisa, and Volpicelli, of Rome. The former in one paper remarks upon the electric phenomena manifested in the telegraph wires of Tuscany and the appearance of the aurora borealis of the winter of 1858-9; in another paper he treats of the electric properties of the insulating bodies. M. Volpicelli's communications are of a mathematical character.

NEW CHRONOTYPE.—A mechanical contrivance has been invented by Mr. Marshall, architect, of Guildford, which is described by Horne and Thornthwaite, opticians, London, for exhibiting coloured patterns by means of rotating coloured sectors, and which they call the Chromatrope, or perforated pattern cut in black paper. The revolution of the disc beneath the sectors causes the most elaborate combinations, and the most symmetrical and other devices, fruit, flowers, patterns for dresses, &c., may be seen by this simple process, which promises to be not only an elegant appendage to the drawing-room, but of considerable importance in the fabric-pattern manufacturing world, at the same time eliminating many valuable facts in optical science.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON LIGHT.—Royal Institution, Jan. 19. The second lecture was commenced with (1) an examination of the colours of the solar spectrum into seven colours—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. It was then demonstrated (2) that these colours have different powers of refraction and dispersion; (3) that the smaller the aperture the purer will be the spectrum; (4) that the colours of a pure spectrum cannot be further decomposed (blue will always be blue, red be red, &c.); (5) that the colours of nature bodies are not inherent, but are coloured by the light which falls upon them; (6) that, when the colours of the spectrum are mixed they produce white; (7) that any two colours whose mixture produces white are complementary colours. The truth of this proposition was manifested in a most astonishing manner by a series of experiments, mostly by the agency of the electric light. We subjoin the following memoranda:—Velocity of light in a second, 192,500 miles; in water, 144,000 miles; in glass, 126,000 miles; in a diamond, 77,000 miles. Velocity of sound in a second, 1142 feet; in water, 4800 feet; in glass, 10,920 feet.

PROFESSOR OWEN'S LECTURES ON FOSSIL REPTILES, AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The third lecture of this interesting course, delivered on Tuesday last, was devoted to the consideration of the reptiles of the chalk and the genera of each of the orders into which that class is divided. Reptiles are cold-blooded, vertebrate animals, with a heart and respiratory system, which enable them to pass their lives in the water or on the land. The order Batrachia includes frogs, toads, and reptiles having naked skins, which in the adult state of their existence acquire the power of air breathing. Indeed, all the classes, as it were, slide into each other. The proteus, or "eel with two pairs of legs," is a case in point, for while it has five slit mouths in the mud as a reptile and six months in the water as a fish, having both lungs and gills. Among the batrachians are numbers of the huge water salamander of Japan, one of which is now living at Amsterdam, who has manifested his powers by the production of his female companion. 2. The order Ophidia includes all the serpent tribe, among which the most especially noted are the non-poisonous boa and python worm and the complex structure of the boa constrictor, particularly describing the boa's mouth made of flexible bones, which is designed with admirable disposition of the movable bones of the mouth. 3. The order Lacertian includes the beautiful chameleon, as to the power of sight of the chameleon, &c. The varying colour of the chameleon, the Professor stated, is caused by the power of varying the position of the pigment cells, the pigment which are deposited in the layers of the skin. The monitor lizard was also noticed, which derives its name from the supposed power of warning the sleeping traveller of the approach of danger by crawling over his face. 4. The order Chelonia includes tortoises, turtles, the sea turtle of the seas, and fresh-water turtles. 5. The order Crocodilia includes the fish crocodile, the crocodile of Egypt, and the alligator. The peculiar distinguishing structure of all these orders was described in a terse, felicitous manner, the Professor not being content with merely stating a fact. Herodotus's account of the sandbird as the friendly companion of the crocodile (because it has cleaned the fetches fastened between the teeth), and also giving alarm on the approach of danger, was most happily told. The crocodile, nothing daunted by Mr. Bullock's cleaning apparatus, drawings of the various reptiles commented on, to which Professor Owen referred with great discrimination.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—Professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, during the past week, delivered evening meetings with a discourse "On the Influence of the Magnetic Force on Electricity in Motion," in illustration of Mr. Faraday's views on the above. The matter of the discourse, derived from the researches of Professor Tyndall, Dr. Hughes, and Ryles, was illustrated by a series of brilliant and instructive experiments, including the use of the electric discharge from the induction coil, and of the magnetic force upon it. We merely indicate a few of the magnificent illustrations. The influence of a magnet upon a large magnet upon the carbon terminals of a voltaic battery of forty cells was shown, and the motion of a magnetic needle in splendid cream of green light between the introduction of a silver button between the terminals of the battery. A small horseshoe magnet of 1 ½ gramme brought near the terminals of a bench luther and tinther, and, in some cases, a magnificent green bow was formed. Illustrations of the magnetism of the voltaic arc were given by Mr. Davy. The transport of matter by the voltaic current was further illustrated by a series of beautiful experiments by Mr. J. Hughes, including the continued discharge of an induction-coil. A discharge from Rohmkorff's coil was sent through an attenuated medium; the glow was immediately under the negative electrode was referred by, and the very remarkable action of the magnet upon the positive light was shown, and the whole discourse was beautifully exhibited on a screen. The rotation of an electric current round the pole of a magnet was explained by Professor Faraday, and was closely followed by the exhibition of the rotation of a luminous current from an Rhumkorff coil in an exhausted receiver. The rotation of a magnetic force in augmenting the loudness and brightness of the electric discharge, by suddenly interrupting the primary spark, and thus causing the whole of the entire force of the extra current into a moment of time, was displayed in a very remarkable manner. The passage of electricity through the helix of Rohmkorff's coil were next shown. Mr. Gassiot, with a water battery of 3000 cells, was made to urge a voltaic spark across a space of one inch before bringing the electrodes into contact. On the present occasion a large horseshoe magnet was placed between the poles of the same powerful magnet. Brilliant streaked discharges passed when the ends of the battery were connected with the electrodes of the receiver. On restricting the magnet, between whose poles the receiver was placed, the steady light within it curved itself, and, according to the polarity of the magnet, in a general direction to a series of elliptic transverse bars of light, which appeared to travel from the pole to the surface of the jar. The force of the electric current was finally extinguished by the action of the magnet. The powerful forces which exist in the coils, and the magnetic influence which could be employed for this purpose, were kindly lent by Mr. Gassiot, so eminent for his researches in the department of science. The illustrations afforded by any idea of the enormous amount of thought and labour expended by Dr. Tyndall in the preparation of his lectures, and the success of the various experiments, details of which will be shortly printed by the institution, and doubtless inserted in the scientific journals.

LOSS OF ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN SHIP.—The ship *John Sayers*, Captain J. Mitchell, left the Thames about the same time as the ill-fated *Marie Cecile*, and for the same port (Adelaide), was totally lost on the 6th inst. in lat. 36° 39' S., long. 17° 11' E. She had a general cargo, and on the 21st of December she encountered a succession of fearful gales. In the first gale a heavy sea struck her and carried away her main chip forward. On the 6th the look increased so much that it was determined to scud before the wind, and the foresail had not been long set when, after dreadful privations and buffeting about, the captain, his wife, and crew were picked up, although in separate boats, by the barque *Lady Jocelyn*, Captain Dake, from Carthagena to Newport, where they were landed. The *Lady Jocelyn* was all right on Sunday last, according to Mr. Wilson, of Liverpool, who, by Lloyd's list, appears to have lost within six months of his own.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS TO PERU.—The Government Emigration Board has received the following notice:—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have been requested to caution the public against the schemes for the conveyance of emigrants from Ireland to Peru, which had received the sanction of the Peruvian Government. These schemes provide for a free grant of uncultivated land, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, together with a free passage, which is stated to be obtained for £5. That nothing is said as to the locality of the proposed settlement, which may be in the wild districts on the east side of the Andes; nor to say provision made for conveying the emigrants to their lands, nor for their maintenance until they are in a position to maintain themselves. But even if the emigrants were settled in a civilised part of the country they would probably be subjected to great privations, especially as the settlers entertain a feeling of suspicion and dislike towards strangers; but, if settled in the wild districts on the east side of the Andes, they would have no means of providing themselves with the supplies necessary for their existence in the world, consequently, be exposed to the risk of famine, and of falling a prey to savages. Under these circumstances the public should be especially careful not to be led away by the alleged advantages offered by the proposed scheme."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ADMIRER OF THE CHESS PROBLEMS IN MR. STAUNTON'S new work, "Chess Praxis," the suppression in his "Handbook" is just published, may be glad of the publisher.

PHILOMUSUS.—The arrangements of the secretary of the London Chess Club, which we noticed in our last, are, we have been informed, as follows:—It is a one-game handicap tournament, restricted to the members of the club, and to commence on the 1st of February, with as few capricious numbers play. Every player to play with every other player. The winner of the first prize to be entitled to play a match with the winner of the second prize, and the next greatest number of games to hold the second prize. Fifteen players have entered, divided to the sections. Section No. 1 playing on even terms: Mongredien, Healey, Dresden, Löwenthal, Kling, Pierce. No. 2, 1 v. Schroder, Cafler, Forbes. No. 3, 2 v. Delaneld, Hartis, Wellborg. No. 4 Burne. No. 1 to give P and two moves to No. 2, Knight to move first. No. 2 to give P and move to No. 3, Pawn and two moves.

R. T., Shrewsbury, and Others.—We refer you to remedy the five in his "Eclectic Solitary" by placing the Rook Queen's on K B 4th. We will not the omission of the White Pawn in Q R 2nd here the same effect.

J. S. B.—Your solution is correct, to the satisfaction of the examiners.

ANON, Leeds.—Next week, if possible, but this week has created a great deal of consideration.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 830, by Philip, I. A. D., W. Q., F. H., Lex, R. Inman, M. P., R. S., Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. A. B., Sheffield, Rev. Wolsey, Rev. G. A., Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. G. F. Chilcote, Stella, Rapsody, Cant, Sept, F. P., E. E., W. W., Scottie, T. S., B., L. G., Rev. J. W. D., Rev. J. J., Rev. J. G. W., Rev. J. A. P., Rev. J. A. S., Rev. J. A. M., Rev. J. A. C., Rev. J. E. H., Rev. J. Hunter, Rev. J. W., Rev. J. W., Rev. J. B., Rev. J. M., Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. V., Dr. G., Schreiber, Miss, B. S. B., Little Dorrit, J. A., Rev. T. C., F. F., R. T., Shrewsbury, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. A. B., Sheffield, Rev. Wolsey, Rev. G. A., Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. G. F. Chilcote, Stella, Rapsody, Cant, Sept, F. P., E. E., W. W., Scottie, T. S., B., L. G., Rev. J. W. D., Rev. J. J., Rev. J. G. W., Rev. J. A. P., Rev. J. A. S., Rev. J. A. M., Rev. J. A. C., Rev. J. E. H., Rev. J. Hunter, Rev. J. W., Rev. J. W., Rev. J. B., Rev. J. M., Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. V., Dr. G., Schreiber, Miss, B. S. Boon, Peterkin, H. S., N. G., F. W., W. C. D., T. J., C. H. Haworth, Percy, and Student: 1 solution each.

PROBLEM No. 832.
By C. M. B., of Dundee.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 830.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 5th	Any move	(1st Variation.) 1. Kt moves 2 play B takes K.	Black
2. K to Q sq	R takes Q P	any moves—2. R takes K P)	
3. B to R 7th (ch)	K takes B	2. Q to R 5th (ch)	K takes Q
		3. Kt mates	

CHESS IN INDIA.

The two following games were lately played between a BRAHMIN of great strength in chess, and Mr. Bird, a young Madras amateur, the BRAHMIN giving the odds of the PAWN and move in each game.

GAME I.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (The Brahmin).	WHITE (Mr. Green).	BLACK (The Brahmin).
1. P to K 4th.	1. P to Q B 4th	30. Q takes R (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Rd.	31. P to K 4th	P to Q 5th
3. P takes P	P to Q 4th	32. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 6th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th	33. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
5. B to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	34. Q to K 6th	Q to K 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles	35. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
7. Kt to K B (ch)	K takes B	36. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt
8. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to K sq	37. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th
9. Q to K 2nd	K to Q B 2nd	38. B to K Kt sq	K to K 3rd
10. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Bsq	39. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 6th
11. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q 2nd	40. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
12. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd	41. R to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	42. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to K 3rd
14. P takes R	Q Kt takes P	43. R to K R 5th	K Kt takes K P
15. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	44. Q to K 5th (ch)	P takes Q (ch)
16. P to K B 4th	Q to K to K B 3rd	45. R takes P	Kt to B 4th (ch)
17. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	46. K to Q 3rd	K to K 4th
18. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd	47. R takes R	B takes R
19. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	And the game was drawn.	

GAME II.

Between the same Adversaries.

(Remove, as before, Black's K B P taken from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. Green).	BLACK (The Brahmin).	WHITE (Mr. Green).	BLACK (The Brahmin).
1. P to K 4th.	1. P to Q B 4th	29. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	30. R to K sq	Q to K Bsq
3. P takes P	P takes P	31. P to R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	Q takes P	32. B to K R 5th	R to K 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	33. B to K Kt 4th	R to K 3rd
6. B to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	34. Q to K R sq	B to K B 2nd
7. Castles	Castles	35. B to K R 5th	R to K 2nd
8. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q R 3rd	36. B takes R (ch)	Q takes B
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	37. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 4th	38. B to Q 6th	R takes R
11. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	39. P takes R	P takes P
12. Q to K sq	Q to Q 3rd	40. B to Q sq	K to Q sq
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K Bsq	41. Q to K 3rd	Q takes K P
14. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	42. K to K B sq	Q takes P (ch) K
15. P takes Kt	P to K 4th		to Kt sq
16. P to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	43. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to B sq
17. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q 4th	44. Q to Q 6th	Q takes Q
18. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q to Q 3rd	45. P to Q 7th	R to B 2nd
19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th	46. P to Q 8th	R to B 3rd
20. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd	47. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
21. P to K B 4th	P takes P	48. Q to Q 6th	P takes P
22. P to K 7th	P takes Kt	49. Q to Q 8th	Q to Q 6th
23. B to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd	50. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
24. P to K 8th	B takes B	51. R takes Q	R to Q 5th
25. P takes R	B to K 3rd	52. P to Q 7th	R to Q 8th
26. P takes Kt	R to K P	53. R to B 2nd	R to B 3rd
27. P to K 6th	R to K 2nd	54. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 5th
28. P to K 8th	R to Q B 3rd	And wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1135.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

White: K at Q B 4th, Q at B B 7th, B at K R 8th, Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5th, Kt at Q B 7th, P at K 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q Kt 5th, R at K Kt 2nd, Bs at K B 8th and Q Kt sq, Kts at K B 3rd and K 5th; Ps at Q 6rd, Q 7th, and Q B 6th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1137.—By Mr. B. WORNALD.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at K Kt 8th, R at K B 8th and Q 7th, Bt at Q 8th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q B 8th, B at Q R 3rd, Kt at Q R 6th P at K 4th, K Kt 2nd and 3rd, Q 7th, Q Kt 7ths, and Q B 4th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1138.—By M. LANGRISHAN (*La Regence*).

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q R 6th, Kts at Q B 2nd and Q B 7th; Ps at K B 6th, K 2nd and 4th, and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K Kt sq, Kt at K Kt 2nd, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 5th, K 3rd and 4th, and Q K 6th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

On Tuesday se'nnight Professor Lyon Playfair delivered the first of four lectures on "Abstract Science in Relation to Industrial Application," before the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. Queen street Hall was crowded in every part, and numbers were unable to obtain even standing room.

THE FARM.

The variations of the weather from damp to hard frost has increased the unfavourable reports as respects the new wheat, which, in consequence of its weakness, has been more than usually subject to the attacks of birds—larks and starlings in particular. The state of the ground has in many places quite put a stop to out-door labour; and nearly all the English wheat came in wretched condition to Mark-lane on Monday, and consequently sold at a trifling decline.

Mr. Thorley, the principal vendor of "Thorley's cattle food," has published a new pamphlet to "show beyond doubt that "the Rothamsted experiment was a complete failure." The chemical friends of Messrs. Lawes and Morton bore very heavily on the above expensive mode of feeding with mixtures which cost from £12 to £16 a ton; and a very elaborate table has been given of "the estimated money-value of manure from one ton of each food, supposing it to be good of its kind." It enumerates twenty-five varieties, from linseed-cake, cotton seed cake, £9 10s., down to common turnips and carrots, 4s. Manure produced from a ton of linseed-cake is valued by Mr. Mechi, cake, at £4 12s.; malt dust, £4 8s.; tares, £3 13s. 6d.; meadow hay, £3 10s.; wheat, £3 3s. 6d.; oats, £2 19s. 6d.; and swedes, 4s. 6d.

The Highland Agricultural Society held their last quarterly meeting last Wednesday week, at which three hundred members attended and elected just half as many new ones. Gold medals were awarded to Messrs. Duncan, Fulton, Porter, and Skirving for their reports on the agriculture of the Lothians, and cultivation of Italian rye-grass, top-dressing pasture, and cultivation of wheat-land, respectively; and the medium gold medal to Mr. Sheriff for a report on the new variety of wheat. The next show will be held at Dundee this year, Perth next year, and, probably, at Kelso in 1862. In future, the 1st of February instead of the 1st of October, is to be the period assumed for determining age, and the judges are to be chosen by members, and not by popular election. The principal exhibitors of the animals mentioned at the agricultural dinner of Mr. Todd's Volga, which was third to Matchless IV. and Rosette at Warwick, and to Mr. Stewart's Bessie, at Shrewsbury, and second at Edinburgh to Venus de Medicis, in the cow classes. Hence, at the end of the year, Mr. Stewart's animal has quite a noted prize cow in decidedly vulgar-looking. It seems that she was bred by Mr. Stewart, of Southwick, who sold her as a bobtailed beast; and, although she is now eight off, she has never been in calf. Consequently she loses her tail every year, and is highly commended. Mr. Rudd's Favourite, taken her Warwick one, if eligible; but the sister kingdom, the prize is saved to the society. It seems that Volga has been frequently observed to be a most kind mother, but at Warwick she was to be seen with a calf by her side. Mr. Todd alleges that he never intended to breed from her, and that to have been put to her to retain milk he found upon her; but it is urged on the other side that no milk could be drawn that seeing a calf there was quite calculated to throw the judges off their guard and counteract the impression which the sternan look of the animal might have had on their minds. We should say that the decision was correct in the case of the two-year old heifer which separated Fidelity and Pearl, was glaringly, and, even if she had not been informed on the ground that the calf was not her own, we should have held the same opinion. As it was, the little black-nose was a prominent object at all three shows, and, with a great deal of unpleasantness, has since thereby.

The Towneley Calf Gazette for 1859 contains seven heifer and fifteen bull calves, five of them by Frederick, six by Royal Butterfly, six by Baron Aspewell, three by Butterfly's Nephew, and two by Master Butterfly. One of the Baron Aspewell bull calves died soon after its birth, and another by Baron Hopewell was slaughtered. The twins produced were by Frederick and Romulus and Butterfly," and we have Royal Butterfly's first, Royal Butterfly's Jemima, Young Butterfly, White Butterfly, &c., from Decorum, Emma, Young Barmaid, Rose, Lady Butterfly, Lady Aspewell, and, even sister to Duchess 77th, has had a dark roan heifer Archduke heifer calf, her second by Frederick, and named Duchess 82nd. Captain Spencer has just sold his yearling heifer Sontag for a good, one price to Mr. Duke of Aylesbury, and Mr. Douglas, after keeping him three seasons, has announced a sale of his Lancaster Lass Rose for sale or hire, along with Omega of the Gwynne blood, and three other juvenile knights, by Frederick, Lord Geoffrey, and Rose, as well as some heifers. Sir James the Rose goes back to Mr. John Booth's famous Killerby herd, and has lowest selling price is 400 guineas. He is the sire of the Maid of Athelstane, the mother to the renowned Rose of Athelstane, who (as her dam, Rose of Summer, had done in her time) was the talk of auctioneers in high prices at a slean sweep in 1857. Of Dovers and Hereford we have no news since last month, but information is requested by Mr. Duckham from the breeders of the latter, with a view to revising and reprinting the first two volumes of his "Herd Book."

Count Colloredo, formerly Austrian Ambassador to England, has, at the instance of Mr. Heyser, M.P., promised an endowment of £100 a year for bede, and £50 a year for Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, to Roman Catholic Hospital in London.

At a special meeting of the Commission of the Free Church Assembly, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday week, a resolution was carried agreeing to the proposal for the union of the Synod of Sutherland with the General Assembly on Mr. M'Millan, late of Dundee, Ontario.

The citizens of Boston, United States, having determined to present a number of the works of the writers of the Weekly Review, established in Boston, Lincolnshire, the British Government have given instructions for the transmission of the books free of postage.

A gold snuffbox has been publicly presented to Dr. G. C. Holmes, of Bishopwearmouth, by the relatives of the late Richard Furness, the Derbyshire poet, as an acknowledgment of his professional skill and kindness to the deceased.

The Emperor of Austria, according to the *Weekly Register*, sent to the Pope a gift in money equivalent to £6000 sterling. Queen Christina has also sent a handsome present. The Duke of Bavaria promises several thousand volunteers ready armed and equipped.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot presided on Tuesday week at the annual meeting of the Catholic Institution, London, and among the speakers were Lord Lyttelton, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., and Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, Recorder.

On Thursday se'nnight Canon Stowell delivered an eloquent address, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, to a few gentlemen defended the volunteer movement on scriptural grounds, as well as on grounds of pure expediency.

The ratifications of a telegraphic convention between France and Bavaria have just been exchanged between M. Bureche, ad-interim Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron de Wendland, the Bavarian Plenipotentiary.

The Queen has appointed W. H. Holmes, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Dardanie, to be her Majesty's consul in Bosnia. Her Majesty has appointed Mr. Wm. Hunter Consul for the United States of America; and of Mr. P. Lavagna as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the Republic of Hayti.

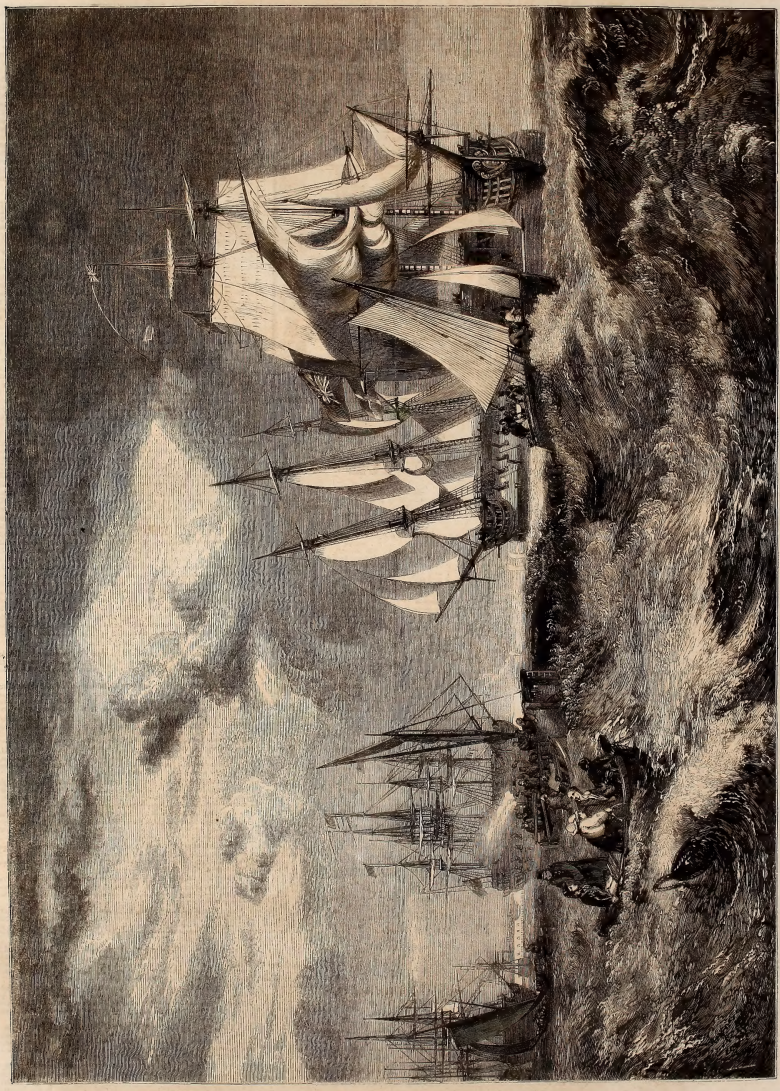
A collection of 657 base shillings, each coin being wrapped in a piece of thin paper, after the approved manner of the "smashing" fraternity, was announced to be sold by auction by the Metropolitan Board of Carlisle. The police recognised the base metal as some which had been "smashed" in a certain locality.

Most of the Imperial Courts of France have recently received from the Minister of State a fine engraved portrait of Napoleon III., to be placed in the halls where they hold their sittings. The Presidents of the courts and most of the great public establishments have received similar presents.

A large number of establishments in the woollen trade in the West-end have adopted the plan of closing the houses at two o'clock on Saturday afternoons, an arrangement which is now being carried out, and which we hope to hear will be extended into other trades, including the large tailoring establishments in that part of London.

The English journal of Constantinople, the *Levant Herald*, has received from the Turkish Government a "warning" for having reproduced an article from the *Saturday Review*, entitled "Anglia Solitaria," which is represented as containing "passages offensive to the Emperor of the French, and hostile to the Imperial régime in France."

The officials and workmen in the carriage department of the Great Western Railway have presented their superintendent, Mr. J. Gibson, with a testimonial of respect and esteem, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service, Louis Quatorze pattern, value £110, the design and manufacture of Messrs. Barnard, Co., Cornhill.



SPITHEAD BOAT'S CREW RECOVERING AN ANCHOR.—BY TURNER.—IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 93.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS HOLDING COUNCIL ON THE FATE OF A WHITE PRISONER—FROM A PICTURE BY W. T. RANNEY, N. A., IN THE ART-UNION OF NEW YORK.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE "red man" is fast disappearing from the continent over which his fathers once held undisputed sovereignty, and will, in all probability, in less than a century become as wholly a thing of history as the aboriginal Briton that opposed the landing of Julius Cæsar, or the savage Pict that fled across the Grampians and defied the Roman legions to follow him. In all the wide dominions of the United States, the Canadas, and the Hudson's Bay Company, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there are not as many red men left as would people the borough of Marylebone;—not above half as many souls as are congregated together in the Quaker city of Philadelphia. War, whisky, smallpox, and the constant encroachments of the white race upon their hunting-grounds have so thinned their numbers that out of the millions that once roamed through the mighty wildernesses of the West no more than 315,000 remain—a yearly-diminishing host, dispirited, demoralised, and dying out. So broken are they in courage and in fortune that scarcely one man of pure Indian blood has arisen within the last fifty years to do battle with the whites in defence of the rights of the aborigines—their greatest warriors, such as Mackintosh, Red Eagle, Oceola, and Billy Bowlegs being half breeds—the sons of Indian women by English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and French fathers. Billy Bowlegs himself, the great chief of the Seminoles, who so gallantly defied the whole power of the United States for upwards of a dozen years in the all but inaccessible swamps of Florida, recently yielded himself a prisoner of war, and left no successor to his heroism. In the New England States—Yankeeland proper—not a single Indian remains, unless it be some semicivilised "medicine-man" who keeps a shop for the sale of herbs and simples, and pretends to cure diseases by Indian remedies. In the far-off wilds of the large State of New York, on the borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the banks of the St. Lawrence a few are still to be found; but if they were all mustered and marched in procession up Broadway they would not form a very imposing multitude. 280 Tuscaroras, 450 of the tribe of St. Regis, 470 Onondaiguas, 250 Oneidas, and 143 Cayugas—in all 1592 men, women, and children—dwell in scattered villages in the highlands and on the shores of the Lakes, attempting, but with little success, to cultivate the soil, and loving hunting and fishing far better than farming or any kind of handicraft, except the making of mocassins, feather-fans, and ornaments of bark and beads, in which the women excel. Pennsylvania, bought by William Penn of the Delawares, knows the Delawares no more; the last remnants of the tribe, amounting at the present time to no more than 902 souls, having long across travelled westward, with the setting sun, to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Maryland and Kentucky are as free of the aboriginal tribes as New England itself; and Ohio and Indiana, where forty years ago men still alive and hale had to defend their scalps from the tomahawks of agile and treacherous savages that burst upon them in the dead of the night, on places where flourishing cities now stand, are as rarely visited by a real red Indian as the Strand or Fleet-street. New Mexico, Texas, California, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, and Washington territory are the States where they are to be found in the greatest numbers; and the five last named contain many powerful and ferocious tribes that civilisation has as yet touched with nothing better or more humanising than rum and whisky, unless it be the musket and the rifle, in the use of which they have long been proficient. Among the most numerous of the tribes that still roam amid the rich lands or the swamps and pine barrens of the South or in the wide wild prairies of the West are the Cherokees and Choctaws of Arkansas, the former tribe comprising upwards of 17,000 souls and the latter upwards of 16,000. In the same State are reckoned about 25,000 of the once great nation of the Creeks. In Texas there are about 20,000 of the Comanches, and in California about 35 000 of various tribes. In Kansas and Nebraska are to be found the Pawnees and the Poncas—hostile nations—the former amounting to about 4000 and the latter to scarcely 1000 souls. The Sioux, still a powerful nation, are scattered over Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the wild regions of the Upper Missouri, the Platte and the Arkansas Rivers, and number, according to the census taken by the United States' Government in the year 1857, 27,423 souls. The Indians of the prairies and the plains are the least changed in their habits and characteristics from the Indians of two centuries ago, with whom the Anglo-Saxon immigrants waged so long and fierce a conflict for the possession of the soil; but, as already stated, they are fast disappearing. The buffalo, which they hunt and upon which they depend principally for their subsistence, is fast disappearing also; and the prediction has been made, both by travellers and agents of the United States' Government, who ought to know what they speak about, that the red man and the buffalo will in these regions become extinct together; or that, at all events, the Indian will not long survive the animal on which he preys, and on which he makes such exterminating warfare.

The scene represented in our Engraving, from a picture by Mr. Felix O. C. Darley, of New York, one of the greatest and most original artists that America has produced, represents an incident that is not of unfrequent occurrence, either in Nebraska or in Utah—a council of Indians deciding the fate of a white prisoner, whom they have bound to a tree, preparatory to his torture and incremation. Such a council of war seldom or never terminates in mercy. "Revenge and death" is the verdict of the judges and the executioners, for they are both in one; a verdict often expressed in terse, oracular, and metaphorical phrase by the oldest chief of the party:—

> I heard a voice on the winter blast,
> Brothers, a voice of woe!
> And it cried for vengeance, as it passed
> O'er the cold, blood crimson snow.
> The wind hath sunk over dell and hill,
> But the voice, the voice, I hear it still!

Every reader of the novels of Fenimore Cooper, and of the poems of Longfellow, as well as of the more truthful pages of such writers as Catlin, knows the bright side of the red man's character, his tearless stoicism, his reckless daring, his natural dignity, and his untutored sagacity. Over these and countless other romantic traits of his savage life bright eyes have often shed delicious tears, and fond hearts have fluttered with sympathetic emotion, though such eyes and hearts would doubtless have revolted at any very close or actual association with the interesting savages. But the Indian medal, like every other, has two sides; and it is not to be denied that, take him for all in all, the red man is an uncivilisable barbarian, and that his original virtues of truthfulness and sobriety, always counterbalanced by cruelty and cunning, are fast disappearing, and are giving place to the vilest treachery, the most humiliating intemperance, and the most savage ferocity. The latest book on the subject, "The Prairie Traveller," a handbook for overland expeditions and the principal routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific, by Randolph B. Marcy, Captain in the United States' Army, and published by authority of the War Department of the United States, narrates the following incident, which might have served Mr. Darley for the subject of his excellent picture, and which will serve to show that the "noble savage" is not so noble as romancers and rhymers have pleased themselves and their readers by depicting him:—

> While en route from New Mexico to Arkansas, in 1849, I was encamped near the head of the Colorado River; and, wishing to know the character of the country for a few miles in advance of our position, I desired an officer to go out and make the reconnaissance. I was lying sick in my bed at the time or I should have performed the duty myself. I expected the officer would have taken an escort with him, but he omitted to do so, and started off alone. After proceeding a short distance he discovered four mounted Indians coming at full speed directly towards him, when, instead of turning his own horse toward the camp, and endeavouring to make his escape (he was well mounted), or halting and assuming a defensive attitude, he deliberately rode up to them; after which the tracks indicated that they proceeded about three miles together, when the Indians most brutally killed and scalped my most unfortunate but too credulous friend, who might probably have saved his life had he not, in the kindness of his excellent heart, imagined that the savages would reciprocate his friendly advances. He was most wofully mistaken, and his life paid the forfeit of his generous and noble disposition.
>
> I have never been able to get any positive information as to the persons who committed this murder, yet circumstances render it highly probable that they were a party of young Indians who were returning from an unsuccessful foray, and they were unable to resist the temptation of taking the scalp and horse of the Lieutenant.

Captain Marcy, though he has the highest respect for the sagacity of the Indian tribes, and the wonderful observation of the phenomena of nature—of which he relates many striking incidents that occurred within his own experience—has none to bestow upon their general character. He shares the universal feeling of the white men of the borders, who look upon the Indians as they do upon the wolves and bears, and shoot them down with as little compunction. The Captain gives the following advice to travellers—whether they be immigrant Mormons or English sportsmen—who traverse the prairies as to the behaviour incumbent on them on meeting Indians. He says:—

> On approaching strangers these people put their horses at full speed, and persons not familiar with their peculiarities and habits might interpret this as an act of hostility; but it is their custom with friends as well as enemies, and should not occasion groundless alarm. When a party is discovered approaching thus, and are near enough to distinguish signals, all that is necessary in order to ascertain their disposition is to raise the right hand with the palm in front, and gradually to push it forward and backward several times. They all understand this to be a command to halt, and, if they are not hostile, it will at once be obeyed. After they have stopped the right hand is raised again as before, and slowly moved to the right and left, which signifies "I do not know you. Who are you?" As all the wild tribes have their peculiar pantomimic signals by which they are known, they answer the inquiry by giving their signal. If this should not be understood, they may be asked if they are friends by raising both hands grasped in the manner of shaking hands, or by locking the two forefingers firmly, while the hands are held up. If friendly they will respond with the same signal; but if enemies they will probably disregard the command to halt, or give the signal of anger, by closing the hand, placing it against the forehead, and turning it back and forth while in that position.
>
> The pantomimic vocabulary is understood by all the prairie Indians, and, when oral communication is impracticable, it constitutes the court or general council language of the plains. The signs are exceedingly graceful and significant; and, what was a fact of much astonishment to me, I discovered they were very nearly the same as those practised by the mutes in our deaf and dumb schools, and were comprehended by them with perfect facility. The Comanche is represented by making with the hand a waving motion in imitation of the crawling of a snake; the Cheyenne, or Cut-arm, by drawing the hand across the arm, to imitate cutting it with a knife; the Arapahoes, or Smellers, by seizing the nose with the thumb and forefinger; the Sioux, or Cut-throats, by drawing the hand across the throat; the Pawnees, or Wolves, by placing a hand on each side of the forehead, with two fingers pointing to the front, to represent the narrow, sharp ears of the wolf; the Crows by imitating the flapping of the bird's wings with the palms of the hands. When Indians meet a party of strangers, and are disposed to be friendly, the chiefs, after the usual salutations have been exchanged, generally ride out and accompany the commander of the party some distance, holding a friendly talk, and at the same time indulging their curiosity by learning the news, &c. Phlegmatic and indifferent as they appear to be, they are very inquisitive and observing, and at the same time exceedingly circumspect and cautious about disclosing their own purposes. They are always desirous of procuring, from whomsoever they meet, testimonials of their good behaviour, which they preserve with great care, and exhibit upon all occasions to strangers, as a guarantee of future good conduct. On meeting with a chief of the Southern Comanches in 1849, after going through the usual ceremony of embracing and assuring me that he was the best friend the Americans ever had among the Indians, he exhibited certificates from the different white men he had met with testifying to his friendly disposition. Among these was one that he desired me to read with special attention, as he said he was of the opinion that perhaps it might not be so complimentary in its character as some of the others. It was in these words:—
>
> "The bearer of this says he is a Comanche chief, named Senaco; that he is the biggest Indian and best friend the whites ever had; in fact, that he is a first-rate fellow, but I believe he is a d——d rascal; so look out for him."
>
> I smiled on reading the paper, and, looking up, found the chief's eyes intently fixed upon mine with an expression of the most earnest inquiry. I told him the paper was not as good as it might be, whereupon he destroyed it.

THE PEAK CAVERN, DERBYSHIRE.

PERSONS whose knowledge of Derbyshire is confined to such beautiful spots as Dovedale, Chatsworth, and Matlock would scarcely believe in the wildness and desolateness of the upper part of the county. Here scarcely a tree is to be seen, stone walls are in the place of hedges, and miles of barren hills, without even a bush upon them, stretch away into the distance until, melting into a soft grey tint, they are lost altogether or are mistaken for cloud ridges. Every now and then the traveller meets with mounds of earth thrown up, surmounted by ruins of machinery standing out like wrecks against the sky. These mounds show where mines have been commenced, found unprofitable, and abandoned. The liveliness of the scene is not increased by the mournful and troubled wail of the pewit as it strives to lead you by its cries away from its nest.

The hill upon which stands Peak Castle, the stronghold of the Peverils, is about midway between the barren and the luxuriant. On the one side are nothing but bleak hills, on the other glimpses are caught of wood and dale, which increase in beauty every mile you proceed. To the left is "Mam Tor," the shivering mountain. It is composed of alternate layers of shell and grit. The action of the weather loosens the shell, and the slightest wind brings it down with a noise resembling shivering. You may also see the "Winnats" or Wind Gates, a valley running between high rocks; and, directly beneath you, at the bottom of a ravine 300 feet deep, is the mouth of the famous Devil's Cave. It is approached by a winding path, and it is only at the last turn that you see the gigantic opening, black and frowning, with a perspective of grotesque piles running into it. The effect is most startling—solemn and weird as a subterranean cemetery. The entrance is 40 feet high, 100 in width, and 300 in depth. The height of the entrance cave gradually decreases from forty to about six feet. You then enter a passage so low as to oblige you to stoop. Passing the "Bell House" (a large dome in the solid rock), you traverse a second passage, which leads to a large chamber about 200 feet wide and 120 high. Bengal fire is lighted here, producing an effect grand and beautiful. There are other chambers and passages, until at last you are brought to a stand by a wall of solid rock, from under which flows a stream of water. This water runs through a great part of the cavern, is lost, and reappears at the entrance. Near the termination of one of the passages is a projecting pile of rocks, distinguished by the name of Roger Rain's House, the genius of rain being supposed to have made it his habitation from the circumstance of water incessantly falling in large drops through the crevices of the roof.

Camden, writing in the age of Elizabeth, describes this cave as one "that gapeth with a wide mouth, and hath many turnings and retyring rooms; wherein, forsooth, Gervase of Tilbury, whether for want of knowing, or upon a delight he had in fabling, hath written that a shepherd saw a very wide and large country, with riverets and brookes running heere and there through it, and huge pooles of dead and standing water."

The posts represented in the Engraving are the remains of a packthread or twine manufactory formerly carried on in the cavern. Here the parties had ample space to pursue their avocations without any obstructions from the weather. A cottage was built here, also, on which the sun never shone and the rain never fell. Its appearance in such a place must have had a singular effect, and the shrill cry of the cordwinders and the busy hum of the numerous twisting-wheels struck the ear, we are told, with a hollow and unnatural sound.

"We understand," says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, "that Sir Robert Peel has commenced legal proceedings against several of his constituents, including the ex-Mayor, for removing an obstruction recently placed by him in the River Tame.'

The usual political party banquets took place on Monday night, with the exception of that expected at the residence of Mr. Disraeli, who has sustained a domestic affliction. Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby entertained their more important friends.

OCTOGENARIANS IN THE PEERAGE.—Lord Sinclair is the oldest member of the Peerage of the United Kingdom, having been born in 1768, and, which is stranger still, he has held the honours of the Peerage for no less than eighty-four years—a period, we believe, without precedent. His Lordship is no longer a member of the House of Peers, having ceased to hold a Scotch representative Peerage at the late general election. The oldest members of the House of Lords at this moment are Lord Lyndhurst and the Earls of Stair and Guilford, who were born in 1772; next follow the Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Combermere, born in 1773; Lords Gormanston and Reay, and the Earls of Charlemont and Dundonald, born in 1775; Earl Onslow, the Bishop of Exeter, and Viscount Southwell, born in 1777; the Earls of Beverley and Manvers, and Lords Brougham and Arbuthnott, born in 1778; and the Earls of Strafford and Radnor, and Lords Gough and Seaton, born in 1779.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the 10th of February the anniversary of the Queen's wedding-day will be celebrated at Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales resumed his residence at Oxford yesterday week.

Prince Alfred arrived at Naples on the 17th, and took apartments at the Hôtel de Ville.

The return of Mr. F. Peel for Bury was on Monday night celebrated by a grand demonstration in that town.

The Bishop of Oxford gave a dinner party at Cuddesdon Palace on Thursday week—the guests numbering about fifty.

Mrs. Howitt writes to the *Critic* to contradict the statement that she has embraced Swedenborgianism.

The King of Prussia has presented the Pope with two magnificent vases of Berlin porcelain, as a memorial of his stay at Rome last year.

Her Majesty has sent a donation of £25 to the Protestant Hospital at Genoa.

A very handsome carpet, the work of nearly 600 ladies, and covering the whole choir, has been laid down in the Church of St. Roch.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 942,009lb., an increase of 33,569lb., compared with the previous statement.

Lord Palmerston has been elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of the Earl of Minto, deceased.

On Monday, at the Leeds Townhall, the Rev. H. L. Bickerstaffe was committed to take his trial at the next York Assizes for bigamy.

A masked ball was given at the Russian Court on New-Year's Day, which was attended by 24,348 persons.

The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that the Government intend to reduce the duty on French wines from 5s. 9d. to 3s. a gallon.

In addition to "Births, Marriages, and Deaths," the *Liverpool Mercury* now adds the "Divorces."

The aggregate amount at present insured in the life-offices in the United Kingdom is estimated at £200,000,000 sterling.

It is proposed to provide a public park at Hull, and the Town Council have appointed a committee to further the project.

Since the commencement of the war with Morocco eleven journals, devoted exclusively to military and naval matters, have been established in Madrid.

Mr. William Spence, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., died one day last week, at his house in London, having exceeded by some years the allotted span of threescore and ten

M. Emile Péreire gave a grand dinner yesterday week in honour of Mr. Cobden, to which all the eminent French political economists, such as MM. Michel Chevalier, Bixio, and Frémy, were invited.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Waterpark, has passed successfully a competitive examination for an appointment as junior clerk in the Foreign Office.

The members for Cambridge, Messrs. Macaulay and Steuart, have accepted an invitation to dine with the Conservative Club, Cambridge, on February 1.

A monument to the memory of the Emperor Nicholas I. was inaugurated in the Exchange at St. Petersburg on the 27th of December. It was subscribed for by the commercial body.

The prize of ten guineas that was offered by a Borough house for the best lot of 100 pockets of hops has been awarded to the Earl of Abergavenny.

Her Majesty has bestowed a pension of £100 a year on Dr Bigsby, the author of the "History of Knaresborough," in acknowledgment of his literary services.

The Royal Society's collection of portraits has within the last few days received the addition of a likeness of the Earl of Rosse, late president of the society.

A massive monumental tablet has just been erected in the West Church, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late Dr. John Lee, for a length of time Principal of the University of that city.

At Pesth any one not wearing the national Hungarian hat is exposed to violence in the streets. The German black hat is "slated," and German waltzes raise a riot at concerts and theatres.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of a considerable number of coasting-vessels as well as several ships trading to foreign ports. Happily, however, the crews were saved in most instances.

An explosion of firedamp took place on Thursday week at the colliery of Messrs. Ashwell, Longton, owing, it is believed, to the incautious use of a naked candle. Seven men were injured.

It is again rumoured that Mr. Justice Perrin is about to retire from the Irish Bench. The Solicitor-General (Mr. Deasy) and Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan are mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacancy.

Field Marshal Prince Nugent (an Irish nobleman in the Austrian service) has just been admitted into the Order of St. John, and raised to the titular dignity of Grand Prior of Ireland.

Sir John Bradstreet, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Ireland, and one of the leaders of the pro-Papal agitation, has been elevated to the commission of the peace.

By a decree of the 11th the Tuscan Government has enacted that the Sardinian weights and measures (which are those of the metrical system) shall be introduced into Tuscany from the 1st of April next.

M. Grassot, the comedian of the Palais Royal, died in Paris on Wednesday week, after a short illness. An immense concourse of actors, authors, and managers followed him to the grave.

At the London Guildhall, yesterday week, James Bird, late in the employment of the Family Endowment Society, was committed for trial on the charge of embezzling property to the amount of £2000.

The Rev. Frederick Kent Clarke, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, and Second Master of the Grammar School, Walsall, has been elected Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Stafford.

A fire occurred on the night of Thursday week at Chelmsford, by which the steam flour-mills of Mr. Ridley were completely destroyed, and £10,000 worth of corn and flour consumed.

Yesterday week the new Masonic Lodge at Totnes was totally destroyed by fire, with all its paraphernalia, plate, jewels, &c., as well as the under portion of the same premises, known as Bentall's wine stores.

The National Protestant Society has drawn up an address to Lord Palmerston, calling upon his Lordship to take no part in any scheme for "bolstering up either the Pope's temporal or spiritual power."

A few days ago five Shetland fishermen were returning in their boat from Mossbank to Yell, when the boat, a very small one, was struck by a sea, during a sudden gale, and upset. All on board were drowned.

At the opening of the quarter sessions at Coleraine the Assistant Barrister informed the jury that only one important case would be submitted to them. This decrease in crime he attributed to the revivals.

An enterprising physician at Warrington has originated a new system of accommodation for pedestrians, in the shape of stone seats, placed at intervals along the principal highways.

Some of the German journals announce seriously that a company of English capitalists have made an application to the King of Naples for a concession for the extinction of Vesuvius.

It has been determined, at a meeting of the Cambridge Town Council, to offer the High Stewardship of the borough (vacant by the decease of the late Lord Macaulay) to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The body of Captain Cunningham, of the *Telegraph*, was found last Saturday floating in the basin of the King's Dock, Liverpool. The deceased is supposed to have slipped into the water while attempting to go on board his ship the previous night.

Prince Frederick Haynau, son of the Elector of Hesse, having given bills of exchange to the amount of 110,000 florins, those bills have been protested at Munich, and legal proceedings have been issued against the heir presumptive.

The Government officials have lately been making a careful survey of Marlborough House, the future residence of the Prince of Wales. No commencement has yet been made of the necessary works, as it may be judged advisable to apply to Parliament for a grant.

The Cranston Hill Biscuit Factory in Elliot-street, Glasgow, occupied by Messrs. M. and A. Clark, was destroyed by fire yesterday se'nnight. The flames reached the stables, and five horses were burned to death.

Mr. Crawford, one of the members for London, has undertaken to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the mercantile marine of this country, and the operation of "all legal enactments and local burdens especially affecting the same."

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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled £6 10 0
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LADIES'.
The best Jouvin Alpine Kid, 7½ to 8½, 6d. per pair.
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Alpine, 7½ to 8½; Grenoble, 9½; very best Paris, 9½ 9d.
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The Best French Make, very British Cambrics.
Fast Colours, Fine Quality.
Best Bullfinches, 12s. per dozen.
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Rich Black Drapes, 42 in. Wide.
French Cloth, for Polonaises, 1s. 6d. per yard cheaper than any house in the kingdom.
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Floral Collars, 9d., 9s. 6d., white and coloured.
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Nos. 59, 61, and 63, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.
Orders for Patterns and Materials carefully attended to.

SUMMER and AUTUMN SILKS.—NEW PATTERNS FOR BUSINESS, THE EVENT OF NOV. 17 AND NO. 78, OXFORD-STREET.
The success to which the Autumn Silk Patterns progresses with the public encourages the proprietors to put more extra silks in hand on the newest and most fashionable colours, and to make up the Spring and the Lenten Assortments, which are considered to be the richest and most varied ever submitted to the public. Among the new Silks are Rustles of Lyons, Switzerland, Paris, Vienna, &c., are selected such goods as combine the most elegant and fashionable appearance. Black Brocade of Country Roses, of the value of seven to twelve guineas, are also in preparation. Also a new Black Brocade, Lyons and Genoa Velvet, and Satin Stripes, for which the Fashion Book of Costumes has had high reports, and which will be found to be the most elegant and fashionable Silks of the season. Patterns and Fashion Tablets of matchless beauty at 4 great cuts, together with the Book of Costumes, sent free by post on application, at a reduction of one half.
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Patterns sent Post-at Address of Silks of a similar in every household, at 1s. 6d. per yard, are now on Sale at Nicholson per yard.
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THE NEW SILK WAREHOUSE, 59, 61, and 63, Oxford-street.
(formerly facing the Pantheon Bazaar).
Wells-street, Oxford-street.

SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER STOCK of elegant and useful SILKS (left over from the season), at reduced prices, from 1s. 6d. per yard; but, as a further reduction, to make room for the new year's Stock, now in course of preparation, the whole will be sold at half-price.
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 67 and 64, Ludgate-hill, solicit their upwards of fifty years, with real patterns or samples free, for the information of purchasers, of the Linens, Diapers, Damasks, Quilts, &c., which are manufactured for their sale, and may be had only of them by the yard, 5-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; also by the width from 2 to 10 yards. Their Linens are of every make: bachelors', medium, medical, Baden-Baden, rail towelling, glass and knitcloths, dusters, huckaback, and sheeting, and every description of furnishing linens upon accurate sheets at. Families waited upon at home in London.

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JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 67 and 64, Ludgate-hill.

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MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the honour to announce that MOIRES ANTIQUES in London, at 2 guineas the Dress, Rich Checked Silks, 1 guinea the Dress, Rich Checked Silks, 1 guinea the Dress. 16, 54, 56, 58, Ludgate-hill.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2l. Guinea.
Mother Clarke, 1 Grafton.
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Baskets to match, 1 Dollon.
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White Embroidered Robes, Veils, Dresses.
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LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 2l. Guinea.
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Printed Flannel Shirts, 2s. 6d. Fit, 2s. 6d.
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Printed Flannel Morning Gowns, 27s. 6d.
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NEW SPRING SILKS, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
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Rich Checked Glacés ..... at £1 7s. 9d. the Full Dress
Rich Fancy Dress Silks ..... at £1 7s. 9d. the Full Dress
Rich Embroidered Silks ..... 1 7s. 9d.
NEW SPRING SILKS, at £1 9s. 6d.
Rich Checked Glacés ..... at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress
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MOIRE ANTIQUES FOR THE SPRING, in all the New and Fashionable Colours, manufactured at Spitalfields,
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PLAIN COLOURED GLACES for the Present Season, both Widths and Prices.
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, suitable for
Dinner, Evening, or Summer Dress, at 2 guineas the 12 yards each robe.
Also, a Rich Flounced Robe, 54 inches wide, with Deep Flounces, at 2 guineas, worth from 3 to 4 guineas.
A great variety of Fashionable Dress Goods, at very much reduced prices, from post-free
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A Manufacturer's Stock of
Fine Mohairs, 10 per cent under value.
Fine Alpacas, 10 per cent under value.
8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Full Dress, worth 14s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.
An immense quantity of
The Most Elegant Fabrics,
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THICKEST CRINOLINE NETTS, 2s. 11d. each; also in 3s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., 8s. 6d.
With gilt steel hoops, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s.—6s. 11d.
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Patterns of Crinoline Nets and Snoods stamps
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This Warehouse is the most economical and convenient of the kind for the following reasons:—The Proprietors only occupy the Ground Floor, being Silkmen, Woollen Drapers, Linen Drapers, and cutters, keeps or assist, are executed at the most reasonable rates.
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Mantles in all sizes, and ready for immediate use.
If necessary, Dresses, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., can be forwarded by a dressmaker or milliner.
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Black Glacés, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Dress.
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Many Antiques and
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Rich Black Silk Velvets, for Trimming, 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, extraordinary cheap value.
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For accelerating the growth and beautifying the hair;
For preserving the skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous defects;
For Tooth-Powders, for hardening the teeth and preserving the gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure,
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c. It is the quickest and the best. Recommended by Court dressers, from the Empress Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Depôt, 114, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

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ENTRANCE TO THE PEAK CAVERN, DERBYSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 94.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

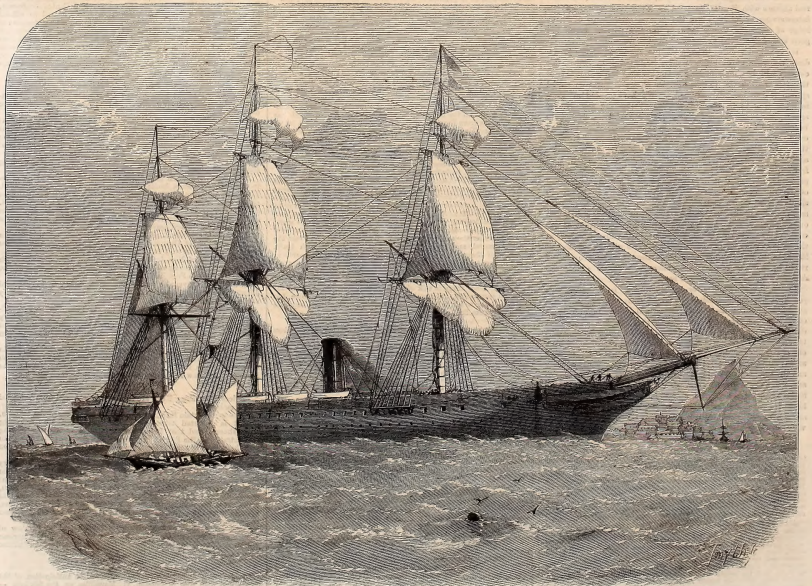
No. 1015.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

WE have been officially informed that it will not be until Monday next that the public will be in possession of the text of the treaty which has been concluded between France and this country. Enough, however, of its nature and objects has transpired to enable us to know that by the terms of the treaty we enter into a contract to reduce, or, perhaps, wholly to remit, our import duties on French manufactures, and especially on silks, wines, and brandies. On her part France undertakes to remove prohibitions, and, to a large extent, to reduce the duties imposed, on English manufactures, and coal and iron in particular. The abstract value of such an international system of barter few persons, we fancy, are bold enough to deny. But we hear in some quarters whence we should hardly expect, and from others whence we might expect, criticism on the mode in which this new relation between the two countries has been brought out. Those who are still obstinate in their dissent from the principles of free trade sneer, as their manner is (they have long since ceased to argue), and insinuate an indifference to the interests of England in the arrangement, while Free-traders—pure and simple, as they call themselves, but whom we rather would designate as abstract disciples of that creed—urge that there has been a departure from its doctrines. The answer to both classes of objections is, as we hold, the same, and in endeavouring to give that answer we do not propose to deal with the ground of their objections separately: if we prove our case against the dissenting Free-traders it will be found that we include the arguments of those who mutter protection as the only means of promoting the interests of this country. One of the first principles of free trade we take to be that it is self-acting, and does not require the assistance of specific bargains. The main moving element of the system is that if we give we receive as a necessary consequence. It is pretty generally comprehended now in this country that the more we import from abroad the better for our trade, and for the obtaining of articles which we could not reach in any other mode, and that we gain a proportionate power of production by ourselves of those articles which are more or less peculiar to our manufactures, and which we are capable of exporting in exchange for others. If the question is looked at from this point of view it will be seen that the reduction of our duties on the productions of another country is not to be argued as a favour to that country, but simply as a benefit to ourselves, in the increase of a trade the value of which is derived from the comforts and enjoyments which it multiplies amongst us. If in regulating our trade with any foreign country we demand contracts involving reciprocity we at once abandon the principles on which our commercial system is based. We believe, and have proved, those principles to be right and sound, and our only duty is to assert and act up to them. It is on the inevitable influence of those principles that we rely; and it is not for us t



HENDON UNION SCHOOLS, NEAR EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX. SEE PAGE 101.



THE "HIMALAYA" TROOP-SHIP, WITH THE ARMSTRONG BATTERIES FOR CHINA.—SEE PAGE 101.

be false to them because another nation timidly yields to them a half-acceptance. The existence of protective duties on the commodities of any foreign nation must be held and admitted by us to be a deflection from our acknowledged system; and all lingering impediments to commercial intercourse we must be prepared from time to time to relinquish without waiting for corresponding action on the part of foreign countries. Of course if the foreigner is tempted by our liberality to relinquish his prohibitory or protective duties we shall be so much the gainers; but what we wish to impress, and to assert, is, that by the abolition of our restrictive duties we are absolute gainers in the very teeth of protection abroad.

In an especial manner is this our position with reference to France. We have still a large number of articles which we import from France which are subject to duties which come under the designation of protective. Besides wines, brandies, and silks, there are some curious items of impost—curious, we mean, in relation to the amount of duty paid on them. The highest amount received on minor articles is from the duty on gloves, the next on artificial flowers, and the next on eggs. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that we import a considerable amount of sugar from France, testing it by the amount of duty paid on it. Now, if in the settlement of the terms of the commercial treaty we have dealt with these duties, it can only be considered as an act founded on the truest principles of free trade; for, according to our view of those principles, there should never have been any such duties at all. As to the objection that it is not in accordance with the rules of free trade to regulate our system of trade with another country by means of a commercial treaty, the answer is, that every country has its own machinery for the conduct and arrangements of its own affairs, whether legislative or commercial. It is, we believe, indispensable to the carrying out of measures of the kind which have been agreed on between the two countries that it should be submitted to the proper agencies for authorisation in France in the shape of a treaty, just as in England our fiscal plans are embodied in resolutions and bills which are laid before Parliament. No tenable exception can, therefore, be taken to the proceeding by way of treaty, in order that the formalities of the arrangement may be in accordance with the institutions of France.

But the main argument which has been argued against the proposed treaty is, that it imposes on us the obligation of abandoning duties which have been retained only because they were necessary to revenue, and that it implies the necessity of having recourse to other modes of taxation to supply the deficiency thus occasioned. When the question is considered from this point of view it is only necessary to remember that the treaty is hardly less political than commercial. Indeed, we might go further and contend that it is a great deal more political than commercial. Given the premise that it is desirable by every means to cement and prolong an alliance with Fance, and the deduction is obvious. If we give up some import duties which have hitherto been relied on for revenue the question resolves itself into one of policy. We must set against the advantages we derive from the imposts which we abolish the advantages which we expect to derive from a thorough, real alliance with France, founded as much, and more, on the interweaving of interests and the mutual interchange of knowledge of men and things between the two nations as on the good will of Monarchs or the wisdom of Statesmen.

We have endeavoured to show that, in the event of the immediate reduction of duties on articles imported from France, this country will be simply making a further step in the direction of that free trade on the broad principles on which our commercial system is now unequivocally based. We have pointed out that, in being true to those principles, notwithstanding any primary appearances to the contrary, this country can calculate on positive benefit from her more ready reception of commodities from foreign countries, even if there is not perfect reciprocity on the part of those countries. We believe it to be the duty of England to assert, by its practical application, the truth of the doctrine of free trade, in the soundness of which, and in its capability of producing advantage even in the case of a one-sided adoption of it, she confidently relies. But when there is added to all this the direct gain of an alliance with France, such as has never yet existed, as the consequence of our throwing open our ports to her articles of export, the culminating point of the case has been reached. It only remains to consider whether, in the augmentation of our friendly intercourse with France and all its attendant benefits, we find compensation for the necessity of recurring to other sources of taxation in order to supply the deficiency in the revenue caused by the reduction or abolition of duties on French produce or manufactures. In weighing this part of the subject it must not be forgotten how complete is the guarantee given for the peace of the world by the perfect accord of France and England. Together, they are the arbiters and dictators of Europe. In their hands will lie the preservation of that tranquillity and order which this country must regard as the basis of her happiness and prosperity. In extended trade, in increasing manufacture, and the consequent demand for agricultural products and the employment of labour, we shall find an ample return for any direct demand made on us for the monetary supplies of the State. In a spirit derived from such considerations as we have here indicated we trust that the people of this country will sagaciously and thoughtfully deliberate on the great fiscal measures which are about to be submitted for their acceptance.

The Registrar-General's Quarterly Return.—The quarterly return of births, deaths, and marriages for the last quarter of the year 1859 are highly satisfactory—the increase of births and the decrease of deaths being very marked. It is estimated that the natural increase in the population of the United Kingdom during the year must have been upwards of 1000 daily. The returns afford substantial evidence of the efficacy of good drainage and other sanitary arrangements in large towns, and attention is directed to the great improvement in the health of the labouring population in those districts where public-spirited landowners have introduced a new and superior class of cottages. Pauperism has gradually declined.

Railway Statistics. — From a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that on the 30th of June, 1858, 147,422 persons were employed on the railways (open and not open) of the United Kingdom; while on the 30th of June, 1859, the number was 150,245. At the end of June, 1858, the total length of the lines authorised was 13,749 miles; the length open for traffic, 9323; the length in course of construction, 1013; the length "neither open nor in course of construction," 3412. At the end of June, 1859, the length of the lines authorised was 13,949 miles; the length open, 9796; the length in course of construction, 993; and the length "neither open nor in course of construction," 3160.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

On Sunday the *Univers* contained the encyclical letter of the Pope, dated Jan. 19, addressed to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and others in communion with the Apostolic See, stating the motives of his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the Romagna. The following is an extract:—"We cannot abdicate the said provinces without breaking solemn oaths; without exciting complaints and insurrection in the remainder of our States; without weakening the rights of Italian Princes unjustly despoiled of their dominions, and of all Princes throughout the Christian world, who could not behold with indifference the introduction of certain very pernicious principles. His Majesty is well aware by what men, what money, and what help revolt at Ravenna and Bologna has been accomplished. Moved with that paternal charity which commands us to watch over the eternal welfare of all, we have reminded him that all must one day be called to strict account before Christ's tribunal, and that all, therefore, must place their reliance more upon mercy than justice." The letter concludes by demanding the prayers and the aid in every possible manner of the ecclesiastics to whom it is addressed. In the *Univers* a typographical distinction in favour of the Pope as against the Emperor was sustained throughout.

On Monday the *Moniteur* published a decree of the Emperor suppressing the *Univers*, and stating as reasons for this measure the irritating controversy of this journal, by which religious opinion was disconcerted, the country agitated, and the fundamental basis on which are established the relations between the Church and civil society undermined—this journal having further published doctrines tending to resuscitate pretensions which the ancient French Monarchy had always struggled against. In the Ministerial report in the *Moniteur* which precedes the decree it is said the Emperor will show himself no less careful than his predecessors to make national traditions respected.

The French Government followed up its suppression of the *Univers* by giving a second "warning" to the *Correspondent*, another "religious" journal of Paris. The Government accompanied this measure by publishing in the *Moniteur* a declaration that violent articles, in reply to the *Univers*, "are henceforth without motive and without excuse," and that religious questions "must be discussed with that quietness and moderation which are ordered by the interests of public peace and respect for religion."

It is said that M. Louis Veuillot, resolved not to be silenced altogether, will continue at Brussels the publication of the *Univers*.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, expressing regret that the Romish Court is still bent under the influence of Austria as before the war. The Pope having refused to follow the advice given by Napoleon III., the duty of France is fulfilled. The counsel of France will never be changed into menaces or compulsion. The injustice towards her is great, but it will never cause her to depart from her character of moderation and protection. France would, if necessary, still defend the Pope against anarchy in Rome, but, should the political authority of the Holy Father be everywhere else doomed to experience another crisis, the responsibility would not fall on the generous nation who has done everything for warding it off, and who will always be ready to grant to the Pope that support and assistance which is misapprehended to-day.

RUMOURED ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE TO FRANCE.

The project for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which was first advocated by the *Opinion Nationale*, and as to which the semi-official journals in France spoke with the utmost reserve, is now openly alluded to as almost a *fait accompli*. A Montpellier journal, which sometimes has official information—the *Messager du Midi*—states that Count Cavour is disposed to cede Savoy and Nice to France; and that since his advent to power the *Avenir*, which had been most severely warned by M. Ratazzi, speaks more freely. The *Pays* of Tuesday evening says:—"Numerous deputations from Savoy, composed of persons of high standing, arrive daily in Paris." The municipal elections have just taken place at Chambery. The Ministerial journal of Chambery presented a list of candidates opposed to the annexation of Savoy to France. The *Courier of the Alps*, a Conservative paper, favourable to the annexation to France, proposed another list of candidates. This list has prevailed, and obtained two-thirds of the votes. It is asserted, says a despatch from Berlin, that the arrangement between France and Sardinia respecting the cession of Savoy was agreed upon previous to the war in Italy, and was to be executed in case Austria should entirely evacuate Italy. It was also agreed that Chablais, Faucigny, and Geneva should be ceded to Switzerland. A report published in some Belgian papers that Switzerland had addressed a demand to the Powers that, in the event of Savoy being annexed to France, Chablais, Faucigny, and the Genevese should be ceded to Switzerland, has been (we learn from Berne on Wednesday) officially denied. A letter in Tuesday's *Times* from "Senex," generally supposed to be Lord Lyndhurst, insists that the cession of Savoy to France is part of the arrangement between King Emmanuel and the Emperor—though it will not be carried out till the latter has secured Central Italy to Sardinia. "Senex" objects to the cession, that it places all Northern Italy, including Turin, at the mercy of the Emperor.

The Governor of Chambery, on the contrary, has declared that the Sardinian Government never had the intention of ceding Savoy to France; and the *Courrier des Alpes* (a Savoy journal) of the 25th ult. was seized for an article advocating the annexation of Savoy to France. The *Gazette de Savoie* declares that not only is Savoy far from unanimous in desiring an annexation to France, but that the great majority of its inhabitants have pronounced for union with the new monarchy under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel; and that the material, moral, and political interests of Savoy are with Italy. Moreover, if there should at any time be a question of separating from Piedmont, Chablais, Faucigny, and a portion of the Genevese territory, amounting to nearly half the country, would vote in preference for annexation to Switzerland.

At Nice, also, there is talk of a vigorous resistance against the projected annexation. General Garibaldi, a native of that town, has written a letter to his fellow-citizens, urging them not to separate their cause from that of Italy.

The Emperor presided on Saturday last at the Council of Ministers and the Privy Council. The Empress was also present.

On Thursday week Lord Cowley hunted with the Emperor Napoleon in the forest of Fontainebleau; and on the same day M. Thouvenel paid his *visites d'etiquette* to the Papal Nuncio and the Ambassadors of Austria, Great Britain, and Russia.

The Emperor has ordered a medal to be struck at the Paris Mint to perpetuate the remembrance of the commercial treaty between England and France.

A report has been presented to the Emperor by Marshal Randon, Minister of War, containing suggestions for the more rapid mobilisation and better provisioning of troops in case of war. A decree enacting the measures recommended follows the report.

ITALY.

Count de Cavour has issued a diplomatic circular, recapitulating the facts which show the impossibility of restoring the old rule in Central Italy, and declaring that he will never be wanting in his duty towards Europe and Italy. The Sardinian Government has ordered the workmen to accelerate the extraordinary works intrusted to the forges at the Royal arsenals. The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio has been appointed Governor of Milan; M. Ratazzi has left for Nice. A public ball was given on the 24th at Milan for the relief of the emigrants from Venice and the other provinces of Italy subject to Austria. The sale of the tickets produced nearly a thousand pounds

Letters from Rome describe the Pope as being as resolute as ever, and quite bent on saving or losing all. A body of the Roman nobility, chiefly office-holders under the Papal Government, signed an address to the Congress vindicating the Papal system, and praying for its continuance. But the dissidents were eminent and considerable. Amongst them were the names of Doria, Piombino, Rosigliosi, the richest of the Roman aristocracy, and Torlonia, the banker. On the 22nd ult. another great political demonstration was made at Rome to protest against the address to the Pope from a portion of the nobility. An immense crowd assembled upon the Place Colonna, when they raised shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la France!" "Vive Victor Emmanuel!" "Down with Antonelli!" "Down with the Government of the priests!" General de Goyon has since published an order of the day, declaring that his mission is to preserve tranquillity, and that he must prevent any further manifestation. The agitation, however, continued. Civita Vecchia is still being fortified by the French, who appear to be making every preparation for a permanent occupation.

Agitation increases in Venetia, and the position of the Austrian officials and troops becomes daily more difficult. At Venice the theatres are all closed, because the inhabitants, by way of making a "political demonstration," abstain from frequenting them. As soon as the Austrian bands begin to play in the Piazza di San Marco every Venetian withdraws from the place; and any man who may venture to stay is sure to be insulted, if not assaulted. Indeed, thirty-six persons have already been arrested for insults and assaults of the kind. At Verona seven Austrian officers are said to have been stabbed or otherwise wounded in one day, and cavalry had to clear the streets. At several places the tricoloured Italian flag has been hoisted during the night.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Deputations of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies have waited on the Queen to present addresses of congratulation on the birth of the Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion. Her Majesty, in her reply to the address of the Chamber of Deputies, said:—"Everything conspires to make this evening one of the most happy of my life. God grants my wifely wishes and fulfils all my ambition as a Queen. The offspring which the Divine Providence grants us is a new pledge of happiness for me and for my august spouse."

Marshal O'Donnell has not yet commenced the attack of Tetuan, his troops being occupied in securing and fortifying their position at the mouth of the river, and in landing provisions and stores. The construction of a railway from Ceuta to Tetuan has been commenced.

On Wednesday, we learn by a telegram from Madrid, considerable Moorish forces attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed. The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions, which they maintained until the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery caused enormous losses to the enemy, estimated to amount to 2000. The Spanish lost 200. The victory was complete. The brother of the Emperor commanded the Moors.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened by the King in person on Thursday week; but his speech, except the statement that Portugal is on friendly terms with all States, contained nothing of importance.

PRUSSIA.

There has of late been no material change in the state of health of the King of Prussia, but the Prince Regent has latterly also been an invalid.

Wednesday week was the second anniversary of the marriage of the Princess Royal. The Prince Regent gave a grand dinner at Berlin in honour of the day, and Lord Bloomfield a soirée-concert.

A letter from Berlin of the 27th, in the *Gazette du Peuple*, contains the following:—"We learn that the Prussian Government is on the point of acceding to the treaty of commerce concluded between France and England on conditions which cannot but be well received by the country from commercial reasons as well as for advantages in a political point of view."

A Committee of the Chamber of Nobles in Prussia has commenced the examination of the Marriage Bill. The clause for allowing civil marriages to be effected at the choice of the parties was supported by only one member, and that for rendering civil marriages obligatory was rejected by seven votes to five. "The discussion in the Upper Chamber," says the *National Gazette* of Berlin, "will not give a better result, and the fate of the bill may consequently be considered as decided."

DENMARK.

In the sitting of the Diet on Monday M. Hausen brought before the Chamber, on behalf of the representatives of Central Schleswig, his motion with reference to the language to be used in official documents. The Royal Commissary thereupon read the decision of the King, that the said proposal of the members of the Diet was not to be taken into consideration. M. Hausen, however, declared that he would not withdraw his motion. Count Baudissin then moved that, as the question was of an urgent and serious character, it be referred to a Select Committee of eleven members. This motion was agreed to by 27 to 14 votes.

UNITED STATES.

No Speaker has yet been chosen by the House of Representatives, and there seems no likelihood that an election will soon be effected.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Faulkner as Ambassador to France. A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the suppression of invasion of one State by another. A resolution was also pending for a committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the ocean postage.

The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed the bill passed abolishing slavery in that territory.

Additional details are given in the papers of the Lawrence catastrophe. Several more bodies have been recovered and identified. The safe of the company in which the books were stored has been drawn out. It was open, but a portion of the books was preserved. Services appropriate to the calamity have been held in the various city churches. The Mayor has issued a proclamation appointing a day of humiliation and prayer.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature the resolutions attributing the non-organisation of Congress to the national Administration have passed the House as they came from the Senate.

The Governor of New Jersey, in his inaugural address on the 17th ult., was strongly conservative in favour of the constitution and the laws, including the Fugitive Slave Law.

An abolition convention was in session at Utica on the 17th of January. The slave system of the South was denounced in very strong language.

The Apache Indians, notwithstanding the exertions of the military, continue to commit fearful depredations. The Apaches recently made an excursion into Mexico, and killed twenty Mexican soldiers and took several prisoners. Major Ruff, with 1500 New Mexican troops, is to be sent against the Navajo Indians in the spring.

The advices from the Washington and Oregon territories contain no news of interest. The grape crops in California had been much damaged by the frost. Quartz-mining is still going ahead. The Leskegon and New Forks Companies are doing well.

CHINA.

Advices from Hong-Kong are to December 15, and from Shanghai to December 9.

There is no certain intelligence as to the intentions of the Chinese, but it is reported that the fortifications of Pekin are being strengthened, and that large numbers of Tartar troops are being concentrated on the Peiho. Another report mentions that the Taku forts have been to some extent dismantled, and will be abandoned on the appearance of a large English force.

The rebels in the north of Ngan Hwui have achieved a victory over an Imperialist force through the treachery of a mandarin, whom the Emperor had dubbed "The Loyal Man of his Age," on account of former services he had rendered to the Imperialist cause. Fungpau, the Imperialist Commander in this conflict, has been allowed to retire from his post, doubtless in consequence of his non-success. Looking over the series of victories and defeats, the rebels appear to be rather losing ground.

There are reports of the intended establishment at Swatow of British and American Consuls, the latter under the new American treaty, and the former claiming the "most favoured-nation" clause under the old supplementary treaty with great Britain.

AUSTRALIA.

The following telegram has been received in anticipation of the Australian mail due in London, viâ Marseilles, on the 5th inst.:—Aden, January 18th; and Melbourne, December 19th, 1859.

The Victoria Parliament met on the 29th of November. The financial statement presented by Government showed a considerable retrenchment in the expenditure. A resolution concerning the Melbourne Mint, and a motion for the payment of members, have passed the Assembly. Parliament has been adjourned for the holidays until January 10, and on its reassembling the Land Bill will be taken into consideration. The Geelong Railway has been purchased by Government. Government debentures for one million sterling leave by this mail, together with the naked minimum price. A mercantile panic prevails, and many failures have taken place—among them Messrs. T. M. Tennant King, W. and G. Pole, and Co., whose banks are very largely interested in making advances. The warehouses are overstocked.

The New South Wales Parliament assembled on the 20th of November. The budget proposed large reductions in the expenditure, and a Government subsidy for a European telegraph.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail-steamer *Dane*, Captain Hoffman, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday from the Cape of Good Hope. Her dates are:—Cape Town, Dec. 22; St. Helena, Dec. 31; Ascension, Jan. 4. She brings a cargo of wool, wine, and sundries, valued at £1000 in specie, fourteen passengers, and the mails. She reports that the mail-steamer *Celt* made a splendid run out in thirty-seven days, having arrived in Table Bay on the 15th of December.

The first electric telegraph at the Cape has been laid down, and is in active working so far as the railway works extended. Its use has hitherto been confined to the railway contractors, but it is expected that it will be thrown open to the public within a couple of years, by which time it is probable that the works will be completed. It is then proposed to extend it along the seaboard district as far as Graham's Town. The local Government has ordered a short telegraph line of twenty-one miles to be laid down between Cape Town and Simon's Bay.

The vine disease has appeared extensively in the Cape and some neighbouring districts, and, it is feared, will very considerably diminish the supply of wine next season.

The first of an intended series of agricultural exhibitions had taken place at Wynberg, about seventeen miles from Cape Town, and attracted a large concourse of farmers from the surrounding country. The show of agricultural produce, and also of horses, cattle, and fine woolled sheep, surpassed all expectation, and a considerable number of silver cups and premiums in money were awarded by the successful competitors. The Parliament in the last Session granted £1500 to be distributed in this way amongst the various agricultural associations throughout the colony, in proportion to the exertions of their members.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin have elected Sir David Brewster one of their foreign associates.

An address of devotion to the Pope has been sent from Vienna, signed by 35,000 names.

Military officers are to be attached to the French Embassies accredited to the Courts of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

The Chinese labourers into Martinique appeared likely to be attended with success.

The Hons. Robert Lamb Constantine and Edward Thompson, members of the Windward Islands Council, are dead.

Colonel Rose, R.E., was drowned in Algoa Bay, on the 27th of November, by the capsizing of a boat.

The death of Mr. Henry Farren, the manager of the St. Louis Theatre, and the eldest son of William Farren, the celebrated English comedian, is announced.

The Cape papers state that one ironmonger at Graham's Town sold in two weeks one hundredweight of iron wire to the coloured women of that district, who now use crinoline extensively.

The accounts from the wine markets of France describe considerable excitement, and a general speculation among the dealers in the exaggerated prices. In brandy there has been a marked rise.

The *Pyrus aya*—or Germany has just lost M. Bernat Maurice Arndt, one of the most eminent citizens, and the Nestor of its literature. He had just completed his ninety-first year.

Frederick Chapman, a boy of H.M.S. *Brunswick*, has received a silver medal from the Portuguese Government for jumping overboard and saving the life of a Portuguese sailor.

A gold nugget weighing more than a pood (about 36lb. avoirdupois) and worth 30,000*l.* was lately found in the auriferous sands of the River Argun, in Siberia, and has been sent to St. Petersburg.

Archæological discoveries continue to be made in Algeria. In the neighbourhood of Constantina, a few days ago, in removing some earth for a road, a stone, somewhat hexagonal, and bearing the inscription of three letters, "Resp. Citrinensium Petronia," was found. Stones with similar inscriptions have been discovered in the province of Constantina.

In Russia fires are very frequent, and, according to a recent report of the Minister of the Interior, the year 1858 was rich in about 50 churches, 833 public buildings, and 10,510 private houses, the whole of the value of 46,573 roubles (more than £4,000,000), were burned down in that country.

The Emperor Alexander, in consequence of the intense cold, would not suffer the ceremony to be omitted at the baptism of the children of the waters of the Neva. This is the first occasion on which the troops were not present during the visit of Alexander I. and Nicholas, when they were always present, no matter how severe the cold.

The Lisbon journals state that some mornings ago an enormous avalanche fell with a terrific noise from the crest of Tailleur, by the passes of the Cirque and Pimene Corne. Eight houses were crushed in the course of them, twelve years of age, named Collombe, was buried beneath the mass of ruins. Efforts were made during several hours to discover his remains, but in vain.

The *Post* states that the Hon. Henry George Elliot, our Minister Plenipotentiary at Naples, in conjunction with Baron Brenier, our representa France at the same Court, have each received instructions to draw the attention of the King of Naples and his Ministers to the serious changes which have lately taken place in the Italian peninsula, and which changes must eventually make themself if they cannot be checked, in the commenced a very unpopular reign.

Lord Campbell continues to pursue his vigorous and judicious policy, the last evidence of which is a severe rebuke he has administered in an error of no by neglect of duty in respect to seeing that the Army Chief has discovered that this has been neglected, and he requires responsible officers to see that the duty is done himself if they cannot delegate it to wants.

The Governor-General of India, before leaving Cawnpore, when on his recent journey through Oude, ordered the following inscription should be written on the monument to be erected over those who were murdered by the rebels:—"This stone marks a spot which lay within the walls of a dwelling-house, which covered the cellar in which, in the treasury, of those who were the first to meet their deaths when beleaguered by mutinous sepoys and fanatic Mussulmans."

M. Dubois, one of the Ministers of Hayti, has issued an appeal to the free negroes of the United States to settle under the protection of the Haytian Republic on the lands which the treasury of Hayti is ready to give who have not the means to pay for their passage. On arriving the emigrants will find free lodging, where food will be provided for them for a month. The Government has already taken steps to procure to every new comer a sufficient, commensurate occupation, either on the public estates, or on those belonging to the State.

The Overland *Friend of India* states that the Rajah of Kapoorthulla, who recently married a Christian girl, has established a mission, to be conducted by himself. Mr. Woodcock, of Agra, Doon, and Dr. Newton, medical missionary, have charge of the new mission. Rajah Jail Singh Bunwar will also assist them in diligently studying the Scriptures with a view to baptism. This is the first instance in which a native chief has openly and supported an extensive mission at his own estates. Dhuleep Singh gave liberal donations to the American and other missions.

The San Juan Question.—The *Times* intimates that our Government has proposed a compromise of the disputed boundary question. According to this compromise the line will be carried through neither the Haro Channel nor the Rosario Channel, but through a third channel, leaving considerable to the concession that it suggests a compensation, and "we believe the American Government will be asked to give up the whole of a secret coast headland which the 49th parallel now cuts in two. Though we shall lose three fourths of the debated territory, we shall retain the isle of San Juan, and thus acquire a secure access to our continental possessions."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, February 2, 1860:—

The Bombay and Australian Mails.—The *Vectis* arrived at Marseilles at noon this day. Mails left for London at two p.m. Letters will be delivered on Saturday. The *Dalia*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta at noon on the 30th of January, and may be expected at Southampton about the 6th inst.

Calcutta, January 10.—The following regiments have been ordered to proceed to China:—Infantry: 31st, 67th, 99th, 31st, 87th, 44th, 95th, 60th, 60th, 67th, 73rd, and eight native regiments. Cavalry: The Queen's 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The staff of the China force is composed as follows:—Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief; Generals Napier and Michel, Generals of Division; Brigadier-General Jeffery Adjutant-General; Colonel Mackenzie, Quartermaster-General; Colonels Bruce and Haythorne, Chiefs of the Staff.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Philip Weddell, Earl De Grey, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., late of St. James's-square, and of West Park, Hertfordshire, was proved in the principal Registry of London, on the 28th of January by the Right Hon. Anne Florinda, Dowager Countess De Grey, and the Hon. Alfred Robert and Henry Vyner, Esq., his son-in-law, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The Earl died on the 14th inst. at Chawellton and James Henry Cole, Esq., of Baton-place. His Lordship has devised his estate in the counties of Bedford, Wilts, and Gloucester, in trust for his eldest daughter, the Dowager Countess Cowper, for her life, and then for her son, Earl Cowper. His Lordship also devised the manor of Lucas of Crudwell is now possessed by the Countess. The estates in Craven are devised to her second son, Lord Henry Hall Gardner, and also to his youngest daughter, Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, and to her husband and their issue. The family estates in Yorkshire are bequeathed to Lord Grantham for life, the statues and pictures at the several mansions are to be held with the estates to which they belong, and his wife all his plate for her life. His two sons are appointed exclusive legatees. His nephew, the Right Hon. George Frederick, Earl of Aberdeen, succeeds to the subsidiary title of Viscount of Grantham. The will is dated July 31, 1858.

The will of Mr. Richard Burgess, late of Chelsea, who was residing at 37, Nottingham-place, Marylebone, and died on the 30th of December, was proved in London on the 24th inst., and sworn under the personalty is equally divided between her two granddaughters, Mdlle. Evelina Anne de la Rue and Mdlle. Emma Burgess. The testator has given legacies to his executors and appointed her executrixes. The latter has alone duly administered thereto.

The will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Bell, late of Bedford-square, and of the East Indies, and of Lime-street, London, merchant, and residing at 13, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, was proved in London on the 25th of January by his relict, and George Perry Shearwood, Esq. his son, two of the executors. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. To William Leslie Shearwood, Esq. the personalty in England was sworn under £25,000. He has given to his wife all his real estate in England for her life, and other effects as she may select for her own use absolutely; and leaves her the residence in Devonshire-place, with the furniture and plate, and to them to his daughter Isabella. All his personal estate in Great Britain, India, and elsewhere is to be held in trust till the youngest child shall attain the age of twenty-one, when the same is to be equally divided amongst them. He wishes his executors to appropriate the income of the interest for their maintenance, and an annuity to be secured to her of £800. The will, which bears date the 5th of May, 1859, is duly signed and witnessed by Thos. D. E. Watts, solicitor, Calcutta, and G. Glidden; the codicil was executed in London on the 19th of April, 1858.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Mr. R. Adams, of King William-street, gunmaker, was fined £10 for selling a gun the barrel of which had not been properly proved, according to the provisions of the Gun Barrel Proof Act, 1855.

The total net receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1859 amounted to £63,706, and the total payments to £55,719, leaving a cash balance of £7987, which is carried over for the use of the Prince of Wales. The cost of management was £6638.

Weedon, it will be remembered, was some time ago spoken of as the site for the Royal Military Academy, a proposition which ended in nothing, but it is now stated that, as the place offers no natural advantages for a camp, it will be made the permanent depôt for recruits.

The Universal Agricultural Exhibition of Paris takes place in the Champs Elysées, on a site of 20 acres, and will include cattle, pigs, poultry, implements, &c., with handsome money prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals for the successful competitors.

The Company of Drapers of London of Lessees will be held this year at Paris, on the 9th of April, in the Rue Bonaparte, as usual. The Empress Eugenie has signified her intention to be present on the 10th of September. The presence of English antiquaries, on either or both of these occasions, is expected to be very large.

M. Sax, the musical instrument maker, who had been for some years back obliged to suspend payments, was last Saturday what is called in the phrase of the Bourse, "admitted to liquidate," a proceeding of late having yes ster that he had paid in full every one of his creditors, with interest and costs.

A few days ago the Emperor of Austria gave a lieutenantship, vacant in the army, to a young man of 18 years of age, who having been slightly wounded and taken prisoner at Magenta, managed to escape in time to take part in the battle of Solferino, where he was severely wounded.

General Senyavech, who last led the Polish army victoriously against the Russians, died at Cracow on the 19th inst., in his seventy-four. His funeral, which took place at Cracow, was marked by many demonstrations of the deepest interest. Twenty-four men in mourning bore the gray the students of the Academy, alternately with many of his grey, shaded crosses and medals. Among the pall-bearers were General Zaleski, Paluski and Kurzenieski, and Colonels Badeni, Gawronski, and others.

Political Prisoners.—The Constantinople correspondence from Teheran of the 24th of November, announcing that the Shah, Nasr-Eddin, Khan, has granted a full amnesty to all the political prisoners detained at Meshed, in which all State affairs are to be discussed, but also an interior council, composed of twenty-four members, chosen from the notables of the province, and which will consequently in no way concern political matters. The *Teheran Gazette* publishes the edict which grants the amnesty to the political prisoners.

Ostriches.—Our readers may perhaps remember that the Société d'Acclimatation last year offered premiums first for bringing ostriches into a state of domestication, and secondly for hatching ostrich eggs in Europe, on account of their value both as regards their flesh as an article of food and their feathers as articles of dress. The first experiment has been carried out to some extent in Algeria, and the breeding of those birds in Europe has been successfully accomplished by the Marquis de Montagnac at Pézenas, in the department of Sar Donato, near Florence. Two ostriches have been hatched at Pézenas, and four more are sitting on the eggs at Florence.

Death of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.—This Princess, who was born on the 28th of August, 1789, was the daughter of Stanislaus Rimsky Count de Beauharnais. She married the Grand Duke Stephen of Baden, on the 8th of August, 1806, and became a widow on the 20th of August, 1778, and was consequently in her seventy-first year. The deceased was the first Princess who refused to accept Napoleon's monarchy, and the deceased was the first Princess who refused to accept Napoleon's monarchy, and the deceased place the French Court in mourning. The Grand Duchess has left two daughters, the Princess Josephine Frederique Louise, born in 1813, married to the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen; and the Princess Marie Amelie Elise, born October, 1817, married to the Prince of Leiningen, and widow since 1856, a Dowager Grand Duchess.

Earthquake in the State of Salvador.—A letter from San Salvador of the 29th of December reports the occurrence of an earthquake on the 16th of that month. "It was a terrible moment. Every one sprang before mine, and continued for two minutes and thirty-five seconds. At the first shock the bells rang of their own accord, and the clocks stopped at the secretary. About forty of the best houses and a number of smaller ones were thrown down, and the rest are cracked. Only one life was lost, though other shocks were felt. One of them, more violent than the others, completed the destruction of the remaining and the church gradually destroyed. Nonchalusco suffered also, and soon after a destructive fire broke out, which burnt over two hundred houses, thus, in a measure, destroying the whole place. On the night of the 10th, at 9.30, there were two more severe shocks. On both occasions the nights were very clear, but blowing a heavy norther until a short time before the shocks, when it fell calm, but again rose soon after the shocks. The Volcan of Isalco was, no doubt, the centre of vibration, as the shocks were felt all around, but most strongly in the north-east direction, and for a distance of 150 miles, as far as known.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol Cathedral will be closed soon after Easter, for the prosecution of the arrangements of the interior.

Two fishing boats were on Monday capsized near Aberdeen, and three men were drowned.

Mr. Thomas Fairburn, in a letter to the local papers, has proposed the establishment in Manchester of a gallery of art.

The shop of Mr. Marshall, jeweller, High-street, Sunderland, was broken into on Monday night, and property to the amount of £700 stolen.

The *Endymion*, an emigrant-ship about to sail for New York, was burnt on Tuesday in the Mersey, and had to be towed into safety. No one was injured.

The *Western News* states that "on Monday evening Sir George Hewitt, Bart., preached to the congregation assembling in Princes-street Chapel, Plymouth. His visit was in the character of an evangelist."

Salmon-fishing commenced at the several stations on rivers and the sea in the north of Scotland on Wednesday. The late fall of snow has wrought plenty of water, and a prosperous salmon-fishing season is for very anxiously.

Last year in the Outer House of the Court of Session, Scotland, 854 final judgments were pronounced, and in the Inner 376 final judgments were pronounced in the two Divisions of the Court, in litigated cases, without the intervention of a jury.

Acting upon a suggestion from Mr. M'Gowan, the solicitor of the Lords Committee, the Police Board have under consideration the advisability of constructing or purchasing floating fire-engines for extinguishing fires in the docks and river.

Two men in custody on a charge of having maliciously destroyed the machinery of a non-unionist millmaker at Cradley, on the 19th ult., have been discharged by the Dudley magistrates, in consequence of the evidence not being sufficient to warrant their retention.

The trial of the prisoners charged with murdering Mr. Richard Broughton at Roundhay, on the 6th of August, was, we are informed by the police officer in the case, fixed, £100 10s. 6d.—not £500 as stated in our Epitome column last week.

Through the kindness of Jas. A. Turner, Esq., M.P., a donation has been forwarded to the British Museum, Salford, of a number of insects which were collected by Dr. Livingstone on the banks of the River Zambesi, in South Central Africa.

The subscription for restoring the octagon and lantern of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, is progressing, while the plans will involve an outlay of £5000. Lord Overstone has forwarded a donation of £100.

The district church of St. Philip, Granville-square, of which the Rev. W. B. Wrath is Incumbent, was reopened on Thursday week, after having been some time closed for the purpose of undertaking considerable repairs, as well as important alterations in the internal arrangement, which have been carried out from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Hayward.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—"Mr. John Massey Stanley, who was supposed to suffer from delusions, and some three years ago, has liquidated his liabilities in full by the sale of the Egyptian obelisk, 'Cleopatra's Needle,' which he became possessed on the death of his mother, Lady Stanley."

The trial of the Bishop of Brechin is fixed for the 7th instant, and it is likely to last three days. It is said that the trial on Monday three days to read his defence—a document of between 400 and 500 pages. The defence has been in the hands of the prosecutors for some weeks, and their reply will probably be of corresponding length.

Mr. James Murphy, who died recently in Dublin, is, it is said, bequeathed 40,000 to the workmen employed in that city. He was the last surviving son of the late William Murphy, the salesmaster of Smithfield, him, from small beginnings, he built up the large business which—under some big like 400,000, besides landed property.

The Tichborne dispute arose at Wigan, the American vessel *Cornelius Biddle*, outwardbound, lying in the Mersey, on Tuesday. It is stated that handspikes, knives, and other weapons were found on board, and the crew were obliged to call in the assistance of a great number of policemen to restore order.

Testimonial.—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on Monday, testimonials were presented to Mr. J. Clark, late of the Royal Navy, who is about to retire from the Coastguard service, and also in that neighbourhood of a massive silver teapot, as a mark of respect from 306 of his poorer patients; and a purse of 50 sovereigns from the gentry and visitors.

An influential and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held on Thursday week in sympathy with the Protestants of Hungary in their present struggle for civil and religious freedom. Various resolutions were passed, and ordered to be sent to M. Kossuth for transmission to Hungary.

A beautiful monument, of Peterhead polished granite, from a design by Mr. Scott, of Aberdeen, executed by Wright, of London, has just been erected in Broughty Ferry in memory of the late Dr. Dick. The granite rests on a bed of an ordinary kind, upon a pedestal of corresponding character.

Yesterday week a tremendous fall of earth, more than 100 cubic feet, took place on the London and Chatham Railway works at Sheerbourne. The bell had sounded for the men to leave work, and the greater part of the navvies were out of danger, when the immense mass descended, overwhelmed by the fall.

The movement for securing the erection of a memorial of Sir John Franklin at Spilsby, his native place, is advancing favourably. Several gentlemen who had promised subscriptions for a "memorial to Franklin Museum" at Lincoln—a scheme now abandoned—have transferred their names, and promises of fresh support have also been obtained from other quarters.

The heavy gale of wind which took place in the night of the 24th ult. totally destroyed the coasting-vessel the Lord of the Isles, the property of Lord Elcho, which will be remembered by many on account of its having been the cause of sending the Lord Elcho steamer to the assistance of the drifting and pendent branches, which formed their seats, and extended themselves to the number of 160 feet, and 150 feet in width.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. R. M. Manley to be Rector of Morchard Bishop, Devon. The Rev. W. Bennett to be Vicar of Plungar. Rev. C. A. A. Craven to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire. The Rev. J. Bell to be Curate of St. Andrew's, Fordington, Wilts; Rev. H. T. Salmon to be Curate of Bilton, Warwickshire; Rev. A. R. B. Wright to be Curate of Ballinderry and Calstone, Wilts.

The official letter announcing the circumstances attending the total wreck of the *Sir Henry Pottinger* on Cefn Sidan Sands, Carmarthen Bay, on the 15th of December last, has been received at the Admiralty this week. At the close the magistrates stated that it would be their duty to report to the Board of Trade that Captain Hall had been guilty of grave errors of omission in the management of his ship.

The report of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, read at the annual meeting of members last week, was of congratulation to the "dawn of free-trade principles in France," and a hope is expressed that the commercial treaty with that country will be followed by similar treaties on both nations, and to tend towards a consolidation of "those principles of commercial intercourse out of which the nations of the world have happily subsisted between us."

The Manchester and Salford Industrial Co-operative Society.—On Monday evening the first anniversary of this society was celebrated in the Mechanics' Institution, Grosvenor-street, Cheetham Hill. Upwards of 400 persons sat down to tea, and a meeting was afterwards held, the chair being taken by Mr. Councillor Hall, the president. The report was of a satisfactory character. The present number of members is 1200, and the business amounts to £1500 per week. The declared dividend is 5s. in the pound. A ball was subsequently held, the dancing being kept up till a late hour.

Election Intelligence.—At Beverley Mr. J. R. Walker (Conservative) was elected to represent that borough in Parliament, in the stead of Mr. Wickham (Conservative), who retires. The result was declared on the poll on Tuesday being—Walker, 593; Gridley, 473. On the same day Mr. Hugh Mason was returned elected at Ashton-under-Lyne, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Cobden having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, by a majority of sixty-three over his opponent. The number at the close of the poll being—Childers, 930; Waterhouse, 837. The election at Scarborough, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Duff (Liberal), the numbers polled being—Dent, 878; Caulfield, 310.

The Gloucester Election Report.—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at Gloucester issued their report on Monday in the form of a ponderous blue-book. They state that Sir W. Hayter and Mr. Moffatt do not appear to have been cognisant of the bribery that was proved to have taken place. Those two gentlemen are, therefore, exonerated. Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Price, Admiral Berkeley, and Mr. Monk are also exonerated. But the commissioners give evidence of the misdeeds of individuals who accepted bribes, and of those who were guilty of other corrupt practices. The commissioners say that bribery will not be checked until the briber is punished as the more culpable person than the receiver of the bribe. They also severely condemn the practice of employing messengers, which ought to be done away with.

LITERATURE.

POEMS AND PICTURES. Sampson Low and Co.

This is a collection of ballads, songs, and other poems, illustrated by English artists. The poems are selected chiefly from the works of English and American authors, but there are several translations from the German of Körner, Langbein, Jarnyc, &c. The illustrations, which are very numerous, are taken from pictures by Cope, Dyce, Creswick, Horsley, Redgrave, Pickersgill, Duncan, &c.; and the engravings are by Linton, Dalziel, Gray, Thompson, &c. It need hardly be said that in a work of this character, which is intended as an addition to the drawing-room tables of the early year, every possible pains has been taken in the selection of sketches and in the general execution of the ornamental part of the volume. We engrave two subjects in our Journal of this week. The first illustration is an engraving from a picture by J. C. Horsley, engraved by C. Gray, the subject being taken from the following lines of Dryden, and entitled "The Lover":—

He preferr'd me
Above the maidens of my age and rank.
Still shunn'd their company, and still sought mine.
I was not coy by gifts, of which he gave
And all his gifts, though small, yet spoke his love:
He pick'd the earliest strawberries in the spring,
The cluster'd filberts and the purple grapes:
He taught a sparrow first to speak my name:
And when he found a nest of nightingales
Or unfledged thrushes, he would show 'em me,
And let me take 'em out.

The other is an illustration of Allan Cunningham's ballad-poem of "Sir Roland Graeme," and is from a drawing by H. C. Selous, engraved by W. J. Linton. The lines from which the Sketch is taken run thus:—

A dash was heard in the moonlit Esko,
And up to the side of green
Fair Edith Selby came with a shriek,
And stood by the bright between.
"Oh! spare him, Sir Richard," she held her white hands,
All spotted with blood 'mauk' the scarcities braids.

Young Roland look'd down on his true-love and smiled;
Sir Richard look'd also, and said,
"Curse on him, but true love would sunder!" he sheath'd
With his broad palm his berry-brown blade.
And long may the Selbys, shroud and at hame,
Find a friend and a foe like the good gallant Graeme.

THE GORDIAN KNOT: A Story of Good and of Evil. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. With Illustrations by JOHN FRANCIS BENTLEY.

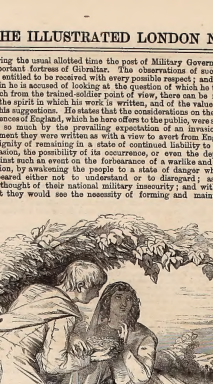
Our readers may remember when the first number of "The Gordian Knot" appeared we thought it of sufficient importance to give an Engraving from one of its illustrations. The favourable opinion which we then formed of the work has been amply justified. Mr. Shirley Brooks—the Jules Janin of our English literature—affords another of the rare examples in which we find a perfect union of the critical with the creative faculty. His novel is by far the best of the season—best in point of wit, plot, and moral principle. It is a modern novel in general labour under a sad want of reality. Like the square moons we sometimes see upon the stage, there is always something appearing which renders illusion impossible. We cannot find this fault with "The Gordian Knot." It is a real picture of life painted with a terrible fidelity, unveiling the skeletons which lurk, in good society, and sometimes even in all their deformity. Few of us but have had some experience of the like scenes, known but to people, and almost never see a like catastrophe. Most authors can introduce us to a set of lay figures which when good at we can forget; but few are privileged to form acquaintances for us whom we can never dismiss, and whom we never delight to remember. When we say that Mr. Shirley Brooks has attained to the latter distinction we pay the highest compliment to his talent, and admit that he has reached the highest point in the vocation as a writer of fiction, and that in any future work his task will be, not to increase, but to sustain a reputation already made and so deserved.

We do not think that the success of "The Gordian Knot" is due solely to the fact that the characters are real living beings in it. Both are eminently attractive, but the work has deeper charms, which will secure for it a more enduring popularity. The author has fearlessly, yet at the same time delicately, grappled with a great social evil. He has touched it in a way in which it has never yet been touched; but still in a way which cannot fail to form the most fastidious drawing-room table. This is, in itself, a great success. It is a pity that the only class which can really help in the great work of reformation should not have the opportunity of learning the extent of an evil which is a great blot upon our present civilisation. In the hands of such men as Mr. Shirley Brooks the author's desk takes its place with the pulpit as the stand of a moral teacher. Not that the book is a sermon, or anything like a sermon, but we do not envy the man or woman who can read it with an unsoftened heart. They will be dead to all the generous principles of our nature if they do not resolve from thenceforth to walk more uprightly and to judge more tenderly.

In the conception and the treatment of the plot Mr. Brooks has been true to his title. It is a well-woven knot; but his skill has been so exercised in its gradual unravelment that there has been no necessity for any recourse to the summary process of cutting even a single thread. It need hardly be said that all through there are evidences of that dramatic power which the author has given so many proofs of his possessing; and, if here and there the impulse of the art-power lures him on to a touch of melodrama, one is not inclined to designate as a fault that which is only a trifling redundancy. In the delineation and the working out of the characters of the tale nothing is more marked than the thorough individuality of each of them, while the gradual influence of the circumstances by which they are surrounded is naturally developed. The force of contrast, too, is skilfully depicted, and the operation not only of active interference, but of contact on the feelings of the different persons who are grouped together for the purposes of the story, is equally well unfolded and elaborated. On the whole, every one of the personages who move through the scenes of the tale is made to act uniformly in consequence with his or her peculiar idiosyncrasies, and they appear before us just as they would have lived, supposing that they were living instead of fictitious creatures. As the work was originally produced in monthly numbers we can only say that we find that it came before us in a complete shape, because we are able to state that we read it right through without a pause, and this we take to be the best tribute that a reader can pay to an author. Before concluding we must add a hearty word of praise to Mr. Bentley, whose faithful pencil has entered into a genial alliance with the pen of the author. The illustrations are more than ordinary spirit, and his labour has evidently been one of pleasure and one of love.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS ON NATIONAL DEFENCE, ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. By General Sir ROBERT GARDINER, G.C.B., Royal Artillery. Byfield. Hawksworth, and Co.

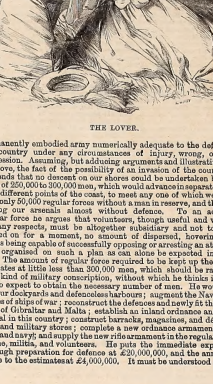
This is a book written by an officer of one of our scientific corps, of acknowledged ability and acquirements, and great experience acquired in continual active service in the Peninsular War, and who has been one of the few artillery officers who have been recognised as the fitting persons to appoint to commands, inasmuch as he held during the usual allotted time the post of Military Governor of the important fortress of Gibraltar. The observations of such a man are entitled to be received with every possible respect; and, if in the main he is accused of looking at the question of which he treats too much from the trained-soldier point of view, there can be no doubt of the spirit in which his work is written, and of the value of many of his opinions. He states that the considerations on the national defences of England, which he here offers to the public, were suggested not so much by the prevailing expectation of an invasion at the moment they were written as with a view to avert from England the indignity of remaining in a state of continued liability to menaced invasion, the possibility of its occurrence, or even the dependence against such an event on the forbearance of a warlike and powerful nation, by awakening the people to a state of danger which they appeared either not to understand or to disregard; as well as to thought of their national military insecurity; and with a hope that they would see the necessity of forming and maintaining a


THE LOVER.

permanently embodied army numerically adequate to the defence of the country under any circumstances of injury, wrong, or actual aggression. Assuming, but adducing arguments and illustrative cases to prove, the fact of the possibility of an invasion of the country, he contends that no descent on our shores could be undertaken but by a force of 250,000 to 300,000 men, which would advance in separate bodies from different points of the coast, to meet any one of which we should have only 50,000 regular forces without a man in reserve, and this after leaving our arsenals almost without defence. To an adequate regular force he argues that volunteers, though useful and valuable in many respects, must be altogether subsidiary and not to be depended on for a moment, no amount of dispersed, hovering light troops being capable of successfully opposing or arresting an attacking force organised on such a plan as can alone be expected in such a case. The amount of regular force required to be kept up the author estimates at little less than 300,000 men, which should be raised by some kind of military conscription, without which he thinks it hopeless to expect to obtain the necessary number of men. He would fortify our dockyards and defenceless harbours; augment the Navy in all classes of ships of war; reconstruct the defences and newly fit the armament of Gibraltar and Malta; establish an inland ordnance and naval arsenal in this country; construct barracks, magazines, and depôts of arms and military stores; complete a new ordnance armament of our army and navy; and supply the new rifle armament in the regular army, marine, militia, and volunteers. He puts the immediate expense of thorough preparation for defence at £20,000,000, and the annual increase to the estimateast £4,000,000. It must be understood that all these results are argued out ably, and as legitimate deductions from the premises laid down. The chances and causes of hostility between England and any other nation, but France in particular, are very fully considered; while the best mode of preserving an alliance with the latter country is intimated with not a little knowledge of the subject. One principle is laid down, in which we are much inclined to concur, that England may fight *for* France in a righteous cause, or against *France*, but in no circumstances ought she to fight *with* France. Fighting with England against any other nation, France is to England too much of a competitor ever to be an ally. On the whole, if we are somewhat startled by the breadth and extent of Sir R. Gardiner's propositions for the defence of the country, it is certain that his work is eminently suggestive, and cannot but contribute towards the better understanding and final settlement of this important question.

PICTURES OF THE CHINESE, DRAWN BY THEMSELVES. Described by the Rev. R. H. COBBOLD, M.A., Rector of Broseley, Salop. Murray.

This is an exceedingly amusing, not to say interesting, book. A residence of eight years among the Chinese at Ningpo, with frequent opportunities of travel in the provinces of Chekiang, has enabled Mr. Cobbold, late Archdeacon of Ningpo, to present to the public a series of sketches of Chinese manners and life, the like of which have not probably been seen before. The book is full of pen-and-ink sketches contributed by a native artist, which, as they are declared by the author to be faithful representations of different types of the Northern Chinese, are certainly not the least valuable part of the work. The contour of the figures differs much from the prevailing type of the south, to which we have been accustomed, and so far


EDITH SELBY KNEELING BETWEEN SIR RICHARD AND SIR ROLAND GRAEME.

affords a pleasing variety in a number of women, is in itself an illustration of the advanced state of competition for subsistence in the Celestial Empire. Then we have, besides an infinity of ordinary street scenes and characters, dinners, blind seers, blind drivers, collectors of refuse hair, collectors of scraps of paper, physiognomists, &c.—all struggling in the race for bread with an intensity and in numbers that almost, if not entirely, outstrips the industrial diffusion of efforts to live in the teeming population of our own metropolis. Nothing can be more to the taste than the mode in which Mr. Cobbold has told his experience in a little known field, and he has done it well. He has succeeded in giving his readers a vivid picture of Chinese habits and customs in a shape which, though not elaborate, is as likely to be accurate as if he had adopted the most solemn form of a book of travels.

THE RELIQUES OF FATHER PROUT, late P.P. of Watergrasshill, County of Cork, Ireland. Bohn.

A literary custom of reprinting from magazines which has arisen of late years is enlarging its borders very considerably. Scarcely a week but some scarce book with a taking title, which on examination proves to be a collection of papers which ought to have preserved their original fugitive shape. Sometimes, of course, the resurrection presents us with something better than the bones; but, as a rule, we are inclined to think these cases are the exception, and not the rule. We suppose that in what is called "railway reading" is to be found the best kind of thing. Although we should hesitate to place the "Reliques of Father Prout" in the category of those books which consist of muscular and well-formed "disjecta membra" stories, by a literary rule, considering the length of time which has elapsed since most of the papers were written, and the passing away of the particular genius of the age from which they sought their inspiration, we think that there might have been a more careful weeding of the matter than it appears has been undertaken by the editor of the present volume. At the same time it would be the worst of foolishness to attempt to deny that there is a generous feast given here which is eminently worth preservation, and which is put into excellent and clear preservation by Mr. Bohn in the publication of this work as a part of his "Illustrated Library." The fine old Irish humour of Father Prout, which crowd the pages of the book, would be enough to establish Mr. Mahony's claim to be called (as an effect he certainly has been as a scholar, linguist, humorist, and poet. Again, the publication has a peculiar value, as it is a record of a period which, despite of some recent galvanic attempts to resuscitate it, has died out with the lives of its professors. One has only to point to the statement made by Mr. Prout, that in the course of the last seven writers in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1835, a collection of etched portraits of whom forms the frontispiece to the book, only eight are now living, in order to prove the dissolution of a school which was founded and upheld by a section of the authors there employed. Of that school Mr. Mahony may be called the rollicking literary era Mr. Mahony is now the sole representative, and that is a feeling of regret that such powers and acquirements as those possessed by this writer have not been applied, we will not say to a higher, but to a severer purpose. We once heard that Mr. Mahony talked of "The Lives of the Cardinals" as an idea. Is it too late for the realisation of that idea?

THE REVIVAL, IN ITS PHYSICAL, PSYCHICAL, AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS. By W. M. WILKINSON. Hurst and Hall.

It will, perhaps, be conceded to the writer of this book that the striking forms taken by what is called the "Religious Revival in Ulster" have attracted so largely the attention of the public that one may anticipate difficulty to a serious consideration of the subject has been overcome. It may also be admitted that all classes are satisfied that, however various their modes of accounting for the revival movement, they are in the presence of a great fact. We are, therefore, prepared for a discussion as to whether it be true, as many think, that it is due to the direct working of the Holy Spirit; or, as many others think, to the direct working of Satan to lead souls astray; or, as the Materialist thinks, that it is simply a reproduction, in a somewhat new form, of a physical disease. We, nevertheless, do not feel bound to allow that Mr. Wilkinson has brought those points to a satisfactory conclusion. That he examines results fairly, and endeavours for cause to exercise impartiality, we will not deny. That he gives us a good deal of the history of the singular movement is certain. But that he has set the vexed question which he raises at rest is by no means so clear. Those who are interested in this matter will, however, be glad to read his book, for the reason we have already stated.

Handbook of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons.—The tenth edition of this useful manual, with its Parliamentary sections, adapted to the commencement of the new Session, has just been issued by Mr. King, of Parliament-street. It contains ample information respecting the Royal family and household, her Majesty's Ministers, heads of public departments, judges and law officers, the diplomatic service; the titles, offices, dignities, families, public career, and political principles of the Peers, with their town and country residences; biographical sketches of the members of the House of Commons; their offices, families, political principles, and town and country residences; with the places represented; the nature of the franchise; number of registered voters; poll at the last election; and other matters relating to the representation. It is an exceedingly well got-up and useful volume.

THE RIGHT HON. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES.

OUR Obituary column last week contained a brief memoir of Mr. M. T. Baines, who died on Sunday, the 22nd ult., at his town house, Queen-square, Westminster. The following particulars are from the *Daily News*:—"The late right hon. gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Baines, formerly M.P. for Leeds, and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and was born in 1799. After completing his rudimentary education at Richmond School, Yorkshire, he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he gained respectable honours. He was senior optime in 1820, scholar of Trinity College, Dr. Hooper's declamation prizeman, and King William III.'s declamation prizeman. In 1825 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and went the Northern Circuit, and became in 1841 a Queen's Counsel, and the same year was appointed a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was made Recorder of Hull in 1837, which office he held ten years. The lamented gentleman was returned to the House of Commons, as representative for Hull, in 1847, at the head of the poll, and continued to sit for that borough up to 1852, when he was elected, in conjunction with the late Sir G. Goodman, for Leeds, whose populous constituency he continued to represent up to the general election of 1859. On Lord John Russell's advent to power as First Lord of the Treasury, in 1849, Mr. Baines was selected to fill the office of President of the Poor-law Board, which office he held from January, 1849, to March, 1852, and, on the Earl of Aberdeen coming into office, Mr. Baines was reappointed to that department of the Government. In December, 1855, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, having accepted office in Lord Palmerston's first Ministry, and was a member of the Cabinet. He retired from office at the dissolution of the Palmerston Administration, and on the formation of the present Ministry was offered office, but declined, in order to make way for other political friends of Lord Palmerston. The right hon. gentleman was made a Privy Councillor in 1849, on being appointed President of the Poor-law Board, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of York and of Lancashire. He married, in 1833, Anne, only daughter of Mr. L. Threlfall, of Lancaster."

Our Portrait is from an excellent photograph by Mayall in the possession of the family.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES.

THE ARMSTRONG BATTERIES FOR CHINA.

THE troops forming this part of the new Chinese expedition having been mustered and inspected at Woolwich on Saturday, the 14th ultimo, by Colonel Teesdale, commanding the garrison in the absence of General Sir Richard D'Acres, they proceeded to the Royal Arsenal Pier at eleven o'clock, where they embarked for the *Himalaya* troop ship, Captain John Seccombe, lying off Purfleet, where she had been receiving the new rifled ordnance and stores for the above-mentioned place, where the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing the staff, and Nos. 1 and 2 batteries 4th brigade Field Artillery, having embarked, the *Himalaya* left the Thames the next morning for Alexandria:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Crofton, in chief command; Capt. R. J. Hay, belonging to the 2nd brigade Garrison Artillery; Capt. L. B. Brabazon, as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Lieut. H. J. Hickes, as Adjutant; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Barry, in command of No. 1 battery; Second Capt. R. H. S. Rowley; Lieuts. H. M. Homer, H. P. Philpotts, and Briscoe; Capt. T. W. Milward, in command of No. 2 battery; Second Capt. Harrison; Lieuts. W. G. Branker, L. Gye, and Harvey; Assist. Surgeons W. T. Morgan, M.D., and H. Harrison; Veterinary Surgeon G. Longman; 22 sergeants, 12 corporals, 18 bombardiers, 200 gunners, 150 drivers, 2 farriers, 12 shoeing-smiths, 6 collarmakers, 4 wheelers, and 4 trumpeters—forming a total of 447 officers and men of all ranks; the medical department being under the entire superintendence of Assistant Surgeon A. Prescott, M.D.

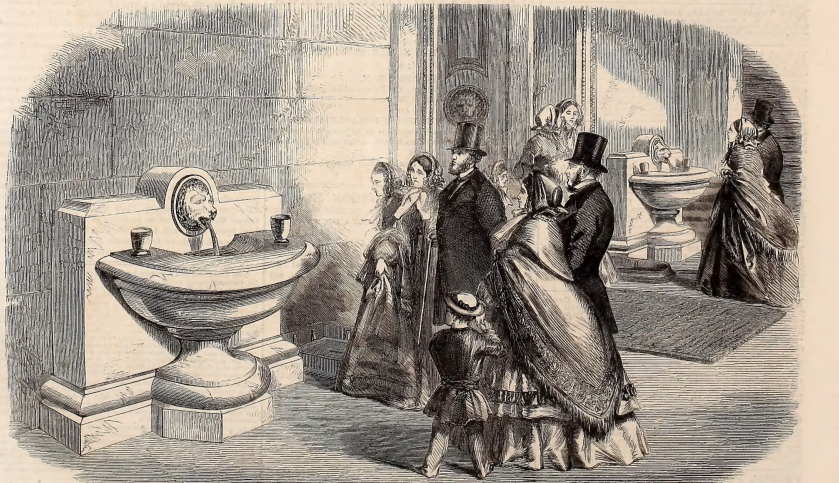
The *Himalaya*, which next to the *Great Eastern* is the largest vessel in the world, is of 3550 tons register, and her length is over 372 feet. A view of the launch of this magnificent vessel appeared in our Journal of May 23, 1853; and in our volumes for 1854 other Engravings, accompanied by descriptive details, of the *Himalaya* were given.

HENDON UNION SCHOOLS, NEAR EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX.

THIS building is of brick throughout, having picked red bricks for facings, with Bath stone for the dressings of doors and windows. It accommodates one hundred children, fifty boys and fifty girls, with the necessary domestic establishment, and it has a frontage of about 160 feet by 110 feet in depth. On entering the centre hall, opposite you is the dining-hall, used also as the chapel, and suitably fitted up. The roof is an open stained timber roof, with arched ribs, and has two handsome Gothic corons hanging from the roof to light the hall. Beyond the dining-hall, and closely attached, are the kitchen, scullery, and the various offices and stores connected therewith. The building is divided into two separate wings, the one to the right of the entrance-hall being devoted to the boys, and that to the left to the girls, with master's and matron's apartments to each; also separate baths, dormitories, clothes-stores, &c., to each department. The infirmary is placed on the second floor, and is so arranged that in case of infectious diseases it can be at once shut off from the main building. The drainage and ventilation of the building have been carefully attended to. The cost of the building, with the various fittings connected with the domestic and scholastic departments, and lighting the building with gas, was about £4000, the whole being done under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Charles H. Cooke, John-street, Bedford-row.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THESE fountains were designed by Mr. Sidney Smirke, the architect of the British Museum, and are classical in design to harmonise with the building. They are in the entrance doorway, under the portico, white marble, having a very chaste effect. The carving of the lions' heads is particularly fine. They were erected at the expense of the trustees of the British Museum.



DRINKING-FOUNTAINS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 6.—The Shropshire Collection presented, 1857.
TUESDAY, 7.—Insurrection at Milan, 1852. Full Moon, 2h. 35m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Battle of Dunbiere, 1857.
THURSDAY, 9.—Roman Republic established, 1849.
FRIDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840. [Boyle died, 1859.
SATURDAY, 11.—London Bridge burnt, 1830. Rear-Admiral Courtenay

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m h m 7 34 8 1	h m h m 8 21 8 48	h m h m 9 11 9 39	h m h m 10 3 10 34	h m h m 10 59 11 29	h m h m 11 59 ...	h m 0 31

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Review of the Criticism War to the Knife! of Mr. Hurst-Colonel J. Adye. 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.
Acid Lung Stree. By James Illustrated by G. Harvey. For the Members of the Association for the Suppression of Fine Arts in Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh: Nelson.
Arithmetic and Cancer Curers. By T. S. Wells. 8vo. Longman.
Compta, a Tale of Clerkship; and other Stories. By Thomas Doubleday. Longman.
Examples in Arithmetic, Selected and Arranged by T. Wharton Hodgson. Longman.
Lectures on the Rheumatic, or the Highlands and the Highlanders as they Are. Seventeen and Other.
Old Leaves Gathered from Household Words. By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. Bradbury and Evans.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Cantata, entitled The Curtain. Music by Pilcock of Donald Da. By A. Fraser. Cock and Co.
A Short and Easy Service in D. Jubilate, and Jubilate, with Accompaniment for Organ or Pianoforte By C. F Hargreaves. Ewer.
A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Music. By Moses Cotsworth. Longman.
Two works. M'Glashan.
Adieu, Pensieri. Duet for Pianoforte. By H. F. Lebrecht. Clinton and Co.
Ah! Mein Herz. Song. Ditto.
Ave Maria for Eight Voices or Baritone, with Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment. By W. Glanville. Ewer.
Bazzarella. By S. Heller. Ewer.
Behind the Curtain. Song. Words from Punch and Judy; music by C. Wilkins. Addison and Co.
Come to me and Rest. Song. Words by J. F. B.; composed by J. G. Callcott. Cramer and Co.
Come to me in my dreams. Words by A. Cunningham; music by Charles Crotch and Co.
Pianoforte Sonata pour le Piano. By J Stenzl. Op. 18. Ewer.
Farewell, dear Home. Poetry by W. H. Bellamy; music by W. Rimbault. Cramer and Co.
Five Sacred Songs. The Music by the Rev. J. C. Edwards. Ewer.
Hail the Sunshine Warm and Lovely. Words by F. C. Burnand; music by C. Glover. I Love to Ramble. Words by F. C. Burnand; music by J. L. Hime. Addison and Co.
I would not Have the Fairy for me. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
La Giocosa, Polka de Salon; pour le Piano. By R. A. Wollenhaupt. Ewer.
La Vivida. Valse; pour le Piano. By R. A. Wollenhaupt. Ewer.
Lo! the Winter is Past. By F. Berger. Addison and Co.
Meet me here, when twilight closes. Ballad. Words by ; music by G. Linley. Chappell and Co.
Mine Own. Song. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
Night and Day. Duet. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
Nodes et Meridie, pour le Piano. By F. Stenzl. Op. 17. Ewer.
Notices of Mad as and oddsizes, in the Last Century. Longman.
Pictures of the Chinese Drawn by Themselves. By Commissioner Yeh. 8vo. Murray.
Rambles in Search of Old Scenes. By Alfred Murray.
Rhymes and Glimpses of a West-end Book for and Reader. By Edmund Pilkington. 8vo.
Songs for the Little Ones at Home. With Coloured Illustrations. By Anonymous. 4to.
The Hallow Inn Tragedy. Three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.
The Highlands of the Coast, the Passage, and the Hours of Communion. 18mo. 2 S. King.
The Wishing Bird. Words by Mrs. Sidney Neveller. Illustrated by W. Phillips Thomson, Edinburgh. Nelson.
Travels in Eastern Africa; with the Narrative of a Residence in Mozambique. By C. New. Hurst and Blackett.

Pilcock of Donald Da. By A. Fraser. Cock and Co.
Pilgrim Fathers for Two Voices. By A. Schreiber. Ewer and Co.
Pianoforte Sonata pour le Piano. By J. Stenzl. Op. 15. Ewer.
Sacred Music, Melodic Religieuses pour l Piano. By N. Gumbert. Op. 1. Ewer.
Tell Him I Forgive Him. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
The Sacrist One. Ballad. Written by J. Oxenford; music by C. Glover. Chappell and Co.
The Airs and Melodies of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Arranged for the Pianoforte. By J. Turle Lee. Cocks and Co.
The Bird and the Blossom. Duet for treble voices. By R. Barnett. Cramer and Co.
The Lover of Seventy-two Words by J. R Planché; music by J. L. Hatton. Duff and Hodgson.
The Lucky Stars. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
The Orphans, a Collection of Songs and Choruses. Ewer.
The Return of the Flowers. Words by J. R. Planché; music by W. Rimbault. Cramer and Co.
The Rivers. Canonet. Written by Mrs. Sidney Neveller; music by A. Lediard. Clinton and Co.
The Sweet Spring. Duet. Composed by M. W. Balfe. Cramer and Co.
The Ginger's Library of Conceited Minds. Edited by Mr. Punch. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Bogue. Parts 1 and 2 of Sacred. Addison and Co.
The Storm, Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by F. J. M. Addison and Co.
Thou Hast Wounded the Spirit by the Rev. J. C. Edwards; music by R. J. Lodge. Duff, Hodgson, and Co. Ewer and Co.
Welcome, Sweet Vesper Bell. Duet. Clinton and Co.
Words and Songs with Pianoforte Accompaniment. By A. M. Storch. Ewer.
Yes, I Love Thee. Ballad. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by C. W. Glover. Addison and Co.
You Remember Ellen, pour le Piano. By F. Stenzl. Op. 17. Ewer.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mrs. Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—Seventh week of the Farmerian season.—On MONDAY (for the Fourth Time), and during the week, a New Operetta by Henry Leslie.—Monday, Feb. 6, and during the week, an Operetta, music by Henry Leslie, entitled THE ROSE OF AMIENS. Characters by Mrs. Louisa Pyne, Miss Leslie, Miss Lascelles, Miss Morgan, Miss Poole, Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Morgan, Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Commence at Seven. Stalls, 3s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Boxes and Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE STRANGER—Mrs. Stirling, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Kate Saker, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Howe. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (for the last Three Nights) the Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE; after which the Pantomime.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR; or, the Ruin of the Mantons; and THE NYMPH OF THE LURLEYBERG; or, the Knight and the Maiden—Mr. J. L. Toole and F. Belford, Mrs. E. Selby. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton (Director, Mr. Alexander Henderson).—Monday and Tuesday, A DEAD SHOT, A BOUGHTON FAIRY, MY NAME IS NORVAL, and A BORDER MARRIAGE. Commence at Seven.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE BRIGAND OF BRUSSELS. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Dances, the Cossack. To conclude each evening with the grand Pantomime of HARLEQUIN KING HOLIDAY; or the Fairies of the Enchanted Valley. Pantomimists: Harry Claremont, A. Pagnia, Lauri, Miss Louisa Lauri, and the Great Wallace.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS.—Production of a new Drama, and first night at Half-price of the Pantomime.—On Monday and the Week, HOLLY BUSH and HARLEQUIN AND THE WOOD DEMON. Clever specialités nightly. Commence with the Great Pantomime, with its Grand Transformation Scene.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Two last weeks of Mr. W. Cooke.—On Monday, and during the Week, the Two Acts, THE WOODMAN'S HOUSE; great and effective Scenes of Horsemanship; with the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND FORTUNIO.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square.—Two performances daily. On MONDAY, FEB. 6, and during the Week the entire Company of Gymnastic and Gymnastic Artistes will appear in a New and Brilliant Series of Performances; also the first appearance of Two Celebrated FRENCH CLOWNS, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris. Several Novelties of a startling character will be produced. Morning Performance specially recommended, daily at Two; Evening, at Half-past Seven.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at their ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will appear in their Entertainment, entitled THE ROMANCE OF A MUSICAL BOX, and MORNING CALLS. Stalls, 3s.; Admission to Gallery, 1s. Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, admit Subscribers and Friends. Programmes and Tickets may be had at the Hall, and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, in their brilliant Comic and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three, their "Living Photograph," of Mr. Sim Reeves in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and a new Spanish Sketch, entitled "Mons. Mon ne Regardera pas un Tuesday and Saturday at Three, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of RECEIVING in an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, illustrated by an eminent author, entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at SOUTHERHAM, FEB. 6; HADDINGFIELD, FEB. 7; DOUGHERD, FEB. 8; KEMBLE, FEB. 9; and LEVERSHOLD, FEB. 10.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Wm. Albaia, Proprietor) will give their Series of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC in full, at COURT CONCERT ROOMS, 168, New Bond-street, and 48, Leicester-square, Hall of Illustration, Monday.—Address, WM. ALBAIA, 31, Newington-causeway, London, S.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, February 4.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten; Saturday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence; Saturday, open at Ten, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Handel Festival Choir, Band, and Organ. Season Tickets admit to Fêtes, Half-a-Guinea each, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Illustrated Lectures by Mr. Furpet and Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily. The Fiction Gallery remains open. Camerina, Pyrachne, and other plants are now in full bloom throughout the Palace. Sunday, open at 1 for to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The GREAT WINTER SHOW OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS will be held on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, in the North Wing, leading to the Tropical Department. Admission, on the Days of Exhibition of the Fowls, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. On and After One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. Season Tickets free.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, will be repeated HANDEL'S LUCREZIA and Handel's DETTINGEN TE DEUM.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Subscription Tickets, for Six, and Not Six, Guineas, each, at the Society's Office, 11, Exeter Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MOST BLAND REVIVED, 1860. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, after Seven at till 5); Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Molique, Signor Piatti, and Miss Rosamond Cole, will APPEAR at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 6. Commence at Eight. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 33, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CONCERT of GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH BALLADS.—EGYPTIAN HALL (Dudley Gallery).—Last Week of the highly successful Entertainment of THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION, consisting of the most celebrated Part-compositions of Purcell, Horsley, Webbe, Hatton, &c., and rearranged Old English Ballads, by Messrs. Land, Lawler, Lawrence, Lewis, and Winn. Every Evening at Half-past Eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at Half-past Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Programmes, 1d. Old Bond-street.

FRIKELL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, for FOUR PERFORMANCES ONLY, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, February 8, 9, 10, and Saturday Morning, Feb. 11; on which occasion he will give his Entertainment in Physical and Natural Magic, entitled TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Commence at Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The usual Daily Entertainments will continue Daily from Twelve till Five, and in the Evenings from Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, One Shilling. The Stalls and Private Boxes will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION. Full particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Institution, Regent-street, Quadrant, Old Bond-street.

MR. WALLIS' EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY, Pall-mall East.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is NOW OPEN, daily, at the GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East. Also in the evening, from 7 to 10, except on Saturdays

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of the numerous complaints continually reaching us regarding the prices charged for the postage of this Journal, we consider it advisable to give the subscribers particulars.

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Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) transmit each Number, FREE, to any Subscriber in the United Kingdom, on application, to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; inclusive allowance for postage within the limits of the delivery of which are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid. Subscribers residing in the country, who receive their copies so far as applies to this rule, extends to such places only as are within three miles of the nearest Post Office.

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On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY the 25th, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING TWO LARGE PICTURES,
PRINTED IN COLOURS,
NAMELY,
NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO,
painted expressly by M. Beaucé; also,
THE TELEGRAM,
from a Drawing by T. Roberts; the Paper containing illustrations of the most interesting News of the Day;
AND
A WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT OF FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

The Ministerial Reform Bill, which is to be brought before the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, on Monday, the 20th inst., will be given in this Supplement.

Price of the Double Number, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

THE event of the week is the "downright blow" with which the elected of the millions has "cloven the beaver" of the Ultramontanist champion, M. Veuillot. The suppression of the *Univers*, for publishing the encyclical letter of the Pope, and for making cause with that enemy of civilisation, is one of the kind strokes with which the Emperor of the French occasionally deems it wise to remind friends and foes that he has a very strong will of his own. Usually—

The Eagle suffers little birds to sing.
And is not count'd for aught in sober hours thereby,
Knowing that with the shadow of his wing
He could at once smudge their minstrelsy.

But the Imperial Eagle is not always so forbearing; and we must allow that, if the blow from beak and talon were ever just, it is in a case like the present, when a noisy bird of evil omen is silenced from an offensive clamour. But while we do not disapprove of the fierce but deserved condemnation of Ultramontanist teachings, the press of England can lend no applause to an act of arbitrary power. Better to let the priests and tools rage and rave to their hearts' content. That the Emperor is only repaying the Papal scribes in their own coin, and treating them as they and their masters desire that the free expression of opinion should everywhere be treated, is an excellent answer to them, but not to us. If we are looked to for a plaudit because a frantic bigot is gagged the lock will be in vain. We prefer that Ultramontane virulence and folly should be met in France as we meet it in Ireland—namely, with a shout of that healthy laughter which does more damage to superstition than anything else can, except printer's ink.

Our Parliamentary week has not been an idle one, though it does not give much promise of results. Certain "codifying" bills have been introduced for the improvement of the criminal law, but they have not been explained. On the other hand, an attempt by Mr. M'Mahon to obtain a court of criminal appeal has been successfully resisted by the Government. It is thought, at present, that an appeal to a convicted prisoner cannot be granted without also giving the public an appeal against what may be considered an improper acquittal; and, therefore, that there would be an endlessness of appeals and verdicts when the jurors' sense of responsibility was taken away. It is urged, also, that there are few or no unrighteous convictions, though numerous undeserved acquittals take place, and therefore that there is no ground for establishing a Court of Appeal, whatever may be from the Bench. Mr. Edwin James, however, though opposed to a court of appeal, urged that the revision of sentences by the Secretary of State ought to be conducted on a settled principle, and with a responsible Minister by his side. We scarcely see how any rule can be laid down for dealing with cases where mercy and exceptional nature forms their only title to be reweighed at all. But that "certainty" should be introduced into the criminal system itself, and that whatever sentence is pronounced by the Judge should accord with the offence for which he is pardoned be carried out, there can be no doubt. The "chances" of the law should end with the verdict. The measure for reforming the bankruptcy system will require the most careful attention.

Mr. Cowper, the First Commissioner, and an official who has seen a good deal of miscellaneous service, is the new Minister for our Works; and there can be no objection to the appointment, though the Ministry can hardly be said to be strengthened by it. The great Park-shrub question would have been the Chief Commissioner imported even had Lord Palmerston himself has come in to settle so weighty a matter, and commanded that the shrubs shall go back and the flowers be replanted. We hope that an "admiration committee" of nursery maids is already formed in the Premier's house for the admiration of themselves and their charges. Perhaps Mr. Cowper will apply himself to the more interesting question of the opening of what may at present be called Mosiey Bridge, at Westminster, very much wanted by those who walk to and about it, will he look at the state of the wide and important thoroughfare between Whitehall and the bridge? Dust in dry weather, foul mud and lagoons in wet, the approach to the Legislative Palace cannot have been worse in the days when Charles II. expecting his foreign bride, implored the Parliament to build a bridge, and a little more decent against the Queen's arrival. Lord Clive stood sowking at it for some months; but Baron Marochetti has sent him off to Shrewsbury. We shall doubtless find some other excuse for the new Minister; but here is a beginning of Cowper's Task.

Three elections have taken place. At Pontefract the Liberal has beaten the Conservative, and Mr. Childers sits. At Beverley the Conservative has beaten the Liberal, and Mr. Walker sits: and at Scarborough the Liberal has beaten another, and Mr. Denison sits. Gloucester has been shown to have been so corrupt that no writ is to issue without a week's notice, and Mr. Bright proposes that the notice should be ten years, during which time Gloucester, so crammed with freemen that its police force is a standing proverb, is to be the laughingstock of all constituencies that have not yet been found out.

Lord Campbell has finally settled that such new glorification as could be thrown around the memory of Shakspeare by means of a museum attached to his house, and an album in which visitors to the shrine might pour out their homage, shall not be awarded. He, on appeal, overthrows the will of Professor Shakspeare, so far as the bequest in honour of his great namesake is concerned. The decision is not much to be regretted. But we really do not see that Lord Campbell was called upon to pronounce a verdict of "handsome" upon the conduct of those who successfully opposed their deceased friend's will, and gained the money, merely because they were willing to pay the costs of the suit—costs who would have had the bequest, had the intention of the testator been carried out.

Details of a hideous accident in America, by the fall of an ill-constructed factory, have furnished an element of horror to the news of the week. The accident was the aggravated rioting in St. George's-in-the-East, where a congregation of ruffians of the worst kind is permitted to gather, and not a hint from a policeman's staff is given to scoundrels who tear up the seats and hurl Bibles about the church, is prominent, as is the fact that the Executive does not seem to know what to do in the matter. Colonel Waugh is stated to be living in splendour in the Rue Lord Byron, Paris; and, finally, Mr. John Scott, the horsetrainer, calls upon the universe to take notice that he did not elope with a lady who has had to obtain relief from Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—Mr. Cardwell's reply to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops has been published. The right hon. gentleman states that the present system of mixed education has conferred great benefits upon Ireland; that the alterations suggested by the hierarchy would have the effect of fostering a spirit of religious animosity throughout the country; that the Government have, therefore, determined to maintain the educational machinery now in use. This decision forms a fresh triumph for Sir Robert Peel, the redoubtable Lion of St. Jarlath's. The Most Rev. Prelate states that "never were the views of the majority of an entire country so unanimous and unceremoniously disregarded;" and he tells Lord Palmerston that he "may rely on a determined opposition on the part of the people to carry out the instructions of their pastors, and to insist, by all constitutional means, on a change of system, or to obtain for themselves such a separate education as is not enjoyed by one national school."

The new postal service for Ireland will commence in June next, when the whole distance between the Pigeon House, on the West-land-row Station, Dublin, must be completed in 113 hours twice a day each way on week days, and once on Sundays. We presume that Ultramontane prayer trip for all delay beyond the 113 hours, except caused at sea by fog, snowstorms, or saving human life.

In reply to a copy of the resolutions passed at the recent Glasgow meeting concerning the religious persecution in Hungary, Lord Shaftesbury writes:—"I cannot understand how any British subject, having a regard for civil and religious liberty, any sense of justice for the unquestioned and unquestionable rights of the Hungarians to constitutional government, or any sense of the benefits and blessings he has enjoyed under his own, can hesitate to express the most heartfelt sympathy with that people in their present movement."

There are now 458 peers, spiritual and temporal, on the roll of the House of Lords. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales heads the list, and Henry Lord Tumbos is the last.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort received the Prince of Orange at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. The Prince Consort met his Royal Highness at the railway station, and accompanied his illustrious guest to the Castle. His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands attended the Prince of Orange from London. The following visitors had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party in the evening:—His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, Lord John Russell, Viscount Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Viscount Bury, and Lord and Lady Dunfermline.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Prince of Orange, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the visitors staying in the Castle, were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Louisa, walked in the Home Park and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince of Orange, accompanied by the Prince Consort and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited St. George's Chapel in the morning and Eton College in the afternoon. The following visitors arrived at the Castle:—The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of St Germans, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Earl Spencer. The Royal dinner party included, in addition to the above visitors, the Prince of Orange, Princess Alice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Sutherland, Baron Bentinck (the Netherlands Minister), Viscount Sydney, and Lord and Lady Taunton. After dinner Dr. Elvey and the gentlemen of the choir of St. George's Chapel attended, and sung the "Sainte Marie" in the overture to "Dinorah," performed by her Majesty's private band.

On Tuesday the Queen, with Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Cambridge, went out shooting. Baron Bentinck, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Sydney, had the honour to accompany the Royal party. The dinner party in the evening included the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Baron Bentinck (the Netherlands Minister), the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Sydney. After dinner a dramatic performance took place, consisting of a comic drama, in two acts, by Mr. Pelham Hardwick, entitled "A Bachelor of Arts," and a comedietta, in one act, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "Nine Points of the Law." The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Aumale (who joined her Majesty after dinner), Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting and the dinner company, entered the theatre in St. George's Hall at half-past eight o'clock, when the performance immediately commenced. A party of about seventy had the honour of receiving invitations.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Aumale, went out shooting. The Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, and Baron Bentinck had the honour of accompanying the Royal party. On returning to the Castle the Prince of Orange took leave of her Majesty and returned to London.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Louisa, walked in the grounds of the castle. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited the Queen in the afternoon.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon D. De Ros has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle, from Oxford University, on Tuesday, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey. His Royal Highness returned to Oxford on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The Prince of Orange, suitor for the hand of Princess Alice, arrived in London on Friday se'nnight, and took up his residence at Fenton's Hotel. In the course of the day the Prince visited the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, and the new Houses of Parliament. On the following morning his Royal Highness, accompanied by the gentlemen of his suite and Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry in attendance on behalf of the Queen, went to the Crystal Palace, and was conducted through the building and grounds by Mr. Bowley, the general manager. In the afternoon the Prince left town for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness returned to London on Wednesday, and dined with Lord and Lady John Russell. After dinner the Prince attended Viscountess Palmerston's assembly at Cambridge House.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at St. James's Palace on Wednesday from Kew, for the season.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a select party to dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence at St. James's Palace.

Lord and Lady John Russell had a dinner party on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Chesham-place, at which his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange honoured the noble Lord and her Ladyship with his company.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

St. Paul's Church, Haggerstone, which has been recently erected in Broke-road, Queen's-road, was duly consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London in the presence of a large congregation. The incumbency of this church has been given to the Rev. W. Stone.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The following is the list of preachers at the special services at St. Paul's, appointed by the Bishop of London, for February:—February 5, the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of St. Paul's; February 12, the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; February 19, the Rev. T. Rowsell, of Stepney; February 26, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

CHURCH LEASEHOLDS.—Petitions to both Houses of Parliament from proprietors of church leaseholds in Lincolnshire are in course of signature, praying that, in the event of any enfranchisement of church property in the city and county of Lincoln, proper provision should be made for increasing the income of incumbencies in those localities which are now very inadequately endowed.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Monday evening the arge schoolroom in connection with St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road, was crowded to witness the presentation to the Rev. Edward Garbett, the Incumbent, of a memorial, written on vellum and elegantly framed, a silk gown and cassock, a valuable gold watch, a splendid tea and coffee service, and a purse of one hundred guineas, as a token of the gratitude of the congregation for his zealous and untiring efforts to emancipate the church from a debt of £1600 with which it was incumbered.——The Rev. Francis J. Leigh, M.A., Minister of St. Paul's, Jersey, has been presented with a complete set of silk robes, a timepiece, and other articles, by his congregation, in token of their regard.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.—On Thursday morning the Rev. Dr. Edward Hyndman Beckles was consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury being assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Barbadoes. The see became vacant some months since by the death of Dr. Bowen, who, like his predecessors in the see—Drs. Vidall and Weeks—fell victims to the terrible climate. The Archbishop's Chaplain (the Rev. J. Thomas, Rector of Allhallows Barking) performed the service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Redwar, Incumbent of St. Thomas-in-the-Rolls, Chancery-lane. Dr. Beckles, the new Bishop, has for some years past held appointments in the dioceses of Barbadoes and Antigua.

THE REV. CANON WODEHOUSE has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Norwich, dated King's Lynn, January 21, tendering the resignation of his canonry, as well as the office of Chaplain to his Lordship. He assigns mainly, as the reason for taking this step, his inability to give his assent to certain parts of the Liturgy—viz., the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, the form of absolution in the visitation of the sick, the words used at the imposition of hands in the ordination of priests, and the corresponding form in the consecration of bishops. He refers, also, to what he had done many years past in consequence of this discrepancy of views long entertained, stating that in 1844 he offered to Bishop Stanley to resign the preferments he then held. He expresses his conviction that "it is the form of ordination for priests which tends more than anything to generate and foster within our Church opinions and practices objectionable to Protestants." And, an ordination being appointed to take place in March next, he respectfully apprises the Bishop that, as he cannot take his usual part in the service, there appears, he says, but one course open to him, which is to resign the canonry and chaplaincy, having already resigned the rectory of St. Margaret's, Lynn.

A suspension and liberation has been presented to the High Court of Justiciary for a prisoner, on the ground that the offence of which he was found guilty—viz., "attempting to pick pockets"—is not an offence known to the law. The Lord Chief Justice Clerk has granted a warrant for his interim liberation, on his finding surety for £2 sterling.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The mortal remains of the late Sir William Ross, R.A., were deposited in the Highgate Cemetery last Saturday.

Middle-row, Holborn, is to be removed, at a cost, we are informed, of nearly £80,000.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday night a paper was read, by Dr. M'Gowan, on the "Arts and Manufactures of Japan." Sir Thomas Philips, chairman of the council, presided.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, granted an application made by Mr. Ransome for an injunction against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, on the ground that they had given undue preference to the dealers in inland coal over those who sent seaborne coal by railway from Ipswich.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Charles Sharp, James Slater, and Patrick Campbell were found guilty of breaking into the Church of St. John, Holloway, and stealing clerical robes and other articles. Sharp, an old offender, was sentenced to eight, the others to four, years' penal servitude.

At the sittings of the Court of Error on Wednesday their Lordships proceeded with the case the Earl of Shrewsbury *v* Scott and Another, which is a writ of error from a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, involving the title to the Shrewsbury estates claimed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and bequeathed by the late Earl to the son of the Duke of Norfolk.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The great question of a separation of the contents of the British Museum has been decided. The separation is to take place. Last Saturday, at the meeting of trustees, the evidence on both sides was thoroughly sifted and ascertained, and the trustees resolved that science and literature should dwell in homes apart. The library remains in Great Russell-street. Professor Owen and his interesting family of beasts, birds, and fishes—bones, rocks, plants, and crystals—have notice to quit.

METROPOLITAN TYPOGRAPHICAL WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.—The tenth annual meeting of this flourishing society (which has for its object the securing of £20 at the death of a member) was held last Saturday night, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The report showing that sixteen deaths had occurred during the year, and that a gradual accession of members had taken place, was unanimously received; and a resolution empowering a quarterly audit to receive publicity was carried. A bequest of £100 by the late G. Biggs, Esq., was announced as having been received.

THE SHRUBBERIES IN HYDE PARK.—At a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, held on Saturday last, the recent destruction of the shrubberies in Hyde Park came under discussion. A letter from Lord Fermoy, which was read to the meeting, seems to set the matter at rest. He says:—"I have just seen Lord Palmerston about the very unsightly position of the shrubberies of Hyde Park at present. The result of my interview is that the shrubs will be replaced, and the ground at present disordered will be immediately laid out with flowering shrubs and flowers, which, I think, will be satisfactory to the public."

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the members of this institution, held on Tuesday at the Adelphi Theatre—Mr. B. Webster in the chair—the report of the committee of management was read. Mrs. Garrick, it was announced, who had been enjoying the bounty of the institution, had died in October last, at Sunderland, and the members of the institution were asked to elect a pensioner in her place, and also three male pensioners. The report was adopted, and a poll commenced for the election of the number of pensioners specified. There were six male and six female applicants. The proceedings then terminated in the usual manner.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—MEETING OF DELEGATES.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of delegates from the various trades' unions who assist the "lock-outs" was held at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of paying in the subscriptions voted by their respective societies—Mr. Develin (bootmaker) in the chair. Mr. Potter (having been called upon by the Chairman) said he was happy to inform them that they were enabled to strike a dividend of 4s. to 2300, and he thought that even this dividend would be increased by a little energy on the part of the delegates present. The report from the country was highly satisfactory, and the Amalgamated Engineers had paid their £1000.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A crowded meeting was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Marlborough, when resolutions were unanimously passed condemnatory of the attempts which are in course of being made to obtain the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It was also determined to petition both Houses of Parliament in favour of maintaining the law on this subject as it now stands. Among the speakers were the Duke of Marlborough, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, and the Dean of Westminster. The Earl of Shaftesbury was present for a short time, but took no part in the proceedings.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1089 boys and 878 girls (in all 2067 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1691.——The deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1836. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1174. The mortality of last week exceeded to the extent of 95 deaths the number which the average rate of mortality as calculated for the fourth week of January would have produced. Last week sixteen infants died from suffocation, apparently by accident, and all, for the most part, in bed. Two persons died from privation. The oldest person who died last week was a widow, aged ninety-six years.

"DREADNOUGHT" SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—The thirty-ninth annual report of the progress of this society was on Saturday read at a general meeting of the governors of the charity, at their office, 86, King-William-street, City—T. H. Brooking, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been agreed to, the secretary read the report, which stated that during the year ended January 31, 1860, 1782 in-patients and 1437 out-patients had received medical and clerical advice and attendance; 102 patients after being cured had been clothed wholly or partially, and eleven had received presents of shoes and stockings. A supply of fresh water had been laid on from the Kent Waterworks to the *Dreadnought* hospital-ship, at a cost of £120, and various other improvements had been effected on board the ship. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was proposed and carried to the auditors and the chairman.

AN ADVERTISING HOAX was exposed on Wednesday at the Westminster Police Court. The following advertisement had been inserted in some country papers:—"Profitable Employment.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such, by which means £2 to £4 a week may be realised in town or country, and by either sex, station in life immaterial, by applying to Mr. H. Harvey, 35, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, London, inclosing eighteen postage-stamps, with a stamped directed envelope for reply." Some person having answered this, and, of course, received no reply, had communicated with the police. Inquiries were made, and it appeared that no such person as Mr. Harvey resided at 35, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, but letters addressed to him were regularly fetched away. The magistrate (Mr. Paynter) was sure that the person calling himself Harvey was obtaining these postage-stamps in an improper manner, and he wished publicity to be given to the matter.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was presented to Captain Wasey, R.N., and John Fox, coxwain, in admiration of their gallant conduct in putting off, with others, in the society's life-boat stationed at Fleetwood, and rescuing during a very stormy night and morning seven men from the wrecked vessels *Ann Mitchell*, of Montrose, and *Jane Roper*, of Ulverstone. The crew of the life-boat received £23 for their gallant services. The second-service clasp was also voted to Daniel Shea, coxwain of the Padstow life-boat, belonging to the institution, for his noble services at the wreck of the ship *James Alexander*, of Liverpool. Also the silver medal and £1 to Mr. John Dyer, for wading into the surf and rescuing, at the peril of his life, the master of the schooner *Beverley*. Rewards amounting to £34 10s. were also voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Redcar, Arklow, and Thorpe, for putting off during recent stormy weather, and rescuing twenty-six poor fellows from the wrecked vessels *Fortuna*, of Memel; *Ann Mitchell*, of Glasgow; and *Pallas*, of Liverpool. Rewards amounting to £52 were also granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats at Newbiggin, Portmadoc, Barmouth, Llanddwyn, and Carnarvon for putting off in reply to signals of distress from vessels, but their services were not afterwards required. Various other rewards were also voted for laudable exertions in saving life from different wrecks. It was reported that Englishmen resident in Australia, China, the East and West Indies, and in St. Petersburg had forwarded to the institution some contribution as tokens of their admiration of its important and philanthropic operations. During the past month life-boats had been forwarded to St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and the vicinity of Carmarthen Bay. The Admiralty presented to the institution a valuable series of charts of the coasts of the British Isles, on which are marked the life-boat and rocket stations. It was stated that the Royal Victoria Yacht Club had decided to present the cost (£380) of a life-boat station on the Isle of Wight to the society. The late Mr. Edwin Cuthbert had left the society a liberal legacy of £50. Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., were elected vice-presidents of the institution. For the past nine years Sir Edward Perrott had been most zealous and active in aiding to carry on the important work of the Life-boat Society. A letter was read from "S. G. O." the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, expressing his approval of the mode of management and system of accounts of the Life-boat Institution, and forwarding a liberal donation in aid of its funds. Payments amounting to £660 on various life-boat establishments having been made, the proceedings closed.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—the Rev. L. T. Harcourt, V.P., in the chair—when the following members of the Royal family were elected Fellows:—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary. Amongst the other candidates elected were:—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Colonel H. Baillie, Lord and Lady Cochrane, Sir William and Lady Cubitt, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Earl and Countess Granville, G. Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., Hon. Francis Maude, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Duke of Newcastle, Titus Salt, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., Professor Westmacott, and upwards of one hundred other ladies and gentlemen. It was announced that another special general meeting for the election of various candidates would take place on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

ROYAL MATERNITY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its new establishment, Chatham-place, Blackfriars—Dr. Langstaff in the chair. From the report read by Mr. Seabrook, the sub-secretary, it appeared that the number of poor married women who had been delivered at their own homes during the year amounts to 3749, leaving an increase of 112 over those of the preceding year, and making a total of 396,359 deliveries since the foundation of the charity in 1759. The number of children delivered this year was 3780, of which 2021 were males and 1759 were females. Amongst the births were 31 cases of twins, and 1 of triplets. The stillbirths were 123, and 14 were of so serious a character that they ended fatally. Of these 11, or about 1 in 340 of the entire number, of deliveries arose from causes immediately connected with childbirth, while three had no direct bearing on that process. The report having been received and adopted, Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, of Wellington-street, London-bridge, was elected to fill the vacancy in the medical staff of the society caused by the premature decease of Dr. Samuel Griffith. The receipts of the year, from subscriptions and other sources, amounted to £2131 18s. 1d. This amount was entirely expended, and a balance of £134 10s. 9d. remains due to the treasurer, in addition to the sum of £300 advanced by him to enable the committee to purchase the lease of the present charity house.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The rioting in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East became more violent on Sunday evening than it had ever been before. The morning and afternoon services were unattended by any marked outburst of popular hostility; but in the evening the scene was one most disgusting. 3000 persons crowded the building, and of these about 1000 were boys, who took possession of the galleries. These lads at once began cockcrowing, yelling, and hissing; and amid the confusion might be heard snatches of ribald songs. Several attempts were made to put out the gas, and caps and hats were thrown into the body of the church. The service was, of course, a dumb show, so loud and general were the blasphemous shouts with which the prayers were greeted. The sermon was preached by Mr. Lowder, but his voice was powerless against the constant interruptions and derisive jests by which he was assailed. The police were all the while stationed outside the church, but were not permitted to enter. At length, however, their interference became absolutely necessary. At the close of the service a cry was raised, "Down with the altar!" and the mob proceeded to wreak their vengeance on this obnoxious feature of the church. The altar was, however, saved by the energetic conduct of a chorister, and then was commenced an attack upon other ornaments of the edifice. The police now made their appearance, and, after battling with the mob for about an hour, succeeded in driving them into the streets. Much of the church property was destroyed. It was even proposed to attack the Rector's house, but the rioters were frustrated in this design. This painful outrage was on Monday night alluded to in both Houses of Parliament, and it was announced by Sir G. C. Lewis that steps would be taken to prevent its repetition.

THE METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—This scheme, which has been for so many years before the public, is at length in course of being carried into effect. Shafts are being sunk at several places along the line of the proposed railway. One has been opened on the unoccupied piece of land at King's-cross, near the railway station, and another near Euston-square. When a sufficient depth has been reached the excavators will commence tunneling in the direction of the London and North-Western Railway station, with which a junction will be effected a short distance from the present terminus. At King's-cross a junction will also be made with the railway near the first bridge which crosses Maiden-lane. These side branches will at the point of junction be on the level with the railways with which they communicate, but they will join the main or trunk line beneath the New-road, the gradients rising gradually from twenty-five feet below the thoroughfare to the rails of the London and North-western and the other line. At the Paddington station a commencement has been made, and here, as in the junction with the northern lines of railway, the communication will be above ground. The whole distance between Paddington and the Bagnigge-wells-road will be tunneled, but at this latter point the line will run on a level, or in an open cutting, as the nature of the ground may require. As at present arranged, the line will have its City terminus in the new Victoria-street. But it is probable that before the line is completed powers will be obtained by the Corporation of London which will give to the railway the power of diverting a portion of the line to Smithfield, and providing it with a goods station in connection with the proposed dead-meat markets to be constructed there by the city of London. The underground railway will be provided at one or two places along the line, probably at those spots where the shafts are now being sunk, with ventilating shafts. But it is considered that there will not be any great necessity for providing ventilating shafts, as the numerous stations along the line and the open cuttings at each end will provide sufficient currents of air for the purpose. The railway will be provided with two lines of rails, but they will be on the mixed gauge, and available for the carriage of the broad as well as of the narrow gauge, and the heavy goods traffic will be carried on during the night. The passenger-carriages will be lighted with portable gas, and everything will be done to make a journey twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground as pleasant and as comfortable as possible. About two years will be occupied in making the line.

HEAVY GALE AND GREAT LOSS OF SHIPPING.—The accounts received last Saturday at Lloyd's from various ports on the coast speak of a very heavy gale, ranging from the S.W. to the N.E., accompanied in the more northern districts by snow, having swept the coast on Thursday night and Friday morning. The result of its fury is too sadly told in a long list of casualties which have come to hand. In several instances there has been a serious loss of life, in addition to a considerable destruction of property.

A subscription for raising a monument in Nice to Marshal Massena has just been published. The Emperor of the French gives 1000f., and all the Marshals of France will, it is believed, take part in the subscription.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The *Pluto*, one of our cruisers on the west coast of Africa, has captured the *Orion*, one of the most notorious of the American slavers. The *Orion* had a cargo of 888 slaves, and this number, according to a letter written by one of the *Pluto's* crew, will make an aggregate of 2080 negroes who have, in less than two months, been rescued from the grasp of the slave-dealers.

COLONEL WAUGH.—A "Creditor of the London and Eastern Bank" writes to the *Times* to say that the distinguished Colonel named above "is residing in a handsome house, No. 3, Rue Balsac, Paris, at a corner of the Rue Lord Byron, formerly the residence of Mr. Lawrence Peel, and situate in one of the most fashionable and healthy *quartiers* of this brilliant city. As I passed the Colonel's mansion the other day I saw through an open window his domestics spreading 'the social board.' This little incident leads me to the conclusion that the ex-lord of Branksea Castle is still in very comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances." The letter is signed "A Creditor of the London and Eastern Bank, living *au quatrième*, and eating four-franc dinners."

SNOWBALL RIOT IN EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh papers contain long accounts of a "snowball riot" which took place between the students of the university of that city and the police. From ten in the morning till four in the afternoon the battle raged with varying success, and about equal damage to each party. The skirmish at last grew to a threatening height, for many of the students had armed themselves with bludgeons, and the authorities of the university appeared on the scene. At their request the police withdrew, and the tumult shortly afterwards ceased.

PROPOSED RAILWAY ACROSS THE ANDES.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week—Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair—Dr. Shaw read a paper on the proposed railway across the Andes, from Caldera viâ Cordova to Rosario, on the Plata. The author was Mr. Wheelwright, an engineer, who has for some years been engaged in constructing railways in Chili. He is of opinion that the Caldera and Rosario Railway, though difficult, is not impracticable. It would open up the South American States to commerce, and place England within fifty days of Australia. Admiral Fitzroy said he believed the railway to be practicable.

The Hungarians had their "national" ball at Pesth on the 19th ult., and a very brilliant affair it is said to have been. All the gentlemen wore attilas (the national embroidered frock-coat is so called) of black or dark blue cloth, and the ladies were dressed in coloured silk bodices, with white silk or gauze skirts. As a matter of course, the fair Magyar dames wore the parta, which is one of the prettiest and most becoming of headdresses. In general it consists of a little cap of red or black velvet, to which are attached broad ribbond, embroidered with gold and silver, that fall over the shoulders; but sometimes the parta is a diadem of precious stones with pendent ribbons. The national costume of the Hungarian ladies is not complete without the mente, a little pelisse, which is attached to the shoulder. The mente of the young women is of white silk or cashmere, embroidered with gold and silver, and with a small edging of swansdown, but that of the elder ladies is of velvet and rich furs, with antiquated buttons of gold and turquoises.



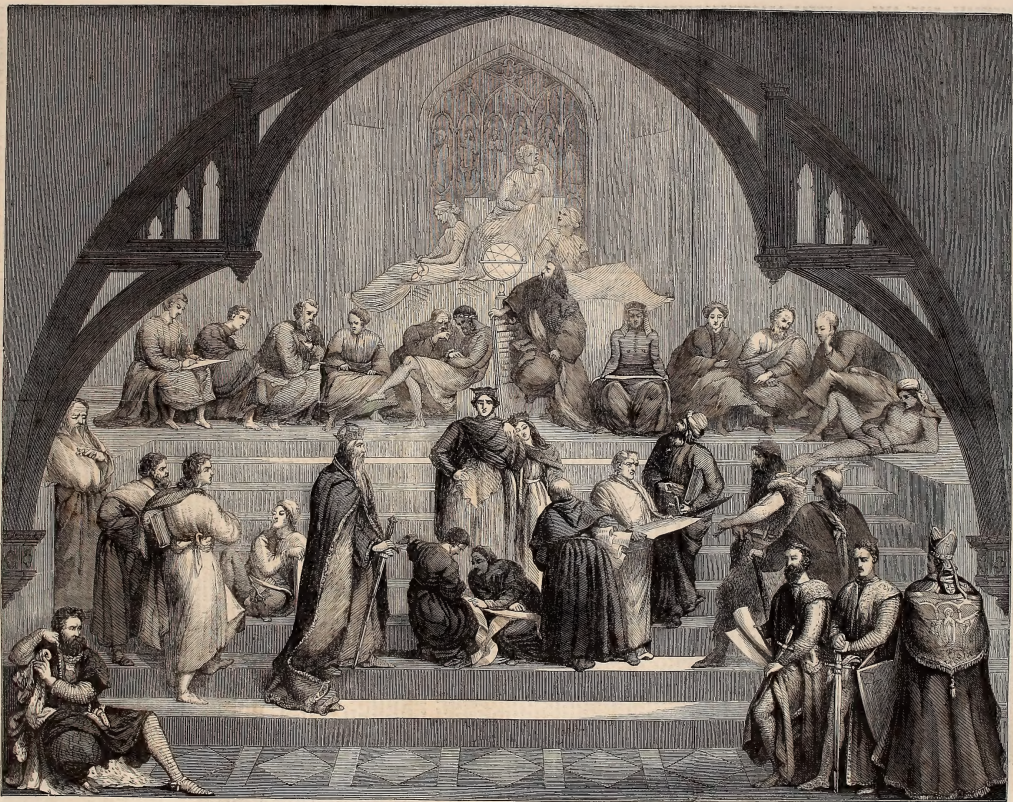
DEATH OF A RED FORESTER, OR OLD MAN KANGAROO.—SEE PAGE 128.

MR. G. F. WATTS' FRESCO.*

ANOTHER dash at fresco! and upon a larger scale than anything of the kind yet attempted in this country. It cannot, at any rate, be said that our artists are idle, or wanting in ambition to fill the highest walks in art, and re-establish art amongst us upon the scale worthy of a great people in an intellectual age. If we do not succeed to the utmost of our wish it is not for want of trying.

Mr. G. F. Watts, who distinguished himself creditably in the first Government competition in connection with the re-building of the new Houses of Parliament, failing to receive patronage and encouragement in high quarters for the heroic in art, which he would aspire to, has come forward, gratuitously, we understand, to decorate the upper part of the north wall of Lincoln's-inn Hall with a grand fresco representing the early lawgivers from Moses down to Edward I., which self-imposed task he has just completed, and in a manner to redound much to his honour, and to offer encouragement, as we think, to those who would labour with him in the same lofty field. The dimensions of this work are about 45 feet wide by 40 feet high in the centre. In its arrangement, as will be at once apparent, this fresco follows the model of Raphael's celebrated "School of Athens" in the Vatican at Rome (and a fine copy of which, by-the-by, is in Northumberland House), the figures being arranged in three main lines, upon steps with landings. But it must be admitted — and this we say without any desire to detract from the real merits of the performance — that it is in little else than the arrangement that Mr. Watts can be said to follow his great prototype, inasmuch that the very fact of the imitation is in some respect detrimental, by suggesting comparisons which can hardly be otherwise than damaging. It is well to look these matters fairly in the face, and Mr. Watts may take the stringency of any remarks we may make as a compliment, rather than otherwise; for none but a great and important work is, in our opinion, worthy of a strict and searching criticism: none other can stand it.

Recurring to our comparison with Raphael, we have to remark that the latter was fortunate in having a far better subject than that to which Mr. Watts has had to address himself. "The School of Athens," embracing every branch of philosophy and mental development, presents opportunities for great variety of character and action, which the simple presentment of successive lawgivers of different ages and countries is not susceptible of: witness at starting the contrast between speculative and practical philosophy, as indicated in the uplifted hand of Plato, and that of Aristotle pointing to the earth, as the source of all things physical: witness, also, Diogenes the Cynic, sitting aloof from all, and avoided by all: witness, too, the various groups collected around Socrates, Pythagoras, and Archimedes, each actively expounding his doctrines, all being in distinct branches of acquirement. There are no opportunities of this sort in the subject selected by Mr. Watts, and the individuality of his



FRESCO PAINTING, "THE SCHOOL OF LEGISLATION," BY G. F. WATTS IN LINCOLN'S-INN HALL.

* KEY TO THE FRESCO. The sitting figure in the foreground is Edw. I. On the same line with him, at the right-hand corner, are the Earls of Pembroke and Salisbury, who obtained Magna Charta; and Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The second row of figures consists of an ancient Druid; Ina, King of the West Saxons; Alfred the Great; Attila; Charlemagne; two Scribes of Justinian transcribing the Code and Pandects; Justinian and Theodora; a Monk receiving the Laws; a Churchman delivering them to the barbarians; Mahomet; and two figures representing the northern nations of Europe. On the upper line are Servius Tullus; Numa Pompilius; Solon; Draco; Minos; Lycurgus; Moses; Sesostris; Zoroaster; Pythagoras; Confucius; and Menu. The top group represents Justice, Religion, and Mercy.

figures chiefly depends upon their costume or some acknowledged accessory. And yet, with all these drawbacks and disadvantages, the artist has produced a work of undeniable merit, displaying considerable invention, and great power and technic excellence in the execution.

To proceed now to a description of the design, which is of an arched form, to suit the locality in which it is placed. In the very apex the artist has represented a window in Perpendicular Gothic, which, however appropriate to the architecture of the structure, and however acceptable it might be if real, we must consider pictorially an error, the more particularly as the darkness of this upper region of the building is such as to make any suggestion of a window almost amount to a mockery; and without pictorial object its introduction suggests want of resource and the necessity of filling up an awkward waste space. Beneath this window, or rather projected against the lower part of it, is a group of three figures—Religion, Mercy, and Justice—which the artist would indicate as the moral attributes of Legislation, though how far justly so as respects the second we are by no means satisfied of. Beneath these ideal creations is the first row of lawgivers, prominent amongst whom is Moses, looking up to heaven, and grasping the Tables of the Ten Commandments, the first revealed code for the guidance of man. On each side of this central figure sit, as in solemn conclave, the great Pagan legislators—the resolute Lycurgus, the merciless Draco, the milder Solon, the mythic Minos, the Romans Numa and Servius Tullius being to the right of Moses; whilst the Asiatic and African races are represented on his left by Sesostris, who takes place, not as a conqueror, but as an exponent of Egyptian law; by Zoroaster, the Persian; Confucius, the Chinese; and Menu, the Hindoo lawgiver. On the fifth step below the Hebrew legislator stands Justinian, as representing the great historic link between the Pagan and Christian eras. Beside him, and leaning on his shoulder, is his wife, the Empress Theodora, the only female figure in the composition, and the introduction of which is of somewhat questionable propriety, unless it be intended to suggest the ascendancy of the tenderer feelings over the rigorous purpose of the lawgiver, as tempering justice with mercy. Below Justinian is a group of Scribes, with the Pandects, the Code, and the Institutes; and near them a Jurisconsult and a Doctor of the Church, who distribute the laws of the empire to the barbarous peoples of the north, the Lombard, the Goth, the Frank, and the Briton. Charlemagne, the Frankish Emperor, with sword and crown, stands alone, a prominent figure; behind him are our own Alfred, and the lesser luminary, Ina, King of the West Saxons; and beyond, the figure of a Druid carries us back to the days of the early Briton. Attila, "the Scourge of God," distinguishable by his swarthy complexion, reclines backward from the last group. The right-hand corner of the picture is occupied by the representatives of the Magna Charta Barons, the Earls of Pembroke and Salisbury; while their companion, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, stands forward to represent the rights of the Church as against the tyranny of absolutism, and as a co-ordinate power in legislation. In the left-hand corner, seated alone, is the figure of Edward I., "the English Justinian," whose identity is intended to be marked by the fact of his stanching the blood flowing from his poisoned arm with his ermine robe.

We have already remarked that from the very nature of the subject of this fresco there was little opportunity afforded for action or even for grouping. The distribution of the Code and Pandects of Justinian, in the second row, is the only incident in the whole composition which brings any two personages into relation with one another, and is in itself hardly of a nature to realise our notion of "action." The consequence of this defect is that the figures are almost purposeless, and their attitudes, being altogether a matter of option with the artist, bear evidence of laborious study for the mere sake of "effect," in the fancied necessity of producing some variety of aspect amongst them. Some of the figures on the upper row bear a distinct impress of having been studied after Michael Angelo; whilst on the second row are passages which bespeak more the inspiration of Raphael. The purely original figures are not the most successful; and, least of all, those of the prelate and barons, and of Edward I., on the lowest step. The choice of the action in the last-named figure is unfortunate in many respects: in the first place, it is not pleasing in itself; and in the second place, it bears no relation to anything going on in the picture nor to any incident in the King's life having reference to his character as a legislator; nor, indeed, finally, has it anything to do with Edward as King, having taken place before his accession to the throne, when fighting in Palestine.

With regard to the technical execution, admitting some admirable drawing and a general breadth and treatment which indicates the presence of power and resource in the artist, we are compelled to state that in respect of colour the work is deficient—dull, crude, and obscure. Indeed, we fear we must admit that the pigments and vehicles necessary for fresco-painting, and which were employed in Italy by the great masters from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, are as yet unknown to us; and, without them, any attempt at wall-painting, with the conditions attached to all wall-surfaces in this murky atmosphere of ours, must be comparatively failures. Fresco-painting, being seen at a distance, requires bright, pure, and, for the most part, simple colours, without graduated or mixed tints—the distance alone serving to soften and graduate contrasting colours placed in the most abrupt contact. Above all, a good light should be vouchsafed to the picture, which in the case of the upper regions of the Gothic hall of Lincoln's-inn is a matter of simple impossibility, insomuch that the want of air which is complained of in the picture is, in our opinion, owing to the unfortunate circumstances under which it is seen. This disadvantage, we may add, is almost inseparable from Gothic architecture, which is unfavourable to the display of mural painting, except as employed for mere decorative purposes; and upon this ground we must deprecate the fashion, now so rife, of rushing into Gothic on all occasions of building a public edifice. Not to go to other examples, the grand defect in the new Houses of Parliament, and which is obvious throughout the building, with the exception perhaps of the actual chambers of the Legislature (which themselves are not Gothic), is want of light—a want which has all but extinguished many of the mural decorations in spite of an extravagant application of colour by the artist in a desperate effort to make his work seen.

In conclusion, let us say that, notwithstanding some shortcomings and many disadvantages under which it is viewed, Mr. Watts's fresco must be accepted with thanks, as one of the most important that has been attempted in our age or country—one highly creditable to his zeal and talent, and to his public spirit also, and of which the learned body whose edifice it graces may well be proud.

Dr. Todd, F.R.S., died suddenly on Monday.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 12,536. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 5469; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 5196; on the three students' days (admission to the public, sixpence), 1253; one students' evening (Wednesday), 641.

The address of the Roman Catholics which was forwarded to Lord Palmerston yesterday week, bore the signatures of eight Peers, four sons of Peers, three Privy Councillors, seven Baronets, eighteen members of Parliament, and 295 Deputy-Lieutenants, justices of the peace, landed proprietors, &c.

Mr. Cobden and the Emperor Napoleon.—The Paris Correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes:—"I gather from one of the managers of the *Chemin du Nord* that when Mr. Cobden arrived some months ago from England his luggage weighed about 13,000 kilogrammes (?), that is to say thirteen tons. [This account, there is little doubt, contains a cipher, if not two ciphers, in excess.] It was immediately forwarded to St. Cloud. This parcel contained patterns of every kind of English produce. The Emperor went with Mr. Cobden over the whole of these articles, comparing quality, cost of production, and price with that of the corresponding articles of French manufacture. At that time nobody in Paris had an idea that Mr. Cobden had established a dépôt of English goods in the Palace of St. Cloud, and was studying economical reform with the Emperor, as he once before had done with Sir Robert Peel. The Emperor made a good use of this opportunity to acquire commercial knowledge, and he thus became enabled to meet and conquer the deputations of the Protectionists on their own ground." The *Memorial de Lisle*, however, says that at the audiences which the Emperor, indeed, seems to have granted to some of these deputations he contented himself with attentively listening to their spokesmen, and made no reply whatsoever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The accompanying report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament yesterday se'nnight appeared in our town edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Jan. 27.

Endowed Schools.—Lord Cranworth obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

Religious Services in the Metropolitan Theatres.—Lord Dungannon gave notice that, on an early day, he intended to call attention to the improper use of the metropolitan theatres for the purposes of religious worship on the Sabbath.

Indian Prize-money.—The Earl of Ellenborough asked whether any measure had as yet been adopted with a view to the distribution of the property captured by the army in India during the war of the mutiny, and upon what principles such distribution, if intended, was to be made?—The Duke of Argyll said the Indian Government had not been as yet enabled to compute the value of the property captured at Delhi and in other parts of India; but the information was expected by every mail, and, as soon as it was complete, a full statement would be made on the subject to the House.

Importation of Cotton.—Lord Brougham moved for a return of the quantities of cotton imported from the various ports of the world within the last two years, ending the 31st of December, 1859, distinguishing the several countries from which imported, and also the amount of revenue levied on the same. The noble Lord stated that there were no less than four hundred and eighty articles on which duties and excise were levied, to the great injury of those engaged in trade, and without any benefit commensurate to the injury, annoyance, and vexation created. The whole amount of revenne derived from those four hundred and eighty articles did not exceed £700,000, and he hoped soon to see an end put to such a source of revenue. The imposition of duties upon cotton was especially unwise, as the raw material formed one of the most important articles of our manufactures, and the abolition of the duties would not only give an additional impetus to our home industry, but, by encouraging the growth of cotton in Africa, would tend materially to discourage slave labour.—The Duke of Newcastle said there was no objection to produce the returns moved for. The attention of the Government would be carefully directed to the encouragement of the growth of cotton in our own colonies.—After a few words from the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Overstone, Lord Wodehouse admitted the importance of the question, and said that favourable accounts had been received from Dr. Livingstone and an exploring expedition on the Niger as to the capabilities of Africa as a cotton-producing country. He was sorry, however, to say, from information he had received that the slave trade had lately increased, notwithstanding the efforts which had been made to suppress it.—After some further conversation the subject dropped.

France and Sardinia.—The Marquis of Normanby inquired of her Majesty's Government whether they had received any information as to the negotiation stated by the Ministerial journals in Paris to exist between France and Sardinia for the annexation of the Duchy of Savoy and the country of Nice to the dominions of the French?—Earl Granville said that the Government had received no such information as that alluded to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Jan. 27.

Law of Bankruptcy.—Transfer of Land.—The Attorney-General gave notice of his intention, on Friday, the 3rd of February, to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the laws regarding bankruptcy and insolvency in England. And, on the 17th, to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of real estate and the title thereto.

Newspapers for Australia.—In reply to Lord A. Churchill, Mr. Laing said it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to make any alteration in the additional penny placed by the late Government on the postage of newspapers viâ Southampton and Suez to the Australian colonies. The additional penny brought in about £5000 a year.

Accidents on Railways.—Mr M. Gibson, in answer to a question from Mr. Bentinck, said there was no intention on the part of the Government to introduce any measure in relation to accidents on railways.

Indian Prize-money.—Sir C. Wood, in reply to Mr. Turner, said that steps were about to be taken for the distribution of prize-money for the capture of Lucknow, but that more information was required from India before similar steps could be taken with regard to the distribution of the Delhi prize-money.

Central Italy.—Mr. D. Griffith asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true, as stated in a French paper, that 30,000 French troops were expected at Leghorn, and whether he had reason to believe that the French Government had any intention of taking any such step for the purpose of preventing the annexation of the provinces of Central Italy to Sardinia, which their constitutional representatives had voted as their final determination?—Lord J. Russell said he did not believe there was the slightest truth in the statement referred to.

The Case of Smethurst.—Mr. E. James called attention to the case of Dr. Smethurst, and inquired whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure to give the right of appeal to persons convicted of capital and other crimes, which he contended ought to be given?—Sir G. C. Lewis said there was a bill already before the House for giving an appeal in criminal cases, upon which he would be prepared to express his sentiments when it came to a second reading. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to justify the course he had taken in regard to Dr. Smethurst, and said that he had acted upon the best legal and medical advice he could obtain.

Cruelties to Seamen in American Vessels.—Mr. M. Milnes asked Lord J. Russell what measures had been adopted with regard to the Address presented to her Majesty on the 2nd of August, 1859, by the House, praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the United States for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen in American vessels, and called attention to some recent occurrences of that nature the details of which have been already generally published?—Lord J. Russell said negotiations were in progress between the two Governments which he hoped would shortly result in measures to meet the evil so loudly and so generally complained of.

The Divorce Court.—Mr. Bovill inquired whether it was intended to propose any alteration in the constitution of the Courts of Probate and Divorce, so as to facilitate the course of business and relieve the Judges of the common law courts from the necessity of assisting the Judge of the Divorce Court?—Sir G. C. Lewis said the subject had been under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, but her Majesty's Government were not prepared to recommend the creation of new Judges but he thought it might be possible to facilitate business in the Divorce Court by enabling a single Judge to dispose of cases there.

Savings Banks.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill founded upon his resolution of the previous night.

Highways.—Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better management of highways in England and Wales.

Municipal Property.—Sir G. C. Lewis also obtained leave to bring in a bill to make public provision concerning mortgages and other dispositions of property belonging to municipal corporations in England and Ireland.

Indian Bonds, &c.—Sir C. Wood obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate probate and administration with respect to certain Indian Government securities, to repeal certain stamp duties, and to extend the operation of the Act of the 22nd and 23rd Vic., c. 39, to India Bonds.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Several bills introduced by the Lord Chancellor for the consolidation and amendment of the statute and criminal law were read a first time.

Lord St. Leonards' Law of Property Bill attained its second reading.

The Duke of Marlborough moved the reappointment of the Select Committee on church rates.

Earl Granville, in answer to a question on the subject by the Bishop of London, stated that the Government considered it their duty to take steps for preventing the recurrence of such scenes as were witnessed in St. George's-in-the-East on the previous night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Spain and Morocco.—Mr. Maguire gave notice of an important question about the conduct of Mr. Drummond Hay, who is reported to have violated the neutrality he should maintain, as a British Consul, in respect to the war between Spain and Morocco.

Gloucester and Wakefield Elections.—In reply to Mr. Hadfield, the Home Secretary stated that 200 of the witnesses examined before the Gloucester Commission had applied for certificates, which had been granted in all but three cases; and that at Wakefield 102 witnesses had been indemnified.

Savoy and Nice.—Mr. Disraeli asked if certain papers relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France could be produced, to which Lord John Russell replied that he was not sure it would be prudent to print them at present.

Church of St. George-in-the-East.—The disturbances at this church were again brought before the House by Mr. Butler and Mr. Danby Seymour, who were followed by Mr. Hadfield. Sir G. C. Lewis made a reply to the same effect as that given in the House of Lords by Earl Granville as to the intention of Government to adopt measures for preventing the repetition of such disgraceful riots as were witnessed on Sunday evening. Sir G. C. Lewis said that Sir R. Mayne had had that morning an interview with the Rev. Bryan King, and it had been arranged to send an ample body of police to the church next Sunday.

The New Commercial Relations with France.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the financial statement of the Government would be made on Monday next, when he hoped to be able to produce the commercial treaty with France. He was anxious, however, to obviate any inconvenience which might arise from uncertainty as to the provisions of the treaty, and he would, therefore, on Thursday, ask the House to consider the proposals which he had to make in connection with this new Anglo-French alliance.

The Edinburgh Annuity Tax came on for consideration in the shape of a motion of the Lord Advocate for the introduction of a bill. The learned Lord proposes the abolition of the tax, but he wants an assessment laid on for fifteen years before it is done.

London Corporation.—Sir G. C. Lewis introduced a measure for the reform of the Corporation of London. The right hon. gentleman gave the House to understand that, while it was founded upon the measure of last Session, as amended by a Select Committee, it would not deal with such questions as the coal and metage duties.—Mr. Ayrton objected to such compromising legislation, and particularly referred to the absurdity of our Government making arrangements for free trade in coal with the city of Paris while there was to be no free trade in coal for our own metropolis. He also referred to the old £10 franchise, which the bill supported, as inconsistent at a time when a Liberal Government had pledged themselves to an extended suffrage.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Locke, and Mr. James also urged objections.

Packet and Telegraph Contracts.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the packet and telegraph contracts, remarking, at the same time, that in the next Estimates the supervision of the postal contracts would be removed from the Admiralty to St. Martin's-le-Grand. A somewhat animated discussion arose upon this motion. On the one hand, Sir J. Pakington denounced the manner in which Mr. Cobden's Committee on this subject had been conducted; on the other hand, Mr. B. Osborne recalled the circumstances which led to the original inquiry, and characterised the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a new Committee as a mere compromise intended to make matters pleasant.—The motion was ultimately agreed to.

Some business of a routine character was also transacted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Fusion of Law and Equity.—The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of courts of common law in questions of equity.

Dilapidations in Glebe-houses.—Viscount Dungannon asked whether any measure would be introduced this Session under the sanction of the Episcopal Bench to alter and amend the law relative to dilapidations in glebe-houses?—The Archbishop of Canterbury said that a bill on the subject would shortly be introduced.—The Earl of Carnarvon and the Lord Chancellor expressed a hope that the bill would be as complete as possible.

Transfer of Land.—Lord Brougham laid on the table of the House a bill for facilitating the sale and transfer of real estates and the registration of titles. The bill was read a first time, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cranworth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Irish Education.—Mr. Hennessy inquired whether the Government intended to introduce any measure this Session respecting Irish education.—Mr. Cardwell said that no alteration would be made without first taking the opinion of Parliament.

Affairs of Sardinia.—In reply to Mr. Stansfeld, Lord J. Russell said that Sir James Hudson, her Majesty's Ambassador at Turin, had received no instructions from her Majesty's Government respecting the proposed "Nazione Armati," to be formed in Sardinia, of which General Garibaldi was to have been president. The communications between the Sardinian authorities and Sir James Hudson were entirely of a private character, and he (Lord J. Russell) was not aware that the French Ambassador had anything to do with them.

The Case of Martin Escalante.—Lord J. Russell stated, in reply to a question from Sir Andrew Agnew, that there was no evidence that the British Consul at Cadiz could have interfered to relieve a person named Martin Escalante, a British subject, who had infringed the Spanish law; but that after he had been convicted he had interfered to procure a mitigation of his punishment, and that in all probability he would soon be released.

The Militia Force.—Colonel Dickson asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to embody fresh regiments of militia in the place of those about to be disembodied, and whether it was intended to introduce any measure to place the militia force on a more permanent and efficient footing?—Mr. S. Herbert replied that it was not intended to embody any regiments in lieu of those which were about to be disbanded.

The Commercial Treaty with France.—Mr. T. Duncombe inquired whether it would be competent for the House to consider and alter any of the details of the treaty with France; whether a drawback on foreign wines in stock would be allowed, or whether, following the precedent set by Mr. Canning in 1825, the reduced customs duty would not come into operation for a year, so that time might be given to persons in the trade to dispose of their stocks?—Mr. M. Gibson said the treaty would be subjected to the approval of Parliament, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would on Monday evening explain in detail the manner in which it was proposed to carry it into effect.

Merchant Shipping.—Mr. Lindsay then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the burdens and restrictions especially affecting merchant shipping, and of the following statutes:—9 and 10 Vic., c. 93 an Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents; the Merchant Shipping Act (1854); the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act (1855); the Passenger Act (1855); and the Chinese Passenger Act (1855). The hon. gentleman referred at great length to the burdens which affected the shipping interest, and contended that while we put foreign ships on a footing with our own, and allowed them to compete with us, the nations to which those ships belonged refused to extend similar privileges to us. He also complained of the heavy passing tolls levied upon ships by harbours which they never entered, and of the duties charged upon the importation of oak and pitch pine used in the construction of ships. In addition to these exactions, there were fiscal and other burdens which depressed the mercantile marine and called for the interference of Parliament. The hon. gentleman repudiated any desire to revive protection for the shipping interest, as all he asked was a clear stage and no favour.—Mr. Horsfall seconded the motion.—Mr. W. D. Seymour asked the House not to limit the inquiry to the evils of which Mr. Lindsay complained, but to give it a far wider and more comprehensive range. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving that the Select Committee be empowered to consider the expediency of giving to the High Court of Admiralty an appellative jurisdiction over naval courts and inquiries, under Part 8 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and otherwise enlarging the powers of that court in matters relating to merchant shipping.—Mr. Somes seconded the proposition of Mr. Seymour.—Mr R. W. Crawford supported the original motion.—Mr. Bentinck thought the entire question lay in a nutshell, and that the grievances of the shipping interest might be removed at once by retracting the progress Parliament had already made in the direction of free trade. He declared that free trade and a high state of civilisation were incompatible one with the other, except at the cost of national bankruptcy.—Mr. Clay, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. Hugh Taylor, Mr. Augustus Smith, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Cave, and Sir C. Napier having spoken, Mr. Milner Gibson, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion, and gave it as his opinion that the inquiry ought to be as wide as possible. He did not deny that the shipping interest was in a depressed condition; at the same time he did not think the House would be justified in agreeing with Mr. Digby Seymour that that depression was such as to call for the active interference of Parliament. The conclusion to which he had arrived was that the depression complained of was a fluctuation common to all trades and employments, and that it would be impossible for Parliament to secure to the shipowner an undeviating course of prosperity, or that freights could be settled at any fixed amount. Mr. Seymour's amendment was then withdrawn, and the original resolution, with some verbal alterations, was agreed to.

Corrupt Practices at Elections.—Mr. Mellor moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act of 1854, and to make further provision for the detection and prevention of bribery, treating, and undue influence at Parliamentary and municipal elections. The object of the bill was to put bribery upon the same footing as other misdemeanours, and thus bring the punishment home to those who endeavoured to tamper with the independence of electors.—Sir F. Kelly approved of the bill, but expressed his opinion that no measure that could be brought forward would have the slightest chance of success if it were not seriously and earnestly supported, if not undertaken, by her Majesty's Government.—Lord Palmerston assured the House that the Government were not indifferent to the importance of legislating on this subject, and that they would consider any measure from any quarter that might be proposed for the accomplishment of the common object. He hoped that before the Session closed some legislation might be devised to check what all admitted to be a most deplorable state of things.—After a few words from Mr. Steuart, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Election Petitions.—On the motion of Mr. Mellor, leave was also given to bring in a bill to amend the Election Petitions Act of 1848.

Public Improvements.—Mr. Slaney obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any parish or district duly assembled to rate their parish or district in aid of public improvements for general benefit within their district, a certain proportion being before raised by donations and subscriptions.

Warehousing Places.—The House having gone into Committee, Mr. Hadfield moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the parishes of Manchester, and the boroughs of Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bradford, to be appointed warehousing places.—Mr. Beecroft seconded the motion, and the Chairman brought in the bill accordingly.

Adulteration of Food.—Mr. Scholefield brought in his bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink.

Attorneys and Solicitors.—Mr. J. Locke obtained leave to bring in a bill (similar to that before the House last Session) to amend several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales.

The other business on the paper was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Bribery at Elections.—Mr. E. James gave notice that, on the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act and the Bill to Amend the Election Petitions Act, he should move that they be referred to a Select Committee.

APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. M'Mahon moved the second reading of a bill to provide an appeal in criminal cases, his object being to remove an anomaly in the law by which every suitor in civil cases had a right of appeal, while in criminal cases the

only resort was to the mercy of the Crown through the Home Secretary. He urged that there was an appeal in these cases in France and in America. What he proposed was that if after trial a person felt that he was wrongfully convicted he might move for a certiorari, give security for costs, and then be entitled to a new trial on the merits.

Mr. W. Ewart seconded the motion, fully agreeing in the principle of the bill. He advised that it should be referred to a Select Committee to settle its details.

Sir G. C. Lewis said it was not proposed to abolish the prerogative of pardon, but merely to add a step in our criminal procedure. He thought if the bill passed as it was it would have little effect, and still leave the actual appeal in criminal cases in the hands of the Home Secretary. He argued that the weight of authority was rather against than in favour of an appeal in criminal cases. The law in most civilised countries was not to grant new trials in these cases. The distinction between an appeal in civil and criminal cases was almost universal. The reason was that there was no antagonism in criminal as there was in civil cases. If there was not a great frequency of wrong convictions proved, the groundwork of this measure failed, and he thought there was no such evidence before the House. The case of Smethurst was not one on which an argument for a criminal appeal could be founded; there was no misdirection to the jury, nor such a failure of evidence as would have ensured a new trial; the decision of the Home Office was founded, not on legal grounds, but on considerations connected with the imperfections of medical science in reference to poisons. One effect of the bill would be to introduce delay and uncertainty into the administration of the criminal law. It would be useless and nugatory to provide an appeal, and yet not provide a prisoner with the means of prosecuting it. The right of appeal ought to hold good in the case of the prosecutor as well as in that of the prisoner, if it was intended to assimilate civil and criminal procedure. He thought no argument had been adduced to justify a departure from the principle, that as a verdict was conclusive against a prosecutor, so it should be conclusive against a prisoner. The prerogative of the Crown as exercised by the Home Office was only exercised on the side of mercy and not on that of aggravation; while the appeal was direct, rapid, unencumbered with official forms, and was cheap and utterly without cost. He moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. G. Denman, though opposed to this bill, was of opinion that a case had been made out for a full consideration of the question.

Mr. Phillips also opposed the bill.

Mr. E. James, while willing to sanction the principle of an appeal in criminal cases, could not give his assent to the present measure, the machinery of which would prove quite inefficacious.

Mr. George and Mr. Mellor opposed the bill.

Mr. Henley wished to guard himself against its being supposed that he was unfavourable to an amendment of the law in this matter, by his opposition to, and voting against, this bill, which had rather increased than diminished the difficulties by which the question was surrounded.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Digby Seymour also opposed the bill—the latter urging on the Government the consideration of the question.

Mr. Longfield, though not wholly approving of the bill, would vote for the second reading.

Mr. M'Mahon having replied,

The motion for the second reading was negatived without a division.

Qualification for Offices.—Mr. Hadfield moved the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill.—Lord Lovaine opposed its being read a second time without discussion.—Sir G. C. Lewis supported the bill.—Mr. Newdegate moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Committee of Supply.—The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Laing moved that a sum, not exceeding £13,230,000, be granted to her Majesty to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged in the aids of 1860, unprovided for, which was agreed to.

The St. Mary-in-Rydal Marriages Validity Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Private Bills.—On the motion of Lord Redesdale, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That no bill originating in the House, and included in either of the two classes of private bills in standing order No. 178, be read a second time after Tuesday, the 14th day of February, except with special leave of the House."

Law of Property Bill.—Lord St. Leonards, in moving the Committee upon this bill, stated that it was similar to the object of the measure he introduced last Session, which was to simplify the law in regard to property. After some discussion the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Member.—Mr. Childers took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Pontefract.

Relations with China.—Mr. B. Cochrane gave notice that on Friday, the 17th of February, he would call attention to the subject of our relations with China.

Annexation of Savoy to France.—Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the Government had considered the question respecting the production of the papers relating to the reported intended annexation of Savoy to France, and had come to the conclusion that it would not be convenient to produce those documents. He would, however, state their substance. When the rumour first came to the ears of her Majesty's Government, in July last, that such an annexation was intended, they endeavoured, through Count Walewski, to ascertain the facts. In the first conversation which took place between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski the latter was not very explicit; but in a subsequent conversation he stated that there was no intention on the part of the Emperor of the French of proposing such an annexation. On the first occasion it was stated to Count Walewski that the report was received with great dissatisfaction by her Majesty's Government (cheers); and on the second occasion her Majesty's Government immediately intimated to Count Walewski that they had received his statement with much satisfaction (Cheers).

Miscellaneous Civil Service Expenditure, &c.—Mr. Wise moved, "That in the opinion of this House it would be desirable to appoint every year a Select Committee to inquire into the Miscellaneous Civil Service Expenditure of the preceding year; into the payments made out of the Consolidated Fund; and into those on account of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues." The hon. member contended that the appointment of such a Committee would effect great savings in the expenditure for the public service, upon which, under the present system, there was no sufficient check. Mr. A. Smith seconded the motion.—Mr. Laing admitted the importance of the subject, and that great advantages might arise from the institution of a standing Finance Committee to inquire into the Civil Service Estimates. It would certainly relieve the Government of a great responsibility, but it was for the House to determine whether it was not better that the responsibility of framing those estimates should continue to rest with the Government. He suggested the withdrawal of the motion; at the same time assuring the hon. gentleman that her Majesty's Government would have a due regard to economy in the expenditure which they proposed to the House.—Mr. Baxter supported the motion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that the House, in sanctioning successive increases of the public expenditure, had only acted as exponents of the public mind; and that until the public demanded the adoption of a most rigid economy it was not likely that Parliament would enforce it. One of the heads under which the greatest increase had taken place was that of public education, which was fast advancing to £2,000,000, and which, without doubt, unless a check were at once applied, would advance to £3,000,000 in no very long time. He thought the adoption of the motion would be useless, since it would begin by absolving the Government of its proper responsibility. In order to carry out the object of the hon. gentleman it would be necessary, instead of one Committee, to appoint at least half-a-dozen. He thought it desirable that the Civil Service Estimates should be reviewed periodically by a Select Committee, but that it would be impracticable to have a permanent Committee on the subject.—Mr. Bright contended that the appointment of such a Committee, honestly chosen every Session, would be a check upon the Government in the public expenditure. It would be a good answer for the Government, when applied to by particular classes for the expenditure of more money, to say they could not grant it because the Committee would not sanction it.—Sir H. Willoughby supported the motion.—Upon a division the resolution was carried by a majority of 28—the numbers being 121 in favour and 93 against it.

Bribery at Beverley.—Mr. Cobbett moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Daniel Boyse and Robert Taylor, who had been found guilty of bribery by the Committee of Inquiry into the Beverley election, pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee.—Mr. Digby Seymour moved an amendment to the effect that, as other persons had been guilty of the same offence at the same election, it was not expedient to limit the prosecution to those two individuals. He could not understand why the offending parties on the Liberal side alone should be prosecuted, and those on the Conservative side permitted to go free.—Mr. Selwyn defended the recommendation of the Committee.—Mr. Collier said, if no prosecution were entered on in the present case, there could be no force in the existing law.—Sir G. Lewis condemned the amendment as an interference with the proper course of law, which ought to be enforced in the present case.—After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the original proposition agreed to.

French Academy of Sciences.—At the commencement of the sitting the secretary announced the death of Professor Hausmann, of Gottingen, a correspondent of the Academy, at the age of seventy-eight—A communication was received from M. Cavaillé-Coll on certain experiments of his on organ pipes, and the dimensions to be given to them according to the sound to be produced. The principles he deduces from his experiments are the following:—1. The length of the pipe should be equal to the quotient of the velocity of the sound by the number of vibrations, diminished by twice the depth; 2. The number of vibrations is equal to the quotient of the velocity divided by the length of the pipe, plus the depth; 3. The depth is equal to half the quotient of the velocity of the sound by the number of vibrations, minus the length of the pipe; 4. The velocity of the sound is equal to the product of the number of vibrations into the sum of the length and twice the depth.—The Minister of War sent the Academy a copy of the account of the operations of the artillery at the siege of Sebastopol, printed by order of the War Department.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The coming estimates of the Exchequer of England—what are they to include? A vote for Captain Harrison's monument, or a vote for what? Of course there will be a "Miscellaneous vote" for the completion of "The Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square." Until we finish Lord Nelson's Trafalgar-square memorial, let us cease from soliciting subscriptions for tidal heroes new to us, and who should deservedly be left to the reward of a coming generation. In the meantime open your purses and sympathies, and subscribe—at once—to the Harrison Fund.

To turn from one pertinent (or impertinent) subject to another. Who has not heard of Douglas Jerrold? Who has not heard of his accomplished son, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold? Reader—exuse us and imitate our example.—we stood in Mr. Douglas Thompson's class last week at the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Jerrold, not unskilled in elocution, went into the "rifle corps" of elocution, and did his work well, learning much—not from ourselves, but from Mr. Douglas Thompson. Without an "advertisement," join at once Mr. Thompson's class. Above all, attend Mr. Jerrold's forthcoming lectures on "The Employer and the Employed." Mr. Jerrold—very able with the pen — acquired his elocution (the power of reaching the ears of many) through the assistance of Mr. Thompson. We ourselves have profited by Mr. Thompson's skill; and it would be well if our clergy would avail themselves of Mr. Thompson's assistance. The art of speaking well is a study shamefully neglected. In many of our first-class schools, public and private, we find youths who write Greek and Latin verses fit for Ascham or Busby, but who have not the art of speaking—properly.

There has been a frightful pulsation in Art—and on what point? The election, on Tuesday, of two Associates to the forlorn twenty of the Royal Academy of Arts in England. Who are to be elected? Will the forty favoured run contrary to public opinion and elect the two who give good dinners (not bad things) and pass by the two—skilled in drawing and in colours, though poor—who understand their art, and make it every way intelligible to the refined and to the unrefined? We care not.

We seldom refer to contemporaries; in literature there is a graceful non-recognition of fellow-writers for the press. We are the Great Unknown; but We will not pass by three or four excellent articles in the *Athenæum* of last month upon Lord Chancellor Bacon. They are written—why should we conceal his name?—by the editor, Mr. Hepworth Dixon; and, in spite of their flavour of Macaulay taint and manner, are trustworthy and new.

It was said by a wit the other day—we dare not mention his name—that "the sole ambition of an author of the present day is to have a magazine of his own." What Nelson wanted, a gazette, and did not get, authors are now obtaining without any kind of difficulty.

We seldom travel into praise. But we are happy to think that Mr. Phelps, that skilled actor of our fathers' school, is stepping westward, and is to have a theatre in the West—is to have the Princess'. Many hands will crack loudy together to give Mr. Phelps a warm reception. "Mr. Phelps," said a man of the Kemble and Kean school, "is a first-rate actor. Colley Cibber would have praised him in his famous 'Apology.'"

There is a little "club" in London which deserves to be known. It flourishes almost without subscriptions, but lives on wit and wine, on fun and Barclay and Perkins. It is called "The Savages"—not from the Savage made immortal by Johnson: It is not a little Garrick, but it includes within its walls many men well known in letters and art. These men are to give us a play that will not dwindle to a farce, and to give it to us before many months are over. We could tell a great deal about it, but we are on the reserve. "More anon," as Mr. George Hodder observes in one of his ablest publications.

The "O.P." row at the British Museum is at an end. Birds are to fly to Kensington, books are to remain at Bloomsbury. Owen has lost, Panizzi has won. For our own parts we would preserve the birds anywhere—the dodo included; but we must have our books accessible and omnipresent over everything, Elgin and Layard like, Banks and Livingstone like. We thank you, Mr. Gentlemen Trustees. This battle of books and birds is settled. We thank you, Mr. Panizzi Mr. Winter Jones, and Mr. Watts. We congratulate you, Sir Frederic Madden; and you, too, Mr. Bond.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

The lady-painters of England, for the fourth annual exhibition of their works, have located themselves in the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, which, thanks to the tasteful arrangements of the lady secretary, Mrs. Dundas Murray, has at once an attractive and businesslike air. We congratulate the members of this society upon their industry and spirit in the pursuit of an art for which, under the conditions of older art-institutions, they had few and precarious facilities. Of the three hundred and odd works now exhibited about a fifth are copies from old masters; the rest comprise every range of subject, except the highest historic, and are of various degrees of merit. In what concerns fancy and invention the fair artists show themselves well able to hold their own against the world; in tasteful selection of natural objects, as fruit, flowers, and glimpses of landscape and domestic life, they sometimes have the advantage of their male compeers; but, with the exception of a few names, here the commendation must end. Judging from the works placed before us on the present occasion, the female painters of England have yet much to learn in the technicalities of art, as in the mixing of colours, the use of vehicles, the mysteries of chiaroscuro and aerial effect, and all those graces of treatment upon which the highest charm of the pictorial art depends. It may seem very ungallant in us to say all this; but we must speak the truth, or be silent; and, having given expression to this general remark, it may, perhaps, serve as an excuse for our not going through the exhibition to the extent we otherwise should have done to notice matters in detail.

There are, however, some works in the collection of unquestionable merit, perhaps in a sufficient amount to redeem the sisterhood as a body from the sweeping imputations of mediocrity implied in the above remarks. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, of Teneriffe, has five pieces, of different sizes and treatment, which all, spite of a little carelessness of handling here and there, serve to maintain the high reputation she has already acquired. The principal of these is one entitled "Adoration and Admiration," an original and somewhat daring subject, representing a very pretty young damsel at her devotions before the crucifix, whilst the priest for an instant looks upon her, to admire. "The Island Beauty, Gregoria Carilla," is a striking study of a fine creole female head. "Just Awake! the Picture of My Boy," is another portrait subject, boldly treated; but, for a youth reclining on his couch and just emerging from sleep, it is too staring, and wants the appearance of repose. Mrs. Margaret Robinson shows the teaching and the style of one of the finest draughtsmen of the day in her scene from "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Olivia and Sophia in their Sunday Finery;" and in a rustic group, "Strawtwisting in the Highlands;" but the colour in both is, unfortunately, hard and opaque. Mrs. Lee Bridell (late Miss E. Fox) attempts a mystic poetic subject in "The Beggar Boy and the Christchild," from a German Christmas legend, and with considerable success. "The Watercress-gatherers," by Miss Cordelia Walker, and "The Ballad Singer," by Miss Alice Walker, with many points of merits in design, offend with their outrageously gaudy colouring. Mrs. Dundas Murray displays a genuine and truthful hand for landscape-painting in her views of "Dysart, Fifeshire," seen at early morning, and "Entrance to the Kyle Sku, Sutherlandshire." Mrs. Wilkes' views of "Tewkesbury, Shrewsbury," &c., are to be commended for their adherence to the "modesty of nature" in the treatment. Mrs. Valentine Bartholomew presents us contrasted aspects of female beauty in "The Nun" and "The Bride," besides a very good portrait of Miss Glyn as *Cleopatra*. Flowers, fruit, and stillife subjects, more or less successfully accomplished, are exhibited by Miss Lance, Miss James, Mrs. Withers, and Miss Emma Walker.

Burford's Panorama of Venice.—Mr. Burford, assisted by Mr. Selous, has just completed a fine panorama of the marble city of the isles, which is now on view at the Gallery in Leicester-square. The view is taken from a central point in the great square of St. Mark, and the most commanding feature is the celebrated Basilica of St. Mark, with its strange combination of almost all the styles of architecture, and its grand mosaics, executed at various periods, between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, and which are still in fine preservation. The Ducal Palace, the stupendous Campanile, the Churches of Santa Maria de Salute, St. Maire, Santa Maria Gloriosa, Il Giovanni e Paolo, &c., all form striking objects, surrounding the buildings of the grand square, which, with its fine architectural treatment and the varied and busy life displayed in it, is a picture in itself. The scene is supposed to be sketched during the period of the Carnival, and on the one side we have various groups of merrymakers appropriate to that festive occasion, whilst on the other is a long and stately procession entering the portals of the Cathedral. A glimpse here and there of the Lagune and the distant hills near Padua diversify the scene, which on so many accounts is one of unequalled grandeur and interest.

MUSIC.

Of the expected novelties at the Royal English Opera one has appeared—Mr. Henry Leslie's operetta, entitled "Romance," which was produced on Thursday. Next week we shall give some account of this piece and its performance. Mr. Vincent Wallace's "Lurline" is (in theatrical phrase) in active preparation. A new work from the pen of a composer of such high reputation is naturally looked for with much interest.

There are few concerts of note at this time of the year; our principal performers being much occupied with musical tours and other engagements in the provinces. Miss Dolby had a soirée on Tuesday evening, the last, we believe, that will be given by this accomplished lady as Miss Dolby. Her approaching change of condition will be attended with the best wishes of all who know her for her welfare and happiness. The Monday Popular Concert had its usual success; its principal feature was the appearance of the distinguished composer and violinist, Herr Molique. The Sacred Harmonic Society's performance last evening at Exeter Hall consisted of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." We cannot but think that this great society ought to make some efforts by way of extending their very limited répertoire. There is no want of materials, if a little research and activity were employed in finding them and bringing them forward.

The Parisians are enjoying a much greater variety of first-rate musical entertainments than we are at present. At the Théâtre Italien Cimarosa's most charming comic opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which in this country has been laid on the shelf for a quarter of a century, is drawing crowds every evening. At the Théâtre Lyrique the masterpieces of Glück, "Orphée" and "Iphigénie en Tauride," both produced since the beginning of the season, have been received with enthusiasm; and several French composers of the day have produced excellent and successful pieces, the last of which, "Ma Tante Dort," by Leon Durocher, is now running a triumphant course at the last-named theatre. The celebrated Richard Wagner has begun a series of concerts at the Italian Opera House, consisting of extracts from his dramatic works, which are daily becoming more and more popular throughout Germany. The first of these concerts, on Wednesday last, drew an immense audience, and the composer, whose merits have hitherto formed a *quæstio vexatá*, was received with every mark of the highest favour.

THE THEATRES, &c.

Lyceum.—On Monday Mr. Charles Dickens's fine story entitled "A Tale of Two Cities," and which was only lately completed in *All the Year Round*, was produced, having been prepared for the stage by Mr. Tom Taylor, under the superintendence of the distinguished author. The house was crowded on the occasion, the majority of the audience, we may presume, being well acquainted with the plot of the piece. In dramas, if such they can be called, of this kind some previous knowledge of the original romance is requisite, in order to the perfect understanding of the incidents, as much of the stage action must consist of suggestion rather than realisation. Mr. Taylor, we think, has done his work judiciously. The narrative of the sufferings of *Colette Dubois* has been thrown into a prologue; and the dying heroine (effectively impersonated by Madame Celeste) made an impression on the audience which much assisted the subsequent working of the plot by the undercurrent of interest which it has created. To Madame Celeste, also, was allotted the impersonation of *Madame Defarge*, the purpose of whose life was to avenge the wrongs that had been inflicted on her sister by the *Marquis de St. Evremond* (Mr. Walter Lacy). The character of *Lucy Manette* was artistically represented by Miss Kate Saville; while Mr. James Vining very ably indeed supported the part of her unfortunate father. He had to carry through a long scene of mental blankness, relieved only by incessant work at a pair of shoes which he had learned to make at the Bastille, until he could be made to recognise his daughter and his friends. The audience were kept in painful suspense, which not a little tried their patience; but the actor's art triumphed over the difficulties of the position. Mr. James Johnstone realised the part of *Ernest Defarge* with a certain rough vigour that told well with the audience; and Mr. T. Lyon, as *Mr. Jarvis Lorry*, played with a propriety and a force of style which does him infinite credit as an artist well practised and judicious. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Forrester acquitted themselves admirably as *Sydney Carton* and *Charles Darnay*. As an individuality Mr. Rouse was great in *Jeremiah Cruncher*; and Mr. Henry Butler meritorious in the *sans culotte*, *Gaspard*. The part of *Madame Defarge* harmonised well with Madame Celeste's manner, and was realised by her with commanding power. The piece was placed on the stage with a profusion of accessories. All was done that could be to illustrate the Reign of Terror. The scenes in *Defarge's* wine-shop in the St. Antoine were most ingeniously conducted; the rousing of the sections, and the dancing of the *carmagnole*, in particular, were replete with wild groupings and individual characteristics. Nor was the Revolutionary Tribunal less effective in its scenic arrangements; it was, besides, excellently acted. Altogether, the performance was an extraordinary success; but it occupied too much time, and will, doubtless, be abridged.

Astley's.—On Monday Mr. W. Cooke had his farewell benefit at this theatre, which was crowded on the occasion. The performance commenced with the last act of "Richard the Third," which was illustrated as usual with equestrian accessories. The scenes in the arena were more than usually effective; and the performances concluded with the pantomime of "Tom Moody." Mr. Cooke has well deserved of the public, and we were glad to see that his merits were so decidedly recognised.

On Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean commenced an engagement at the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have introduced several changes in the programme of their clever entertainment at the St. James's Hall. In a new impersonation—"The Man who Knows Everybody"—Mr. Howard Paul displays a great deal of eccentric talent, and sings a patter song with wonderful rapidity; and, in the imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mrs. Howard Paul sings with astonishing exactitude "Fra Poco," and a new Spanish serenade, "Lola." The salle continues to be crowded with fashionable audiences.

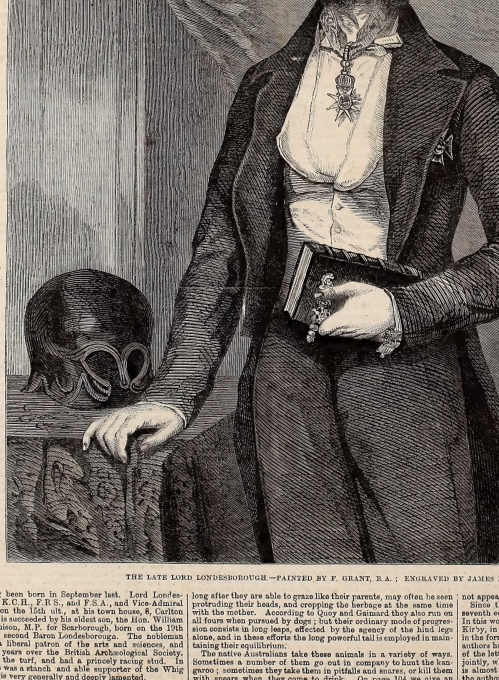
LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

THE Right Hon. Albert Denison Denison, Baron Londesborough, of Londesborough, in the east riding of the county of York, was the second surviving son of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, Surrey, and was brother of the present Marquis Conyngham. He was born the 21st of October, 1805, and early in life was in the Royal Horse Guards, from which he retired in 1824 to enter the diplomatic service as attaché to the British Legation at Berlin. In 1825 he was advanced to a similar position at Vienna; and in 1828 he became Secretary of Legation at Florence, whence he removed, in 1829, to Berlin, also as Secretary of Legation. His lordship remained at Berlin until 1830, when he returned to England, and after three years took his seat in the House of Commons as M.P. for the city of Canterbury, which place he continued to represent from 1833 to 1841, when ill health caused his temporary retirement. Hasgarn represented the same place from 1841 until his elevation to the peerage in 1850. On the death, in 1849, of his maternal uncle, William Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, Surrey, and Seamor, Yorkshire, Lord Albert Conyngham became by that gentleman's will one of the most wealthy commoners in England: he came into the immediate possession of an enormous income. According to the arrangements of the will, the residue of the personal property was to be expended in the purchase of landed estates, to be entailed on three generations. The investment of this vast property secured to Lord Albert and his immediate heirs a rent roll of more than £70,000 a year in the county of York alone. His Lordship assumed by Royal license, the 4th of September, 1849, the surname of Denison only, in accordance with a provision of his uncle's will; and he was, on the 6th of March, 1850, created Baron Londesborough, a title taken from the estate of Londesborough, in York shire. Lord Londesborough married, first, July 6, 1833, Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, and sister of John George, present Lord Forester, by whom she died the 22nd of April, 1841) he had two sons and four daughters, all of whom, except the second of third daughters, survive him. Albert Denison Somerville, the second son, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Lord Londesborough married, secondly, on the 21st of December, 1847, Ursula Lucy Grace, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Bridgeman, Rear-Admiral R.N., and granddaughter of Orlando, second Lord Bradford, by whom he survives him) he leaves four sons and two daughters, his youngest son having been born in September last. Lord Londesborough, who was a K.C.H., F.R.S., and F.S.A., and Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire, died on the 15th ult., at his town house, 8, Carlton House-terrace. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, M.P. for Scarborough, born on the 19th of June, 1841, now second Baron Londesborough. The nobleman just deceased was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and president for some years over the British Archæological Society. He also patronised the turf, and had a princely racing stud. In politics his Lordship was a stanch and able supporter of the Whig party. His demise is very generally and deeply lamented.

The funeral of Lord Londesborough took place on Tuesday week in a vault within the church of Kirby Wharfe, which is close to Grimston Park, ten miles from York. The body had been lying in state at the mansion at Grimston for two days previously, and the circumstance attracted hundreds of persons from the surrounding neighbourhood. The hearse was drawn by six horses and in the five mourning-coaches used on the occasion were the Hon. W. H. F. Denison (who succeeds to the title), the Hon. Captain Denison, the Marquis Conyngham, Viscount Newport, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Forester, Lord Mountcharles, Sir W. Somerville, Sir Vincent Corbet, Colonel C. Forester, Colonel C. H. Forester, Colonel Ward, and Colonel Caulfield. The funeral was kept as private as possible, but notwithstanding more than 300 of Lord Londesborough's tenantry were present, each being desirous of paying a last tribute of respect to his memory, he having endeared himself to every one of them by his kindness and liberality as a landlord. The burial service was read by the Rev. R. Wilton, the Vicar, and the body was finally deposited in the spacious family vault, where already repose the remains of the deceased Lord's first wife and three of his children.

HUNTING THE KANGAROO.

THE kangaroos, a family of the Marsupialia, are almost entirely confined to Australia and Van Diemen's Land; but species are found in the adjacent islands, and even in New Guinea. They are entirely herbivorous, and live for the most part in the grassy plains. Some species, however, forming Dr. Gray's genus Petrogale are found in rocky districts. They are timid creatures, but when seized defend themselves with violent strokes of their hind feet, which from their great power and the strength of their nails constitute formidable weapons. In feeding they rest on the fore feet, and, when thus engaged, the young, which frequently retreat to the abdominal pouch



THE LATE LORD LONDESBOROUGH.—PAINTED BY F. GRANT, R.A.; ENGRAVED BY JAMES FAED.

long after they are able to graze like their parents, may often be seen protruding their heads, and cropping the herbage at the same time with the mother. According to Quoy and Gaimard they also run on all fours when pursued by dogs; but their ordinary mode of progression consists in long leaps, effected by the agency of the hind legs alone, and in these efforts the long powerful tail is employed in maintaining their equilibrium.

The native Australians take these animals in a variety of ways: sometimes a number of them go out in company to hunt the kangaroo; sometimes they take them in pitfalls and snares, or kill them with spears when they come to drink. On page 104 we give an engraving of the death of a red forester or old man kangaroo of Australia, from a sketch obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. Robert Steele, of Puketunoe, Otago, New Zealand, who was long a resident in the bush. The old man kangaroo is the patriarch of his flock, who, having escaped hurt for years, attains a great size.

The hunt of one of these kangaroo patriarchs is thus described by Mr. Kelly in his "Life in Victoria":—"While watching the washing out of some very rich stuff (at the Eureka gold-diggings) my attention was arrested by a distant uproar, at first mistaken for a 'licence hunt,' but the absence of 'Joe!' soon proved it was a commotion of another kind. Every hole was soon vacated, every dog let loose, and such a helter-skelter, pell-mell, heterogeneous hunt caused as I never saw the like of. Iran as well as my neighbours, and, as the chase was coming at right angles to my line, I soon saw it was a large old man kangaroo, the first I ever caught sight of in a wild state. Considering the broken nature of the ground, the speed it attained was very great, and some of its springs were beyond any limit I had ever previously formed of muscular projection. I do not believe, under any circumstances, it would have escaped the mixed and multitudinous pack by which it was pursued, but on even ground the chase would have been a long and exciting one. As it was, there was no fair play; not only was it followed by a mongrel posse of dogs and men from behind, but its path was gradually narrowed by lateral enemies, while even in front fresh foes were awaiting its advance, big dogs jumping at its throat, and big men aiming shrewd strokes at its head. At last the poor animal, in a misjudged jump, landed in a water-hole, from which it could not leap, and in this helpless state the harmless, meek-looking brute had its brains mercilessly beaten out."

The kangaroo, we are informed by Mr. Kelly, when taken young, is a most imitative animal, and in Sydney, quite Bendigo, who kept a lot of large kangaroo dogs, had one that played with the dogs, sat on end at the tenfire *like a Christian*, with the cat in his arms, and watched wistfully during meal-times for an occasional piece.

MR. WILLIAM SPENCE.

THE survivor of the authors of that classical work, "An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects," died, at his residence in Lower Seymour-street, on Friday, the 6th ult., at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He had survived his friend and colleague, the Rev. W. Kirby, some years, but did not reach his very mature age. In early life Mr. Spence was engaged in business at Hull, and here it was he constructed that taste for the study of insects which led to his introduction to Mr. Kirby, and the production of the work which has made their names "familiar as household words" wherever insects are recognised as worthy of study. The history of the production of this work is the most interesting passage in the life of Mr. Spence, and this is most truly given in the "*Life*" of Mr. Kirby by Mr. Freeman. It has always been a matter of regret to Mr. Kirby's scientific associates that Mr. Spence had not been requested to undertake the biography of his friend. But enough exists in the "*Life*" to show that the work originated with Mr. Spence. He suggested the idea and plan of the work in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Kirby on the 23rd of November, 1808. He then proposed that they should write conjointly "A Popular Introduction to Entomology." The first volume of the work appeared in 1815. Before the second volume appeared, in 1817, the first volume had gone through three editions. The work was completed in four volumes, but Mr. Spence did not appear till 1826, on account of the illness of Mr. Spence.

Since the death of Mr. Kirby, Mr. Spence has published a seventh edition of this work in a cheaper and more portable form. In this work the matter supplied to Mr. Freeman for his "*Life*" of Kirby, in reference to the production of the Introduction, is given in the form of an Appendix. Here we find how fully the names of both authors have a right to be associated with this popular work. Many of the letters (for the work is in the form of letters) were written conjointly, whilst of those that were written separately the authorship is almost divided equally between the two. This work exhibited the authors as acute observers and men of no small literary ability. It quickly became a standard work on the subject in every country of the country, and has done perhaps more than any other work in diffusing a taste for entomology throughout Great Britain. Hitherto its authors were largely dependent on other observers for facts, yet they themselves had a great store of their own, especially on the habits of insects, which entitle them, independently of what their work they may have done, to a high position as observers. Mr. Spence's scientific labours, outside of this work, are principally devoted to entomology. Several papers by him have appeared from time to time in the transactions of our scientific societies and scientific journals.

Mr. Spence was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1834. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society and of several other scientific societies. During the latter part of his life he resided in London, and took an active part in the councils of the societies to which he belonged. He served as President of the Entomological Society, in which he had taken great interest from the time of its foundation. He was much esteemed amongst a large circle for his

amiability and the quiet energy with which he endeavoured to carry out the great object of his life—the rendering popular natural-history knowledge. For the last few years, however, he had been afflicted with deafness, which compelled him to retire from his more active duties. He sat at one time in Parliament, and became very generally known for his advocacy of plans for making Great Britain independent of foreign nations. He wrote a pamphlet on this subject which attracted great attention at the time.

For the above particulars we are indebted to the *Athenæum*.



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SPENCE, ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE TAAL VOLCANO IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THE Philippine Archipelago consists of a great number of islands of various sizes in the Eastern Seas, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments, while others are but little known. Their entire area is estimated at about 200,000 square miles. The two principal members of the group are Luzon and Nimdanao. The most northern portion of the archipelago is about eighty miles distant from Formosa; on the north-west the coast of China lies distant about three hundred miles; and Borneo is forty-five miles south of the extreme southern island of the group. The whole group abounds with volcanic formations. They were discovered by Magellan, the famous Spanish navigator, in 1521, and were named after Philip II. of Spain, then Prince of the Asturias, and since that time the Spaniards have held possession of the islands. In 1762 the English troops made a descent upon Manilla, captured it in ten days after landing, and compelled the Governor, who was an Archbishop, to pay a ransom of four millions of dollars (£862,500), on condition that the sack of the town should last only three hours. Not more than a fourth part of the stipulated sum was paid, however, in cash, as the Governor "gave a bill" for the balance on the Treasury of Madrid, which, of course, was dishonoured when presented for payment. By the Treaty of Paris we had to restore Manilla to Spain after an occupation of ten months. The famous expedition was under the command of Sir William Draper, and the letters of Junius on the subject and replies of Sir William must be familiar to many of our readers.

The volcano which forms the subject of our Engraving is on the island of Luzon, the same as that on which Manilla, the capital of the archipelago, is situated, and it stands in the centre of a lake, the circumference of which is about forty-five miles. The lake, or volcano, as it is termed, is nine miles in circumference, and its height above the level of the sea is 1667 feet. The volcanic crater at the summit shown in the Engraving rises from a lake of considerable dimensions, and of great depth. The whole surface of the islet is covered with lava several inches in depth, except in places where it has been exposed to the action of the periodical rains, and in those places a species of grass or bamboo grows to the height of five or six feet, and affords shelter for a few wild animals. It is stated that in 1716 excellent crops of cotton were obtained from the island of the volcano; but on the 24th of September of that year an eruption commenced, which destroyed all the vegetation and crops. It lasted four days, was accompanied with loud reports, which were heard forty miles from the place, and by numerous shocks of earthquake, which agitated the waters of the lakes like a hurricane. All the fish in the lake died, and were thrown up on the land as though they had been boiled, and the water became black as ink. In 1754 a still more destructive eruption occurred: four towns were destroyed, darkness covered the island, and the ashes from the volcano were carried as far as the city of Manilla. Since that time, now nearly a century, no eruption of any consequence has occurred.

The task of obtaining a picture of th wild and desolate-looking scene was, as may be supposed, one of no ordinary difficulty; and it has been accomplished by the aid of photography. Some time since Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, with an amount of enterprise for which they deserve the thanks of the public, dispatched a representative of their firm to China and Japan for the purpose of enabling "Englishmen who stay at home" to take a peep into the scenery and domestic institutions in these flowery lands. Having accomplished a considerable part of this interesting and difficult mission, he was directed to make his way to the Philippine Islands, and visit the Taal Volcano. The result is now before our readers, in the shape of an interesting contribution to the cause of science.

The difficulties which the photographer had to overcome in obtaining his negative of this volcano are thus described in a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Negretti and Zambra:—"I was surrounded with sulphurous vapour, more especially when the wind (which was continually shifting) was blowing towards me: such was the density of the vapour on one occasion, indeed, that my two guides bundled into my tent, to the great danger of my bath and chemicals. I send you the three negatives I was enabled to take, and would have gladly sent you duplicates; but after about a couple of hours' work my bath got covered with a black pellicle which adhered to the collodion, causing the plates to stain all over, so that I was obliged to give up. On the north-east of the small crater you will see a small lake: its waters are covered with a white vapour like steam; its borders strowed with a greenish-white sulphurous substance, caked like ice on the edge of a pond. The effect all along the edge of the lake is very curious. I attempted to descend from the great crater to the inner one, in order to follow your instructions as to the temperature and density of the water; but I felt so weak from excessive perspiration that I was obliged to desist. It has to be done by a rope. I, however, sent down one of my guides, who brought up a gourd full of water, the temperature of which was, when I received it, 110° Fahrenheit. I will send it to you if I have no accident, as it might be interesting to some of your scientific friends. I left the crater about twelve o'clock, and returned to Taal by half-past five, having wind and current in my favour."



THE TAAL VOLCANO IN LUZON, ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEERS BY THE QUEEN.

We are authorised to state that the Queen, having accepted the services offered by the very numerous corps of volunteers formed throughout the kingdom, has been graciously pleased to notify her intention of appointing a day for the special and exclusive reception of the officers of those corps at St. James's Palace, it having been represented to her Majesty that they generally are desirous of presenting themselves as volunteer officers before her Majesty.

Mr. Thomas Alexander, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died on Wednesday morning from gout in the stomach.

The manufacture of Armstrong guns at Woolwich last week increased from twenty, the late weekly ratio, to forty-five.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted permission to the artisans of the Devonport Dockyard to form themselves into rifle corps.

The Sun Insurance Company has offered a present of ten guineas to each of their official staff who may think proper to join rifle corps.

General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, Bart., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, died at his seat near Largs, on Friday last. Sir Thomas was born, in the same house in which he died, on the 23rd of July, 1773, and was thus in his eighty-seventh year.

Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Commandant of the Military Train, has been appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers. There are to be six sub-inspectors, with the rank of brigade-major, but the arrangements respecting the selection of these officers are not yet complete.

Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Cape of Good Hope and West African station, vice Grey, and he will shortly hoist his flag on board the new 51-gun screw-frigate *Forte* at Sheerness.

The Assistant Under-Secretary of the War Department has issued a circular to the staff officers of pensioners in the several districts, accompanied by the Act passed at the end of the last Session; also, the warrant and regulations for an Army Reserved Force, calling the attention of the officers to the course which the Secretary of State for War requests them to adopt for making known the conditions of this service, and inducing suitable persons to engage in it.

Garibaldi has written a letter expressing his high sense of the services which the British volunteers may render to their country. He points to several instances in which volunteers have beaten off the most disciplined troops, and contends that, if well trained, our civilian riflemen will prove a wall of defence such as will render England—"the asylum of all, and the protectress of the universe"—impregnable against any foreign invasion.

A large number of the members of the London Rifle Brigade have united in presenting a testimonial to Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, in acknowledgment of the service he has rendered in originating their corps. The testimonial consists of a fine charger, fully caparisoned. In the holsters is a pair of silver-mounted pistols bearing the inscription:—"The London Rifle Brigade, to its founder and first commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel George Montague Hicks. February, 1860."

The annual dinner of the Corps of Royal Engineers took place on Wednesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.; and among the officers present were General Sir Charles Pasley, Lieutenant-General Oldfield, Major-General Sir Harry Jones; Colonels Sandham, Dawson, C.B.; Gordon, C.B.; Walpole, Ross, Chapman, C.B.; Hadden, Owen, C.B.; Lennox, and Montagu; Major Jervois, and Captain Vitch. The dinner being a domestic réunion guests are rarely invited, but on this occasion Major-General Sir F. Abbott and Major Patrick Stuart, of the East India Engineers, who have been co-operating with the Royal Engineers in several measures of public importance, and one or two others, were guests.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The American story, that Umpire is guarded by two bulldogs chained to his stable portals, has been improved on by some English alarmists, who first made out that he had been half worried by one of these grim guardians, and then killed him out of hand. Still his position in the betting has not been so very materially altered, but Thormanby, Buccaneer, and Mainstone now share the 11 to 1 premiership with him; a circumstance, we believe, without precedent four months before a Derby. For the Chester Cup very strong support has been given to the American horse, Satellite, and there has been a nibbler at Nutbourne, at 100 to 1. The acceptances will give the Ring full scope for talk next week, and on the week after next the Lincoln Grand Stand will be opened to inaugurate the 1860 season; although it may be urged that there has been a flat race at Manchester already. At present the acceptances for only four out of the six Spring Handicaps are declared: Gamester, 8st. 9lb., is one of the 51 "contents" in the Newmarket Handicap. Out of the 176 in the Chester Cup, 62 pay forfeit; and Underhand, 9st., Musjid, 8st. 4lb., and Nutbourne, 6st. 4lb., are left in. The Suburban and Metropolitan Handicaps have 100 and 55 acceptances respectively, and both Musjid, 8st. 4lb., and FitzRoland, 7st. 7lb., accept for the former.

We learn from the *Sporting Magazine* that Mr. Petroffski originally purchased Daniel O'Rourke, on behalf of his father, from Sir Tatton Sykes, for 1600 guineas; but that, thinking him rather too small (although he is at least half a hand bigger than he was when he won the Derby), he then gave the 2500 guineas for Rifleman instead. Sir Tatton has now replaced that son of Touchstone, by Colsterdale, a son of Lanercost, whom he purchased from Mr. Ashton, the owner of The Cure, for £1000. He is own brother to Ellerdale, and a horse with nice length and liberty, and a good deal of character in his thighs and quarters, in which his son Shafto very much resembles him. His stock so far are nearly all from half-bred mares; but he will now have some scope at last, especially as there are so many Sleight-of-Hand mares at Sledmere, and we have seen by Loupgarou's success how well the Lanercost and Pantaloon blood unite. Beadsman has gone to the stud; Cannobie is for sale; and the words "will be *sold*" annexed to the Grimston sale advertisement speak pretty emphatically as to the truth of the rumour that the present Lord Londesborough has no wish to continue the stud. The foreigners will, therefore, have a chance for Stockwell or West Australian. They are rather lively in their blood-stock researches at present; and it is said that the Russian Government offered £4000 in vain for Newminster not so very long since.

Mr. John Scott, the celebrated trainer, has not suffered a post to elapse without giving a most unqualified contradiction, through the *Times*, to the damaging statement made by the respondent respecting him in the divorce case of Boynton *v.* Boynton. He asserts most unequivocally that he never in his life dined or had luncheon with Captain and Mrs. Boynton at Beverley or elsewhere; and that, in fact, he was never in the Captain's house, or even saw his wife.

We regret to hear that the veteran Captain White has had a bad fall while hunting with the Cheshire, where the hounds (as they have been ever since his mastership ceased) are sadly overridden. Lord Dacre's huntsman had also a nasty fall near Hatfield a few days since. The Pytcheley have had some famous runs since the frost. On Friday, the 10th ult., they killed after an hour and fifty minutes from Berrydale; and on the 21st there was a clipping one hour and forty minutes from Waterloo Gorse. Within the last fortnight they have had several other good days, but have been rather unlucky in changing foxes when the hounds had fairly earned blood. Goodricke's Gorse was true to its old fame when the Earl of Stamford drew it yesterday week, and found plenty of foxes. The Brocklesby run we spoke of last week is, we are assured, the best thing they have had for nearly twenty years.

What with steeplechasing and coursing combined, the next will be a pretty busy week. Tuesday and Thursday are the Carmarthenshire Hunt Steeplechase days, and the Slough ones come off on Wednesday and Thursday. The Malton Union Coursing Club meets on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Longhorsley is fixed for Tuesday, &c.; Tarleton for Wednesday; Diamor (Meath) and Thorney (O), and Limerick Club (O), for Wednesday and Thursday; Ardrossan Club for Thursday; and Baldock Club for Thursday and Friday.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

Liverpool Steeplechase.—10 to 1 agst Anatis (off.), 100 to 7 agst Jealousy (t).

City and Suburban Handicap.—20 to 1 on the field (off.)

Two Thousand Guineas.—7 to 2 agst Wizard (off.), 5 to 1 agst Buccaneer (off.), 5 to 1 agst Lupellus (off.), 10 to 1 agst King of Diamonds (t and off.)

Chester Cup.—20 to 1 agst Longrange (t and off), 25 to 1 agst Birmingham (t), 30 to 1 agst Satalette (t 33 to 1), 40 to 1 agst Promised Land (t f.), 50 to 1 agst Blue Ruin (t), 50 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere colt (t).

Derby.—10 to 1 on the field (off), 40 to 1 agst Cramond (t), 40 to 1 agst Lanchester (t), 50 to 1 agst Restes (t), 1000 to 10 agst Blue Ruin (t and off.).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Jan.	25	29·349	38·4	30·4	·75	7	34·4	42·5	NW. WNW.	252	·107
,,	26	29·720	34·4	32·5	·93	9	26·7	48·8	ENE. SE.	260	·000
,,	27	29·269	44·3	38·7	·81	6	29·4	48·8	SW. WNW.	434	·200
,,	28	29·112	31·9	23·6	·74	9	28·5	43·3	SW. WNW.	231	·000
,,	29	29·593	41·5	38·9	·91	7	40·7	44·8	SW. WSW.	198	·000
,,	30	29·156	40·1	37·6	·91	8	30·2	45·8	SSE. SW.SSW.	234	·178
,,	31	29·622	35·6	29·1	·80	5	36·9	40·8	NNW. WNW.	304	·270

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at nine a.m.:—

Barometer, corrected ..	29·145	29·870	29·225	29·133	29·667	29·213	29·542
Temperature of Air ..	37·7	29·3	44·5	30·8	40·9	40·4	33·1
Temperature of Evaporation	35·9	29·2	42·5	27·9	39·6	40·1	35·9
Direction of Wind	N.W.	E.N.E.	S.W.	W.N.W.	SW.	SSE.	N.N.W.

One of the camels in the stud of Messrs. Sanger has given birth to a fine male at Edinburgh.

The *Gertrude* steamer, for Leith, was in collision on Wednesday morning, off Deptford, with the Holland steamer from Ostend, and the latter immediately sank. The crew and passengers were saved.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, receives the Fellows on the evenings of Wednesday, February the 8th, 15th, and 29th, at his mansion, No. 11, Carlton House-terrace, at half-past nine o'clock.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The adverse nature of the foreign exchanges, and the comparatively small arrivals of bullion from our usual sources of supply, have led to the withdrawal from the Bank of England of over £600,000 in gold for export purposes. This rapid decline in the stock of precious metals, and the limited supplies known to be on passage from Australia—£412,000—added to an active demand for discount accommodation, have compelled the Directors of the Bank of England to advance their minimum rate of discount to four per cent. In many instances advances upon paper having more than three months to run have been refused. The activity in the demand for money to meet engagements falling due on the 4th has led to a sudden rise in the value of discount accommodation in the Stock Exchange to four and even five per cent. Following the market, the various discount-houses and companies have advanced their rates for money on call from two to three per cent, and at seven days' notice from two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half per cent. The rate for deposits at the London joint-stock banks is now three per cent.

The rise in the price of money has led to heavy sales of the Unfunded Debt, and a somewhat serious decline in the premium. Consols, too, have suffered, but not to any extent; whilst Indian securities have all given way, although, for the most part, they have been in the hands of wealthy holders.

The all absorbing topic of conversation amongst the holders of capital is,—will money become dearer? When we consider the actual wants of trade and commerce—the enormous quantities of rupee paper which is now afloat here—and the state of the foreign exchanges, our impression is that we shall shortly have the Bank minimum at five per cent. Even that rate may not wholly check the outflow of bullion; but, no doubt, it will induce great caution in carrying out operations of a purely speculative character.

The total imports of bullion have been under £300,000, including several parcels of silver from the Continent. The whole of the gold at hand has been taken for export.

The silver market is flat, at 5s. 2¼d. to 5s. 2⅜d. per ounce standard.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and County Bank a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum was declared.

Ocean Marine Insurance Shares have been dealt in at 2½ ¼ prem.; the Universal, ¾ prem.; the Bank of Turkey, ½ dis. to par; and the Canada Loan, 2¼ prem.

The dealings in Home Stocks on Monday were only moderate, and prices exhibited a drooping tendency:—Bank Stock was done at 229; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents touched 94½ ⅜ ¼; Consols, 94¼ 94; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ½ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97¾; Ditto, 1859, 97⅝; Consols for Account, 94¼ 94⅛; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 26s. prem. India Enfaced Paper was done at 94¾ 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104⅜ ¼. The rise in the Bank rate for money produced some business on Tuesday:—Consols were done at 93⅞ 94⅛ ¼; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94¼ ⅜; India Debentures, 96¾ 97¼; India Bonds, par to 5s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. prem. Bank Stock sold at 228 to 230; India Stock, 218 to 220; Indian Loan, 103 to 103½; the Five per Cent Rupee Loan, 97½ ¾; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½ ¾. On Wednesday prices were tolerably firm, although a large number of realisations on banking account took place:—Bank Stock left off at 230½ to 229; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 94⅝ ½; India Stock, 217 to 220; India Loan, 103½; Ditto Debentures, 96¾ 97¼; Rupee Five per Cents, 97 to ½; Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 103 to ½; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. premium. The drain of gold from the Bank having become less severe, there was an improved feeling in Home Stocks on Thursday:—Consols touched 94⅜ ½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94¼ ½; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem. Bank Stock was 229 to 230½. India Enfaced Five per Cent was heavy, at 97¼; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 102¾. The Debentures realised 97.

An instalment of 8 per cent has been paid on the Canadian Loan of £1,800,000.

It has been announced to the subscribers to the Rio Drainage Company that the whole of their deposits will be returned to them.

Notwithstanding the heavy state of the Consol Market, about an average business has been transacted in the Foreign House. Prices certainly have shown a tendency to give way, but the actual decline in them has been trifling. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 93; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Chilian Three per Cents, 71; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 102; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Russian Three per Cents, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 33¼; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4¾; Swedish Four per Cents, 82; Turkish Six per Cents, 78½; Ditto New, 66; Turkish Four per Cents, 104⅝; and Venezuela Three per Cents, 26¾.

Owing to the full average dividends declared at the half-yearly meetings Joint-stock Bank Shares have continued in request, at full prices. Australasia have realised 83¼; Bank of Egypt, 23¾; Bank of London, 51¾ ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16⅝ ex div.; London and County, 33½; London Joint-stock, 32¾; London and Westminster, 55¾ ex div.; National Provincial of England, New, 23¼; New South Wales, 53; Provincial of Ireland, 77¼; Ditto, New, 29¾; Union of Australia, 46; and Union of London, 28⅛.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, at full quotations. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have marked 114½; Ditto, February and August, 112½; Ditto Six per Cents, 1881, 112½; Ditto Five per Cent, 100¼; Ditto Scrip, 12; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 99½; Ditto, 1871 to 1876, 99¾; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 108½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 33; Canada Land, 115½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 5; English and Australian Copper-smelting Company, 2⅛; London District Telegraph, 1; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 28; Royal Mail Steam, 52¾; East and West India Docks, 117; St. Katharine, 76 ex div.; Victoria, 133½; Birmingham Canal, 96; Leeds and Liverpool, 515; Regent's, 20½ ex div.; Chelsea Waterworks, 15½ ex div; East London, 131½ ex div.

Although the dividends for the past half-year will mostly come up to previous estimates, the Railway Share Market has continued heavy, at drooping quotations. The traffic returns continue good, and the "calls" for the present month are only £150,806. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 93; Eastern Counties, 56; Glasgow and South-Western, 102; Great Northern, 107; Ditto, A Stock, 96½; Ditto, B Stock, 134¼; Great Western, 66; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾; London and Brighton, 112 ex div.; London and North-Western, 96½; Midland, 109⅛; North British, 6¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 94¾; Ditto, Leeds, 48¾; Ditto, York, 78¾; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 35; South-Eastern, 82½; South Wales, 71; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 72; Stockton and Darlington, 38⅛; Waterford and Kilkenny, 13¾; and West Cornwall, 5⅞.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 127½; London and Greenwich Preference, 117½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93½.

Preference Shares.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 127; Great Northern Five per Cent, 101½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 140 ex div.; London and Brighton, Seven per Cent, Preference, 154½ ex div.; Ditto, Six per Cent, 133½ ex div.; London, Chatham, and Dover, 21; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6 Shares, 5 ex div.; Ditto, Redeemable Six per Cent, 5½ ex div.; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 96; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24¼; Ditto Fixed Four-and-a Half per Cent Stock, 104; Waterford and Kilkenny, 52.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5⅜; Cape Town and Dock, 2; Ceylon, 6⅜; East Indian, 100¾; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 9⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 100¼; Geelong and Melbourne, 20¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 95½; Ditto, Debenture, 74; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 87; Ditto, 1867, 77½; Ditto, 1872, 76; Great Indian Peninsula, 98¼; Great Southern of India, 9; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 90; Madras, Five per Cent, 97½; Indus Steam Flotilla, 19½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4¼; Bahia and San Francisco, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅝; Namur and Liège, 19½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Jan. 30.—The quantity of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was limited, and in very middling condition. Good and useful qualities sold steadily, at full prices; but other kinds were very dull, at barely late rates. In foreign wheat—the show of which was moderately extensive—only a limited business was transacted, at previous quotations; whilst floating cargoes were neglected. The barley trade ruled firm, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. Malt was unaltered in value, and the demand for it was slow. Oats maintained their previous value, but the inquiry was restricted. Beans and peas were firm in price, and flour ruled steady.

Feb. 1.—Fine wheat, barley, and beans changed hands somewhat freely. Other kinds of produce ruled inactive, on former terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white 38s. to 41s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s; ditto, white 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 34s. to 39s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 23s. to 27s. er barrel; French ditto, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—Linseed commands full prices. Most other seeds support last week's currency.

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter. Red clover 52s. to 60s.; white ditto, 62s. to 90s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 28s. 11d.; beans, 38s. 5d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 0d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 116,761; barley, 83,464; oats, 16,827; rye, 172; beans, 5809; peas, 1963 quarters.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Tea.—Although the shipments from China show an excess of 21,000,000lb. when compared with last year, our market is very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. The value of common sound congou is 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Sugar.—We have less activity to report in the demand for raw sugars. In some instances the quotations have ruled lower. Refined goods move off slowly, at 51s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Rather large quantities having been brought forward, the demand has ruled less active, and, in some instances, the quotations have slightly given way.

Rice.—There is very little inquiry for any kind. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place.

Provisions.—For most kinds of butter the inquiry is far from active, nevertheless prices continue steady. Carlow is selling at 110s. to 120s.; Waterford, 9s, to 114s.; Limerick, 106s. to 112s. per cwt. Bacon maintains late currencies—Waterford sizeable being quoted at 60s. to 62s. per cwt. In the value of other provisions no quotable change has taken place. English eggs are in request, at from 14s. to 15s.; and French at 12s. to 13s. per 120.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and prices have further advanced. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 59s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 27s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are tolerably firm in price. Spirits of turpentine, 36s. to 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at barely the late decline in value. The brandy market is active, at 11s. per gallon for the best qualities. In grain spirit about an average business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load. A fair demand.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 20s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—All new hops continue to move off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Wool.—English qualities are firm, but not dearer. Foreign and Colonial parcels command very little attention.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately good, and the demand may be considered steady, at from 80s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Feb. 2.)—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in good condition. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly, yet Monday's prices were well supported. We were tolerably well supplied with sheep. Prime Downs and half breeds realised full currencies, with a steady trade. Other descriptions of sheep were less active, on former terms. The few calves on offer sold steadily, at fully previous rates, the top quotations being 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Pigs were in fair request, at extreme quotations. Milch cows, however, were a dull inquiry. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1121; cows, 122; sheep, 3250; calves, 120; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 700; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade generally rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lbs. by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, January 27.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. MOREY, Somers-road, Southsea, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ROBERTS, Coventry, builder.—J. JONES, Tunstall, Staffordshire, ironmonger.—E. E. HILL, Liverpool, merchant.—W. BRAME and J. BRAME, jun., Birmininghaam, printers.—J. STREET, Bristol, confectioner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. and J. M'ARTHUR, Oban, Argyleshire, merchants.—E. L. HOFFMAN, Edinburgh, teacher of music.—E. SPENCE, Linlithgow, shoe manufacturer.—J. SIMPSON, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fifeshire, wright.

Tuesday, January 31.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: Vet. Surg. M. J. Harpley to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Acting Vet. Surg. E. T. Cheesman to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Military Train: Lieut. T. Fletcher to be Captain; Ensigns R. W. Stone and A. Munro be Lieutenants.

3rd Foot: Assist. Surg. G. F. Adams to be Assistant Surgeon. 8th: Capt. L. J. F. Jones to be Captain. 11th: Lieut. H. J. Webb to be Adjutant. 13th: Ensign A. Brooks to be Lieutenant. 14th: Capt. W. A. Dobie to be Captain. 16th: Cadet R. L. Herbert to be Ensign. 20th: H. Humphreys to be Ensign; Assist. Surg. T. Ramsay to be Assistant Surgeon. 22nd: Capt. J. S. Swann to be Captain. 25th: Capt. S. N. Fisher to be Captain; Lieut. J. F. Everett to be Captain. 30th: Ensigns W. Glascott and the Hon. L. W. H. Powys to be Lieutenants. 31st: Capt. W. W. Senhouse to be Captain; Lieut. J. W. T. Fyler to be Captain; Ensign A. G. S. Maynard to be Lieutenant. 34th: Serg. D. O'Neill to be Quartermaster. 38th: Ensign G. J. Skinner to be Ensign. 43rd: Capt. W. T. Waldy to be Captain. 46th: Capt. W. S. Richardson to be Captain. 54th: Capt. T. S. Robin to be Captain. 75th: Lieut. E. L. Pelley to be Captain. 77th: Assist.-Surg. F. E. M'Farland to be Assistant Surgeon. 88th: Capt. A. R. Bayly to be Captain. 90th: Ensigns H. J. Edgell and J. F. Haig to be Lieutenants; R. I. Ward to be Ensign. 96th: Ensign W. R. E. Durrant to be Lieutenant. 1st West India Regiment: Capt. J. Owens to be Captain. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign S. C. M'Gill to be Ensign.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeon-Major R. Templeton, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Assist. Surg. T. Dolan to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces; Assist. Surg. F. J. Shortt to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces; B. Hinde to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

Veterinary Medical Department.—To be Acting Veterinary Surgeons: G. Evans, J. J. Meyrick, J. M. Wilson, W. Appleton, R. Marshall, A. E. Clarke, J. Anderson.

Brevet.—Brevet Col. H. K. Bloomfield to have the temporary rank of Major-General while holding the command of a brigade in Ireland; Brevet Col. C. Franklin, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Major-General while holding the command of a brigade at Gibraltar; Capt. S. N. Fisher to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major S. N. Fisher to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Major-General H. E. Robinson:—Major-Gen. Sir T. H. Franks, K.C.B., to be placed upon the fixed establishment of General Officers; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. C. L. B. Maitland to be Colonel; Brevet Major W. Garstin to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. F. W. Haultain to be Major.

BANKRUPTS.

C. LAMBOURN, Chiswick, and Salisbury Wharf, Strand, barge-builder.—A. WORMAN, Minories, City, and Alfred-street, Bow-road, boot-manufacturer.—T. C. JENNINGS, Ipswich, Suffolk, tea-dealer.—W. JONES, New-road, Whitechapel, dairyman.—W. JAMES, Dudley, Worcestershire, bolt-manufacturer.—W. S. LYNALL, Digbeth, Birmingham, plumber.—E. EVANS, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, draper.—W. BOSWELL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—W. J. T. SMITH, Birmingham, fancy paper-box maker.—J. WHILOCK, Birmingham, grocer.—J. VARLEY, King's Mill, near Huddersfield, yarn-spinner.—G. N. WILKINSON and H. ORVIS, Hartlepool, Durham, ship-brokers.—J. CLAYTON, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. M'NEILL (deceased), Edinburgh, advocate.—P. TAIT, Perth, boot and shoe maker.—J. RIDDICH, Dumfries, clothier.—T. TUBB, Edinburgh, dairyman.—J. WEBSTER (deceased), Unthank, Perthshire, farmer.

*** *The charge or the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Limerick, the lady of Captain Dalgairns Travers, 17th Regiment, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Castlecraig, Peebles-shire, N.B., Lady Gibson Carmichael, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at the British Legation, Vienna, the Lady Augustus Loftus, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st Jan., at St. John's, Notting-hill, by the Rev. Henry. R. Wadmore, M.A., John, son of John Jaques, Esq., Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, to Harriet Ingram, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Cooke, Esq., Ladbroke terrace, Notting-hill.

On the 14th of November, at Valladolid, in Spain by the Rev. Dr. Cameron, Don Leopoldo Brockman, C.E., to Isabel Beatrice, daughter of Valentin Llanos, Esq., of Valladolid. The bride is niece to the poet Keats.

On the 1st inst., at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., Benjamin Archer Kent, Esq., of 6, Lower Berkeley-street, to Josephine, only daughter of John Newman, Esq., of Woodville, near Adelaide, South Australia.

On the 26th ult., at Milton, near Sittingbourne, by the Rev. C. Caffin, M.A., Mr. Henry Hart, of Union-street, Southwark, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Wood, of Milton.

On the 26th ult., at the Cathedral, Armagh, Joseph Robinson, Esq., M.D., of Warrenpoint, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Kidd, Esq., J.P., Armagh.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 22nd of January, at Fiume, in Austria, Walter Crafton Smith, Esq., aged 60.

On the 23rd ult., Lady Charlotte Proby.

On the 27th of January, suddenly, at Bournemouth, Hants, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. George Holgate Foster, of the Holme, Regent's-park, Maria, widow of the late Peter Campbell, Esq. London.

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SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ROSS, whose death we have recently had occasion to announce, is entitled to a place of no mean importance in the history of the modern British school of painting. He was the last very eminent practitioner of his day in an art which photography, plain and coloured, is now rapidly pushing from its place; and, as miniature-painter to the Queen and Court, he occupied in his own peculiar department much the same pre-eminence and influence which Lawrence did in his. The high-born scions and aristocratic beauties of the nineteenth century will owe much to the judicious ideal treatment and the improving pencils of both, which, without departing from the actual truth of portraiture, had the tact to seize upon the pleasantest points of truth, and to turn them to the best account.

But, although miniature-painting was the speciality to which this artist chiefly devoted himself in the more active part of his career, it was not that in which he commenced life. Born in London, in 1794, he was by parentage almost predestined to the profession of an artist; his father being a teacher of drawing and miniature-painter of some standing, and his mother, the sister of Ankor Smith, the engraver, being herself an artist of some ability. At ten years of age he was entered as a student at the Royal Academy. Historical art first employed his pencil, and when in his thirteenth year (1807) he gained the prize of a silver palette at the Society of Arts for a copy in chalk of Smith's engraving of "The Death of Wat Tyler." Other prizes quickly followed—in 1808 the silver medal and £20 from the same society for an original drawing, "The Judgment of Solomon;" in 1809 the large silver palette for a miniature of "Venus and Cupid;" in 1810 the silver medal and £20 for a drawing of "Samuel Presented before Eli;" in 1811 the silver medal for a drawing of "The Triumph of Germanicus;" and in 1817 the society's gold medal for a painting, "The Judgment of Brutus," and the Royal Academy silver medal for an academical drawing.

But historic and poetic art he soon found to be an unprofitable field, and he was not disposed to sacrifice his professional interests to an ungrateful public taste. Pursuing his studies under his father, and afterwards under Mr. Andrew Robertson, the miniature-painter, Mr. Ross soon acquired that proficiency of skill, guided by fine artistic taste, which secured him the highest position in a much-patronised branch of the profession. Never was miniature-painter so run after. His sitters comprise a whole generation of the Court, the Peerage, and the Parliament.

In 1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to her Majesty, who had recently acceded to the throne, and who has sat to him more than once. In the following year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. The coveted degree of R.A. followed in February, 1842, and soon afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. When the great cartoon competition in connection with the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament was instituted Sir W. Ross sent in anonymously a cartoon, measuring ten feet eight inches square, representing "The Angel Raphael Discoursing with Adam," which obtained one of the additional premiums of £100, and which proved that he had not lost his love for large subjects nor the power of hand necessary for their treatment.

Within the last year or two ill-health has confined Sir W. Ross very much to his house, and his exhibited works have been comparatively few. He died on the 20th of January, in his sixty-sixth year. In the *Art-Journal* for 1849 it is mentioned that Sir W. Ross's works had already numbered two thousand and fifty. The number has, of course, considerably increased since.



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ROSS, R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET

SOIREE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has entered upon the second year of its career, and gave a grand opening soirée for the year 1860 at the Suffolk-street Gallery, on Thursday week, the 26th of January. It is the speciality of this society, and herein consists its strength and its hope of successful working, that it combines all departments of fine art—painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, and brings into association the professors, and the patrons and votaries of each. That this object has been appreciated by those whom it concerns is proved by the generous



SOIREE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, HELD AT THE SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY, JANUARY 26

alacrity with which the galleries of the various exhibiting societies were last year thrown open to the society for its conversaziones, and the emulation displayed by musical artists to contribute to the *eclat* of these reunions by exerting their talents gratuitously; and the consequence was a series of entertainments novel in their character, and of mixed and undeniable attractiveness. On Thursday week the opening soirée of the season was given at the rooms above named, on the invitation of Mr. H. Wallis, whose fine collection of pictures of modern British art, comprising some of the finest specimens of our best men—Callcott, Constable, Turner, Mulready, Etty, Leslie, &c.—graced the walls; whilst the Vocal Association, one of the most important and influential societies connected with the advance of music, came forward with their best voices, some sixty or seventy in number, to give a selection of madrigals, part-songs, and other vocal music. M. Benedict, the eminent composer, may have been indefatigable in training this large choral band, amounting in all, we believe, to some thousand or upwards, but he could hardly conduct the proceedings, alternately with his coadjutor, Dr. James Pech, who contributed two new four-part songs, especially composed for the occasion, and respectively entitled "The Three Kings" and "The Bridal Morn," which were eminently successful. Selections from Bishop, Smart, Benedict, and others completed the programme, with "God Save the Queen," impressively rendered, as the finale. And this purely English concert, in the midst of English pictures, was extremely well relished by a crowded audience, upwards of eight hundred in number, amongst whom were recognised some of the most eminent men in art and literature. The gallery itself is well known as the premises of the Society of British Artists, and is one of the best in London, measuring 72 feet by 50 feads, with smaller apartments beyond. The whole suite of apartments was admirably lighted by gas, the light in the large room passing through a skylight or ceiling of ground-glass, the effect of which was striking, without tiring or trying the eye.

We are glad to see this young society advancing quietly, but surely, to a position it is so justly entitled to occupy. It has only to avoid ellquism, and its mission will be a most useful as well as most gratifying one. It has taken permanently rooms at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, where meetings for discussions, lectures, exhibitions, &c., will be held regularly on alternate Thursdays (besides extra nights) throughout the season; in addition to which, we are promised six conversaziones, with music, successively at various exhibiting galleries in the metropolis. A scheme of prizes for works in the various departments of art, including music, is also about to be inaugurated in the coming season, and already excites considerable attention and curiosity in the circles interested in it. There may be difficulty, perhaps danger, in the attempt; but when was anything great done, that was accomplished without encountering difficulty and danger at the outset? The prize system in art was adopted by the Society of Arts in the Adelphi upwards of half a century since, and it is carried out by the Royal Academy; and more recently it has been brought into operation at Liverpool, Manchester, Leamington, and other provincial towns, with considerable effect and more or less success; and we see no reason why the art community of the metropolis, fairly organised as that of Liverpool has been for their own benefit, should not attempt the same thing with satisfaction and credit to themselves, and with useful results to art and artists.

WALSALL FREE LIBRARY.

THE Act, obtained by Mr. Ewart, authorising the establishment and support of free libraries and museums to be supported by rates not exceeding one penny in the pound, has not been largely put in operation in the country generally. In two towns in Staffordshire, however, Lichfield and Walsall, the provisions have been adopted.

The building at Walsall, erected from the design of Messrs. Nicholls and Morgan, of Westbromwich, was completed and inaugurated during the year just closed. It is situated near the Assembly Room. The style is Italian, and the design chaste and effective. The building comprises an entrance-hall with glass screen to form vestibule, library with gallery, a very large and admirably lighted reading-room, committee and other rooms; and, in addition, a residence for the librarian. The fittings and furniture are convenient, substantial, and in harmony with the general character of the building.

FREE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, WALSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE

THE FARM.

In the old huntsman who observed, "I wish they'd be done with this draining, it's just the ruin of scent," could have had his wish fulfilled, England would have been in a state of deluge by this time. It is generally allowed that we have not had any very bad year for nearly three years, but it has been amply made up for at last. In the northern counties the snow was ten inches thick in the south part of this week, and a traveller on the Great Northern might have seen it gradually decreasing till within sixty miles of the metropolis. As a general thing, however, his wish has not suffered, although it looks yellowish in a few places. The almost universal rot among the turnips, arising from the first frost, is the great cause of rural lamentation, and we hear of it everywhere, especially in Norfolk. Good linseed cake has sprung upwards of a pound a ton in consequence. The former prelude a mild and early spring, which will be sadly needed for the lambs. The question "Will the ewe breed twice a year?" has been a good deal ventilated of late, and one farmer who has a flock of 500 ewes speaks of having had six lambs, at three births, he has thus foreseen months.

Another remarkable instance of fecundity has occurred on the farm of Mr. Cant, of Dymock, in Gloucestershire, where a cow has had twins three, between February the 8th and January the 3rd. The exportation of cattle and sheep continues pretty brisk, and we hear with much interest of the arrival of Vanderveldo along with a cow and heifer at the River Plate, where shorthorns never penetrated before. They were purchased from Mr. Grundy, of the Dales, by the well known Baron Mauá, and the thoroughbred bull, Sir Hugh, was the companion of their seafaring fortunes. Vanderveldo is by Colonel Townley's Warwick, from Mr. Grundy's Violet, and was highly commended as a bull calf at Chester. A long price has been offered for the bull by a gentleman who was anxious to have him for the Cup in Ireland, but we fancy that Mr. Grundy wants to try and hold his own with her again this year at the Canterbury Royal. An offer of £400 has been refused for the Warwick heifer Alpha, by a firm in direct descent from Booth's Bracelet; and we understand that three other heifers of Warwick's have been purchased for the same to a well-known purchaser at £200 each, with the proviso that only two of them are to be taken.

Mr. Jacques's Weatherbit, the best son of the once-favourite Sheet Anchor, and the sire of Weathergage and Headsman, is one of the illustrations of the *Farmers' Magazine* this month, along with the renowned boar Carswall the Second, the winner of the first prize in his class at the Warwick Royal, and of eleven other first prizes since. The picture of the brown is by Corbet (a very rising young artist), and a good likeness, though perhaps a trifle too plain in the forehand. The use of sewage in irrigation (a subject on which a lance will probably be broken with Alderman Mechi at the Farmers' Club on Monday night) is the subject of a paper by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, who considers that the collected sewage of the northern portion of London should be raised from its proposed outfall on to the side of the Essex slopes, and then directed by means of partially-covered, but generally open, channels towards the sea. There are thousands of acres, he adds, of marsh land on the second of Essex near the mouths of the Thames and the Crouch very admirably adapted to receive the sewage of the metropolis, and the present owners would gladly lease it. "The Farmer's Herd" is the one for the month, and commences with a sketch of the first beginning of Gravett's "Herd Book," under the late Mr. Wiltshire's auspices at Otley. It was this gentleman who first inoculated Mr. Pawkes with his taste for shorthorns; and, beginning with Waverley, we have the herd traced (with the aid of old Fairy Tale) from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and so through the celebrated royal prize bulls Sir Edmund Lyons, Commodore, Bouquet, John of Gront, and King Arthur. Big, wealthy bull calves have always been a great speciality in this herd, as also are the fine old-fashioned cows, among which old Lady Pre-chette still shows so gaily, although "old Father Time has dispensed his fool's-fat with such a liberal hand."

The *Phare de la Loire* states that the workmen engaged at St. Nazaire in new-sheathing the ship *Laurence*, recently returned from Australia, found a fragment of the horn of a sea-cow, which had penetrated to the depth of five inches into the keel, after passing through a sheet of copper as thick as a two-franc piece.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS FORBIDDEN.—The destroying all birds, except game to eat, has been recently prohibited in many of the small German districts, as the Rhine country is quite full of vermin, but we have urged are these—wherever the farmers have killed the rooks, jays, and even the sparrows, the insects have risen in a tenfold degree. Consequently, Able naturalists have reported that the vast quantity of noxious vermin which the birds destroy far counterbalance the small injury they do, and destroy in searching for the insects on which they feed.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.—Dr. HUGHES'S MANUFACTORIES.—A painful rumour has been the topic of conversation in literary circles during the past week. Reports have reached us that some chasm full of uncertainty, left by the celebrated Dr. George Hickes, the deprived Dean of Worcester, were endeavoured to be filled up by the name of Dr. George Hickes, amongst the Elzevirs. Able naturalists have reported that the vast quantity of noxious vermin which the birds destroy far counterbalance the small injury they do, and destroy in searching for the insects on which they feed.

The Rev. John Sparrow was one of the Anglo Saxon scholars of the English Church at the eventful period of the Revolution, but of papers illustrative of the biographical and literary history of the close of the seventeenth century. For it is well known that Dr. Hickes was a person of such political, ecclesiastical, and literary eminence in his time that he was in daily correspondence with the most learned men at home and abroad. It is undoubtedly to contemplate the less flattering picture he sustained when we consider that Dugdale, Gibson, Nicolson, Elstob, Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, Wanley, Pepy's, Kettlewell, Jurney, Collier, Dodwell, and his bosom friend the pious Robert Nelson, were among his correspondents. Dr. Hickes died on December 15, 1715. Mr. Thomas Bowtle was his executor, and Mr. Amesley the overseer of his will.—*Notes and Queries.*

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ELECTRICITY.—M. Du Moncel has just published his latest "Researches on the Non-Homogeneity of the Spark of Induction."

TEMPERATURE OF VEGETABLES.—M. Becquerel has read before the French Academy of Sciences a third memoir on this interesting subject. The horse-chestnut was the tree chosen for the experiments.

M. CAHOURS' "Researches on the Organo-Metallic Radicals," in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*, will much attract the attention of all scientific chemists. The article embraces eighty-two pages.

M. LOUIS FIGUIER'S "Année Scientifique et Industrielle" (the fourth year) has just appeared. It consists of 709 duodecimo pages, beautifully printed, price three francs. It treats of the scientific labours of savans during the past year; of inventions and of the promising applications of science to the industrial arts in France and other foreign countries. It is a suitable companion to the "Year Book of the Intellectual World."

A NEW BLACK.—M. Goffin has prepared from the Boghead cannel coal a black, which he calls "Anthracine." It is insoluble in water, and reducible to a state of very great tenuity. The calcination of the coal is effected in close chambers, so as to collect the gas it contains, to obtain illuminating gas. The coke is then reduced into powder by a mill, or by passing through cylinders. The black thus obtained is advantageously employed to replace ivory-black, lampblack, and animal charcoal, in many of their industrial applications.—*Times.*

STEREOSCOPIC GLASSES FOR SINGLE PICTURES.—Professor Wharton Jones has invented glasses which give a stereoscopic effect to single pictures of any kind when we look through them with both eyes. These glasses, mounted in the eyepieces of a binocular, opera, or field glass, or in common spectacle frames, also bring out in a wonderful manner, and with increased stereoscopic effect, objects at some distance, such as the actors on the stage, the opposite side of the street, and scenery in the natural landscape. Instruments with greater exactness the relative position and the projecting or receding of distant objects.

LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. EDWIN LANKESTER, on Saturday last, gave an introductory lecture to his course on "The Structure of Man, in relation to the Inferior Animals." He first gave a sketch of the relations of the external world to man, and then of the nervous system of animals. The chemical relations of animal compounds found in animal substances. He contrasted the properties of cellulose, the principal substance found in the structure of vegetables, which constitutes the cell-basis of animals. The latter substance, combined with phosphate of lime, is the basis of bone. Gelatine, fat, &c., constituted the distinguishing features of animal substances. The chemical and physical properties of these substances were then considered, and the lecturer announced that he should treat his subject in future lectures according to a natural MS history classification.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his third lecture on "Light" on Thursday, January 26. In a series of brilliant and instructive experiments the professor showed that in a pure spectrum no colour is produced by the overlapping of other colours. The first experiment in the quantity of rays of light within a body; and that coloured bodies absorb all the coloured rays except their own. The electric light was next shown through glasses containing ink, port wine, litmus water, a solution of permanganate of potash, cabbage liquor, potash, &c. The changes of colour produced by interposing chemical reagents (acids and alkalis) into some of these were remarkably displayed. Perfect opacity is produced by the combination of transparent coloured substances; red and blue glasses combined making black. The colours of leaves and flowers were shown to be not pure, but mixed. The remarkable fact was mentioned that the solar spectrum is not perfectly continuous throughout, but is broken by a multitude of fine lines, the rays corresponding to which are missing. These lines are named, after their discoverer, Fraunhofer. The spectra obtained from the most splendid pinaste give spectra with dark lines, like the spectrum of the sun; but the spectra of the fixed stars differ from the sun's, and from each other. In the respect, by a series of beautiful experiments it was also shown that the spectrum of the electric spark varies with the substances between which the spark passes. The volatile ores obtained from metals (copper, zinc, brass, &c.) emitted distinct groups of rays of different refrangibilities. The spectra of such ores consist, therefore, of series of brilliant bands of different colours.

PROFESSOR OWEN'S LECTURE ON THE CEREBRAL (BRAIN) CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALIA.—In this lecture were traced the progressive steps in the classification of the mammalia from the time of Aristotle to that of Ray, Linnæus, and Cuvier. Admitting the great superiority of the last-named naturalist, Professor Owen pointed out certain defects in his system—shown by the sloth being put above the horse, the seals above the dog, and the bats and the two-lobed mammalia (*marsupialia*) above the elephant—which led him, many years ago, to seek for some truer basis of classification than the teeth, claws, feet, nipples, &c., which had afforded grounds of division to previous classifiers. This true basis he believed to be afforded by the structure of the brain. The professor then proceeded to describe the variations of cerebral structure which he had met with in examining the numerous specimens which had died from time to time at the Zoological Gardens, arranging those variations gradationally from the most simple and unchanged, represented by the horse (*solipeda*), or loose brains; (*lisencephala*), or smooth brains; (*gyrencephala*), or true brains; and cervicus-apelda, or chief brains. The last modifications are presented exclusively by mankind, and proved our species not merely to be the representative of the highest grade in order, but of a distinct primary sub-class in the mammalian series. Professor Owen, in the course of his illustrations, alluded to his discovery of the Megalonyx, an extinct mammal, supposed, of which a specimen had been lately sent to the British Museum by the Hon. H. Sandford, Consul General Secretary at the Hamilton. This was the first specimen of the kind which had reached England, and the only one which had reached Europe since the time of Buffon. It was the *Science Mendegascarienne* of Linnæus, and the *Chirenge* of Cuvier, and remained as they had placed it. The most remarkable peculiarity was the form of Vesbe and Van der Hoeven) amongst the *Rodentia*. The application of the cerebral character proved, however, that it was a modified *cavy* or insect, and lives principally on caterpillars, which burrow in the hard wood of forests; and the fact that this remarkable animal has the tendencies modified for gnawing down to the grub, and it has one singular contingent lengthened and strengthened, and terminated by a claw, for digging the grub from its burrow. The lecture was illustrated by figures of the species, drawn by Sowerby and by numerous lifelike figures of other animal species by the same eminent artist; also by diagrams of the principal structures of the brain, and a table of the classifications framed by the professor.

Professor Owen, on Tuesday last, delivered his fourth lecture on fossil reptiles. He gave an interesting account of the discovery of the remarkable footprints of the saurians in the coal strata of North America, in 1844, by Dr. King, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and dwelt particularly on the remarkable anatomical characters of the footprints of the species of the genus Sauropus, or bird-foot. The professor then introduced his audience to the cheiroterium of the Iguanodon, a wild beast of Sussex, whose bones, like the handles of knives, are so abundant in the sandstones of Cheshire, Warwickshire, &c. It is now ascertained that the Iguanodon had their hinder feet formed like those of the ostrich in the section of its teeth, which was made known by Professor Owen in 1838. The sauropterygia (or winged lizards) will be discussed in the next lecture.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD NORTH.

The Right Hon. Dudley North, Lord North, was the eldest son of Francis North, sixth and present Earl of Guilford, by his second wife (his first died without issue), Lady Georgiana Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Mary Parker, Viscountess Maidstone, and Countess of Macclesfield in her own right, by her mother, Lucy Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ives, Rector of Bishopsbourne, by his wife, the Dowager Lady Grey de Ruthyn. Lord North had by his first marriage a family of five children, their mother having survived to deprive his untimely death, which occurred at Wateringbury, Kent, on the 24th of January, in the forty-fourth year of his age. In mid-year, consequently becomes the heir apparent of his grandfather, the venerable Earl of Guilford.

JOHN EDDOWES SPARROWE, ESQ.

MR. J. S. SPARROWE, who died suddenly at Ipswich on the 24th of January, at the age of sixty-two, was a descendant of the Sparrowes of Bishopshall, one of the most ancient families in the county and the town. Of their immediate progenitors, the Sparrowes of Bramford, in the neighbourhood, in the county of Suffolk, and perhaps by his side at the battle of Hexham, in 1463. His fidelity to the House of York was rewarded by the most signal favours. Another of the family fell at the battle of Bosworth Field; and a third superintended the secret burial of the unfortunate Edward at the Austin Friars. Cardinal Wolsey was planning a great collegiate establishment for his own birthplace. He was prevented by his fall in power, but Archbishop Warham expended rooms of dark oak and its curious ecclesiastical figures, is supposed to have been the work of Wolsey's sculptures in the same style, and is considered one of the finest specimens of the domestic architecture of the Tudors. It was purchased by Mr. Sparrowe, and has been inhabited by the Sparrowes for nearly three centuries without interruption. In this house, according to tradition, Charles II. found refuge, and, as a token of gratitude, presented his host, after the Restoration, with a portrait of himself and a miniature of his father, as well as with one of Mrs. Lane. In this house George I. was entertained on one of his visits to Hanover, and acknowledged the hospitality by a full-length portrait of himself, which still adorns the house. The late Mr. Sparrowe was on several occasions chief magistrate of the borough, and likewise for many years Coroner of the county; and in all the relations of life, public or private, secured the esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen. For many generations the Sparrowes had been interred in the family vault in St. Lawrence's Church, adjoining the old mansion-house, but Mr. Sparrowe's rest. His remains were committed to the earth in the new cemetery.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is no predication on a Tuesday what will be the disposition of the House of Commons on a Wednesday; or any prophecy on Thursday how public spirit will evoke itself in the first hours of Friday. Ministers want to be bail early on the first night of the Session, under the influence of a Parliamentary nothing sprung, to find themselves surrounded at one o'clock next day by a crowd of excited independent members, each holding out his own little cup of bitter tonic, to be forced immediately on the reluctant palates of unsuspecting officials under the notion that their weak condition required a sudden administration of strengthening astringents. By a lucky chance Mr. Gladstone was present at a morning sitting, and thus escaped the infection that he at least required stimulants on the score of being wanting in vigour. Nevertheless, there was a voice of warning, coming from their own side of the House, which was probably not without its effect on Ministers, and no doubt caused whispers to be exchanged in the inmost lists of Parliamentary supporters of the Government, and to reconsider, and perhaps modify, their marks against each name, signification of yay or nay-wards, as the case may be. Such an idea was evidently at the bottom of the outburst on this occasion, which had already occurred to more than one outside observer, and that was why the Legislature had been called together at so forthright earlier than usual if all great measures were to be held in abeyance for a month to come! It is more than likely that Mr. Gladstone, who could not have been alone in the perception of this peculiarity, with his usual readiness, made his declaration in the very proximate production of the Budget, an impromptu, in order to meet the difficulty which was palpably arising; and, as he has been a good deal absent from the House since the o'clock since, he has probably been cramming three weeks' preparation into one.

Mr. Bouverie is one of the perpetual Whig office-bearers who has been crowded out of the present Ministerial programme in consequence of the coalition arrangements. There is a place vacant, which has been dangling before the eyes of aspirants for a long time, as the giving away of good things go, which would just suit this right hon. gentleman. It is just possible that it may be filled up by one of the contending claims in his favour that he made a vigorous and, truth to say, a very amusing effort to obtain for Governments in general an escape from a formidable array of badgerings which they have to encounter every Friday night on the question put by Government to it on Monday. No doubt the matter has two very decided sides: there is great convenience in the delay of Government questions to a late night, but it is clear that it is a favourable opportunity in the abstract for the bringing forward of those grievances of order and ventilation than legislative action. The real cause, however, of the tenacity with which the free lances of the House stick to the privilege is the fancy in the back of their heads that they have some compensation for the enforced silence of the two following days, while it also gives Parliamentary importance to a Government from the easy intend to spend Saturday and Sunday within speaking distance of his constituents. The dispute might well be compromised by making Thursday the Government night, and giving Friday to Mr. Locke King, simple, to the rock of membership.

It is a pity that Mr. Bright should persist in so narrowing his mind as to give up to Lancashire what was meant for mankind. How it is that he will have it is not whatever is not agitated in the two great northern counties is non-existent anywhere else. To what an extent the contracting process has operated on his ideas may be judged from the circumstance that he has given the length of protesting against the disturbance of ancient usages, provided they exist in his own district.

In the dearth of great questions during the past week there has been opportunity for the student in the gallery to observe the development of personal peculiarities of style. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright is a specimen. Running on in this vein, it may be remarked that the class of those gentlemen who address the public things from the admission of Jews to Parliament would be mightily allayed if the public took on at the attitude assumed by the present occupants of seats in the House by members of their constituency. As far as some steady observation has gone, we have been unable to detect the appearance in their place on any occasion of the new Rothschilds this Session. Mr. Alderman Salomons sits restlessly about the bar and lower benches on [illegible] in the evening, and has been so ever since then; while as to the last addition to the Jewish section of the House nothing can be more sad and desolate than his aspect. He creeps into the House with timid, shrinking step, and sits all night, no man consorting with him, not even the only one of his co-religionists who has been in attendance; while the strangeness appears to affect him, and the mental debate as to whether he shall wear it or not which ordinarily besets new members, is evidently appallingly distracting.

Every one knows that the name of Sir Gilbert Heathcote will own prominence in the House. There is an identity, too, about them, inasmuch as they both seem to confine their services to Wall, the one more in the deliverance of a continued protest against all and sundry that turn up in their way. But there is this difference between their effect on the House: the one never fails to impress, something in the way that a first-class melodramatic actor may be supposed to do, by his intensity, while the other never succeeds in getting beyond a second a motion without being, as Scrub says, "laughed at most consumedly." Why this is so those who are in the habit of hearing can tell; but it is a cruel sort of hunting-to-death way which the House has, and which is insane and revolting.

It may be satisfactory to the largest constituency in the kingdom to know that the talking member for the Tower Hamlets preserves in its integrity the sole sickly sweetness of his style. It is astonishing how good a speaker this honourable gentleman is, how full of point and illustration, and even of dignity, his purpose, his speeches are; and we cannot but feel sorry that he should not have a little to correct his tendency to redundancy, and a impingeness, not of utterance, but of manner, which is a sort of—we hate the word honeying, over of his style, which causes his speeches to be so clinging.

On a special occasion this week—which does not concern people out of doors much, but which was notable for an almost universal admission in the House that members cannot possibly be honest and fair in a Parliamentary sense—it was observed that a rival to Mr. Osborne in what may be called the sneering style of public speechmaking has sprung up in Captain Lucescor Vernon. This gentleman is known to be a first-rate gentleman in every respect, but one could not but be struck, on the occasion in question, with the idea that, in replying to Mr. Osborne, he was indulging his peculiar faculty. It is very good in its way; and Mr. Disraeli ought to notice and cherish the talent for this sort of thing on his side of the House which has been developed.

In the debate on the shipping interest which was initiated by Mr. Lindsay, and in which so much was talked that might have been called "bunkum," if it were not for the name, appropriate to call it "oakum," there was exhibited a feat unparalleled in the annals of talk. Any member for a great port literally speaks to the House for more than an hour, at the top of a mighty voice, without once drawing breath, and without so much emotion as would be represented by a commas. One's own breath was held in very sympathy as he rushed tempestuously along. By-the-by, nothing could be better than Mr. Milner Gibson's management of the debate on the part of the Government—it was eminently tactical and forcible at the same time.

Listening afterwards to a dissertation on the question of brevity and corruption by two gentlemen of the long robe, of more or less drawing power, and without so much emotion as would be represented by a commas. One's own breath was held in very sympathy as he rushed tempestuously along. By-the-by, nothing could be better than Mr. Milner Gibson's management of the debate on the part of the Government—it was eminently tactical and forcible at the same time.

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

AT last there comes a gleam of light through the lowering cloud that has so long hung over the fate of Italy. England has gained the upper hand. England is in the ascendant. England, effectually aroused, and no longer the slave of a foolish terror of invasion, but confident in her own resources, and [illegible] and [illegible] free. Such is the language I have heard from more than one of those who by station and by [illegible] to speak their sentiments on this eventful crisis of their country.

There is, indeed, no other version of the late change which has come over the policy of England than that which I have already hinted to the views and arguments of our Cabinet. The fall of M. Walewski has no other significance than this. It means three or nothing. Every one in the slightest degree acquainted with the course of events in Paris is aware that M. Walewski was never the Foreign Minister of his master beyond the forms of office life and the daily duties of the bureau; but still, such is the influence of the name, that the retirement of M. Walewski—and so much is there in the agency of either promptitude or delay—is a much more serious thing than it seems. Those who enjoy more access to Kings and Kaisers—that M. Walewski possessed an amount of reputation very little in accordance with his real power or influence. At all events he possessed—so far as such a capacity could—an influence always disposed to regard England with cold ness, and ever eager to contrast some other alliance than ours. The smaller diplomatic agents, too—envoys and chargés-d'affaires of inferior note—invariably took their tone from him; so that there was a perpetual feeling of opposition to England on the part of the accredited but pronounced against them. The instructions which these agents received at home from M. Walewski himself, who doubtless knew how to temper his master's sentiments with the spirit of his own wishes.

His retirement is, then, the announcement that the Emperor will no longer be thwarted in his own personal impressions, and that his policy he adopts it shall be faithfully carried out. Now, M. Thouvenel is the man to be selected, so, for these, Napoleon call M. Persigny. All his Eastern policy was not only opposed to Lord John Russell, but to that of those who represented him at Constantinople, he became a subtle intriguant—deep in all the labyrinths of the pashas, and seeking to carry out the objects of his Government by the sap and by mining. Now, all this subtle ability and astuteness it will require all the energy and watchfulness of our English Cabinet to counteract, and to counteract it is the commandment at this time. Of course, if the Emperor means to act in a straight forward manner with us, we have no more to apprehend than about M. Thouvenel, who will be his agent and no more; still there is need of caution, for ever since M. Walewski's fall many of the broader speculators in politics have been in the habit of acting on other instructions than what they had previously received from him.

Many persons are inclined to discover a rival to Napoleon in any difference in the views of France and England regarding Italy. The question at the point at all to be long for my present limits enough that I can say there are no differences of any kind. England should take care that the nation which goes "to war for an idea should not be overcome by a hostile army, but by a force actually clear—England can have no *secret* object to gain by the enfranchisement of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic.

The above letter from our Correspondent in Italy was in type last week, but was, with other articles, unavoidably deferred. The letter which follows, from the same Correspondent, was received on Tuesday last :—

TURIN.

The last week here, however actively passed by M. Cavour and his colleagues, has been for the public a mere blank. In default of actual events, the most extraordinary rumours have been afloat, and this last frail resource has failed. It is, indeed, most singular to perceive the sort of truce, the standstill, all parties in Italy have come to, and that, too, in a moment from revolutionary heat, but simply the profound conviction entertained, that he who moves now must do so to his own ruin. The Cobden Treaty, the fall of which is called in Tuscany, affect a degree of confidence in the firmness of the Emperor Napoleon, and no feature of the present aspect of their cause can inspire; but they are the result of the personal rule of the French Emperor, which draws closely the ties of the English alliance, in the event of any change in the French policy. By this confession they recognise how completely the policy of England is repressed. The Italian Cabinet, as well as the party devoted to Palmerston Cabinet the French Emperor found himself so environed by difficulties that no other course was open to him than the adoption of the English policy, and that it is the only one which at this time in France would have been to discredit the war and outrage the Italian sentiment. The Italian Cabinet, however, knows how to appreciate where would have argued false faith, and so he waited and waited, and the hour when the one great argument could prevail, and he was able to say—Let us do for Italy what we have done for ourselves is the best, but what is the best possible to be done. The restoration of the Pope to his power, and the return of his former dominions to the hands of the Pope was equally hopeless; and therefore the question arose, Was it just or right, that it not tolerated in this sense? Establish the fact of a popular will? How long must a nation live without a Government to prove it is worthy to have one?

All disturbances in the Romagna, and in the Romagna or the Duchies, assuredly it would be unjust to charge them to any impulse of the Italian people. They are the result of the system of mockery to which diplomacy has consigned them. To know how much these people have borne during the last ten months it must be remembered that the Provinces of Italy which pertains to the centre from which that party received advice and counsel. This may have been the case of Romagna, but certainly not of the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Nothing could be more unfavourable to the Italian Cabinet than the fact that the Duchies of Parma and Modena, which are the capital cities are maintained. There is no class, from the noble down to the man of the people, that is not interested in this scheme of gain. Now, this has almost totally failed them, and the distress and ruin, the bankruptcy, the depreciation of all kinds of property done so had the people been destitute of hope; but Hope carried them safely through. The Italian Cabinet has very accurately estimated this.

Ancona and the Marche cities are very great. It was only, as it were, a other day—that is, before the retirement of Walewski—that he had every reason to believe the Cadini had the support and goodwill of the Emperor. M. Pantaleo Pantaleoni was the diplomatic agent at the centre from which that party received advice and counsel. This may have been the case of Romagna, but certainly not of the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Nothing could be more unfavourable to the Italian Cabinet than the fact that the capital cities are maintained. There is no class, from the noble down to the man of the people, that is not interested in this scheme of gain. Now, this has almost totally failed them, and the distress and ruin, the bankruptcy, the depreciation of all kinds of property done so had the people been destitute of hope; but Hope carried them safely through. The Italian Cabinet has very accurately estimated this.

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OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

SHOOTING.

THE modern battue has been denounced by many writers as being extremely tame in comparison with such a day's shooting as our ancestors, with their double-barrelled flint-and-steel guns, were wont to have. That the present system of driving pheasants to a body of "gunners" drawn out to receive them may, in some instances, be less exciting than the old-fashioned method of beating up the game we will not deny; but there are exceptions to every rule and we have often enjoyed a battue where the fatigue of walking was as great, and the difficulty of hitting the birds quite beyond that of bygone times. Can we have better than illustrate our argument by laying before our readers an account of a day's shooting which we enjoyed in the month of October, A.D. 1825, and one we participated in A.D. 1850 in Staffordshire? Upon the former occasion the party, consisting of the noble owner of the fine ancestral hall under whose roof we were gathered, his eldest son, the late popular Baron of Marenfield, a neighbouring squire, a young Oxonian, and myself, assembled at the breakfast table at eight o'clock in the morning, and, after discussing that hearty English meal, proceeded to the gunroom that skirted the park, where we were joined by the keepers, loading a team of spaniels and a brace of terriers. Eight brace of beaters, with a man on a pony to carry the game, formed the rotinue.

Old John Tugby was the head keeper—he was called—and more than sixty years roll over his head, yet he was as hale and hearty as a man of thirty: his ruddy cheek were the picture of health; his stalwart form, his erect figure, showed no sign of decrepitude; and his eye, keen as a hawk's, was as brilliant and lustrous as ever. His dress, for the occasion was a rural Bonnemain, consisting of a Lincoln green velveteen shooting-jacket, containing a multiplicity of pockets—among others a large one, lined with leather, in which all the woodcocks, snipes, and occasionally a fine hare were to be stowed away; a silk neckloth, of no vulgar birdseye pattern, but of that plain colour termed *terre verte*, ornamented with a gold pin, representing the beautiful bird imported from the banks of the Ganges; a pair of leggings of the same material as the coat, dark corduroy breeches, laced boots, and cloth leggings of a drab hue, which showed off to perfection Old John's symmetrical calves, of which he was, and any man would have been, extremely proud. Tupper's hat, save and except his Sunday one, was the only part of his attire which was new to me. It was the first time I had had having upon one occasion received the contents of a barrel in a brass pot hook and eye, and I was curious to see the existence from the erring aim of a cockney sportsman; his "missus" had decided that a stronger covering was absolutely necessary to save both her husband's head and pocket, and in the interval various hunting apparel, stationery, tools, guns, brooms, hearthrugs, brushes, crockery, books, fishing-tackle, [illegible] for [illegible] pictures, books, shoes, stayladces, cottons, candlesticks, shovells, and [illegible] had been sent to the neighbouring village, an order was given to "Cheap Jack" for the hat. The crown felt hats which neither a stray shot nor a sharp thorn were likely to penetrate, and secured an immense advantage over in the shape of a double barrelled fowlingpiece, and a large stock of powder and shot, for the use of the beaters, which was one better to each "gunner," we proceeded at a steady pace through a delightfully wooded covert. The well-trained spaniels, strong in the chest and loins, very short in the leg, and with tails like pokers, and as long and courageous, not a taint of the hound in their breed, not a wild blubber, plunged in at a point distance, or pointed a partridge back for feather among them. The morning was bright and frosty, and, the game being plentiful, we soon commenced operations. As, however, in the days we now write of, no second gun was carried, and every one had to load for himself the word "ball" was given, and not a bullet was fired until we were all ready. This is, for no newsing the attack, echoed through the plantations. "Keep your line, gentlemen, keep your line!" shouted, in a stentorian voice, adding, *nota bene*, to the young Oxonian, "Never shoot, sir, at a pheasant rising or back for a dead or wounded hare or pheasant, for, in endeavouring to recover it, you will be sure to 'overlay' it." Which not being as now, plentiful as blackberries) the game, your life was worth to a keeper. The beaters, which is, of course, the signal. "Let 'em rise!" exclaimed he, in disgust, to the squire, who had killed "a hen," as the keepers term it, "if I catches you at that, there would have been more than one blown up." After traversing the wood, we emerged into the adjoining turnip field, in which means we got at many a bird which had run or escaped from the interior. After a few hours with the "long tails," we stopped for a quarter of an hour at a keeper's cottage, where we lunched on the game of the day to the "long bills," for John had informed us that some woodcocks had been marked down in the covert, which, being free from bares and rabbits, and close to Lipcot stream, was a likely place to find them. Bread and cheese, with a glass of old October ale, having furnished our hasty lunch, we proceeded to the spot described by the keeper, not before, to the surprise of all the party, Sir John, who was an excellent shot, had bagged a brace of pheasants, a hare, and a shorter one, and his number four shot for number seven. Such an immediate and unique proof of the efficacy of the new popular Boronet explained his motive in the following satisfactory manner, and made some of us wish we had adopted his "artful dodge." "In a strong covert," said he, "you are so dangerous, when you attempt to move your arms amidst the branches of trees, this sized gun is the handiest, but, by means of the [illegible] and [illegible] and multiplying the marksman's chance, it will be found equally efficacious with larger, especially with woodcocks, who fall at a few pellets." After a capital luncheon, the party, with renewed vigour, once more settled to the south-west—we found many of these migratory birds in the big pasturage of some extent which brook that skirted the park. Here ended our day's sport, which, upon counting our bag, was as follows:—Pheasants, 13; hares, 12; rabbits, 8; woodcocks, 6 total, 42 head.

We now follow the hero of the nursery tale, and, putting on our "seven-league boots," we transport ourself to the year 1850, and proceed from the county of Sussex to that of Staffordshire, reaching that latter county in time to see the sun rise on the top of 132 miles from London, in less than half the time it formerly took us to go 60 miles into Sussex. On the morning when the covertshooting commenced a party of seven assembled at the breakfast-room, when a meal combining the substantial qualities of the olden time with the luxuries of the present was enjoyed: no sooner was it over than an open phaeton and a couple of ponies were at the door, and, without the loss of a moment, we started to visit our nearest neighbours would call *le rendezvous de chasse*. There a goodly sight presented itself, in the person of the head keeper, his assistants, brave leaders, two lines of reformers, and at least sixty boys—men and youths, armed with large sticks, to act as beaters. The noble proprietor—and noble he is in every sense of the word—soon proved how competent he was to marshal this body of men; strict orders were given, which were obeyed to the letter; there was no confusion, no shouting, no anathematising; all was orderly and quiet, the coverts were thoroughly beaten; the time was kept in a manner that would not have disgraced a regiment of guards (now, of course, and there was no yelling, after the fashion of a tribe of Ojibbeway Indians, when a deer breaks cover, but a low cry, to warn the right or left, the halt, the advance, the closing in to the centre, were all executed with military precision. The sport itself was far from tame, for the woods were thick and tangled, the heath rough and uneven, and the gorse strong and prickly; the pace too, was severe, and the birds rose wild. Many a hare and rabbit jumped was announced at some rural cottage, and consisted of a variety of homely ingredients English luncheon which the most fastidious could have indulged in with as much gusto as those who had toiled during the morning. Here the party were joined by the kind and amiable lady on whose brow the coronated honours of an ancient house has fallen, accompanied by her female friends. The result of the five days' shooting, with seven guns, was—1497 pheasants, 302 hares, 731 rabbits, 17 woodcocks, 65 partridges, &c.; making a total of 2203.

A Parliamentary paper shows that the Exchequer Bills out standing, charged on the Aids or supplies of 1860, unprovided for, amounted to £15,389,000.

CAPTAIN HARRISON.

CAPTAIN William Harrison, whose death by drowning we had the painful duty of recording last week, was the son of a captain in the merchant service, and was a native of Cumberland, having been born at Maryport in October, 1812. At an early age he displayed his predilection for a sea life. He was apprenticed to the merchant service, and even before he was out of his time was intrusted with a command. His service at the commencement of his career was principally in the West Indies and on the coast of South America. The wars then raging between the minor States on that seaboard frequently placed the vessels under his charge in juxtaposition with a formidable enemy. On more than one occasion he has been in imminent danger, but he invariably escaped, and on one occasion is said to have navigated a wholeboat more than 1000 miles. He was originally in the employ of Mr. Porter, of Liverpool, from whom he transferred his services to the great shipping-house of Barton, Erskine, and Hargreaves, for whom he commanded on the Barbadoes line, and became a universal favourite. After serving eight years in these latitudes he accepted an appointment with the Cunard Company, and commanded in succession the *Acadia*, *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, *America*, *Africa*, and *Arabia*. In these vessels he acquired that immense experience which gained for him the honourable title of the "Atlantic Navigator." Captain Harrison crossed the Atlantic so many times that he would pleasantly say, after counting up to 157, he left off "his dead reckoning." As, however, each of these vessels made from ten to fourteen voyages a year, an estimate may easily be made on the subject. While thus engaged Captain Harrison earned for himself the reputation of being the best officer in the company's employ, having uniformly accomplished his voyages in the shortest space of time, and having incurred the fewest losses. In January, 1856, he was selected, out of about two hundred competitors, for the command of the *Great Eastern*.

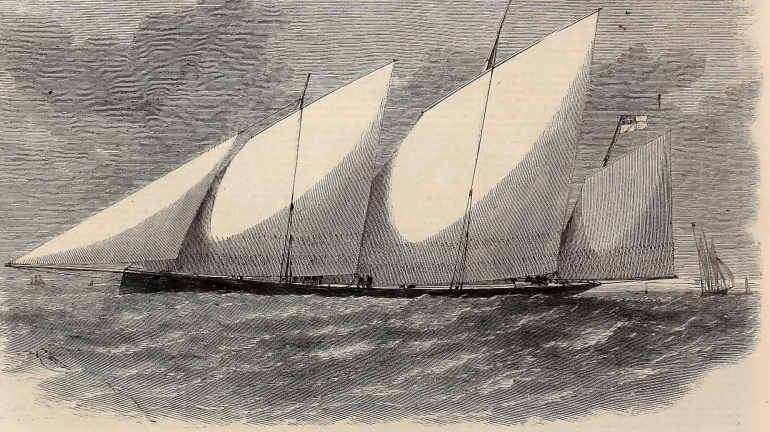
A Portrait of Captain Harrison was given in the Number of this Journal for Nov. 6, 1858. We now give another, from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company—the last photograph taken of him.

The funeral of Captain Harrison took place yesterday week at the St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool. The coffin, which was conveyed from the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway at about half-past ten, was placed in an unassuming hearse, drawn by two horses, and followed by five mourning-coaches, containing the relatives of the deceased and chief mourners. The cortège was completed by about 200 gentlemen on foot (belonging to the mercantile marine of the port), and forty or fifty private carriages. The directors of the Great Eastern Company took part in the ceremonial. All along the line of procession the number of spectators was immense, and not less than 50,000 people followed the cortège to the cemetery. The flags of the different public institutions and numerous private establishments were hung half-mast high, and the church bells rang muffled peals during the day. At the cemetery the officers and seamen of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, together with those of the training-ship Conway, joined the procession.

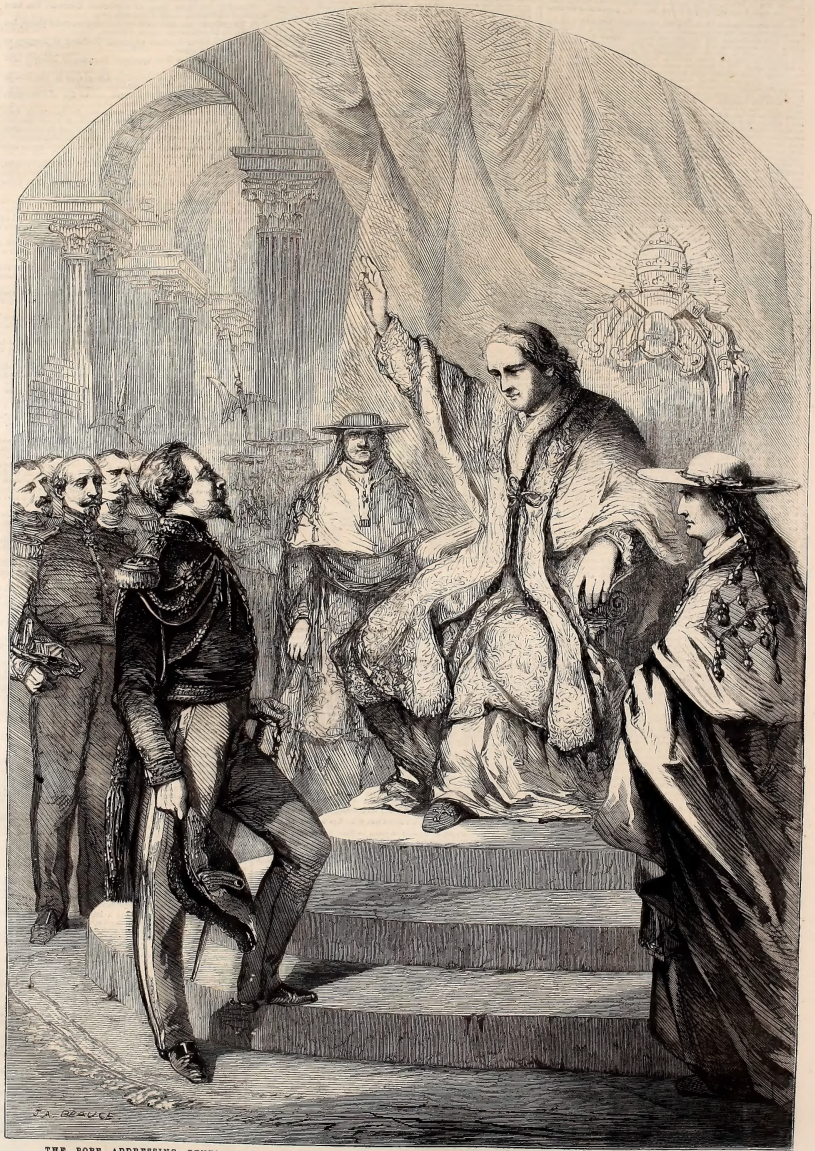
On Monday an influential meeting of gentlemen, friends of the late Captain Harrison, was held, with the sanction of the directors, at the offices of the Great Ship Company, King William-street, City. Mr. R. J. K. Campbell, chairman of the company, presided; and, in opening the proceedings, said his colleagues and himself felt they could not better discharge the duty they owed to themselves, and to the memory of one of the best of men and ablest of captains, than by cordially responding to the unanimous feeling of deep-felt sorrow which pervaded the public mind on the sad calamity which had deprived this country and the *Great Eastern* steam-ship of the services of so able a man. Mr. Campbell read several letters received from shareholders and others, all expressive of the deepest feelings of sympathy, and of a desire to support any memorial that might be initiated. He concluded by proposing "That this meeting has heard with profound regret of the untimely and lamented death of Captain Harrison, the late commander of the *Great Eastern*, and desires to convey its feelings of deep and unaffected sympathy with the bereaved widow on the occasion of the irreparable loss which she and her family have sustained." Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Viscount Eeynham, M.P., moved "That this meeting has heard with deep concern that the family of the late Captain Harrison have been left by his untimely death, through no improvidence on his part, totally unprovided for; and, considering the eminent services which Captain Harrison by his extensive experience and practical knowledge rendered to the development of ocean steam navigation, this meeting considers it desirable that these claims should be recognised by the formation of such a fund as will record in the best and most enduring manner for his widow and family the high estimation in which those services were held." Mr. T. Bold, in seconding the resolution, explained the circumstances under which, through becoming surety for a friend who had died suddenly, the savings of a long professional life had been swept away. Mr. Bold added that Captain Harrison was the support of an aged mother, and that his widow was left with three children of tender age. A committee for the purpose of obtaining contributions was appointed; and Mr. H. T. Hope, Mr. Thos. Anderson (Mayor of Liverpool), and Mr. Thomas Bold (managing director of the Great Ship Company) were appointed trustees of the fund; Mr. J. H. Dillon and Mr. John Trotman consenting to act as honorary secretaries. Subscriptions amounting to more than £1000 were announced in the room.



THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.



LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY'S LUGGER-YACHT "NEW MOON."—SEE PAGE 120.



THE POPE ADDRESSING GENERAL GOYON, THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT ROME, ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—SEE PAGE 120.

A WATCH—WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

On Friday evening, the 20th ult., a lecture was delivered in the Assembly Rooms, Station Street, Birmingham, by Mr. Alfred Allen, of Bath Street, Regt. Park, F.R.A.S., on "A Watch—What to Make and How to Make It." The chair was occupied by J. Noble, Esq., J.P., president of the Institute.

Mr. Bennett commenced by saying that he appeared before his audience at the invitation of one of the respected members for Boston, H. Ingram, Esq. That gentleman had thought his Boston friends would like to hear a little respecting the construction of that every-day necessary—the watch—and it was for the purpose of giving information on this matter that he had come down to Boston. The watch was quite a universal friend. The student knew nothing of its existence before he came; they at all familiar with anything like a correct mode of timekeeping. The public use of a steel fried in a perpendicular position, with the shadow fell at different angles at the earth revolved on its axis, placed pegs as nearly as they could at the time of noon, and the same day hence, was a great improvement on the above mode, and more perfect as a matter as far as it went—but imperfect, consisting in its requiring to be renewed every time the sand had run out. There were two exceptions at this time, namely for many days was wholly destitute of a timekeeper. From the Greeks it might have been expected that they would, following like a correct system of time-keeping, should have descended. They were skilled in the sciences; they excelled in arts; and literature had its most perfect models in existence from them. It was, therefore, perfectly natural to expect to find them possessed of a knowledge of watches; but they had not even the benefit of the sun by the Grecians. They had no watch. We certainly did hear of their having clepsydras or water clocks for regulating the time of speaking here produced, which was, to say the least of it, a barbarous mode of measuring time—although even by a Robinson Crusoe state of society, found unworthy those polished Greeks. The Romans copied their great predecessors in almost all the arts and sciences. They conquered Greece more than 140 Grecian dial, just as a dwarf sitting on the shoulders of a giant ought to be able to see further than the giant could himself (Laughter.) But with Romans as with the Greeks, we saw water again brought into use as a means of timekeeping. The Romans, however, were not quite so clever as their great models from whom their predecessors. But even theirs was a very queer species of clock or instrument for they had got some notion of the twenty hours of the day; but the exact idea as to the kind of hours they were had not clearly ascertained. Every author differed from the other. After the revolution of the earth round the sun—a fact with regard to which the Romans appear to have not coalesced with ultimate success—to be free from error. It was only a clumsy affair.

At the Saracen's arose, and with them the correct idea of a timekeeper. He looked into the works of the great Architect of the universe, and minutely observed the laws by which those works were governed. He had the advantage, too, of living after our own Bacon, from whom he had learned the value of facts. He set himself to engage in the heavens, and constructed glasses by which he viewed Jupiter and detected his satellites. Entering this branch at One page, he observed that the pendulum appeared to touch the top of the building had been disturbed, and that, as a consequence of such disturbance, it was swinging not quite in the air. He took that he spent a great deal of time in thought about the construction of a timekeeper, and, as he stood looked at the pendulum swinging, he put his finger on his pulse and found that the wagging kept equal time. He at once of that he is a law of nature, there is no timekeeper; that this motion led him to infer it to a property of the pendulum that its vibrations, no matter how the length of arc to were performed in Equal same time. Two hundred years ago Holland stood high as to its commerce but not to its sciences. There was at this period a Dutch philosopher whose name was Huygens. This man had also turned his attention to the pendulum, and soon after that time succeeded in producing a clock. Just about the same time a man named Richard Harris, in London, also brought out a clock, and a good deal of squabbling arose as to the settlement of the question. "Who really did make the first clock?" Alas Dull declared that his man was not in the clock, and the Dutchmen avowed that theirs was. It mattered, however, very little which did it; the world got the timekeeper between them that was sufficient. Having put the various wheels together, the great business was to place them in order for the use of the machine. It was a work that took half a century to perfect. It was at length accomplished by the strictest rules of art and experiment—and in 1715 Graham brought out a pendulum which worked so accurately that the clock lost only a single second in a day before his time it had been difficult to keep a pendulum equidistant in its movements, owing to the expansion by heat and contraction by cold of the metals. Graham did not better the difficulty by filling a column with mercury, thereby making the cause of the error its own cure.

The year 1715, of which he had just spoken, was a busy time; commerce was extending, and civilisation was advancing, and men were becoming dissatisfied, which, in those days, as in all before and since, was always a good sign; that supposing the cause removed, they would set to take the first man to convert the clock into a watch. His first great difficulty was how to deal with the problem of time between Greenwich and Boston or it would stop. He put in an axis and made a balance-wheel; but then he had to get rid of the weight. Some contemplate how to take off the weight and made a mainspring, and tempered it so that when wound up it tended to the same force of which was equal to the weight. There was some difficulty in making the balance and the best keep uniform time; he reverted other watch, which, action, and to obtain this end, therefore, we formulated upon a young mainspring—an elastic force—to control the whole.

In looking upon the watch it was necessary to look upon it under a meter, by which the longitude at sea was ascertained. The fifty years following year 1719 were very important ones in the history of the begin its mighty work, commerce had rapidly increased, Columbus had proved the world round, and many other great discoveries had been made against rocks—(Laughter)—as matters not very hard to bear (Renewed laughter). As commerce was increased, sailors were led to take the longitude at sea. Some men went to the Commons on the subject; but the Commons, once more in the Indies' or the Parliament, came to the decision, and that was that they knew nothing about it. Newton said, get a proper timekeeper, and that he would explain the whole business, and space was time. The Commons offered a premium for a chronometer that should be correct enough for the purpose; and in the year 1730, more than forty years' labour, succeeded in producing an instrument which, on being sent out to the West Indies and back lost only one minute in the time. He went to the Commons for the £20,000 they had offered for such an instrument; but they were shabby enough to refuse to pay him. Harrison came Mudge, Arnold, and Hornshaw. The last named found out how to overcome error in the construction of the chronometer, arising from the expansion and contraction of the metal. He found that difficulty when acted upon the balance-wheel, by compensating the brass and steel, in the proportion of seven of the former and four of the latter. From that time any difficulty in the timekeeper was to be settled by going to Hornshaw. Indeed, it had been rendered so simple by his that anyone could see to a minute's error. Even those were now himself (Rogers of Ingleby). From that moment it was no longer—Had to make, but how to make it? Mr. Bennett was the inventor of the watch. His theory was that every man who had a heart ought to have a watch. A man must be considered behind the times, a little out of the world, who was without a watch (Laughter). Well, the question was from Hornshaw's factory to make the best possible watch that was the best possible price. That was the great want, and it must be supplied; said, it would be supplied by the Birmingham people.

In 1851 the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park took place, and afforded an opportunity of all comparing our watches. We found that the Swiss brought watches which, for beauty and cheapness, filled all the English makers with astonishment. From that time we watches ever returned; the entire lot were bought up by English makers. In 1854 the French Exhibition gave another opportunity for watching the respective degrees of perfection, and again the Swiss came with productions from forty to fifty per cent cheaper than English men could produce. This led him (the lecturer) to determine upon a trip to Switzerland to ascertain how it was that they could beat the English. He found there very much wiser than he had ever been. Our grandfathers were an obstinate people—very conservative—would not change their views. The Swiss said the world wanted better watches, and they would make them. The next thing to do was to obtain the best workmen possible. That was the great want, and it must be supplied; said, it would be supplied by the Birmingham people.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—It was arranged at the meeting of this association in Birmingham, in 1858, that every subscription to the meeting of that year should receive a copy of the "Supplement to the Chessplayer's Handbook." The work in question, it was then announced, was in the press, and would be published in a few months. Circumstances, however, of the most unavoidable character have delayed the publication of the work until the present date contemplated, and is published at 2s., the committee have determined on the following liberal arrangement, by which the subscribers will receive the work gratis and post free, which they were originally led to expect:—1. Subscribers whose contributions amount to £1 and upwards will receive a copy of the work, post free, on application to the secretary. 2. Subscribers of a single pound sterling will receive the volume gratis. 3. Subscribers who require the book to be sent to them must forward their address, together with 2d. each letter, to meet the charge of postage. All communications on the subject to be made to Mr. W. B. Wills, of 11, Waterloo street, Birmingham, within one month of the date of the present announcement, January 31st, 1860.

ROTHAM.—Impossible, for Black may take the Pawn *en passant* when it is placed two squares, and Queen's Knight's Pawn.

V. Z.—Very much so.

C. E. A. DUFFY, Rotherham.—"A curiosity" and "The Ambush" are both very clever and pretty.

F. P.—Your problem is a very elegant composition; the others, numbered respectively 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, are defective.

E. M. M., Dublin; A. Y., and others.—In reply to Problem No. 838, Black plays 1. Kt, how will you mate?

ANON.—Your last solution would work to final mate for the new Code of Laws presented in Parliament, but not for the present.

Z. TORRESANI.—Salamanca constitutes a drawn game.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 831.

WHITE	SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 831.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	K to Kt 2nd (best)	2. Q to K 8th 3. K to R sq.
		K takes Q or R, and other move.

PROBLEM No. 833.

By Mr. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game in the Chess Handicap in the London Chess Club between MESSRS. DEACON and MACDE.

(*Lord's Bishop Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. F. D)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. F. D)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	33. P takes B	K Kt takes Q P
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	34. B takes Kt	B takes K B P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	35. K to K sq.	P takes P
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	36. K to Q 2nd	B to K 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	37. Q R to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 5th
6. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	38. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq.
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	39. Q R to K 3rd	Q R to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles	40. Q R to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq.
9. Castles	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	41. K Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
10. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	42. K R takes Kt	K to K B sq.
11. B to Q 3rd (c)	Q Kt to K 3rd	43. K R takes R	R to Q B 6th
12. K Kt to K B 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 4th	44. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
13. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K R 5th (b)	45. P takes P (ch)	K to K 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	46. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
15. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd (c)	47. Q to K 3rd	K to K B 5th
16. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd	48. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to K 6th
17. B to K B 2nd	K R to K sq.	49. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to K B 5th
18. Q to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	50. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to K 6th
19. Q R to K sq.	Q to Q sq.	51. B to K 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
20. Q to K 4th	P to K Kt 4th	52. K to Q 3rd	R to K 7th (ch)
21. P to Q Kt 4th	K Kt to K B sq.	53. K to K 4th	R to K 8th (ch)
22. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K 5th	54. K to K 5th	R to K 7th (ch)
23. B to K 4th	P to K Kt 5th	55. K to K 6th	R to K 8th (ch)
24. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 4th	56. K to K 7th	R to K 7th (ch)
25. B to K 4th	P to K B 5th	57. K to K 8th	R to K 8th (ch)
26. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 6th	58. K to K 7th	R to K 7th (ch)
27. B to K 4th	P to K B 6th	59. K to K 8th	R to K 8th (ch)
28. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 7th	60. K to K 7th	R to K 7th (ch)
29. B to K 4th	P to K B 7th	61. K to K 8th	R to K 8th (ch)
30. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 8th (Q)	62. K to K 7th	R to K 7th (ch)
31. B to K 4th	Q to Q sq.	63. K to K 8th	R to K 8th (ch)
32. B to K Kt 2nd	Q to Q 3rd	And Black resigned.	

(a) To prevent Black taking the K P, and also in anticipation of his next move.

(b) Forcing the White K to move, as he takes the K P if he plays it. If White play 14. K to K B 2nd, he plays Q to K R 5th (ch), &c.

(c) Threatening to take the K P with the Q Kt; and intending, if White attacked his Kt with K P, to move it to K 4th, &c.

(d) Threatening to play Kt to K 2 th; and then, if the B to K Kt 3rd, Kt to K 4th, &c.

(e) Very ingeniously played. He could not retreat the Bishop because White threatened to win the Queen by playing Kt to K 6th.

(f) If Black play Q to K 3rd, White plays B to K 5th, or Kt to K 6th, or Q to K 4th, with the view of getting the Q to K 8th; and, in any case, Black would be compelled to lose the exchange. If, instead of playing Q to K 3rd, Black play Q to Q sq., he would previously have been let K to K 8th (ch), followed by B to K 8th (ch), and R takes K B P, &c.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Concluding Game in the Match between MESSRS. DE RIVIERE and JOURNOUD.

(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	18. P takes P	P takes P
3. P takes P	P takes P	19. K to Q 8th	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20. Q takes Kt	Q to K 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	21. Q R to Q K sq.	P to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	22. B to K 5th	P takes P
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	23. B takes P	Q R takes Q R P
8. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	24. B takes Kt	P takes B
9. P takes P	Kt to K 4th	25. K R to K B 4th	Q R to Q R 3rd
10. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	26. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	

(The remaining moves on White's side are not recorded.)

26.	Q to Q sq.
27. Q R to K B sq.	Q R to K R 3rd
28. K R to K B 8 (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
29. R to K R 8th	Q to K 3rd
30. Q takes Q P (ch)	Q R to Q B 3rd
31. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q R to Q K 3rd
32. R R takes R P	

And White wins the game and the match.

The occupation of the Sheffield razor and scissors grinders is so deadly that the average duration of life among them is only thirty-two years. The lungs of men employed in the trade, when examined after death, are of the colour and texture of indiarubber.

The last news of the cross great Mogul is that his two sons, who are imprisoned with their father, have begun the study of English. As an English sergeant gives them daily lessons. The ex-King had his wish, with their attendants, are kept in close confinement in a wooden building constructed especially for their accommodation. Their residence in Rangoon has excited no interest among the natives.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Speaker commences his customary full-dress Parliamentary dinners before Easter on Saturday (to-day).

Humphry Williams, Esq., of Carnarton, Cornwall, has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

M. Lescarbault, the discoverer of the intramercurial planet, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Joseph Lister has been appointed Professor of Surgery at the University of Glasgow.

Mr. J. A. Yonge has been appointed Recorder of Bideford and Barnstaple.

Rudio, the accomplice of Orsini, has lately died in the Brazils, whither he had retired after escaping from Cayenne.

Sir H. Rawlinson arrived at Teheran on the 8th of December, after a very satisfactory journey.

The daily returns of Cabs in London estimated for last week were 617,976 lb., a decrease of 134,911 lb. compared with the previous at steamer.

There are at present fifty-four persons employed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the whole sum payable salaries amount to £3,000.

In the case of Beatson *v.* Skene, heard a few days ago, a rule nisi has been granted for a new trial on the ground of contempt.

From Vienna we learn that Franz Liszt, the celebrated pianist, has been nominated Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown of the third class.

The Bank rate of discount was on Tuesday raised from three to four per cent.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this year takes place at Brandon on Saturday next.

Mdme. Schroder Devrient, the celebrated cantatrice, died on the 26th ult. at Coburg. She was born in 1805, and retired from the stage in 1849.

Mr. Thackeray will preside at the anniversary of the General Dramatic Equitable Mutual Fund Association, which is fixed to take place on Ash Wednesday.

A memorial from the coalowners of the United Kingdom was presented to the Emperor Napoleon on Tuesday, praying the Government to abolish the sixty coal dues of 1s. 1d. per ton.

The British and foreign merchants have resolved upon making a strenuous effort to obtain the abolition of the French import duties on linen and woollens.

The *Great Eastern* is now in charge of Mr. Kett, the second officer; Mr. Prowse, the chief officer, having left the ship since she was laid up at Southampton.

The tri-centenary of the Scottish Protestant Reformation is to be celebrated in Edinburgh by a great meeting, or series of meetings, in August next.

Seventy members of Parliament claim this Session to be wholly excused from serving on Election Committees, on account of their more than sixty years old.

A fire took place on Wednesday se'nnight during the performance in Cook's circus, now located at Bath. The audience obtained a safe egress, and the damage was comparatively trifling.

The extension of the South Yorkshire Railway from Chapeltown to the canal basin at Sheffield is to be proceeded with forthwith. The cost is estimated at about £100,000.

Mr. Charles William Potts, Deputy Clerk of the Peace and County Treasurer, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown of the Peace of the county of Chester, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Johnson.

In 1858 there were coined at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint 244,181 sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and during the first of 1859, thus making a grand total value of 48,986,893 coined since 1855 inclusive.

Mr. Bennett has published, by permission, a list of the songs, &c., the Emperor's free-trade programme, characterises it as "the 1759 of labour."

A Milan letter says M. Alexandre Dumas returned a few days ago from Venetia, and is busy here in noting down the memorable events of Garibaldi's life, which he is shortly going back to the public.

A fire broke out on Thursday night in the Toulon Dockyard, and at one time threatened the destruction of the entire establishment, but it was extinguished by the efforts of the artizans and labourers.

The presentation of the "One Thousand-Guinea Testimonial" to Dr. R. Lees, for his services in connection with the outbreak at the Townhall, Leeds, on Thursday se'nnight.

A large number of the principles of Scotland was held in Glasgow yesterday week, when it was unanimously resolved to resist the demand for an increase of wages made by the operative cobblers and miners.

The action of Mr. Lord Brougham against Mr. Atkinson, the proprietor of the *Westmoreland Gazette*, was withdrawn last Monday; the defendant having made ample apology.

The Liverpool Reform Club have adopted the recommendation of the council of the club, and have resolved to establish a "Liverpool Reformers' Union."

Arrangements have been concluded for a great musical celebration of seven days' duration, to be held in the Crystal Palace, in honour of the choral solicitor of Prance, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June next.

Mr. Holmes, of Cothom, near Bristol, who gave £5,000 towards Mr. Spurgeon's new tabernacle, and who left the handsome sum of £10,000 now sent a further donation of £2000 with the same object.

On Friday se'nnight, at the Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Byles, expired from the severe injuries he received at the explosion at Darby's fire-work factory, Cheetham Hill Road.

The Queen's Speech on opening Parliament was transmitted to Paris by telegraph in forty-two minutes. The document was divided into three parts, and was transmitted in separate messages.

It is stated that 12,000 Europeans and 5000 sepoys—a force much larger than was at first proposed—are expected to be ordered home from India to China.

The increase of smallpox in the metropolis is becoming quite alarming, and it has therefore been determined in many of the metropolitan parishes to put the penal clauses of the Vaccination Act in force with the utmost rigour.

The annual meeting of the Levenshulme (Lancashire) Mechanics' Institution was held on Monday evening. On retiring from the honorary secretary, Mr. Maginn, was highly satisfactory, and was adopted unanimously.

Letters from Florence state that the Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has yielded at last to the remonstrances of the Tuscan Government, and has consented to leave Rome for his diocese. The last of these at Gfund Duke in the prayer in the mass.

Mr. Hall, the chief engine fitter pensioned, connected directly or indirectly with the Australian colonies, died on Thursday week at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of the foundation of those dependencies of the British Crown.

Lord Kinnaird has addressed a letter to a Dundee newspaper strongly deprecating the proposal to put up a bazaar in order to raise funds for a volunteer corps. He says that such a movement would cause ridicule to be cast upon the whole movement, and that he should withdraw from it.

At the ball at the Tuileries on Wednesday se'nnight the Empress Eugenie wore a costume of pink tulle bouillonné, with a white tulle embroidered overskirt, embroidered with gold, looped up with large gold stars, and a coiffure of pink roses and diamonds.

The Supreme Court of Ohio had decided a case brought up from Hocking county, in which the question of the right of children of negroes to attend the public schools was involved. The decision was adverse. The decision of the Court was, that the children of negroes have not that right.

The Dundee Advertiser publishes a correspondence of historical facts respecting the time spent in teaching arithmetic in schools, with a view to ascertain the probable saving of time that would arise from the introduction of the decimal system.

Signor Giuglini has just commenced (at the salary of £50 per night) a short engagement at La Scala, Milan. His début was attended with the greatest possible success. He was called for ten times in the course of the evening.

The Lord Chief Baron, President of the Photographic Society, will hold a reception on Monday next at the Suffolk-street Gallery. The Photographic Gallery will be open on the same evening; but, on account of its confined space, the president and council will receive the members and their guests in Suffolk-street.

The treaty of "peace, friendship, and commerce between her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan" has been passed. It consists of twenty-four articles, and was signed in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages at Jeddo on August 26, 1859. The ratifications were exchanged at Jeddo July 11, 1859.

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BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

PRINTED CAMBRICS.—Patterns post-free!
The Best French, Swiss, and British Cambrics,
3s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Best Brilliants. 7½d. yard, worth 1s.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (only entrance Maddox-st.).

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns post-free!!!
Rich Black Ducapes, £1 5s. 6d. Dress.
French Glacé, Gros Royals, Barathea, &c., &c., 25 per cent cheaper than any house in the kingdom.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street).

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.— JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of fifty years, will send patterns or samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 3½ yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide: huckabacks, medical, Baden-Baden, roll towellings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5. Families waited upon at home in London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER STOCK of elegant and useful SILKS (left over from 1859) will be cleared out during the next ten days, at a further reduction, to make room for the new year's Stock, now in course of manufacture expressly for this establishment.
Ladies are requested on this occasion to make early application for patterns, which will be sent, as usual, postage-free.
N.B. Observe the address—BEECH and BERRALL, the Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. are NOW SELLING the richest MOIRES ANTIQUES in London, at 4½ guineas the Dress, in all Colours.—COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho. N.B. 500 Flounced Barège Robes, 16s. 6d.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.— Clearing out last year's Muslins. Retail Drapers, Shippers, and large Families will save immensely by taking this opportunity.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET.

	s.	d.
The Guinea-and-Half Velvet Jacket.		
Rich Sealskin Paletots	22	6
Black Lace Jackets	12	9
White Muslin Jackets	9	10½
Cashmere Opera Jackets	12	9
The Military Braided Cloth Jacket	13	9

Illustrations free.
The Two-Guinea Three-flounced Black Silk Dress.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ANNUAL SALE at Regent House, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street.—ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to inform their friends that their usual ANNUAL SALE of LIGHT FANCY GOODS has commenced and will continue throughout the Month of February. The Stock has undergone considerable reduction, and will amply repay an early visit. Ladies purchasing for India are specially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity, as a large portion of the Stock is adapted for a warm climate.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, dépôt for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows. Agent for Manchester, Mr. WITHERS, St. Ann's-place, Old Exchange.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

RUMBELL AND OWEN ARE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
THE EVENT AT NO. 77 AND NO. 78, OXFORD-STREET.
The occasion to which this notice bears reference progresses with undiminished interest. Thousands of the most extraordinary bargains on record are daily on sale. All the courtly and sumptuous Silk and Satin products of Florence, Lyons, Vienna, Turin, Paris, and the Levant, familiar to ladies of rank, are relinquished to purchasers on terms of private compact at one-fourth of their well-known value. The pure, bright, and soft Black and Coloured Glacé Silks of Lyons, Switzerland, Paris, Vienna, &c., are allotted at such prices as may never again be at the discretion of purchasers. Hundreds of Courtly Robes, of the value of seven to twelve guineas, are marked for sale at 45s. to 85s. Luxuriant Black Lyons and Genoa Velvet Mantles, of that costly class for which the Pantheon Hall of Commerce has held high repute, value twelve to twenty guineas, are on sale at about half such price. Pure Cachmerean and Mohair fabrics of matchless beauty and great value, together with the finest Woollen products, allotted, really and unmistakably, at a reduction of one-half.
NOTICE!!!
All Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid Gloves, familiar in every household, at 1s. 6d. per pair, are now on Sale at Ninepence per pair.
N.B. Country orders, for not less than six pairs, must be accompanied by stamps or P.O. order, with 3d. extra for postage.
THE PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
No. 77 and 78, Oxford-street
(exactly facing the Pantheon Bazaar).
Carriage entrance in Winsley-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), Silkmercers and General Drapers, have special rooms appropriated to the above department, where every description of FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING in Silks, Made Skirts, Fancy Dresses, and Mantles are kept ready for immediate use, and sold at most moderate prices. The Dressmaking is under the superintendence of an experienced manager.—59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. respectfully announce that, having made arrangements for the delivery of the principal portion of their SPRING NOVELTIES on the 1st of March, they will offer, during the whole of the month of February, a great portion of their present stock, consisting of fancy silks, summer and winter dress tissues, ball dresses, Indian, French, and Chinese shawls, mantles, lingeries, laces, ribbons, &c., at greatly-reduced prices.—9, Regent-street.

SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S
Longcloth, linen fronts, &c. .. 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s 6d.
Printed Flannel Shirts .. .. 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
Boys' Shirts, all sizes.
Address, 100, Oxford-street.—Established 1777.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,
India and Wedding Outfits.
Printed Flannel Dressing Gowns, 37s. 6d.
Mrs. ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
2½ Guineas.
Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,
Chamois Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5½ to 8 Guineas
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

DO you Wish your CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO., 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard. The largest Stock of INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Send for D. N. and Co.'s Plan of Juvenile Fashions for Autumn. Contains 32 engravings. Post free.

WREATHS and HEAD-DRESSES, in choice and extensive variety, at moderate prices. G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, corner of Portland-street, near the Circus.

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY, both sides of Newington-causeway, has this claim on public sympathy—it supplies Clothing, Adult and Juvenile, as Cheap as any, yet maintains the wages of the workers at 5s. per day.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF CAPES and OVERCOATS.—The extensive sale of these first-class garments is their best recommendation. 96, New Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill (north side).

FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS, at moderate prices.—Ladies' Elastic Boots, double soles, 15s. 6d.; single soles, 11s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS, for walking or for dress, 22s. Illustrated priced catalogues free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

DRESSING-CASES, DRESSING-BAGS, and highly-finished Elegances for Presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work-table.—MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street; 4, Leadenhall-street; and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.— BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET, price 2s. 6d., keeps its perfume of the fresh blossom any time and in any climate. See each bottle stamped "H. Breidenbach, Perfumer to the Queen."—157B, New Bond-street, London.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR, Neuralgia Cured, by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London. Beware of counterfeits.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c. It is in constant use at the Palace for removing grease and dirt from the Hangings. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post Office order the same day. Reference London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46A, Duke-street, and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O. orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Court Suits, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1801.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS are the best remedy for all cases of General Debility. Persons who appreciate a good medicine will find them invaluable. Prepared by Wm. Prichard, 65, Charing-cross, in boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. To be had of all medicine vendors.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS, for Indigestion; mild in action, and certain in effect. Prepared by Wm. Prichard, 65, Charing-cross, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Of all medicine vendors.

CORNS.—The Cure for Corns.—Corns effectually eradicated by JAMES'S PODAPALAGON, prepared only by J. L. MOORE, Chemist, Craven-place, Craven-hill, Hyde Park. Sold by him, 13½d.; by post, 1s. 6d. Wholesale, Sanger, 150, Oxford-st.

BLIGHTS, MILDEW, BED-BUGS.— GISHURST COMPOUND, patented for preventing and destroying these and other pests—see "Gardener's Chronicle," "Cottage Gardener," and "Field." In boxes, 1s., 3s., 10s 6d. Retail of all Nursery and Seeds Men; wholesale of Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.

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THE TURNER AND VERNON ROOMS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE TURNER AND VERNON ROOMS, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE magnificent bequests to the nation by Robert Vernon, Esq., and J. M. W. Turner, R.A., are now for the first time seen by the public to advantage. The pictures, for the most part, are carefully hung, although at the first glance in the second room of the Turner Collection there seems too great a sameness in the placing of subjects, each containing a clump of Turner's favourite trees. Perhaps it would be difficult to arrange them better, yet it strikes the eye as being formal. Mr. Wornum has, however, on the whole, performed an arduous duty well. Our Engraving represents a portion of one of the Turner rooms, of which there are three; a little bit of the Vernon, of which there are also three; and in the distance is seen the long gallery—a noble room—with its treasures of the British school. In our foreground we have on the left, at top, "The Battle of Trafalgar;" below, the same battle, with a view on board the *Victory*, the gallant Nelson wounded, and being carried to the cockpit. This was painted in 1808. On our right, at top, is "A View of Abingdon, Berks;" below is the picture of "The Goddess of Discord in the Garden of the Hesperides." The middle, right and left, is the Vernon Collection; on the left are the beautiful water-colour drawings of Turner, and on the right the various gems in oil colours. In this room there is a beautiful bust of the late Robert Vernon, presented by a number of British artists, many of great talent. Our distance is filled by the long gallery, or British school—containing Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," works by West, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hilton, Copley, &c. The light in all the rooms is from the centre of the gable roof, and is certainly the best we have yet seen. The apartments generally are void of all enrichment, and, at first sight, strike the observer as looking plain.

A SCENE AT THE VATICAN ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

THE POPE ADDRESSING GENERAL GOYON.

It appears to be becoming a fashion for great personages to profit by the felicitations offered to them on the occasion of the New Year for giving expression to their antipathies, political, religious, or diplomatic. Last year we had the ominous phrase addressed to the Austrian Ambassador at the Tuileries, which was soon followed by the Italian campaign; and on the Feast of the Circumcision of the present year the Pope of Rome and of the Roman Catholic world uttered words of perhaps still greater importance, when their ultimate results are considered, at the Vatican.

The celebrated French pamphlet on the subject of "The Pope and the Congress" had already produced throughout the Roman States a profound agitation in all classes, whether lay or ecclesiastic; but it was far from being thought that the Pope would make any allusion to it in his reply to the address of congratulation offered to his Holiness by General Goyon on the occasion of the New Year, more especially as the brochure was generally understood to have appeared with the approbation of that powerful and favourite son of the Church to whom the Holy See has been under so many obligations. However, the Sovereign Pontiff, profiting by the anonymous nature of the publication, seized the opportunity for launching a fierce denunciation against the principles contained in what he was pleased to characterise as a "monster monument of hypocrisy and an ignoble tissue of contradictions." The position of General Goyon must have been a delicate and difficult one, whilst listening to this pontifical tirade, pronounced on a solemn and ceremonious occasion, in the presence of the august assemblage of Cardinals and high functionaries who surrounded the Holy Chair in the grand reception-room of the Vatican. The denunciatory passage was rendered still more remarkable by the beginning and end of the Papal allocution, which contrasted singularly with the bitter invective by the apparently sincere invocation of blessings on the French Emperor and on the French nation which they contained.

Our Artist has depicted this scene at the Vatican, with the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, other Cardinals, the French General, and his Aides-de-Camp, &c.; and we cannot help admiring the attitude of General Goyon when listening to the rebuke intended for his Imperial Master. Whilst full of respect for the Pope in his spiritual capacity, as the venerable head of the Church of Rome, his position, with one foot on the lowest step of the Papal throne, and his hand resting on the hilt of his sword, was one of dignity and significance.

In the midst of the most powerful priesthood in the world and of the world—for they seem to cling even in the nineteenth century with an unyielding pertinacity to their temporal sway—the French General was there as the representative of the great principle of Italian liberty and Italian nationality, which the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign, has not recently seemed inclined to favour. It may be that he was to a certain extent influenced by his advisers, and that he expressed the opinion of Cardinal Antonelli and others of the Conclave rather than his own; but he is virtually responsible for his discourse, which places him in direct antagonism with the cause of Italian emancipation, so that the struggle is now become one between Pius IX. and temporal as well as spiritual domination on the one hand, against Napoleon III. and political freedom on the other.

THE NEW LUGGER-YACHT "NEW MOON."

THIS noble specimen of a lugger-yacht has lately been launched and equipped for sea by Messrs. George Tutt and Son, of Hastings, a firm of celebrity as builders of this particular class of vessel. Luggers are not common among the yachting world, and the craft in question possesses so many novelties in form and construction from the recognised lines of ordinary luggers that a short description of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby's beautiful new pleasure-boat may interest many of our readers.

The vessel in question is of 220 tons burden O.M.; length over all, 135 ft., and 128 ft. on the keel; 18 ft. 6 in. in beam; has a midship depth of 12 ft.; draws 5 ft. 6 in. fore and 11 ft. aft; and is fitted in every respect as a perfect life-boat, with air-boxes and safety-valves, her main-deck being but nine inches clear of the water line. The *New Moon* has a long straight bow running nearly two-thirds of her length; her greatest breadth of beam being at that point; she makes no disruption, and in the heaviest sea takes no water on board. In her first trial, off Dover, she experienced the most severe weather, burst a new mainsail, and nearly carried away her masts, without feeling more than six inches beyond her common sailing line. At her late trips, in the neighbourhood of Torbay, she has averaged from 12½ to 13 knots per hour; and her lines have been greatly admired and approved of by the most competent authorities. Her mainsail contains 1000 yards of 18-inch canvas; and she is clench-built, coppered, and copper-fastened to her water line. She has excellent deck accommodation, being fitted with benches seventy-six feet long on each side. The *New Moon* is also fitted with Downton's patent pumps and engine, Newbon and Smith's new anchor-lift, and every novelty proved advantageous for comfort and accommodation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1016.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

An attempt has been for some time in operation to impress on the imaginations of the people or this country the idea that the days of political party are extinct. It is to be noted that the repetition of the phrase has been sounded most loudly from the front ranks of the section of politicians who call themselves Conservatives, and most loudly of all at the critical moments when they were exhibiting their utter inability to conserve. This has been the cuckoo cry of the leader of that body in the House of Commons when he was in office. It has been from him, when standing on the right side (in more senses than one) of the Speaker's chair, that we have learnt that liberalism is a cold word with the Whigs, an abstract passion with the Radicals, but a practical fact with the Conservatives. Practical, we have been given to understand by the same authority, because it is practicable only by means of his manipulating dexterity, and of the organisation which enables him to use his followers as a machine, while the leaders of the party which professes progress cannot get along because they are incumbered by the erratic tendencies of an undisciplined mob. It had been supposed that a deathblow had been given after the last general election to an empiricism which was tolerated in the House of Commons only because it was well known that a single move in the direction of concentration of the Liberal party would dispose of it in the short period which is occupied by a division. But it half which whispered rumour is circulating be true it is an undoubted fact that the "snake has been only scotched, not killed." The singular and really unaccountable course taken by the Government in calling Parliament together a fortnight earlier than usual for no purpose that is obvious, except to give three weeks for a process of fermentation in an unemployed and uninterested Parliament, has we are told, produced the very natural effect. The conventional tempter has, as usual, found mischief ready for idle hands, and everything indicates that once more the country is to be called upon to make a choice between those parties in the State who aspire to the rulership of affairs. Calculating on alleged or assumed internal dissensions and divisions in the existing Cabinet, founded on nothing more tangible than on an implied unpreparedness for bringing forth their measures, but which is a consequence of the Ministerial dalliance with the first three weeks of the Session, it seems that the loud protesters against their having any desire to return to power are tampering with disaffected members in the Liberal ranks, and patching up a combination which may snatch, *per fas aut nefas*, a hostile declaration against



"THE DAWNING OF GENIUS."—BY J. CLARK.—IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 133.

the Government. By the aid of that curious section of the Liberal party which engrafts sympathies with temporal despotism when administered by spiritual rulers on that commanding which is next door to license which they claim for themselves and those whom they represent, it is hoped and expected that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues will be placed in that position in the House of Commons which involves either resignation or an appeal to the country. If the information which we have received be correct, the thing has gone so far that on an early day Ministers will be called on by that unmistakable voice which cries out the relative number of "Ayes" and "Noes" to make their selection between those two courses. As far as we can see there is little doubt but that the result will be an immediate dissolution of the present Parliament. Assuming that as a fact, the question arises what is the issue on which Lord Palmerston is to go to the country?

The policy on which the present Government asks the support of the country is comprehended in political and social alliance with France, with its consequences of the enjoyment of peace by this country in the first place, and the world probably by all the world; thorough organisation of the self-defences of our land; and a Re'orm Bill of such a nature that it will prove acceptable to all parties. It is in vain to disguise that, with or without our will, the conduct of the affairs of England hinges on foreign policy. A strict adherence to an insular disregard to the state and condition of the other States of Europe is utterly inconsistent with the position of Great Britain as a great Power. It is true that we might well be content, in the abstract, with a proud reserve and dignified indifference to the contentions of Continental Powers if the elements of our power and our greatness were limited within the bounds of our geographical constitution. But, after all, this island is but the head of a vast social and political anatomy, the limbs of which are spread over the whole world, and the muscular action of which vibrates in every corner of the earth. We are essentially cosmopolitan, and our interests are coincident in some way or other with the peace and tranquility of every nation and people under the sun. This being so, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is an influence and a Power, in Europe at least, on which depends that peace and tranquility which we believe to be essential to those great principles of human progress of which we boast ourselves to be the apostles. From time to time, and now more than ever, we have been shown that that Power, something from inclination and much from policy, desires the alliance and the goodwill of England. Since the accession of the present Government to office the relations between this country and France have assumed an "intimacy which gives the best guarantee for permanency in itself, and towards the binding of which efforts are being made on both sides for the weaving of a strong chain of mutual interests and commercial connection." Is it too much to say that, at the moment that Lord Derby's Reform Bill failed, we were verging fast towards an alliance with Austria, more or less direct, which must have involved us in differences with France, the slightest of which would have been sufficient to rouse the susceptibilities and the pride of that nation, which a better knowledge and a more extended intercourse between the two countries was calculated, and was, we believe, beginning, to extinguish. The condition of things as regards the Italian question is still very critical; and what would be likely to be the effect of the accession to office in this country of a Government that was even suspected of sympathies with Austria? Look at the tone of Lord Derby's speech delivered on Tuesday last on the subject of an alleged annexation of Savoy to France. Was it not characterised by downright scolding of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia for suffering such an idea to have even arisen in the most secret recesses of their minds, and by something very like menace if any attempt was made at its realisation? How could the Foreign Secretary of that noble Lord commence his diplomatic intercourse with a State which he would have probably have to disavow the treaty which has been just entered into, and to explain the haughty language of his chief towards a Monarch whose goodwill he must, if he seeks it at all, seek with baited breath, and with the conscious weakness stamped on a fallen cordiality! As things stand, our present Govern ment negotiate, as the old phrase has it, as Crown to Crown—on equal terms—giving and taking; and if on our side there is any inequality it is on the side of generosity and disinterestedness. Plainly, then, we believe that the country will have to choose between Lord Derby and Austria, with all the concomitant dangers attendant on such a union of old-world principles as such an alliance involves, and Lord Palmerston and France, with that peace in Europe for which such a combination would give the surest assurance, coupled with extension of commerce, and the settlement of a thousand minor difficulties which are ever springing up when the alliance between this country and our nearest neighbour is more neutral than real.

Leaving this question, in the judicious management of which we seriously believe that the successful conduct of the affairs of this country mainly, and even primarily, depends, let us glance at another subject with which the Ministry now in office is pledged to deal forthwith. It has been currently said that there is no agitation in the country about a Reform Bill; but we will venture to assert that a desire that that question should be settled in the present Session has been very generally and decidedly expressed. That expression of feeling has taken a practical tone, for it is on all hands conceded that a measure that will cause the least antagonism of mere parties, and which will rouse no deep conflict of interests or classes, will be acceptable, and be accepted. Again, it will hardly be denied that there is not of doors a preponderance of opinion that from the lips of the present Government such a measure as we have indicated is likely to proceed, or at any rate that it is quite within the compass of their capabilities to originate and to pass such a bill as would come up to the moderate and sensible standard of public demand. The displacing of the Ministry at this moment necessarily implies one of two alternatives—the postponement once more of a Reform Bill to that modern type of the Greek kalends—next Session, or the production of one of those emanations of the romantic genius of Mr. Disraeli which have been ridiculed as fancy measures, and which have encountered that most ignominious of fates for a great political scheme—the being laughed out of life in the very first moments of their existence.

It must not, however, be forgotten that even such a course of events may not be inaugurated by the simple transference of the seals of office from one set of hands to another. Once again the country will probably be called upon to go through the ordeal of a general election in the spring of the year, with all its attendant dislocation of the current of public affairs and of private business; in fact, we shall be in a fair way of trying by experiment the soundness of Monk's plan of the Charter which makes of successive Parliaments as one of our institutions. Whether that would be a state of things which is consistent with the feelings and habits of the majority of the people of this country remains to be seen.

We believe that the time is at hand when public opinion will be called on to decide whether it will tolerate perpetual changes of Government, consequent on the assertion by narrow majorities of the House of Commons of crotchets, as distinguished from principles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The justifications of the commercial treaty between France and England were formally arranged in Paris on Saturday. Sir John Crampton had arrived in Paris on matters connected with the proposed commercial reform in the tariffs. He had an interview with the Emperor and Monsieur Fould. The accounts from the wine markets of France describe considerable excitement, and a general disposition among the dealers to ask exaggerated prices. In brandy there has been a marked rise.

The Pope's encyclical letter was read in all the churches of the French capital on Sunday, and the Archbishop of Paris has ordered a public prayer "that his Holiness may overcome the tribulations and persecutions with which the Church is surrounded."

On Saturday last Lord Cowley visited the Ambassador of Austria, with whom he had a very long conference.

The conscription contingent for the class of 1859 is to be reduced from 140,000 to 100,000.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains numerous nominations of Sardinian officers to the Legion of Honour, and announces that 2000 military medals have been granted by the French Government to Piedmontese non-officers and private soldiers; and Tuesday's *Moniteur* announces that the King of Sardinia, wishing to acknowledge the devotion which the French army of Italy has displayed in its expedition, has placed at the disposal of the French Government 780 crosses of the Order of Saint Maurice Lazare (the military order of Savoy), and 8000 medals for military valour.

The French Senate will hold its sittings during the coming session in the splendid apartments of the Luxembourg Palace. Preparations are now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Galignani has the following:—"We are requested to state that a fancy fair, for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund, will be held at the Hôtel Continental, after Easter. Under the immediate auspices of Earl and Countess Cowley. Contributions in money or objects for sale will be thankfully received at the Hôtel, or at the British Embassy."

On Thursday week the French Academy elected a successor to the late Count de Salvandy. Thirty-five members voted, and the numbers were as follows:—Lacordaire, 21; Mazure, 7; Camille Doucet, 5; Nisard, 2. Consequently M. Lacordaire, and not M. Lacordaire was elected. [In this week's Supplement, at page 141, we give a portrait of the reverend Father.]

A grand Legitimist wedding was celebrated last Saturday at the new church of St. Clothilde, in the Faubourg St. Germain. The Baron de Rothschild was present at the ceremony. In Poitou, during the middle ages, was married to the daughter of the Marquis de Mackau, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic, the Emperor as the False Prophet mentioned in the Revolation—came to Paris expressly to perform the ceremony. An imposing gathering of the *fine fleur* of the noble Faubourg throng around the altar.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish troops are making headway in Morocco. On the 4th inst. the Moorish camp before Tetuan was taken, after a "glorious and complete victory." Eight hundred large tents, forming the five encampments of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all other equipage of the Kingdom of Fez, fell into the hands of the Spanish army. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight. Subsequently, as we learn by telegram from Madrid, Tetuan was taken. A summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within twenty-four hours, a deputation from the city came to the Spanish camp to beg for peace, as the city's enemies had commenced to pillage and slaughter in the town. The insolent Moors had refused to listen to any terms of opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy. Fifty cannons were found at Tetuan. Immense popular rejoicings were taking place at Madrid, which is splendidly illuminated. The acclamations are general, and preparations are being made for grant public fêtes. On the 6th inst. the Queen of Spain conferred upon the commanding Marshal O'Donnell Duke of Tetuan, and raising him to the rank of Grandee of Spain. Subsequently the Chamber of Deputies have presented their congratulations to the Queen. The ground where the victory was obtained over the Moors has been given by the Sultan to the Duke of Tetuan.

While Marshal O'Donnell was gaining this victory General Echagus, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, has made a successful inroad into the territory of the Anghera tribes, and to have there burned many dwellings, and captured some cattle and 200 prisoners.

The Queen, it is stated, has written to the Pope, offering him an asylum, and a palace at Madrid, if necessary.

Amongst the novelties of the season in Madrid are the new ballrooms of the English Embassy. On Thursday, the 26th inst., Mrs. Buchanan gave a ball, which was honoured by the presence of the Infanta Dona Amalia and her husband, the Prince de Barères, and the whole of the diplomatic corps, and the principal officers of various Ministries of the Spanish Government, and all the rank and fashion of Madrid—all eager to pay their tribute of respect to the Lady and Gentleman hostess.

We are glad also to mention that, owing to the perseverance of Mr. Buchanan, the numerous Protestant residents at Madrid have now an officiating resident chaplain.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT AND THE CENTRAL STATES.

Our Government made to Austria, with the consent of France, a proposal for the solution of the Italian question. This project consisted, it is said, in the following points:—1. Austria to abandon all intervention to be applied in an absolute sense; 2. Venetia to remain aside from all negotiations concerning new territorial divisions in Italy, and to continue under the Austrian flag. The inhabitants of Central Italy to be again invited to vote on their own Constitution; 3. Reserve of Austrian intervention, if demanded by Sardinia, the latter Power to be authorised to accomplish their wishes; 4. Sardinia to abstain from every measure destined to favour the annexation until the new vote of the Italian States has taken place; 5. France to withdraw her troops from Rome and from the other parts of Italy. On Wednesday the French Government received from its Ambassador at Vienna a telegram announcing that the English proposal had been received with great deference, but that Austria will never accede to the third point concerning the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. It is reported that Austria has declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the agreement of Villafranca, and that, should no Congress take place, she will only negotiate with France.

The Romagnas are to send to the Sardinian Parliament seventy deputies; Tuscany will be represented by fifty-seven; whilst the members for Piedmont and Lombardy will be two hundred and sixty-six. The Italian National Assembly will, therefore, consist of three hundred and ninety-three members.

An important step towards the annexation is to be taken at the end of this week, when the Tuscan division, which is now garrisoning Bologna and some towns of Romagna, will proceed to Turin, and leave room for 18,000 Piedmontese.

The departure of the King of Sardinia for Milan has been fixed for the 15th inst.

The question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is still agitated, and the most opposite views are taken in the public press both as to the intentions of the ruling Powers in France and Piedmont and as to the wishes of the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice on the subject. The following number we shall give a map of these provinces.

In Rome, we are told, discontent is rife among the middle and lower classes; and the curses against the Government, which is armed with bayonets, created the present appalling distress by scaring away those foreign travellers on whom one-third of the Roman population depend for subsistence, are loud as they are deep. General Goyon is about to add to the prevailing distress by measures to the utmost verge of absurdity, and endeavouring to provoke fresh demonstrations, but without success. The Marquis de Gualtro, who replaces M. Sampayo as First Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome, arrived there on Sunday with orders from the Emperor to General Goyon to take all measures for the defence of the capital. The *Times* correspondent, M. Gallenga, has been expelled from Rome.

The state of things in Austrian Italy is "confusion worse confounded." Thus we learn from Venice that the commander of the army has announced that in future all crimes committed against the armed force of the State, within the districts of Venice and Trieste, will be judged by a military council; and Count Degenfeld, commander of the second corps d'armée, declares, in an order of the day, published at Verona, that from the 15th of February the whole Venetian territory, the entire province of Mantua, and the district of Trient, will be governed by martial law, as the attempts of the Italian revolutionists to excite the Austrian troops are encouraging. The Austrians are constructing four new forts round Peschiera, where a large hospital has been established. Sixty-pound cannons of large calibre have arrived at Mantua and have been placed in the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Heavy rifled bronze cannons have been submitted for the Grand Military preparations are being made, and arrests continue everywhere.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported at Vienna that Count Colobrowski, the Minister of the Interior, cannot agree with some of his colleagues, and that a Ministerial crisis is at hand.

A letter from Vienna of the 2nd, in the *New Prussian Gazette*, states as positive that the Austrian Government has suspended the reduction of the army. The number of horses to Gardista, Modena, Tuscany, and the Romagna is prohibited. The Austrian military commissariat has lately sent iron ovens and a large party of bakers from Trieste to Verona.

General Hess has been pensioned. General von Benedek has been appointed Lieutenant-Field-Marshal-General in his stead.

The commissioners of the public debt publish an account of the state of the sinking fund. Its total capital amounts to 196 millions of florins, of which a nominal sum of 143 millions will be applied to the redemption of the public debt, thus saving about six millions of interest and a proportionate reduction of the public debt, save the report, will increase confidence. A sum of about forty-one millions of florins is held in reserve, Grundentlastung, 75 millions; Northern Railway Bonds, 12 million; Galician Railway Bonds, 14 millions; and Theiss Railway Bonds, 16] millions—will also be transferred to the sinking fund. Out of the above amount, the remaining 12] millions will be given to the general administration of the finances.

On Friday last Baron Vay and Baron Prony, members of the Protestant deputation from Hungary, were received by the Emperor in a long audience. His Majesty, although not willing to go a long way, their legitimate wishes will soon be satisfied. A circular of the Minister for Public Worship has been issued to the Bishops, desiring the basis of the new division, requests the Protestant superintendents in Hungary and the Wywodschaften to discuss them with the private conferences, in order that they may be officially examined and brought to a definitive decision before the convocation of the Synod.

The Emperor Francis Joseph will hold an Audience on Sunday evening in the Hungarian Theatre at Pesth, the performance of "Bakocsy's March" being then performed. The official version of the occasion, however, that order was speedily restored by a body of soldiers, and that the students of the Pesth University took no part in the demonstration.

PRUSSIA.

No change has taken place in the condition of the King during the previous week. His Majesty's strength is, however, somewhat on the increase, and allows of longer drives being taken. The Queen Regent is also desirous of returning to her Royal Residence. A soiree was held at the palace of the Prince and Princess Frederick William last Saturday, which was attended by the Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia, and the other members of the Royal family, the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, the Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, and many other persons of rank.

By a recent decision of the Minister of Public Instruction, Jews are to be admitted to certain colleges and, as a necessary consequence, the oath which is taken by persons who obtain that degree is to be modified.

The Minister of the Interior has just ordered that the bastinado, as an instrument of punishment for prisoners, shall be abolished.

UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives has yet chosen a Speaker, and the accounts from Washington show that the time when an election will be effected is quite uncertain.

Mr. Douglas, it is said, has made a long speech in the Senate for the purpose of explaining his political opinions, will probably be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The alarm and anger aroused in the Southern States by the Harper's Ferry outbreak seem as great as ever, and they still recommend that a convention of delegates should meet for the purpose of considering the relations between the south and the north. President Buchanan has asked for 14,000 men of arms to be sent from the northern arsenals to Charleston, Augusta, and Baton Rouge, apparently for the purpose of arming the southern militia in case of need. A bill had passed through the Virginia Legislature appropriating 150,000 dollars to pay the expenses accruing from the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

Mr. Faulkner, the new Minister to France, has been instructed to endeavour to obtain certain changes and modifications in the treaty of commerce negotiated between the American Government and France in 1853.

The post-office and other buildings at Memphis, at well as forty-one houses, were destroyed by fire on the 27th ult.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from Bombay brings detailed accounts of the decisive battle fought with the Wagheer tribes by Major Homer, whose force chiefly consisted of Scinde troops, about a thousand in number. He reantered and broke up the enemy, and took many hundred of them prisoners.

The Viceroy's progress had terminated at Meerut, and he was going to Simla with Lady Canning. Lord Clyde was also looking out for a house there, having abandoned his intention of resigning the Command-in-Chief of the Army at the end of this year.

CHINA.

The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin, and the entrance to the Peiho. One hundred thousand Tartar troops have been centred near the Peiho.

The British are energetically preparing for the coming campaign.

M. Rottwitt, the President of the Council and Minister of Justice for Denmark, was attacked with apoplexy at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and died a few minutes afterwards.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

GENOA, Thursday.—Letters from Naples of Monday last state that the Ministerial crisis still continues as the King had not given up the idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. A revolutionary movement had broken out at Acerra, near Naples. Troops had been dispatched thither, and a state of siege proclaimed. The formation of a camp of 10,000 men at Pouille (!) was spoken of.

ANCONA, Thursday.—Yesterday another manifestation took place in the Royal Theatre at Nice. Two-thirds of the spectators were foreigners and Italians. All the members of the Royal Family, therefore, also present. Tickets and money were distributed by the Italian party, by which means disturbances were provoked. The inhabitants remained quiet. The garrison is composed of two regiments.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—Marshal O'Donnell judges it useless to pursue the Moors in the interior of the country. In the battle of the 4th instant the Spanish lost 10 officers, 58 men, killed; and 53 officers, 711 men, wounded.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday.—In consequence of the death of the Minister Rotwitt with the other members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations which have been accepted by the King.

MARSEILLES, Thursday.—Letters received from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that general dissatisfaction prevailed in Turkey. The complications between the subjugation of the Grand Vizier was increasing. The Dutch Minister had been insulted by a eunuch in a street in Pera, and had demanded satisfaction. The Turkish Government has promised to withdraw the paper money from circulation next month.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

The calm continues, and, although every one feels it t› be only a lull in the storm, the interval is not without its use to the Cabinet. Does the opening of Parliament, and the reply given by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Disraeli's question as to the joint action with France, all Italians, with that readiness to regard every event as favorable to their belief, have not assumed that the Italian difficulty had at length received its solution, and that the Congress of Paris, following, among all the embarrassments of an isolated policy, had gladly fallen back upon the line marked out by England. Such seems, it is true, many circumstances to favour this opinion, and the fall of M. Walewski appears to confirm it. You, however, without any very direct or positive evidence to shake this conviction, have been long in Italy. That there be really such certainty as they had assumed; and from the tenor of Lord Palmerston's declaration that the mutual demarcation had been come to conjointly by the two Governments.

It is a very significant fact that since the retirement of Walewski no change whatever has taken place in the tone of the French Legations in Italy. They have carefully cut the instructions of the late Minister to the letter, and it is unnecessary for me to point out to you that the object of such instructions was to oppose and prevent the annexation of Piedmont. The reactionary party, too, exhibits less discouragement than before; and, indeed, there is no move made on either side, all wears the aspect of an armed truce. Everybody says, however, that nothing will be done whatever while France consent to a strong kingdom of Sardinia! Will she, without the births of Parma, consent to the annexation of the Duchies?

When Lord John states that he does not believe that the Emperor proceed in this policy, is he not making the declaration in the sense of one who says, at least feels, the reliance upon the Emperor? certainly have no misgivings about his good faith! If it be certainly in this way that he is disposed to regard the assurances which I know others are of the same opinion with me. It would not be in keeping with the undoubted astuteness of the Emperor to relinquish finally a project that he had for years so assiduously pursued, for men whose tenure of power only depended on a Parliamentary majority; and, if he acted with such a casualty in the case of the fall of Ministry in England, the concession would be purely thrown away. I merely throw out these considerations for your own judgment—better able than I am to weigh the chances of probability—for any party at home. All our news is reduced to the state of mere gossip; and I only send you the largest of those "canards," as it is now the mode to call them. The story runs that France has agreed with Russia for the purchase of the Venetian territory for something over four hundred millions of francs, which is to pass over to Sardinia in exchange for Savoy and Nice, plus another million. Sardinia is to be constituted thereby a sub-Alpine strip of territory; and Central Italy is to constitute a new kingdom for Prince Napoleon, whose personal union with England—the object of which has been a puzzle to "own correspondents"—has been undertaken to talk over Downing street to the new policy. If not correct, it is at least not more improbable and the narrative has this much of consistency, that, as the arrangement is said to be made, the Tuileries, all the advantages are on the side of France. With Savoy, she will always have the key to Italy, for it is a principle agreed that the possession of that country by Sardinia is vital to the existence of Piedmont. The possession of the "line of the Adige," had, however, better be left to that comprehensive statesman, his soldier fears that the cession would manifest nor the operation of lithotomy; and will doubtless be solved in the same easy and convenient style.

The King is better, and intends a "royal progress" in Lombardy. The news here is dull, dark, and disagreeable—the weather variable, the post irregular, and no Carnival gaieties whatever.

General Guardiola has been elected President of Honduras.

The First Chamber of Holland has rejected the Northern and Southern Railway Bill by a majority of 1.

Mr. E. B. Andrew, Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Governor of that colony.

The British and Irish Steam Packet Company has purchased the French vessel *Lusitania*, of HAVRE, with a telescope for having received the crew of the *Ocean Queen*.

The news from Hayti is of the most satisfactory kind. All the European Sovereigns had addressed friendly letters to the President, and several others were on the point of doing the same thing.

Accounts from Mexico state that General Miramon had defeated a "Liberal" force far greater than his own in the neighbourhood of Columba, and had taken the whole of the artillery.

Advices from NASSAU, West Indies, to the 11th ult., state that a general election for members of the House of Assembly had taken place, which resulted in a majority against the Government.

The Royal Mail Steam Company of Liverpool have had the period of their charter extended for twenty years. Seven of their vessels will henceforth at present of nine steamers, and three more are being built to go out.

The Red Sea Telegraph Company has received a telegram announcing that the telegraph cable has been successfully laid from Kurrachee to Muscat, and that the laying of the cable between Muscat and Aden was to be commenced on the 15th ult.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to November 29 state that the ratification of a treaty of peace had been celebrated by a Te Deum in all the churches, and great rejoicings throughout the country. Meanwhile the new Government enjoys the confidence of the Buenos Ayreans, and political and commercial matters were in a prosperous state.

THE STADE DUES.—The English Government offered to HANOVER a different mode of commutation on the 16th of February, for regulating the redemption of the Stade dues by general conference of all parties interested in the question.

EARTHQUAKE IN TARRANIA.—On the 23th of November, about five o'clock, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Circular Head. The shock was preceded by a low rumbling noise, which lasted a minute; it was then followed by a tremendous shaking. The curse of the shock was from north to south, as nearly as could be judged. There was a severe shock on the Sunday previous, at three p.m., and there were at least two previous shocks during the night of the 16th of December, but not so severe as the one above mentioned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Melville is, we hear, about to resign the command of the forces in Scotland.

The London Rifle Brigade met for drill for the first time at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last.

The members of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps have adopted as their motto: "Salus Populi Suprema Lex."

Her Majesty has appointed the 7th of March for the "special and extensive" review of 20,000 volunteer corps.

It has been decided to reduce the Second Lieutenant Colonels of all the regiments of cavalry from India to China.

General Fearfield has been appointed to succeed Sir George Wetherall, who resigns the post of Adjutant-General on the 1st of April.

Colonel Sir Glover Hamilton, C.B., late in command of the 78th Highlanders, has been appointed Lieutenant Field Officer for Glasgow District.

The utmost activity is now apparent at Woolwich Dockyard, for the purpose of completing several vessels for service by the end of the present month.

Colonel M'Cleverty, Assistant Adjutant General at Edinburgh, has been appointed to a command in India, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Dover yesterday week for the purpose of paying the prize money of shares discharged from two of Armstrong's guns.

A meeting is to be held in London to-day (Saturday) under the presidency of Lord Elcho, with the view of furthering the policy of military training of public schools.

The Rev. and Hon. Lord Eversley, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Aides-de-Camps for the service of her yeomanry force, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The sergeants of the Rifle Dépôt Battalion stationed at Winchester garrison held their ball with great éclat yesterday week at St. John's Rooms.

The mus.um attached to the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham is daily receiving additional and most interesting specimens of firearms of all descriptions captured in China.

It has been determined that in future all regimental colours shall bear at the head of the staff the name of the country in which it was raised. Several regiments have already been supplied, the 100th being the last.

Last Saturday was printed a return of the name, age, and rank of all officers in the British army, navy, and the colonies, exclusive of India; and a return of the name and age of all officers in India, who have died since the 1st of January.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the army estimates have been revised. Our contemporary expects to find the proposed increase to the Ordnance Department reduced by £1,000,000, the Militia and the Line very considerably modified.

A new warrant has been issued by the Duke of Somerset respecting promotions in the Royal dockyards. Merit, it is announced, is to be the only claim for promotion, and its declared that any attempts to obtain it by "political or other influence" will be visited with severe punishment.

From a return to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. W. Williams, it appears that during 1859 there were 907 persons flogged in the British army, out of 47,647 men, including those in the Militia regiments. The number of births inflicted was 25,439, and of those only 764 were by sentence of general courts-martial.

The first of a series of extensive military operations which are to be carried out by the troops at Chatham, under the direction of Major-General Eyre, was commenced on Monday last, and will have occupied them for six complete success. There were 6000 men under arms, exclusive of officers.

Vice-Admiral Watts died at Malvern a few days ago, aged seventy-five. He was a native of Jersey, and, after a long voyage, was a Companion of the Bath, a Knight of Hanover, and had served a considerable number of years in the Navy. He commenced his career he received seventeen wounds, and destroyed or captured above one hundred vessels.

The King of Sweden and Norway has awarded a medal to Commander Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., commanding the Fox yacht, for having off the rocks, but October, in Gibraltar Bay, the Swedish corvette *Vanadis* (Captain Ehrenskjold), and kindly lent assistance to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean for presentation.

A military commission has been appointed to inquire into the present mode of conducting the canteens attached to the different barracks the guardrooms, &c., with a view to considerable alterations, especially in the canteens, which has too long been left upon our military system. It is also stated that it is the intention of the Commissariat to open a store in the garrison for supplying the troops with their provisions, &c., at cost price.

Some authentic details have been received respecting the composition of the forces which are to be dispatched from India to China. Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, will be accompanied by an aide-de-camp and a suitable proportion of artillery. Including the European and native troops already on their way to China, the British force in that country will probably exceed 26,000 men, of whom about 9000 will be seapoys.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Colonel the Hon. John Walpole died intestate and a bachelor. His personal estate was sworn under £20,000, and administration has been granted to his sister, Mrs. West, of Leeds, the next of kin.

The will of Lady Pearson, of Newbridge House, near Bath, was admitted to proof in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and registered in the Bath registry, there being no executor. The will is contained in a few lines, and bequeaths £1000 to her son, and the rest and residue of her property to her son. Dated Dec. 3, 1859.

The will of Major-General Henry Edward Robinson, late of Upper Berkeley-street, was proved in London on the 2nd of February by the Rev. John Lodge and Mrs. Robinson, the executors, the personalty being sworn by Mary Robinson, the executrix and the residuary legatee. He has left to Mrs. Robinson, his wife, £1000 and £200 per annum, to his children by wives, &c., and twelve shares in the Bank of Montreal; also 101 like shares in trust for his wife for life, and then for her absolute property. The testator has left a large number of his shares to his other nieces, a nephew, and to his brother. His property consists principally of investments in colonial securities.

The will and two codicils of Mr. Edward Deare Rayment, late of Hereford, were proved in the London Court of Probate on the 2nd of February by the Rev. Edward Rayment, the testator's son, and Edward R. Spence, of Hereford, solicitor, and Samuel Woolfitt, of Ashton, Herefordshire, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £12,000. The testator made a second codicil. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. The testator has left to his son Edward Rayment, his wife, and that she should select furniture for her own use, and he leaves her the annuity of £200. He left to his son Edward Rayment, the Rev. John Rayment, and Mr. Patten, the executor named in the second codicil. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. The testator has left a large number of his shares to his other nieces, a nephew, and to his brother. His property consists principally of investments in colonial securities.

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Germany has just lost M. Ernest Maurice Arndt, one of its most eminent citizens and the Nestor of its literature. He died yesterday at his ninety-first year.

Two of the late Peach swindlers, Auguste Gilson and Eugene Edouard, who obtained from Pierre van Schendel, a Belgian artist of some celebrity, a power of attorney, by which they were empowered over to the order of "Lord de Hasford," have been sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—We have authority (says the *Times*) for stating that the Government have reconsidered the regulation by which the postage on newspapers sent to Australia by which the postage on newspapers sent via Southampton overland to Australia was fixed at 2d. each, and have decided that the postage on newspapers sent will for the future be withdrawn; and newspapers transmitted by next Saturday's mail, viâ Southampton, will only be charged 1d. each, and not 2d., as heretofore. The additional penny on newspapers to India and all other parts remains as it still stands.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—A subscription has been opened for the purpose of relieving to the Rev. Stephen Rosse Hughes, of Anglesea, and his brother clergyman, the money which they expended in their noble work of collecting and burying the corpses washed from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and in endeavouring to identify the bodies of numerous friends of the deceased, as far as could be done by the bodies of their relatives. It is proposed, in addition, to erect on the entrance of their churchyards a monolith to the memory of those whose mortal remains have been there by them so sacredly deposited. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Bankers, Threadneedle-street; by the Commercial Bank, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; and by Mr. William Daw, British Hotel, Bangor, North Wales.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl De Grey and Ripon has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding.

Mr. HUTT, who has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has issued an address to the electors of Gateshead soliciting the honour of re-election.

At Cornsay, on Tuesday morning, HENRY FAWCUS, a butcher, living in Hillfields, killed his wife by cutting her throat, and then, after ineffectually stabbing and cutting himself, blew out his brains.

A boiler explosion occurred on Tuesday in the works of Messrs. James Tod and Sons, engineers, Leith-walk, Edinburgh, and a workman had a boy seriously scalded that they died almost immediately.

A richly-chased silver centrepiece, to be used either as a candelabrum or epergne, has been presented to Lord Sondes by the tenantry on the Elmham estate, "as a token of their high esteem in which he held by them as a landlord and friend."

Last Saturday, attached to the mail train leaving Reading at 7.15 a.m. was a carriage containing a number of convicts. The train continued unmolested by the way to Slough, where the prisoners were taken, and simultaneously both sprang from the carriage. They have not been heard of.

The dead body of a man in the employ of Messrs. Elliam and Sons, at Guy's Clough Works, was found a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Burton. The poor fellow had wandered from the path on one of the recent stormy evenings, and thus occasioned the accident to happen.

The Stephenson Memorial Schools and Mechanics' Institute at Willington, built on the site of the cottage where the late lamented Robert Stephenson was born, was appointed to be opened by Lord Ravensworth on Friday (yesterday). Many of the neighbouring gentry, also, possibly, next week.

Last Saturday evening a tea party was given to six hundred and eleven aged people in the Baillie-street Schoolroom, in connection with the United Free Churches, Dumfries. After tea the old people were addressed were delivered by several ministers. The average of the ages of the old people present was 74 years 7 months.

The *Lancaster Guardian* states that the dead body of a farm labourer was last week found in a field which is in the neighbourhood of Wray-with-Botton. The deceased, who had left Greenhalgh Castle Farm, in the township of Wray, had evidently sought shelter from the severity of a snowstorm which prevailed at the time.

Alexander Harrison, a ploughman in the employment of Lord Flunket, at Turnerhall, in the county of Renfrew, on the 9th of May, was shot by his wife on the night of the 1st instant, his breast being completely riddled by slugs. He was on Saturday brought to trial at the Renfrewshire assizes, on him being that a short time ago he prosecuted to conviction a poacher on Lord Flunket's estate, for which the latter was arrested on warrant. Lord Flunket has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the murderer.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. HUNTER.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of the late Dr. Hunter took place on Wednesday evening in the Royal Exchange, Glasgow—Principal Barclay in the chair—when a committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying into execution the wishes of the deceased, by erecting a memorial of his public services to the community. The committee were empowered to receive subscriptions, limiting the amount sums to £1 each, and to take all necessary steps with the view of having the memorial completed in time for the procession of the session, and obtained a window in the crypt for the purpose contemplated, through the kindness of James Allan, Esq., one of the acknowledged.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN EDITOR.—On Monday afternoon a testimonial was presented to Mr. Alex. Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, consisting of a splendid silver tea-service and a silver chest; the former weighing 1050 sovereigns, and an emblazoned roll of the subscribers, about 400 in number. The service was manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Inches, with 1050 sovereigns, to Alex. Russel, Esq., editor of the *Scotsman*, in testimony of the high sense entertained of enlightened principles and talent, by which he has largely contributed to the diffusion of sound liberal opinions in Scotland, and to the vindication of her just and honourable and independent conduct in public and private life." 1860."

THE NEW COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.—The nineteenth annual session of the institution was held on Tuesday week evening. It was opened in the large room of the institution, and the public meeting was afterwards held in the Corn Exchange, Colonel Trevelyan, C.B., presiding. The chair was taken on the platform were Lord Norreys, General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and a large array of leading county gentry. The room was crowded, upwards of 1000 persons being present, including a number of ladies, and more than one-half could not be admitted.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.—On Sunday eight men put off in a boat for the shore from the tug *Northesk*, which was moored in the neighbourhood of Shields. When off the Low Light the boat started it was lifting heavily, and a strong flush was running in the river; and the boat had not proceeded many yards before a heavy "topper" struck it, and almost filling it with water, causing it to sink, and throwing the whole of the crew into the river. Two of the men were picked up by a tug, and two others Robert Alexander—were drowned.

DAMAGE TO THE BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE (ISLES OF SCILLY). The *Cornish Telegraph* reports that, during a violent gale on Monday, the 30th ult., fourteen of the lantern panes of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse were broken, the large green bidet outside was swept away, and the fog-bell was melted by the gun-metal work becoming so intense. From 10 feet above the sea was carried away. This bell weighed four hundredweight, and could be heard at a distance of twenty miles. The violent blow rended and shook so much that earthenware fell from the cupboards. On Wednesday was the most violent gale that has been known to land—since Sunday, however, were passed off by ropes. The damage is calculated at £1000.

THE visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 8710. On Monday (free evening) 12,742 (1d. days) there were 1703; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 8095; on the three students' days 1,000 were admitted by the public. Total, one student receipts £1,000.

THE NEW COLONY OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.—A new colony has been added to the colonial dependencies of the British Crown. Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Victoria, has proclaimed the new colony at Brisbane on the 1st of December the Governor-General, in pursuance of the power vested in him by the Act passed in the third year of the reign of Queen Victoria, cap. 60, entitled "An Act for the better Government of New South Wales, and for the more effectual Settlement of Crown Lands." Several changes were made in both branches of the Legislature to prevent this division, but the law was no clear to prevent the separation, and the new and considerable portion of the Queensland coast has been recently explored by Captain Simpson, who has found a magnificent and well-sheltered port at Rockhampton Bay, which he has called Port Denison.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Advices from Halifax have been received from Halifax of the opening of the Chambers, which event took place on the 25th of January. The speech from the Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, contains nothing of great importance. On the Solomon question he says:—"The entire absence of any reference to the subject in the speech from the throne has induced me, during the recess, to authorise the formation of volunteer companies in the counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy. Every reasonable endeavours have been cordially responded to, not only by the inhabitants of the city, but in many of the rural districts, and the companies already formed already been organized, and others are in course of formation." The following paragraph in the address proposes the liberty of unrestricted intercourse between the fisheries:—"The treaty of 1854 provides for the transfer to the Executive the initiation of money votes will be submitted by your deliberation, the necessary bills for the purpose. Reciprocity with England, and already advantageously adopted in New Brunswick and Canada, should be extended to the colonies of Newfoundland and the Prince Edward Island, which he has called Port Denison.

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THE LONDON SOCIETIES' WINTER RECESS.—On Monday evening a grand treat was given by the committee to the members of the various shoeblack societies, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. In the course of the evening a crowded audience of the friends and supporters of the societies was held in the great hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. On the platform were the Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen to which they belonged. Mr. C. Oliphant addressed the meeting, and said that the object of the meeting was to thank earnest and kind attention during the past year as would astonish the public. The Ragged school Shoeblack Society, consisting of 50 boys, with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 1 first class London Shoeblack Society (blue, 100), £1634; South London Shoeblack Society (green, 50), £1000; Field Lane Ragged Schools Shoeblack Society (red with blue facings, 16), £158: making a total of 213 boys, and the earnings £4748 (Cheers). Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cadman and the Rev. R. Blunt; after which the chairman said it was impossible to attempt to carry on the great movement without religion, to which he begged them to attend. Mr. Powell, on taking the chair, distributed prizes to the boys who had deserved them; and the satisfaction evinced on receiving them was most gratifying to witness. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and in the interval three of the societies' boys sang songs, and concluded by singing the National Anthem. The meeting having terminated, the boys marched through the hall, the bands of the Blues and the Volunteers playing with great spirit.

LITERATURE.

RURAL LIFE IN BENGAL. By the Author of "Anglo-Indian Domestic Life." W. Thacker and Co.

This work consists of a series of letters from an artist in India to his sisters in England, and are intended to be illustrative, both in writing and pictorially, of Anglo-Indian suburban life, more particularly in connection with the planter and peasantry, the varied produce of the soil and seasons, is accompanied by copious details of the culture and manufacture of indigo. On inquiring of those whose personal experience enables them to judge of the merits of this book as a descriptive narrative, we were informed that it is characterised by an admirable fidelity. It is evidently produced by a perceptive observer of what he saw, and who is also enabled to give an air of reality to that which he describes. In reading this volume it must be recollected that most of the letters were written five years ago, and before the mutiny in India. It is not to be supposed that the work contains many political or personal allusions, as an accompaniment to the engravings. Social questions, and especially those connected with the labouring classes of India, are considered and discussed in a philanthropic and still in a practical spirit. Above all, the book deals with a phase of Indian life which somehow is rather more ignored than it ought to be—namely, the independent life of a number of English settlers who are cultivators of the soil, and who are quietly, but steadily and this covenanted civil service of the Government of our Eastern Empire. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the time may come when we may owe the preservation of that empire as much, if not more, to this class as to the military and civil services, between whom it is hidden, if not crushed.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill.—In proportion to the success of the first number of a periodical is the responsibility attached to the production of the second. Unqualified faith has rejected a little by reason, and the chances are that stern criticism may take the place of admiration, almost supposing the admiration to be more or less factitious. On the whole, the *Cornhill Magazine* has stood the test. The second number, considered from the necessarily calmer point of view with which it will be read, may be said to be as good as the first. Expectation is probably more jaded, and the novelty, therefore, is equal to the occasion. It may be permitted, however, to remark that this serial is already stamped with a characteristic which attached and still attaches to the periodicals which have been of late years conducted by Mr. Charles Dickens. Almost every contributor has, whether unconsciously or not, fallen into the very trick of Mr. Dickens' style; and a recent publication of a collection of articles from *Household Words* has shown to what an extent this voluntary or involuntary imitation, as the case may be, has been carried in the instance of a single collaborateur. No one knows better than the editor of this magazine how easy or how difficult is the exercise of mimetic power as regards style and manner of authorship; and it is probable that no one is more likely to object in the abstract to the process of emulating the *Cornhill* with Thackeryism than Mr. Thackeray himself. In a work of this sort we look for that variety and succession of flavours which are associated with the notion of a French dinner; and we do not expect a surfeit of cucumber, partridge, with only a difference of piquancy in the sauce. When it is said that it has been found necessary to contradict in the newspapers a statement that one of the articles in the present number was written by Mr. Thackeray, and to give the name of the actual author, and when the writer of another feels compunction enough to induce him to stay short, and half apologies for his trenching too decidedly on his literary master's pasture, the case may be admitted to be as nearly complete as possible.

If this sort of working from a model is inevitable, it may be good for the workman of the *Cornhill* to dwell a little on the first article in this month's number, where their exemplar may be studied with immense advantage. In the tribute to Washington Irving and Macaulay, Mr. Thackeray is so tender and so true to his feelings and impressions, and he brings the peculiarities of his style to bear so happily on his subject, that one gathers hope of an emancipation in his next from mode that people are, we will not say carping at, but talking about, in connection with his tale of "Lovel the Widower," and which we will only venture to indicate as unsatisfactory. Of the continuation of Mr. Trollope's tale we have a cognate opinion. No one denies that both stories are pleasant as far as they go; but for towards unalloyed gratification their attainment reaches is at least doubtful. The paper on "Invasion Panics" is eminently suggestive, and the anecdote gleanings from the "Cornwallis Correspondence" which it contains are strikingly illustrative of the implied argument. Few, we imagine, will question the beauty of that rich and sonorous verse in which Mr. Tennyson works out the grand moral involved in the passionate history of the Anglo-American war. Of the last contribution to contemporary history which is conveyed in the first of a series of papers on Russia in Asia, it is the pleasantest sense. it needs not to dwell more in detail on the varieties presented in a periodical which is in everybody's hands, and which floats along so cheerily on the double tide of the public and the staff of writers.

Blackwood.—The political dissertation of the month is headed "France and Italy," and the argument is directed a good deal against the supposed pacific policy of the Emperor of the French, which is declared to be inconsistent with the fact that down to the present time the energies of France have been directed towards internal improvement, but to the augmentation of her navy, coupled with such an amount of military preparation as would be utterly unjustifiable except on the hypothesis that some hostile attack is in contemplation; but, when it is stated that the Marquis of Normanby looks at the principle of non-intervention to be a mockout, something of solidity may be deducted from the reasoning of the paper. A provocative subject is dealt with in an article on "Fleets and Navies," and that of England in particular, in which it is insisted that it is a sacred duty imposed on us to transmit to the next generation a naval superiority and supremacy as intact and undoubted as that which we received in heritage. The mode in which Lord Macdonald's measures are treated is not such as to be discriminating that the paper in question seems to us the one to be most resisted in the number. An account of the Columbia River and Vancouver's Island will be found, and there is still a conciliatory spirit evinced in the treaties which insists on the "Diffusion of Taste among all Classes." Fiction is represented in three tales, and there are three sets of verses, including the dreary pretentiousness of the poem entitled "St. Stephen's." On the whole, the number is an interesting one.

Fraser.—The opening paper, "Conversing Giving up and Coming Down," is a continuation of Mons. Jean de Carro's amusing and facetious lucubrations which not equally well the quiet fireside or the lounge on the shady side of a stream in summer, which have become identified with this serial. The seat of war in Italy seems a little overdone in magazines of late; but, resting on a haughty individuality, we suppose that *Fraser* has a right to its say on the subject. Under the heading "The Old Corrector" Mr. Arnold returns to Mr. Collier and his Shakespeare folio of 1632, with its MS. notes, and the argument is directed by steps to the point whether the notes were published with the knowledge that they were fabrications! There is a treatise on "Representation in Practice and in Theory," by Mr. Thomas Hare, which takes the philosophical view of the question. It is, probably, too late for the propounders of the Reform Bill to take this composition as an aid to their study of the principles on which they should act; but it is worth considering by outsiders nevertheless. "Points of Views" is a kind of dissertation *de omnibus rebus* of the day, and is a betty; inasmuch as it is a less solemn and pedantic, vehicle of gossiping than some of the magazines have attempted to adopt. The articles this month are so numerous, including noticeable ones on "The Hague," and recent books on America, that we can only refer to the concluding paper, which, under the phrase "Why not the Lords Too?" contains a masterly argument for the reform of the House of Lords, not in the least in a detrimental sense, but with the object of doing something towards the positive restoration to an actual place in the great council of the nation.

The Universal Review is quite up to the mark this month. The first paper, "Shepherds and Shepherdesses," and the mode in which their services and their characters, is redeemed from being a little behind hand in its careful manner in which it deals with facts, and the thoughtful yet appreciative estimate which it takes of two such men. Recurring to a specialty of this serial, on which we have before commented, there is an article on "The Monetary System and Financial Condition of India," which embraces a great deal more, and a far greater variety of subjects, connected with the organisation of our Indian Empire than would be gathered from the title. Mr. Kingsley, if he be the strong minded, practical man which he is supposed here, will probably accept the measurement of his own qualities and workings in the spirit in which it has been taken in a complimentary sense. It is an estimate at sound value, though from which the object may gain more encouragement than from a thousand adulatory poems. The fitness of things has again been consulted in charging Mr. Hannay with the review of "The



HENRI LITOLFF, THE GERMAN COMPOSER AND PIANIST.

Reliques of Father Prout," and one cannot but see at a glance the influence of a kindred spirit in every line of the paper. Having disposed in previous articles of modern fiction as evolved in novels of Bulwer and Dickens, we are favoured with a dissertation on "Peripatetic Romance," as indications of which we mention Plato's "Republic" and Swift's "Utopia." Why Poetry and Painting should never be separated, and how to make pictures out of poetry, and evoke poetry from painting, is essayed to be taught in an article called, with a singular fling at pretension, "Verbal Landscape-painting." We cannot but think that credit is due to the conductors of this review for having made the barriers of mere adulation which has swept along public opinion, ventured to make a stand and reason out their opinions. Acquirements, and political and literary stores of Macaulay. Of the justice of this characterisation a notion of him something may be gathered by the statement in the concluding paragraph, that it is a fact that such should have been regarded as a public loss is natural and just; there is no doubt that his power has been thereby deprived of much delightful amusement and much practical wisdom: but it is perhaps fortunate for his own fame that he has escaped from the history of the Georges. He could have added nothing to his reputation, and he might have taken something away. As it stands at present, there are not many to surpass it. As an orator, a critic, and an historian, he ranks higher than any other man who ever combined the three. As a writer of the English language he takes a place with those great masters who have founded schools of composition and have been followed by generations of disciples."

The Dublin Review opens with a paper on "The Question involved in the paper "On Advances towards Liberty in France" may be argued at present from a very abstract point of view, but here it is very well and suggestively done. The most prominent articles, besides, are those on the Arctic voyage of the *Fox*, on Victor Hugo's "Legende des Siècles," and the "Confessions" of Rousseau, with a "Verbal Criticism" upon them with which latter may be associated a paper called "My Club Table," which deals with recent current literature in this country and in France, and is not still a complete. We have here a number addition to the revolters against the autocracy of Mr. Charles Dickens. The issue which is rather on the increase, or "Short Season Tickets" has degenerated into a continuation of "Sam Slick" in general, but with the understanding of considerable dilution. There is a very good romance, "Conved the Dane," continued in the present number; and the story of "Artist and Craftsman" goes on as usual.

Colburn's New Monthly.—Thirteen articles on the titlepage is surely a guarantee for variety. There are this month no fewer than seven articles which have been begun or this serial by the advent of new and potential competitors. The papers that will first attract attention are, we think, those on "Washington Irving," "The French in Abyssinia," the interrogative article "Will there be a Congress?" and that entitled "Resources of Estates," which latter especially will repay perusal by those interested in the subject of which it treats.

Bentley.—The "Outremanche Correspondence," being the first of a series of letters from M. Victor Gouache, a French gentleman long resident in England, who is desirous of making known his opinions on current events in this country to his friends in Paris, promises well; it is characteristic, and may be made comic. An incursion into Russian literature, in the shape of a taste of the quality of Saltikow in his "Russians as They Are; Drawn by One of Themselves," on the face it is taking; but we hardly think that there is much point and interest derived from the work as might be expected. Perhaps, however, Saltikow is himself dull. "Lord Elgin's Mission," "Magim's Shakspeare Papers," "Notes on the Iranian Islands," and "A Vacation Tour in Spain" are alternated with three fictions, of which that of Mr. Ainsworth is the chief.

The *Constitutional Press* is really vigorous in its own way. There is something to like in the outspoken assertion of opinions, and the slight bitter which accompanies the dose is stimulative, and is not unpleasant. The paper on Macaulay is every way creditable to this periodical; for of such a subject it must be most difficult to the eye of those who avow Conservative, not to say Tory, politics there is evoked a tribute to power; and to an enormous mass of him that we have seen is he more grudgingly yielded by a free than here.

Macmillan.—The treatment which Lord Macaulay receives in this serial contrasts a good deal with the almost impassioned style of other papers on the same subject. Calm, thoughtful, argumentative, and discriminating, it is a very remarkable characterisation. Those at least who have not suffered themselves to make an idol of a man who needs no attempt at apotheosis in order to obtain a fitting tribute to his genius and his character. Much interest is added to the subject in this magazine by the publication of two letters in Hannah More to Macaulay's father, and which throw a powerful light on the history of his boyhood. The next most attractive theme seems to us the paper on "Modern Female Writers," apart from the title, which is awkward, but we suppose it is intended to imply to the outside the combination of French and English authors, on which the writer dilates. If it was to be said that brilliancy was the feature of this magazine it would probably be found difficult to marshal the evidence to prove such an assertion; but it is certain that it has taken an advanced place among our periodicals, and is distinguished for an excellent selection of subjects, and for a management of them which is sensible in treatment and careful and scholarly in style.

The National.—If this periodical had no other merit (and it has many), it would gain distinction by the admirable sketches of contemporary statesmen which appear in its pages regularly from month to month, and which are done by a literary and political draughtsman. The biography, although that is hardly the exact term by which to describe the paper in question, this month is that of Mr. Cobden, which is peculiarly appropriate to the moment.

The *Eclectic* pursues that steady, sensible course which always characterises it; and it has the merit of being true to its avowed vocation. The present number is a good one.

The Art Journal.—The first page engraving in this twin record of art and literature is from a picture in the Royal Collection by H. Le Jeune, engraved by G. H. Jeens. The subject is Scriptural and Hebraic, and tells the story of the "Liberation of the Slaves" in the year of release under the Jewish dispensation. The lighting up of the original picture, we may add, is remarkable for brilliancy; while of the effects of the grouping the engraving speaks sufficiently intelligibly. The other large print is an engraving by J. Tourny from a picture by Carlo Maratti of "The Virgin and Child," which is in the Queen's collection at Windsor. Foley's bold and striking statue of "Caractacus" is engraved by W. Roffe for the sculpture-subject. We sometimes wonder whether the possessors of this journal are accustomed to give it its due as a literary periodical. If they do not, they ought.

One of Them.—The current number of Mr. Lever's new serial stands fast in Ireland, and is occupied by the development of a character which strikes us as admirably drawn, as far as it has gone, and of which, as well as of the continuation of the tale generally, we are gradually becoming desirous to know more. Why should not another sheet be added to each monthly number? It would fulfil the edge of appetite, while it would be more satisfying for the time.

Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1860.—This is the fifth year of the publication of this well-arranged clerical directory, which is a biographical and statistical book of reference for facts relating to the Clergy and the Church. It contains 17,500 names, in strict alphabetical order, of archbishops, bishops and Curacies; a list of the Irish clergy belonging to the Church; one of the members of the Scottish Episcopal Church; a list of the English Bishops from the Year of Our Lord 1703; and a table of each name being accompanied by full information of all that it is likely any one would wish to know who has ever had a record of this kind. In its way nothing can be more useful or better put together than this directory.

The Building News for 1859.—In a very handsome volume has been collected the numbers of the *Building News* for last year. As is now very generally known, the *Building News* is a weekly illustrated record of the progress of architecture, sculpture, painting, engineering, metropolitan improvements, sanitary reform, &c., and it is conducted in a manner which is highly creditable to all who have a hand therein. It is understood that during the present year is is intended to make an important addition to the value of the work by a supplementary publication, containing a valuable and standard architectural work. That there are machinery and talent at the command of any object we need only refer to a large engraving of the interior of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, which appeared not long since in the pages of the *Building News*.

HENRI LITOLFF.

HENRI LITOLFF, who has been recently performing at the different Continental watering-places with so much éclat, is not, as his name might at first sight lead us to suppose, a native of the Rhine; his father was a Frenchman and his mother an Englishwoman. But his talents were formed and developed in Germany, where he has, doubtless, been naturalised, as he is the maître de chapelle of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Henri Litolff must have been a series of trials and sufferings. He went to Paris very young, and married there in his eighteenth year: subsequently he became a pianoforte teacher in a small provincial town in Prussia, where his wife and children died. He was left alone to the grief and misery attendant upon his precarious means. He then attempted to live by composition in Paris, but was received with indifference. Discouraged, but not despairing, he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, and England, and Belgium, where he met with M. Fétis, who imparted the last touch to his musical talent, revived his courage, and thus enabled him to raise himself to his present eminence. In 1837, when he returned to Paris, after an absence of eighteen years, his abilities were at last appreciated by the French critics, and he was internationally received. During that period he has visited Baden-Baden, Spa, Ems, Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Vienna, Berlin, &c., and has added at each of those places fresh laurels to his artistic crown.

Among his best compositions may be cited an overture entitled "Maximilien Robespierre," full of dramatic action and sustained effort; the "Chant des Belges," which is not only a patriotic production but really a superior composition on account of its learned orchestration and magnificent harmony; and the "Concerto Symphonique No. 4," one of the most original and grandiose compositions of Henri Litolff's genius. His style of execution on the piano is wonderful, animating and dazzling his auditors. His playing is of no particular school; he has no regular system; and the great Serlon has said of him that he possesses at the same time science, inspiration, and good sense.



"FOLLY AND HER LITTLE FRIENDS."—SEE NEXT PAGE.



HUNTING WILD HORSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A PARTY OF HORSE-HUNTERS, WITH RESERVE HORSES, CROSSING A STREAM.—SEE PAGE 135.

"FOLLY AND HER LITTLE FRIENDS."

THE tractability, amiability, and intelligence of the Newfoundland dog are well known, and display themselves in a variety of ways. Deprived of their favourite element, the water, they will, for want of better occupation and amusement, bestow their attention upon beings of an opposite order in creation, even the birds of the air. A correspondent in Sweden sends us a pleasing illustration of this in a Sketch of his favourite female dog "Folly," who has secured the confidence and friendship of a large flock of doves, her neighbours, to such an extent that the most familiar relations have been established between them; the graceful birds hovering about her, eating out of a basket which she holds in her mouth, and drinking and bathing in a pan of water beneath her very nose. Sometimes they pounce down upon their good-natured friend so suddenly and in such numbers as almost to smother her. This is a pretty little episode to add to many others in the history of the canine tribe.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.—Sexagesima Sunday. [quarter, 6h. 50m., p.m.
MONDAY, 13.—London Bridge destroyed by a flood, 1098. Moon's last
TUESDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. [Pisa, 1564.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Captain Cook killed, 1779. Galileo Galilei born at
THURSDAY, 16.—Dr. Kane died, 1857.
FRIDAY, 17.—Crimea evacuated, 1857. Hon. W. Maule died, 1859.
SATURDAY, 18.—Luther died, 1546.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 38	5 58	6 18	6 39	7 3	7 28	7 57	8 32	9 14	10 0	10 48	11 34	—	0 14

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—On Monday and Thursday, Feb. 13th and 16th, SONNAMBULA. Tuesday, 14th, Friday, 17th, CROWN DIAMONDS: Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. Wednesday, 15th, and Saturday, 18th, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE: Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. W. Harrison and Santley. To conclude each evening with PUSS IN BOOTS. Commence at Seven. No charge for booking or fee to box-keepers. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes (to hold four persons), from 10s. 6d. upwards; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Positively for these three nights only, THE HUNCHBACK, which will be performed precisely as represented at Windsor Castle on the 11th of January last, by command of her Majesty. Julia, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Helen, Miss Swanborough, who is expressly engaged for these three representations only, in order that the performance shall in all respects be the same as at the Royal dramatic representation. The rest of the characters by the members of the Haymarket Company employed on that occasion. After which, the Pantomime, VALENTINE'S DAY. Scenery and opening of the Fairy Valentine by Fenton. Pantomimists, the unrivalled Leclercqs. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, being the last three nights of Miss Amy Sedgwick, with the Pantomime.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE HOUSE OR THE HOME—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan; ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—Mr. B. Webster; and THE NYMPH OF THE LURLEYBERG; or, the Knight and the Naiades—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON; Directress, Miss WYNDHAM.—On Monday and during the Week, FIRST AFFECTIONS and MAGIC TOYS. New Burlesque, DIDO, supported by Charles Young, Mesdames Wyndham, Clara St. Casse, &c. To conclude with I WILL IF YOU WILL.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE BEGGAR OF BRUSSELS. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, WILLIAM TELL. To conclude each evening with the gorgeous Pantomime of HARLEQUIN KING HOLIDAY: or the Fairies of the Enchanted Valley. Pantomimists: Harry Crouest, A Tapping, J. Lauri, Miss Louisa Lauri, and the Zeleski Family.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—THIS EVENING the New Drama of HOLLY-BUSH FARM; or, the Track in the Snow. To Conclude with the Pantomime. Glorious Transformation Scene—The best Pantomimists in London.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Six Nights of Mr. Cooke's Management.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, a Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle. After which Picturesque and Fascinating Scenes of Horsemanship by the most proficient professors of the day. Conclude with the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN TOM MOODY.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square. Two Performances Daily. On Monday, February 13, and during the Week, the entire Troupe of Artistes will appear in several new and brilliant Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances. Amongst the most prominent will be found the Ærial Vaultigeur, Great Somersault Throwing, Leaping, Comic Scenes, Pleasing Transformation Scenes, &c. At each representation the highly-trained Menage Horses and Performing Ponies will be introduced. Morning Performance (especially recommended), at Two; Evening at Half-past Seven.

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POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand.—The Celebrated and Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS (organised in 1842).—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.—The Public is most respectfully informed that, having completed a most successful tour in England, Scotland, and Ireland (where they were honoured with a command from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant), they will commence a FAREWELL SEASON (previous to their departure for America), in the above Hall, on MONDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, holding Six Persons, £1 1s. Tickets and Places may be secured at Mr. Austin's West-end Box-office, St. James' Hall, Piccadilly. The First Grand Morning Performance will take place on Saturday, March 3. Commencing at Three o'Clock.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Wm. Albain, Proprietor) will give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC, in full COURT COSTUME, thus, for week ending FEB. 18—at Nantwich, Whitchurch, Wem, Chester and Preston.—Address, WM. ALBAIN, 21, Newington-crescent, London.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY, 18, at which Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI will make her First Appearance on her return to England. The vocalists will include Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Gilardoni, and Mdlle. Piccolomini. The Crystal Palace Orchestra, considerably increased for this occasion, will be conducted by Signor Arditi and Mr. Manns. Admission by Season Tickets (now on sale at 10s. 6d. each, available to the 30th of April, 1860), or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Tickets at the Crystal Palace, and 2, Exeter Hall. Open at Ten. Concert at Three.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The GREAT WINTER SHOW of POULTRY and PIGEONS will be held this day (SATURDAY, the 11th), and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of FEBRUARY, in the North Wing adjoining the Tropical Department.—Admission, including all the attractions of the Palace, Saturday, Half a-Crown; Children under Twelve, 1s.; other days, 1s.; Children, 6d. Season Tickets Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, February 18.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. The great Winter POULTRY SHOW is open this day (Saturday), and will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Illustrated Lectures by Mr. Pepper, and Orchestral Band and Great Organ performances daily. Saturday, Feb. 18, a Grand Concert by Mdlle. Piccolomini, her First Appearance on her return to England. Admission by Season Tickets. Half-a-guinea each; or on payment of Half a-crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THE ANNUAL FRENCH BALL.—The NINETEENTH GRAND BALL for the Benefit of the Funds of the French Benevolent Society (Société Française de Bienfaisance) will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, the 20th of February. Gentlemen's tickets, 14s.; Ladies', 7s., including refreshments, may be procured from the principal Booksellers and Musicsellers; from the Members of the Committee; or at the Society's Office, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 17, will be repeated Mendelssohn's LOBGESANG and Handel's DETTINGEN TE DEUM. Principal Vocalists, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss F. Rowland, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—GOUNOD'S GRAND MASS and BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5); Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Molique, Sig. Piatti, Miss Fanny Rowland, and Miss Susanna Cole will appear at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 13, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the works of various composers. Conductor, M. Benedict. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Browse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY Evening, FEBRUARY 21. To commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, and a phalanx of Talent, both Vocal and Instrumental. For particulars see bills and programmes.—Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Body of the Hall, 2s; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had at the Hall, and of Mr. Ransford, 59, Welbeck-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, at 8, the VOCAL ASSOCIATION. President—the Right Hon. Lord Ward. Mdlle Parepa, Mdlle. Marie Weick, and Choir of 200 voices. Mdlle. Parepa will sing "The Shadow Song," from "Dinorah," "The Laughing Song," from "Manon Lescaut," and the Solos in Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Hear my prayer." Conductor—M. BENEDICT. Tickets, 1s. 3s.; Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 5s. each.

MASTER HORTON CLARIDGE ALLISON, Pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes, begs to announce that he will, in the course of the Season, give THREE PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCES, at which he will be assisted by eminent Vocal and Instrumental talent.—143, Marylebone-road, N.W. Feb. 9.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and BALLADS.—Final Arrangements.—During the present Week the admired performance of Glees, Madrigals, and Old English Ditties will be given every Morning at Half-past Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at a Quarter-past Eight, when the present Series must positively terminate. Conductor, Mr. Land. Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Reserved Seats, 3s; Unreserved, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s. each, which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—MEMBERS who have not RECEIVED the RECORD of 1859 to notify the same to the Director. Subscriptions are now due, and Tickets will be issued before Easter.
J. ELLA, 20, Harley-street.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street. The following COURSE OF LECTURES are about to be commenced:—
TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES on ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Hofman, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, at 10 a.m., commencing February 13. Fee for the course, £1.
FORTY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, by Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered at 2 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, commencing February 13. Fee for the course, £2.
FIFTY LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, or the Principles of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Palæontology, by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m., commencing February 15. Fee for the course, £2.
THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on APPLIED MECHANICS, by Professor Willis, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 12, commencing February 15. Fee for the course, £1 10s.
THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on GEOLOGY, by Mr. J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S. (in lieu of Professor Ramsay, who is prevented from lecturing this Season), to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 p.m., commencing on February 20. Fee for the course, £1 10s.
Tickets and Prospectuses of the School may be had on application.
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"St. Bernardino and Other Saints." In the National Gallery.
"Landscape—with Water." By Ruysdael. In the National Gallery.
St. Peter's Church, Oldham-road, Manchester.

A Full Report of the Ministerial Reform Bill, which is to be brought before the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, on Monday, the 20th inst., will be given in this Supplement.
Price of the Double Number, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

TO ADVERTISERS.—It will be necessary for all Advertisements for the Double Number to be given one day earlier than usual.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

THE Budget—for which every one was looking with a certain impatience, although the nature of its financial contents was tolerably well known—was to have been produced on Monday night. But on the previous day it became rather widely circulated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been laid up with a throat affection. Next morning came the formal announcement that Mr. Gladstone was in no condition to make a speech, and in the House of Commons the same evening Lord Palmerston postponed the statement until Friday. From the early portion of our impression, therefore, any account of the Budget is necessarily excluded. But, as we have said, the nature of the financial scheme is almost patent; and, though Lord John Russell felt it his duty one evening in the week to say that the commercial treaty with France could not be completely understood from what the Belgian paper gave to the world on Monday, this assertion was meant only as a piece of official decorum. The Budget is practically before the world. We believe that there actually was discussion whether the income-tax should not be raised another penny, but, unless we are misinformed, the Cabinet did not think that it had accumulated by the French treaty so vast a fund of popularity that it would be altogether prudent to exasperate the taxpaying classes by a further impost. It is quite clear that the middle classes must continue to pay this tax, with all its oppressiveness; and it is only to be hoped that the upper classes—we mean the

landed proprietors—will be duly grateful for the lightness of its incidence upon them, and that the lower classes will be equally so for their total exemption. Mr. Gladstone owes the income-tax payers one of his very best speeches upon this occa sion.

The Savoy and Nice question, of course, is that of most immediate importance in foreign affairs. If the Emperor Napoleon has really made up his mind to annex these territories a serious complication will undoubtedly arise. But it is said that diplomacy has provided a very large loophole out of which ambition may retire with honour. The agreement with the King of Sardinia will, it is said, be a French province, and Nice another Budgero. England takes a resolute attitude in reference to this matter, and her press must insist on her maintaining the rights of Europe.

Pius the Ninth is not in an enviable position. His friends the French are bent upon exciting a popular commotion in Rome which shall afford an excuse for a second occupation of the slave garrison, and, perhaps, for even an increase of its numbers. But at present the Romans, though making it perfectly understood that they comprehend what is meant, are obstinately orderly and pacific, and it will be difficult, even with the aid of the *mezzaille* at Rome, to get up a riot on a sufficiently large scale to justify military operations. Meantime, the effect of all this is still further to exasperate the Romans against their priests of all grades; and it is to be hoped that in the interest of humanity due notice will be given by any kind of device before the soldiers are removed, as, otherwise, hatred may take a terrible revenge. The Pope continues to declare himself a martyr, and to bewail the wickedness of the age. His Holiness's last letter to the Emperor is a curious mixture of supercilious and abusive, and will be found to be effective. He still, it is said, preserves his ides of diving into the Catacomba. *Facilis descensus Averni*. But he will find things a good deal warmer when he comes up again to light. Meantime, he has expelled the *Times'* correspondent from Rome, a proceeding of rather questionable wisdom, because, in these days, the moment a regular reporter is expelled from any place whatever, twenty indignant and irregular reporters hasten with news to the journals.

At length the Spaniards have taken Tetuan, and the Queen of Spain has lost no time in creating the gallant O'Donnell Duke of Tetuan. But her Majesty, we are told, has also presented the General with the ground on which his last battle was fought. This is an elegant compliment, but we presume, a compliment only, inasmuch as it is not likely that any one will claim it of Morocco and not with the view of acquiring territory, Moorish ground is not exactly the Queen's to give. The French papers have taught the Spanish journalists to vituperate England; and it is stated that so very violent have been the terms of abuse employed in from its object prostration under the heel of Napoleon the First. Indeed, there is actual talk of castigating England as soon as the Moors shall be settled with. How fortunate that we have Armstrong guns and rifle volunteers!

Mr. Cowper, one of the office of Chief Commissioner of Works is no news; but people are glad to see Mr. Hutt put into the office vacated by Mr. Cowper. Mr. Hutt is an enlightened, able, and industrious man, and will make a good public servant.

The House of Commons has refused to let the Divorce Court be closed on Sunday. The decision is a right one, and is consonant with English principles. But something might be done to meet the only real grievance brought forward by the advocates of the change. The audience of the Court are described by the authorities as be of a very bad description, and it is not before the insolent gaze of the wet and dissolute ugly customers that you have to make her complaint on a delicate subject Surely the remedy is one for a carpenter rather than a legislator. An arrangement might be made for screening witnesses from all eyes but those of the judge and jury. Sir Alan Johnson's ingenious hint for the abolition of church rates has been carried, but by a much smaller majority (29) than heretofore, and will, probably, not be the settlement of the question. There is little else to mention of the House of Commons, except that we have had no important, except that the Government make the most helpless answers about the ruffianism in St. George's-in-the-East, and Sir G. C. Lewis does not think that tearing down rails, flinging cushions, hurling bibles and prayer-books about the church, yelling howling, and otherwise disturbing the whole service ought to be called "outrages." The business gets worse and worse weekly, and the end will be that the police will have to make severe examples, with the aid of their batons, and then the church will have to be shut up for a sort of Pusseyite quarantine.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. J. H. Hiss, Rural Dean of Bicester, Oxford, to be Rector of St. Peter's-in-the-Bailiwick, Canterbury. The Rev. L. P. Fetter to be Rector of Thorpe-Achurch, with the Vicarage of Lilford, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. Wood, Perpetual Curate to be Vicar of South Newton, near Salisbury; Rev. E. J. Poole to be Chaplain of the Lowestoft Infirmary. Rev. B. G. W. Croft to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church Walmsley; Rev. R. C. Hore to be Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Lowestoft, Suffolk; Rev. C. Burgess to be Perpetual Curate of Tutbury, near Knutsford; Rev. C. Parker to be Perpetual Curate of Sherwill, Cumberland; Rev. H. Martin to be Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The venerable Bishop of Rochester has been seriously indisposed during the last fortnight. The Bishop has been removed to his town residence in Chester-square, and since Friday week his condition has been precarious. On Sunday prayers were offered for his recovery in many of the parish churches of the Diocese.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted a sum of £15,800 for the reparation of Worcester Cathedral, and £800 a year will henceforth be set apart for the same purpose. The work of restoration will be actively commenced in the course of a few weeks.

A testimonial of respect and esteem, consisting of a very elegant bibli letstand, has been presented by his colleagues to Mr. R. R. Peyerman, who for thirty years has filled the arduous office of treasurer's clerk to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Rev. W. D. Maclagan has been appointed organising secretary to the London Diocesan Church-building Society.

THE COURT.

We are authorised to announce the following arrangements of the Court for the present season:—The Queen will hold Levees at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, February 15; on Tuesday, February 28; and on Wednesday, March 28. A special Court for the presentation of officers of the volunteer corps will be held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, March 7. Her Majesty first Drawing-room will be held at St. James's Palace on Saturday, March 24. And, in addition to the above Courts, it is the Queen's intention to hold, after Easter, two more Levees, two Presentation Drawing-rooms, and a Drawing-room in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

The Queen and the Prince Consort are expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace from Osborne House from Windsor, for the season before Easter.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness have received during the past week a succession of visits of farewell from Count Gleichen, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Canning, Lady Stanley, Colonel Seymour, Lord Ashburton, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman (Indian Army), the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Dufferin, Lord Elgin, Mr. Presley, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Thomas), Lord Ebrington, Lord Granville, Lord Ashburton, Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Rev. W. Canning.

On Friday the Queen, Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Duchess of Kent gave a juvenile party at Frogmore, at which her Royal Highness and the Prince Consort, the Princesses and the their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of Kent, with the Princess of Leiningen, received her Majesty at nine o'clock, shortly after which dancing commenced, and the Royal children and gentlemen from Eton College had the honour of being present.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked in the Home Park. The Prince Consort went out hunting. Mrs. Hodson, widow of Captain Hodson, of the Guides, and daughter of Sir Robert Dick, of Tulliallan, two swords, one taken by her late husband from the King of Delhi, and one of £250,00 in hand with 4000 a year in shares, £2,000 more, to be for one of which formerly belonged to Schun Geer, a.n. 1805, and the latter had in eighteen months. Mr. Hodson had the honour of submitting to her Majesty and the Prince Consort specimens of his new invention for photographic engraving, which were much admired by their Majesties.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in the open carriage, and walked in the Home Park. Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty. The Judge-Advocate-General and Colonel Seymour had the honour of dining with the Queen and the courts-martial.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Lord Lovaine has joined the Queen's Bays, now stationed at Canterbury. Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell has succeeded Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

On Saturday the Prince of Orange met a large party of the aristocracy at dinner at his residence, Portland-place, and on Sunday he left town. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Dutch church in Austin-friars. On Monday the Prince paid a visit to the Duke of Cambridge, and inspected the Armstrong gun manufactory, taking Greenwich Hospital on his return to London. His Royal Highness was present at a performance at the French Ambassador. On Tuesday the Prince dined with Lord and Lady John Russell. On Wednesday he left Buckingham Palace, by way of London, the Bank of England, the Electric Telegraph Company's station, and the Mansion House, and dined with Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston in the evening.

The Prince of Wales was out with the South Oxfordshire Hounds yesterday week. His Royal Highness rode well and boldly, and his appearance in the field excited much great interest.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary Adelaide have been on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Beaufort at Badminton, where a distinguished circle of the aristocracy are invited to assemble during the next fortnight.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Lord and Lady John Russell with his company at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Chesham-place.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto have received the full-street, Berkeley-square, from Munich, after a brief leave of absence.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his first Parliamentary Ball on Thursday evening last week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, the residence of the late Lord Macaulay.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. W. Nichol, of Peckham, shot himself through the heart on Wednesday at the Lambeth Baths.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club held its annual ball on Tuesday night at Wilis's Rooms. The meeting was well attended, and the festivities of the evening were kept up with much spirit. The Prince Gleichen, among whom were several well-known members of rival yacht clubs.

The following papers will be read at the meeting of the Geological Society, which takes place on Wednesday next:—"On the Fossils of some Norwegian Lakes," by F. Codrington, Esq.; F.G.S.; 2. "On the Drift and Gravels of Chesterfield," by R. C. Taylor, Esq., F.G.S. The annual meeting will be held on the 17th inst., at one o'clock.

From and after the 1st of March next the Metropolitan consolidated orders will take effect, and a considerable improvement is expected to result in the transport of the public through the City, as omnibuses will not in future be allowed to stop at the corners, as at home and abroad." The council, it is stated, are actively engaged in framing bye-laws, regulations, and orders for the great international undertaking, and we are promised "very shortly" a public announcement of the result.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of Captain Bingham, a gentleman aged twenty-six, at his residence, Gloucester-place, Regent's Park, where he committed self-destruction on Saturday last. It was found that deceased had been for some time in a good of blood, quite dead, and there was a large wound in his left arm, and a razor lying beside him. He had formerly been a captain in the service of gentlemen in the Army. He had distinguished himself very much in the Indian campaign. He was just going to be married to a young lady, and, in addition, had an appointment waiting for him in India worth £1200 a year. The jury returned a verdict that "deceased committed suicide by cutting certain wrists in an unsound state of mind."—On the same night an inquest was held at St. George's-in-the-East Workhouse, touching the case of a woman's self-destruction by cutting his throat while on board the barque *Anna*, of Sunderland, lying in the London Docks. The jury returned a "verdict of "Temporary insanity."

SERVANCE ACCIDENT TO SUITS IN THE RIVER.—In consequence of a row rope breaking five vessels were nearly wrecked on Wednesday just below London-bridge. The Portuguese schooner *Ferreira* was being towed out of the dock, and when off the Custom-house, swung round by the current, and were drifted with considerable violence against London-bridge. The *Gorey* prevented her from striking, but was for the moment in danger of everything on deck but for the strength of her stern moorings. As it was, the successive shocks to which the *Gorey* was subjected were severe. The spring of the arch, and her stern, with wheel, &c., was cut down and smashed, besides sustaining other damage forward. The *Triton* was almost in a similar fix in the second arch. Her bow swung round and came in contact with the abutment of that arch, where she was brought up—the stern of the *Gorey*, which cut down the *Triton's* starboard quarter bulwarks, preventing her going under the arch. The *Albion* was the outside vessel, and was carried against the larboard side of the *Triton*. The two schooners were driven ahead in the entrance swing road, and were brought up by the abutment of the second arch, thus entirely stopping the navigation on the City side of the bridge. In the absent on Saturday they lay against London-bridge until nearly four o'clock. As soon as the tide ebbed the tugs came up and assisted in extricating the vessels.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—There is reason to believe the long-talked-of memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 will now speedily be raised. At a recent meeting of the general committee—Alderman Challis in the chair—a report was read containing an negotiations were on foot for erecting a monument on the land belonging to the Commissioners for the Great Ex.-ibition which has been given up to the Horticultural Society.

THE LONDON STRIKE.—THE DECLARATION ABANDONED.—At a general meeting of the Central Association of Master Builders, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved—"That the objects contemplated by the declaration have now been accomplished, the further formal administration is unnecessary; that the 'suggestions of Lord Elcho, Lord Brougham, and others, in substitution for the declaration, and that it be remitted to the executive committee to take the steps necessary for giving effect to this resolution."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND.—The music pupils of this valuable institution gave a performance at the school at St. John's-wood, on Monday last, before a number of their friends. The vocal performances included choruses from "The Creation," "Judas Maccabæus" and "Israel in Egypt," and solos from the same oratorios sung pianoforte solos by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Weber, and Dussek. The whole of the pieces were executed in a highly-finished manner, and gave great pleasure to a large and fashionable audience.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1003 boys and 940 girls, in all 1943 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1858-59 the average number was 1696. The deaths registered in London last week were 1289, being nearly the same as the number returned in the previous week. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1016. The deaths of eighty-nine centenarians are recorded, the two oldest of whom died at the ages of ninety-seven and ninety-nine years.

The Metropolitan Railway Company held its half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, when a report was presented and adopted, which stated that the subscription-list having been now satisfactorily filled, they will be legally entitled to receive the £200,000 on account of shares now granted by the city of London, and that the company had now available the sum of £250,000 in hand with which to carry on the works. The works have in some portions been commenced, and the engineer's report stated that in eighteen months the line would be completed and ready for traffic from the City to King's-cross, and throughout in twenty-one months.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSIONS.—A meeting in aid of these missions to Central Africa was held on Thursday last at William's Rooms, which was presided over by the Bishop of London. The Bishops of Natal and Oxford addressed the meeting in favour of the object of the mission, which is to act in conjunction with Dr. Livingstone, to Christianise the natives of Africa, and to put down slavery by commencing the growth of cotton. Resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting having been agreed to, a collection having been made for the funds of the chairman, the meeting separated.

ARCHITECTURAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The very interesting exhibition of this society, in Conduit-street, was opened on Wednesday with complete success, and numerous visitors have been attracted by the varied display of more than five hundred beautiful works of art, both ancient and modern, that have been collected here. In the evening a sort of conversazione took place in the rooms, Professor Cockerell presiding; and an explanatory address was delivered by him on the study of architecture, and to the periods of both ancient and modern European history, illustrated by the attractive exhibition upon the walls, was delivered by Professor Donaldson.

WESTMINSTER NEW PALACE.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper that it has been issued that the sum expended on the building, lighting, and ventilating of the new Palace at Westminster, from the commencement to the 31st of December, amounts to £1,000,000 sterling. This amount includes the cost of the additional site, but does not include, first, the cost of the foundations of the buildings; secondly, the fittings and statuary; secondly, the expenditure for maintenance and repairs of the building; and thirdly, the cost of the apparatus for the lighting and ventilating since these services came under the management of the Board of Works.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF.—At the Guildhall, Westminster, on Monday, two young gentlemen, named Dupont and Chesterton, were charged with "for unlawfully and maliciously assaulting and inflicting grievous bodily harm" upon two soldiers. The assault was committed at Kingsbridge on the 15th of January. Both the soldiers were in plain clothes, their conduct was of the most disgraceful character, and the savage, drunken fellows rushed into a crowd which had collected in the street, and beat the inoffensive soldiers in a most cowardly manner, and when the police interfered fought and kicked desperately. They were found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for one year.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—At the adjourned meeting of the Great Ship Company, held on Tuesday, the report of the committee of investigation was unanimously adopted. Without, therefore, entering or even stating from blame any individual connected with the management of the company, the committee recommended a complete change in the directors, and that for the future the number of the board should not exceed seven members. The new directors are the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P., Chairman; Capt. R.N., Mr. S. Baker, Mr. Hope, Mr. Croskey, Captain Mangles, and Mr. D. Gooch; and the power has been conferred to raise £50,000 by means of new ship for sea; and, should they think it advisable, an additional sum to pay off the existing mortgage. A complimentary vote was passed with the widow and the mother of the late Captain Harrison was unanimously passed.

LORD CLIFDEN AND MR. E. R. CLARE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, an action was brought by Mr. E R. Clare, the well-known turfite, upon a bill of exchange, dated the 16th of January, 1855, drawn by the Hon. Francis Villiers, and accepted and indorsed by Lord Clifden, for the sum of £2000. Lord Clifden and Mr. Villiers were formerly on intimate terms and kept racehorses together. It appears also that Mr. Clare, for the sum of £2000, had been compelled to pay, and upon this occasion it ore was no doubt the plaintiff gave £1850 for the bill in question. Mr. Villiers is alleged to have played in consequence of heavy loans on the turf, and it was previously to his leaving that he drew the bill which was accepted by himself, but not by Lord Clifden, and stated that he was quite sure the acceptance was not in his handwriting, and that he had never authorised it. Lord Clifden said—"No person's bill—The plaintiff's counsel then said under the circumstances he must withdraw a juror, and a verdict was accordingly recorded.—On the same day Mr. Fawle, the plaintiff's solicitor, made an application to Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Police Court, for a warrant to apprehend the Hon. Francis Villiers on a charge of forgery. The warrant was issued.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—This church was again on Sunday evening the scene of one of those disgraceful demonstrations which we are now unfortunately too familiar. A strong body of police was stationed outside the building, but the ruffians who were assembled to carry out the nefarious vist without the slightest effort being made to hold them in check. The mob congregated in the front, yelling, shouting—"No Popery!" "Hot collins!" and "Pusey's off round!" One fellow, it is stated, lighted a pipe and commenced to smoke. Another commenced to whistle, doors were closed, and orange-peel was thrown about in every direction. "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen" formed a conclusion to the disgraceful scene. Such unseemly accompaniments Divine worship was celebrated last Sunday night at St. George's-in-the-East, by the Rev. Mr. Stanton. When the police had continued about half an hour after the close of the service, a body of police entered the church and apprehended the noisy ringleaders, and a woman were taken before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court on Monday evening, charged with having been concerned in the disturbance, but the evidence was insufficient to connect them with the disgraceful outrage, and the summonses were dismissed. The magistrate remarked the impropriety of expressing his determination to inflict the severest punishment allowed by the law on all such persons against the charge of acting in the church could be substantiated in that court. The Rev. G. F. Lee, who preached at St. George's-in-the-East on Sunday evening, said—"On Sunday week I entered the pulpit, walnut-sheils, orange-peel, and small detonating crackers were thrown about me. I was struck by a walnut-shell thrown at me; and a row of boys to my left in the south gallery threaded by a man who, as I am informed, is a member of the choir, a class of persons famous for rioting, and treated with kind and liberal leniency) shot peas at my face and hands during service."

NEW SYSTEM OF NAVAL WARFARE.—A paper was read on Monday night by Captain Wheatley, R.N., at the United Service Institution, on "A New System of Naval Warfare by Means of Ships of War and Aerostatic Vessels." The plan proposed by Captain Wheatley is to propel a large steam-vessel of the Leviathan class of ship, of the character of large gun-boats, each carrying two guns of large calibre. Each of these vessels would have in tow two ships the flat-bottomed class of the Indian seas, which are built very fine fore and aft, and reasable in a heavy sea. Each vessel would have a balloon of the size of the ship of this class, of 1800 or 2000 tons burden, he proposes to propel with paddle and screw combined, and to arm with two guns of the calibre of 10 inches, carrying a round solid shot weighing upwards of 400lb., or a bolt of 1000lb., to be propelled by a charge of 70lb. of powder. The fore and aft parts of the ships are to be coated with plates of iron of sufficient thickness to resist common shot, which would rebound from the sloping bows without penetrating. Six of these smaller ships, Captain Wheatley said, would be more than a match for three times the number of three-deckers or large frigates; and, even allowing the latter to have greater speed, they could be inevitably destroyed before they could come to close quarters with the fore-and-afters, which during the chase would always have their guns on the broadside with most advantage on the enemy, whilst the latter would be unable to fire any of their heavy guns.



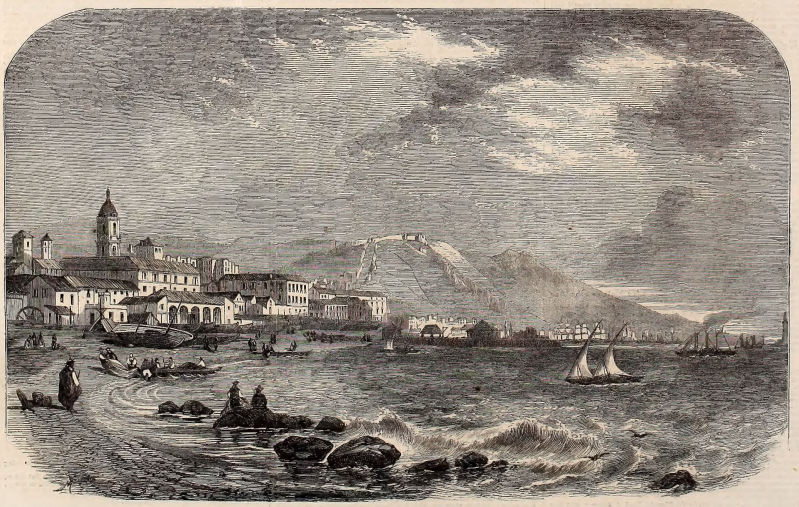
REVIEW IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—SEE PAGE 123.



ENCAMPMENT AT GIBRALTAR OF FUGITIVE JEWS FROM MOROCCO.

THE JEWISH ENCAMPMENT AT GIBRALTAR.

ACCOUNTS have appeared from time to time in this Journal of the barbarous treatment by Mohammedans of several Jews in Morocco, of the terror struck thereby into the entire Jewish community living in that country, and of their consequent flight *en masse* to Europe as their only means of safety. They embarked by hundreds at the different Moorish ports, arriving at Gibraltar and on the coast of Spain in a state of utter destitution. Many of the fugitives, including young women and children, had no resting-place but the bare ground, and not even food to eat. A committee of the Jewish residents at Gibraltar was at once formed to relieve as far as practicable this vast amount of suffering, and their efforts were actively aided by the Christian community of that town, headed by his Excellency the Governor, Sir William Codrington. An energetic appeal on behalf of these unfortunate fugitives has been promptly and heartily responded to not only by the Jews but by the benevolent of all creeds. The Governor at once caused tents to be issued for their



MALAGA, THE CHIEF PORT OF GRANADA, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF SPAIN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 140.

use, and permitted them to encamp on what is termed "The Brigade Parade-ground," round which runs the racecourse. Rations of bread are also given daily by the Government to the necessitous in camp, amounting to about 1600. The humanity and benevolence shown by Sir W. Codrington to the unhappy Jews has given universal satisfaction, and the benevolent in far countries have sent liberal subscriptions for their relief. A Gibraltar journal recently received states that 25,000 francs had been forwarded for their relief by Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris.

We are indebted to Sergeant Harvey, of the 25th Regiment, for the Sketch of the Jewish Encampment from which our Engraving is taken.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The accompanying report of the proceedings in both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT yesterday so compiled appeared in our town edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

The proceedings of the House consisted of a session of little importance on Lord Cranworth's bill on the subject of endowed schools: the third reading of the Law of Property bill; and the presentation, by Earl GREY, of a petition from Shrubridge, denouncing the expedition to China, and praying for the suspension of all warlike preparations against that empire.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Walker and Mr. Dent took the oath and their seats as members for the Borough of Sheffield and the West Riding.

THE "NATIONE AENATA" IN SARDINIA.—Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true, as alleged, that a proposal had been made to diplomatic representatives of England should interfere so far in the internal concerns of the country to which he was accredited as to prevent the appointment of a president or commander to a patriotic armed association for the defence of the country, such as the intended "Nationæ Aenatæ" in Sardinia, resembling in principle our own rifle volunteers, without the knowledge or authority of his own constitutional government; and, if such was as it appeared, made it distinctly intelligible that such proceeding was entirely foreign to the tact and duties of diplomacy.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was of opinion that the conduct of our representative on the occasion referred to was perfectly right and proper. He was glad to see the appearance in the presence of such an armed force in Sardinia would have proved dangerous to the peace of the country.

THE REFORM BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr Baxter, said it was his intention to move the second reading of the Reform bill during the Parliamentary reform in Scotland and Ireland at the same time that they proceeded with the measure with regard to England.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir M. Farquhar, said that the distribution of Indian medals would take place in the month of the Lucknow prize-money, which was in the course of distribution, was 4l.16l.000. The computation for this amount was made by Lord Canning, and would be paid about May next.

HYDE PARK.—Mr. A. LEES directed the attention of the Government to the state of Hyde Park; and asked the First Lord of the Treasury what plan had been proposed respecting the improvement of that park since now vacant by the removal of shrubs and growing trees?—Lord PALMERSTON said there had been a great misconception as to the removal of the trees and shrubs but only been removed to make way for trees, shrubs, and flowers of a better description, and to open out the park to the ground as soon as possible.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Mr. MAGUIRE called the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to certain statements in the *Times* newspaper of January 31, to the latter of the war between the Mahometan power on the east of war on the coast of Morocco, on a alleged overportod misconduct on the part of Mr. Hay, the British Minister at the Court of Fez; and asked whether any facts had come to the knowledge of the Government which would justify the belief that the Moorish Government had violated that strict neutrality which should be maintained by the official representatives of a friendly power; and whether it was the intention of the Spain and Morocco"—Mr. LIDDELL entered into a statement of facts which came to his knowledge lately connected with the war, and which went to show that the conduct of Mr. Hay was both honourable and straight-forward—Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the conduct of Mr. Hay appeared to be in respect to the war in Morocco, which conduct, he said, was creditable to him as the representative of her Majesty, as well as to his high character for impartiality.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr. STANLEY, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said it would be consistent with the interests of the public service to communicate to the House the correspondence which had taken place between the Office in respect to the military and naval preparations of the Emperor of the French; and also whether any communication had been received before the opening of the financial statement proposed to be made on Monday next?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think that a fitting opportunity to make any statement as to the military or naval preparations of France, such as the subject would be much better discussed in Committee of Supply. He might, however, say that he had received information from Paris of the formation from our Ambassador at Paris of any extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the French people. He might also say he was encouraged that a war in which France had been engaged had only recently come to a close, and that he therefore, in hoped that that country should still possess large armaments. He might add, too, that the Government had been anxiously watching the country's Government had been exerting themselves to make the peace a permanent one with the Sardinia, in reply to our representations, had expressed her determination to do so. Our relations towards a friendly authority either with regard to the Papal States; that the Emperor of the French, so far as her Majesty's Government were aware, had not given any intimation of a wish to annex that Austria was equally undesirous of plunging again into the struggle. He might, however, say that great anxiety was felt on account of the want of reason for jealousy on the part of this country at that increase in his marine which France was at present engaged in making; and he trusted the noble Lord said he expected that the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with France would be exchanged in a week that the persons engaged in the negotiations on the part of this country had been Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden.

The Probate Administration Bill (India) was read a second time.

Mr. Gladstone, for Sir C. Wood, in reply to various questions, said that the government of India were desirous of opening the navigation of the Godavery River, but the passage of its mouth was impracticable with the Nizam, in whose territory a portion of the lands required for the construction of the work was situated. He hoped, however, that the work would remain open to the end of the financial year. There was a treaty with France for the exchange of Indian and Colonial troops, and that the Indian colonies, and every care would be taken against an abuse of that privilege.

The Newspapers Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill for the better Regulation and Consolidation of the Law relating to Public Worship, notwithstanding Dissent, which was read a first time.

Lord DENMAN called attention to certain returns relative to County Courts, which were granted.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—In answer to Lord Vivian, Earl De GREY and RIPON, while paying the highest tribute to the volunteer forces which had been raised, explained that it would be entirely inconsistent with their character as a voluntary force for the Government to furnish the riflemen, in addition to arms and ammunition, with clothing, and to give pay to the artillery. Steps were in progress for forming the different corps into battalions, and for the further regulation of their discipline and system of drill organists.

THE CHURCH AND ANCIENT BELL.—This bill, after a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR and Lord CRANWORTH, was read a second time.

THE FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE.—A conversation followed, in which the Earl of DONOUGHMORE and the Earl of DERBY urged the production to that House of the commercial treaty with France, acknowledging the postponement of the Budget; while Earl GRANVILLE and Lord MONTEAGLE maintained that it was the Government and individuals to whom it belonged prematurely a document which was so intimately connected with the proposed financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BUDGET.—THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.—Lord PALMERSTON said, owing to the illness of Mr. Gladstone, who, he hoped, soon friend was unable to bring forward his financial statement that evening; but there was a hope that he would be able to make it on Friday. He procured the powers of speech necessary for a lengthened address by Friday—SIR J. PAKINGTON, while grateful to the right hon. gentleman for the answer asked when the commercial treaty with France would be laid on the table? —Lord PALMERSTON said he believed it was intended to produce it on Friday.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE gave notice of a motion on Tuesday, the 14th, on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

THE RIOTS AT ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.—In answer to Mr. Byng, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that there was nothing in what had taken place at the church of St. George-in-the-East which could be technically called outrage. The police were not armed with summary power to stop mere noisy demonstrations. Steps had been taken to preserve the actual public peace; beyond that he was not prepared to go. He expressed his regret that the mode of performing the service in the church in question should be such as to cause so much dissatisfaction.

THE STRAIS DUTY.—In answer to Mr. Ricardo, Lord J. RUSSELL said that an opinion had been given by the late law officers of the Crown on the subject of the Straits duce; he had referred it to the present law officers, and both concurred in saying that the only mode of dealing with the question was by buying compensation for the reversion, time, and negotiations with other States interested would be entered into on the subject.

NAVY SCHOOL SHIPS.—In answer to Mr. Horsfall, Lord C. PAGET said that a large sum was taken in the estimates for manning the Navy; and it was not thought proper to carry out at present the recommendation of the Committee on Manning, to provide training ships for boys, and to establish Greenwich for boys for the Navy.

CORONERS' FEES.—In answer to Mr. Cobbett, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had a bill in preparation for dealing with the question of coroners' fees.

The Probate and Administration (India) bill was read a second time.

The Prisons (Scotland) Continuance Bill was read a second time.

The Newspapers Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir W. DUNDAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the existing statutes relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.—Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to some technical mistakes in some of the clauses of the bill for the consolidation of the criminal law. He had, he noble and learned Lord had introduced, and said that, besides this, they contained a great amount of valuable matter. He hoped the bill would pass.

In reply said that, in reference to the latter objection, such a plan was impossible, and was entirely opposed to the principle of codification.

St. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The Earl of DERBY called attention to the disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, which he had, he said, witnessed in very strong terms, and asked what steps would be taken by the Government to put an end to them?—Earl GRANVILLE pointed out the high difficulties in the way of dealing with such disturbances, but said that every step had been taken by the Government to put an end to the state of things.—Lord BROUGHAM asserted that the police had ample power to interfere in these disturbances, and in the circumstances of the case he thought there were two laws in existence sufficient to meet the case. As to closing the church, he thought it was being tried without obtaining any effect.

SAVOY AND NICE.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, expressing the thanks of their Lordships for the gracious that her Government had made objections to the Government of France to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and for the firmness with which they had resisted the temptation, and thanking her Majesty for having conveyed that opinion to the Government of France in terms which, while they left no room for doubt, left her Government to use their best endeavours to avert the transfer of the above-named territories to the French empire. He regretted that the ancient feeling of loyalty to the Throne of Sardinia which existed in the minds of the people of Savoy and Nice should be violated by the unwilling cession of the Alps for the purposes of legislation, or to fight for a cause in which they had no interest. The Government of France, in the annexation to France was inconsistent with the territorial settlement of Europe, and would be injurious to the interests of this country. He, for his part, could not believe that no treaty existed between Sardinia and France which would justify the latter power in the course she had taken. The cession of the King of Sardinia to sell or exchange Savoy. If the Savoyards had come to the conclusion that they preferred the French Government, the mode of obtaining redress. On the whole, the noble Earl intimated that he approved of the conduct of the Government in the course they had taken.—Earl GREY, while expressing his disapprobation of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, said that the people of this country should be forced into extremities to prevent such an occurrence; but he thought that the people of this country had a right to call on the country to avert it without having recourse to such an alternative. He believed that the people of Savoy and Nice had been induced to vote to prevent an arrangement which was pregnant with so much danger to the peace of Europe.—Lord CRANWORTH, while concurring in the address, denounced any attempt to transfer the people of Savoy from the rule of a constitutional monarch to that of a despot. He was glad to understand that the Duke of NEWCASTLE implored the House not to be led away by the fervid and impressive eloquence of the noble Earl. The annexation had been calculated to prevent a peaceable settlement of the Italian question. It was on this principle that the Government had opposed the annexation. He never thought the statement of Lord Granville was a satisfactory one, objecting, he did, to the manner in which the Treaty of Turin had been treated by the noble Earl. Such a step would be a violation of the principle of nationality which had been laid down by the Government. Government opposed the annexation of the Rhine provinces? Anxious as he was to prevent the annexation, he thought it would be unwise to adopt the course suggested to the course of negotiation.—The Earl of DERBY said that there had been no difference of opinion between Her Majesty's Ministers and the country. No one feeling with regard to the annexation of Savoy to France. Lord Granville had always spoken of Savoy as a part of Italy, and as such he carried into effect. The late Government, when they endeavoured to prevent the cession of Savoy, had endeavoured to prevent the accomplishment of a consequence of Piedmont becoming a subsidiary ally of France—namely, that a close connection with Italy which had always existed. He would not discussion of that night, expressing the unanimous feeling of that House, would tend to produce the effect of the Emperor of the French, the object which might take place in reference to this subject, and aid towards the prevention of the evils which were apprehended from the annexation, or to the discredit of the principal parties to such an arrangement, both France and Sardinia. He was glad to find that the noble Earl opposite generally declared that they were influenced by no motive but the desire to contribute towards the settlement of Italy. He concurred in the opinion of the noble Earl of the most sacred treaties, and could only be perpetuated by a deed of unscrupulous violence. Lord GRANVILLE said he had no wish to conceal that of the King of Sardinia.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE having spoken, the Marquis of NORMANBY'S motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.—In answer to Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord PALMERSTON said that the statements which had appeared in France which had appeared in the newspapers was substantially correct; but he did not suppose that the treaty would be laid on the table that night.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER.—In answer to Mr. Black, Sir G. LEWIS said that a Committee was now sitting on the subject of the office of Queen's Printer of Bibles by the Queen's printer recommended that the patent should be renewed for a limited term of years. The report of the Committee of Council of Parliament the patent had not been renewed, but the Queen's printers would continue to print the Bible as at present.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—In answer to Lord C. Hamilton, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had no intention of proposing any measure for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. That Congress had not adjourned *sine die*, the Government had not been informed that the Congress had met, or delay in the settlement of the affairs of Italy, and they made a proposal on the part of Austria that the Congress should meet at Zurich on the 10th inst. It was proposed that the above two Powers should not interfere in the affairs of Italy during the negotiations, and that the Austrian troops should not be withdrawn from Italy; and that there should be no interference with the rule of Austria in Venetia. To these proposals Her Majesty's Government at once. A fourth proposition was that the King of Sardinia should be asked not to send troops into Italy, and that Austria should be asked not to call on States to declare their wishes; and if there was a determination on their part for an annexation, that they should not interfere with the exercise of such a determination. This, after consideration, had been the subject of communications between the Governments of Europe, and had been received. Austria, in answer to the three first propositions, had not recognised them, but had made counter-proposals. He had no reason to think that the Austrian Government did not intend to interfere in the affairs of Italy, but would confine themselves to the defence of their own territories. In this state of things he (Lord J. Russell) thought held out good grounds for hope that a satisfactory settlement of Italian affairs might be arrived at. The same propositions had been made to Prussia and Russia. From the latter no answer had been received, but from Prussia a favourable answer had been received, but from Prussia a favourable answer, having awaited the decision of France and Sardinia.

THE DOCTARES.—In answer to Mr. Kinnaird, Lord C. PAGET said that the Navy had been consulted on the subject of the Committee of Inquiry on the economy of her Majesty's dockyards.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

Lord J. MANNERS moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Court of Divorce to hold its sittings with closed doors. He urged that the publicity of the proceedings in the Divorce Court was the principal cause of more injury to public morals than the improper publications of Holywell-street, but could not help thinking that the publicity of the Court was imposed as a remedy simply to give the discretion to the Judge of the Divorce Court which, unfortunately, had been exercised by the Judges of the Court of Lords when they dealt with divorce cases, by the Court of Chancery, and by the Scotch Courts of Session and Justiciary.

Mr. E. JAMES moved the previous question, on the ground that the question was one of great delicacy and importance, and that the House had not had sufficient time to consider the principle of the bill. The proposition was first from it, which has been proved to be far from the case. The proposal of the bill was to leave the question of publicity or non-publicity to the mere taste of the Judge.

Lord R. CECIL urged that this case was parallel to that in which the House had given its sanction to the suppression of obscene publications.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the proposal in the bill was to give a peculiar privilege to the Divorce Court, and on this ground he objected to it. Questions far more grave in their liberal description occurred in criminal courts than those which were brought forward in that Court. In such cases women and children were removed, but there was no attempt at bearing the ca se with closed doors. No case had been made out for special legislation for the Divorce Court.

Mr. MALINS opposed the granting such an unconstitutional power to any Judges as that proposed by this bill. It was a matter in which public morality was concerned that the cause of separation between husband and wife should be made known. Nothing would tend more to assist collusion in cases in the Divorce Court than sittings with closed doors.

Mr. E. MACARTAY said that the privilege was asked for, not with a view to bringing a private gratification, but in the interests of the parties to suits in the Divorce Court in certain and special cases.

On a division the bill was rejected, the numbers being—For the bill, 83; against it, 258.

CHILDREN'S ARBITRATION.—Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish councils of arbitration to adjust differences between masters and workmen.

WINDOW-CLEANING.—Mr. CAVE, on behalf of Sir C. Burrell, obtained leave to bring in a bill to diminish the danger incurred by persons employed in cleaning and repairing windows.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN WORKS.—Mr. CAVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to place the employment of women, young persons, and children in bleaching and dyeing works under the regulations of the Factory Acts.

CHARITABLE USES.—Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of Trustees under Wills.

AMENDMENT OF THE MARRIAGE ACTS.—Mr. MELLOR obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Marriage Acts, and to extend their provisions to the persons called Quakers.

The Select Committee on packet and telegraphic contracts was appointed. The Select Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's private patronage, so far as relates to the printing of the Bible, was appointed. The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

New writs were issued for the borough of Hertford, in room of the appointment of Mr. W. Cowper to the Chief Commissionership of Works; and for Gateshead, owing to the appointment of Mr. Hall to the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade.

In answer to Colonel Dunne, Mr. S. HERBERT said it was intended to reappoint the Committee on Military Organisation.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

Sir J. TREVELYAN moved the second reading of his bill for the abolition of church rates, urging the general arguments, which are well known, and proceeding to state how the amount of church rates for the year was 675,719l. The sum borrowed on the security of rates was 4313,200, the interest at which would be 17,248l. The total was 692,967l. If the bill were to take effect out of the rates, the amount required to be raised might be much reduced. The sum, indeed, had been reduced by voluntary subscriptions to 300,000l. in the last few years. The contributions of Dissenters to the rates formed a large assistance to the Church, which they were levied. The bill, if passed, would be enforcing a last exemption to Dissenters, to make the line of difference between them and the Church. The bill was not one to be carried in a hurry nor was to be scarcely perceptible? A large amount of money had been paid by the churchwardens, and in many places rates had always been refused on principle where considerable sums would have been received by voluntary contributions. The bill would not, however, affect rates, money might be obtained for the repair of the fabrics of churches; among others, by a better management of charities.

Sir C. DOUGLAS seconded the motion. He urged that all attempts at compromise of this question had failed. The bill was the present to be finally settled, and nothing remained but a measure for the entire abolition of church rates, which was loudly and unanimously demanded by the people.

Lord R. MONTAGU moved the rejection of the bill. He urged that the question had entered into the domain of party, and was no longer merely but a political question. There was direct evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords that the Dissenters did not consider payment of church rates a grievance, but were only anxious to carry out a theory of government. The question was one which affected the Church of England, for dissent did not, like the Church, minister to the poor. It was admitted that the subject was one which ought not to be agitated, but as to the subject, but to go much further against the Church, nor would the question be settled by the passing of the bill.

Mr. R. LOVE seconded the amendment, and argued his view of the subject with considerable force. He opposed the bill, though he said he was a friend, in voting for a bill similar to this last year after a long opposition to the abolition of church rates, because it was a bill of compromise.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, having vindicated Lord J. Russell from the charge of inconsistency, declared his intention of voting for the bill. He had not faith in any hope of a compromise of the question. His contended that there was a difference between the payment of rates for the poor, which was much as the former were in fact supported by voluntary contributions, and therefore church rates were not a grievance. He did not think the poor in the country there was a provision for the clergy, and therefore church rates were asked, and generally refused, in the rural districts. But he thought a general system of pew rents would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than the present system. He did not think the compensation ought to be given for the rates, which ought to be abolished, but some substitute should be provided for the poor. He should be grateful to the objects for which church rates were now levied.

Mr. E. JAMES made it a matter of complaint that this question of church rates had been suffered to remain in the hands of private members, and that the settlement of it was not undertaken by the Government; while at the same time Ministers had thrown their weight on the side of abolition, and were acting in that direction in favour of this bill, and that before the House. The only exception was that of the late Government, who, only in their terror of the Dissenters, had made it a matter of party responsibility with a view to the decision of the question. The object now sought was to prevent the people who were willing to pay a rate themselves in support of the church from doing so; but there were ulterior objects in view; for it was avowed amongst Dissenters that things that could not be attacked to follow, and, in short, the disconnection of Church and State, an object which it was the duty of the Church to fight for and open question by opposing and mining. In many parishes the clergy were dependent on church rates for subsistence, and he could not but consider the present bill as others which directed this provision.

Mr. BECKETT-DENISON seconded the bill, and that, if he believed that the cessation of church rates would cause the falling into decay of churches, he should pause before he voted for the measure. He was glad to see parishes where the rates had ceased the churches were efficiently maintained.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed the bill, and was against the bill as it had yet been urged, and that was the controlling character of the measure. He looked with great jealousy on the exercise of authority being allowed to laymen in the local administration of a custom so important as that of maintaining the fabric of the Church and the decency of its services. He thought such a satisfactory settlement of this question on equitable terms had not succeeded; but that was a matter of regret, and not to be used for any anomaly which might exist should be as a matter of course accepted. Two plea of it, divided country, and the principle of the property of the world, so it was shown no practical grievance existed; all that was left was a speculative theory. If the bill were carried, the next issue in dispute was whether it had any connection between Church and State. He considered the bill a most dangerous measure, and although it had been at length to a conclusion, but seldom on the score on which the agitation was founded; for none but the Church could provide for the poor which it was based, when they saw the effects of that policy, drew back and refused. Mr. HADFIELD then saw the present question reproduced of a similar reaction following on inquiry into facts on the reception of evidence. He believed that the Government had taken a correct perception against that religious fanaticism which had more than once been the curse of this country, and the result of the progress of the spirit of the withdrawal of the influence of that Church in the body politic of this land. He opposed the bill, which he considered to be unconstitutional on purely speculative principles, and which tended to revolutionise the parochial system of the country.

Lord FERMOY inquired why should not the institutions of the country be revolutionised if they favoured injustice and oppression? He was in favour of the bill, which was a step in the right direction.

Mr. PACKE and Mr. HUBBARD opposed and Mr. THOMPSON supported the bill, the latter gentleman expressing a hope that in committee some provision would be made for the support of the fabric of churches.

Sir J. TREVELYAN having made some observations in reply,

A division was taken, when the numbers were carried, the motion being: For the motion, 263; against it, 234; majority, 29.

The result was received with loud cheering by the Opposition, the majority in favour of the second reading last Session having been 73.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Public Improvements Bill was read a second time.

Mr. LOCKE moved the second reading of the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill, but the discussion was adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

Sir H. CAIRNS obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to endowed schools.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.—The Lords'ships were occupied with the consideration of the bill, which had been moved by Lord CRANWORTH.—The bill was ultimately read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Lord C. PAGET gave notice of his intention to bring forward the Navy Estimates on Monday.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.—Mr. M. MILNES gave notice of his intention, upon the motion of Mr. Kinglake on the subject of the annexation of Savoy, to move, as an amendment, the previous question.

CHINA.

Mr. SETHORP FITZGERALD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any convention had been entered into between her Majesty's

Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French with reference to the demands to be made by both Governments on that of China, and with the view of settling the bases of the combined operations of the French and English forces in that country?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that there was no such convention as that alluded to.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH FRANCE.

Mr. LOBELL asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any commercial treaty or treaties (other than that recently ratified) were in force between this country and France; and, if so, whether there was any objection to laying copies of the same on the table, with the date at which they were entered into?

Mr. Du CANE said that a commercial treaty had been entered into with France relating to the direct trade between the two countries. It was dated January 23, and would be laid before the House. There was also a treaty of 1854 making certain relaxations in our favour on the occasion of the repeal of the sugar duties here.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—MR. S. HERBERT, in answer to questions relating to volunteer matters, said that the Duke of Newcastle and Sir De Grey had added to the fairest way possible in the arrangements respecting the forces referred to.

SIDNEY SUSSEX AND RIFLES.—MR. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. O'Brien, said that the question should be settled by the Duke of Newcastle, who had provided with rifles for the European soldiers and smooth bores for the natives.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BUDGET.—LORD PALMERSTON, in reply to Lord Henry Lennox, said he was not prepared to say positively that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to make his financial statement, which, must, nevertheless, be lengthened one, to-morrow (Friday). If the night hon. gentleman should not feel himself strong enough to undertake that duty on Friday he would ask the indulgence of the House to assent to the postponement of it to the earliest possible day. He (Lord Palmerston) hoped they would, however, be laid on the table of the House to-morrow (Hear, hear).

FRENCH—SIR E. B. LEWONS, in reply to an hon. member, said it was his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the more secure manufacture of fireworks.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—SIR G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. Ayrton, said he should not be able to move the second reading of the bill for the regulation of the Corporation of London on Monday next, as he had intended.

RECORDERSHIP OF LEEDS.—MR. M. MILNES obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 5 Vic. c. 18, intituled "An Act to amend the Law for the Election of Persons to be Paid to Vote, and to Try and Determine Rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, in England and Wales."

RECENT PREVENTION &c.—SIR F. KELLY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual Prevention of Frauds by means of "The Recent Prevention Act (1854)."

ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.—MR. VANSITTART moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into certain questions relating to the Indian Immigrant—Sir H. Storks, Mr. Labouchere, and others were opposed to the motion was withdrawn.

THE HALIFAX—MR. T. DYKE DYONE moved for leave to bring in a bill to make provision that, at the election of members to serve in Parliament for the city of Lincoln, the borough of Wakefield, the electors thereof should give their votes by way of ballot. A debate ensued, which resulted in a majority against the motion of 141 to 116.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON informed the House that he had received a communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that he had not sufficient he should be able to-morrow (Friday) to make his financial statement.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

As the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised on Monday, has been postponed, owing to Mr. Gladstone being laid up with cold and influenza, we give the heads of the speech which he will, it is said, with the exception of that part of it connected with the commercial treaty ratified last Saturday at Paris.

Abolition of the duty on the productions of French manufacture.

Assimilation of the duties on French wines to those on English colonial spirits. The duty on those first named is at present 15s. a gallon, on the others only 7s.; the duty on French brandy would also be reduced by 8s. per gallon.

Immediate reduction of the duty on wines to the extent of 2s. 9d. a gallon. The duty at present being 5s. 9d., the new duty will only be 3s. a gallon.

A second reduction of this duty from the 1st of April, 1861. The duty will be a minimum of 1s. and a maximum of 3s., according to the quantity of alcohol which the wine contains.

Reciprocity, as far as possible, of the duties on all other articles imported from France.

England reserves the right of allowing other nations to participate in these reductions, as well as of modifying hereafter the duties on articles imported from France, if experience should render such modifications desirable.

France on her part undertakes to make the following concessions, but none of them will take immediate effect—

Reduction of the duty on salt and coke to a level with those imposed on the same commodities of Belgian produce.

Abolition of the duty on wool and cotton yarn.

Reduction of the duty on iron and machinery.

Abolition of the prohibitions, for which all values duties not exceeding 30 per cent shall be substituted.

A special committee is engaged in Sardinia on the task of adopting a new carbine for the corps of Bersaglieri.

THE ALPS TUNNEL IN SAVOY.—The following are some details (from the *Times*) of the plan for the tunnel at the lowest point of the Alps on the Victor Emmanuel Railway:—"The necessary buildings for the Bardonèche part of the tunnel are nearly completed. They are very large proportions. The same works have been erected at the Modane or Savoy end, but of a totally different kind. Within the last two months, at Bardonèche, 2,000,000 bricks have been made. The boading is being driven, as we have before stated, each end by the steam engine, nearly 250 metres have thus been carried on with arch shooting to about two-thirds of that length.

THE HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.—Some further correspondence respecting the hostilities in China has been laid before Parliament. In his despatch dated 8th June, Russell instructed Mr. Bruce to avail himself of the ample spology from the Chinese Government for the treacherous attack on our forces off the Peiho, to state that when the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin shall be exchanged the British Envoy shall be allowed to proceed to Pekin, if we to Tien-tsin, by the route which shall be agreed conveyed by the Chinese authorities to Pekin. Lord John Russell further intimates that the ratifications are not only indispensable as a matter of form, but necessary indemnity will be demanded by her Majesty's Government from that of China.

THE BREED OF SILKWORMS.—The Imperial Society of Acclimation at Paris has received interesting news from Count Gallenberg, who is charged by the Emperor of Austria with a mission to China to obtain, with the aid of the English and French Governments, the eggs of a species of silkworm of the eggs of a breed which never suffered from and of the silkworm of the eggs of a breed which never suffered from the disease which has proved so fatal in Europe for some years past. Count Gallenberg has already visited Pekin and Canton, and has gone to India and the other to China and Japan, in order to supply silkgrowers in Italy and Italy with the necessary eggs. The present year, similar to those that suffered them by Roman Catholic missionaries, Count Castellani succeeded in procuring, by the influence of Chinese friends, cunning the eggs of some of the most valuable eggs. Having employed none but Catholic Chinese, he was enabled to obtain all the secrets of breeding silkworms. He has now completed his studies and observations by a journey to Japan, he has returned to Europe, bringing with him blackgrain eggs, which he has sent on equal quantity to California and by North America. 100 ounces of silkworms' eggs, equal to 1,000 grains, are imported by Count Castellani, have been placed at their disposal by Count Castellani.

THE SUPPOSED PLOT.—The following is a special Washington despatch to the *New York Herald*, dated Jan. 23, gives the following photographic view of the proceedings of the House:—"At Washington to-day the House has conducted its theatrical performance for this week, having taken but one day's worth of proceedings for any purpose whatever. It was one of the most vulgar Billingsgate, so far as regards the wildest passions, by prominent members, that ever disgraced any deliberative body in the world. The galleries are daily appealed to in general terms by inflammatory arguments, and the daily proceedings for days past have been of a character in the House conducted that the members themselves presented more the appearance of a disorderly mob in a low pothouse than that of the most respectable deliberative body in the world; and, under the impulsive velvet of a member from Alabama, by the remark of a member from New York, the gallleries, from the example set them by the members, caught up the favor of disorder and broke out into the loudest cheers. The clerk applied to the people in the galleries to preserve order, rebuking the House at the same time for setting the example. Unless those who profess to represent the people can give better evidence that they are capable of governing themselves than they have done thus far they had better not attempt to govern others. A few more weeks of such bear-garden scenes as have been witnessed at the national Capitol will be sufficient cause for the people to rise, and, with a Cromwell at their head, drive the present disorganisers from the Capitol. The House is really no longer an election than it was six weeks ago. Mr. Sherman's speech to day utterly failed to induce Mr. Clark to withdraw his Helper resolution."

MUSIC.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S new operetta, "Romance," produced on Thursday, last week, at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, has met with complete success. The libretto is from the pen of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and is a clever and lively little drama. The subject is founded on the history of the famous highwayman, Richard Turpin, though Mr. Palgrave's romance does not himself appear on the stage—the hero of the piece being a gentleman by whom Turpin is personated. This gentleman, Beauchester, as is well known, was so distinguished for his handsome person, courage, generosity, and courteous bearing towards the fair sex, that he became a sort of idol among the fashionable ladies of the time, and was the unwitting kind of hero-worship the plot of the piece is founded. A lady of quality has been smitten with the fashionable malady in consequence of the stories current about the gallant highwayman. A gentleman who aspires to her hand, and who, though as yet unknown to fame, is her, is determined to murder her brother, is invited by his friend to attempt to gain her heart by personating her favourite highwayman. He does so; but, as the plot thickens, Beauchester himself appears for attachment; and, after a series of comic and amusing scenes, the story is brought to the usual conclusion. It is enlivened by the introduction of the Mayor of York (where the scene is laid), an absurd, self-conceited functionary, who is the buffo of the piece, and his wife, a lively little woman, whose smartness contrasts well with the husband's pompous stolidity. Mr. Leslie's music is charming, though not at all in the fashionable style of the modern opera bouffe. The musical, simple character of the melodies rather reminds us of Mozart, and of our own older English composers—the Arnes, Shields, and Storaces —whose beautiful music is now, unfortunately, almost forgotten. The orchestral accompaniments are admirable, full of delicacy, variety, and judicious combination, and the whole is derived from the instrumental noises with which it is the present fashion to drown the voices on the stage. The piece has been cast with great skill. The part is intrusted to Miss Pyne, who, as Miss Louisa Pyne, in the character of the romantic heroine, acts with her usual grace and feeling, and sings delightfully. Mr. Harrison is in his best key for the means generally of a florid character. The best portions of it are in a simple, expressive style, and in these he produces a greater effect than as much in that as in the bravura. She is not, however, without opportunities of showing her vocal powers. The finale, a solo accompanied by the chorus, is a splendid example of a brilliant execution. Mr. Harrison appears to great advantage in personating the gallant highwayman, and sings his music with much spirit and expression. "Look forth, beloved maid," exhibits his finest qualities as a singer. Miss Thirlwall has a pleasant part, which she fulfils very well, as the Mayor's wife. Mr. Aynsley Cook had a good a *secondo donna*. Mr. Honey is admirable, both as a comedian and a singer. We may add that the local properties are very complete, and very adapted for chamber performance—namely, the two ballads, "Poor silly heart" and "Come not when I am dead," the former sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, the latter by Mr. Harrison, the duet, "When firmly I unite in friendship," sung by Miss Pyne and Miss Thirlwall, and the beautiful part-song, "Where the bee sucks." All have just been published by Messrs. Addison and Co., of Regentstreet.

At the Popular Concert of Monday last especial interest was excited by the reappearance of Miss Arabella Goddard, who had not been heard in London for nearly two years. Her absence has, consequently, was crowded to excess, and the fair pianist was received with enthusiasm. She played Dussek's sonata, "Pas Pitié," a composition which only the greatest work of Beethoven, which she has the merit of having rescued from the oblivion of more than half a century. She was, also, heard in a beautiful trio for piano and clarinet, in which she was accompanied by Mr. Lazarus. The concerted instrumental pieces were Mozart's quintet for four stringed instruments and clarinet, and Beethoven's quartet in D, op. 18. The performers were Messrs. Molique, Ries, Doyle, Piatti, and Lazarus. The singers were Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Dolby, the former of whom sang Beethoven's "Adelaide," and the latter a pretty ballad by Mr. Henry Smart.

Mdlle. Victoria Balfe has appeared at St. Petersburg in "La Traviata" with distinguished success.

The Vocal Association will give their first subscription concert for this season on Wednesday evening next, at St. James's Hall. The performances will consist of a miscellaneous selection from Haydn's Mass and several new part-songs by Benedict, Berger, and H. Smart, with choir of 200 voices.

Miss Augusta Thomson, the young soprano who distinguished herself at the last concert of the Philharmonic Society, at Hanover Rooms, and who also made a most successful debut at the Grand Opera in Paris, about twelve months since, has just returned to London for the season.

Mr. Henry K. Morley, organist of the parish church of Great-with, gave a performance on the organ and pianoforte at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, February 2. The artistes who appeared on this occasion were Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Land, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, and Mons. Sainton, Mr. Morley's performance on the organ, in Bach's Fugue in G minor, with such an array of talent, success was inevitable, and Mr. Morley's playing elicited enthusiastic applause. Miss Arabella Goddard's pianoforte audiences ever assembled within the walls of the Lecture Hall.

THE LATE MR. BALFE.—The late Mr. Balfe, as a pianoforte manufacturer, whose instruments are to be found in all parts of the world, and who has just died full of years and honours, was born in 1786, at Dublin, and died at Somerstebire, in the year 1772. He came thence to London at the age of seventeen or eighteen, and was for a time in the house of Messrs. Clementi, the celebrated theorist, player, and pianoforte maker in Cheapside. By great attention to his business he soon became a partner in the firm, which, Clementi and the firm then became Messrs. Clementi, Hyde, Banger, Davis, and Collard. Clementi died in 1832, and he has been well known for his charitable acts during the time he has been at the head of the firm. He was a liberal supporter there to the last benevolent institutions. Mr. Collard married early in life Miss Hyde, and has a numerous hospitality. He takes advantage of his opportunity, and is favourably received. In the midst of his bliss Miss Jones, however, is summoned to Madrid to espouse another lady, whither Donna Dolores follows him, and succeeds in breaking off the match. For this purpose she engages herself as duenna in her rival's family, and informs the bride elect that *Don Juan* is already married. The piece was exceedingly well acted, and proved a success.

OLYMPIC.—One of the versions of "Le Chapeau de mon Horologer," under the title of "The Clockmaker's Hat," has been revived at this theatre. The terrified housemaid is performed by Mrs. Emden, who does full justice to the conception of Madame Emile Girardin.

ST. JAMES'S.—An old piece has been revived here, too, for the purpose of introducing Miss Wyndham as the new directress of this theatre. It is named "A Bachelor of Arrats," and is from the pen of W. J. Sorrel and J. M. Langford, and originally produced at the Adelphi. Miss Wyndham personates a young maiden who is obliged to the rough wooing of the desperate cavaliers, and thus auspiciously enough inaugurates her management.

SURREY.—On Tuesday the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias" was successfully revived. The two heroes were performed by Messrs. Creswick and Ryder, the former playing the hero and Miss Thorne. The former, in her interview with her husband, was exceedingly effective, and gained deserved plaudits from a full house. Mr. Creswick's Damon was conceived, and executed with as much energy as the actor could command. But parts of this kind require more physical power than Mr. Creswick possesses. Mr. Potter, on the other hand, perhaps, threw too much muscular vigour into *Pythias*. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the general effect was impressive, and the last scene produced great excitement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have had one continued ovation during their performances at Edinburgh.

THE FARM.

THE re'urn of finer weather has made field work practicable once more, and ploughing and carting have been actively proceeded with. There has been no interruption to the sowing to what was in the barley of fine quality has commanded extreme rates. The frost has, it seems, greatly diminished the stores of feeding stuff, but it is to be hoped that as a rule farmers will have many old heads sufficiently to look for) will enable farmers to get over the difficulty in finding food for live stock.

We hear that Colonel Towneley's white heifer Fidelity has unfortunately forfeited the first prize in her class at Warwick for not having had a calf before the day of showing. There is, however, no doubt that she will calve shortly. Mr. Fowler's Dairy accordingly takes the first prize, and Colonel Towneley's Pearl and Emma now stand second and third, with Vesta and Lady of Athelstane next. Mr. Eastwood's Rose, the dam of his Rosette, has taken a new heifer Meleicia calf; and Mr. Bates's Flirt, the winner of the first yearling heifer prize at Warwick, a High Sheriff heifer calf, exactly like her celebrated dam. Mr. Eastwood's Duke of Cambridge by grandsires, Frederick and Rose Knight, it has a double stain of the celebrated Barnpton Rose blood, and this has only been shown twice once—when she took first as a calf to Maid of Athelstane and Queen of the Vale, in a first-rate field of eighteen—at Northallerton; and again, when she turned first as a Maid of Athelstane, also at Warwick. These two will, no doubt, meet to finish their rubber at Canterbury, where the Duke of Cambridge's bulls where a cow and again. Victoria Regina, who accompanied Faith to Warwick, and, with the exception of a defect about the horns, struck us and many others as being perfect. Mr. Bates's two, by the way, are by "Hesperus." We believe that no herd so small as Mr. Grundy's has ever produced two such animals in a single year.

Mr. Pawlett, the well-known sheep-breeder, has been purchasing those experiments as to feeding which now form the subject of a book. Some, collected at Cheney's fed on the same articles he selected for trial, and he put a lot of eight ram hogs on each. At the end of four weeks he found the average of the lot which had been fed on beans made 14gib. of live weight, those on cotton-cake 16gib., and those on Cheney's 17gib. That 19gib. of the cost of producing the mutton in each case was 34d. per lb., 29d. per lb., and 42d. per lb. Still, damaging as this experiment seems as regards the application of Cheney's food to the Anton animals, in comparison with cheaper substances, we remember an instance in one of the Scotch breeds where a ram of this kind was by got to eat anything till it was tried with it; and from all we can hear it is most beneficial as a tonic, but not as an article of regular food. Mr. Cheney, however, announces that, in addition to the Rothamsted objectors, he has enlarged his defence pamphlet from thirty-two to sixty-four pages, which is rather alarming.

The Royal Society elected twenty-one new members at their last meeting, and sixteen more stand for election at the next. Of the recent losses seem to have been but slightly felt, as, including the Canterbury subscription of £1500, they have a current cash balance of £3634 15s. 8d. The Council, with the usual complimentary five starters for the editorship of their journal, has announced his retirement from the arduous position he has occupied with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Society, which he has managed so ably for some years; and the Birmingham Cattle Show committee advertise for a secretary "not above forty years of age, who shall have a taste for the second and subsequent ones, if he gives satisfaction. Some negotiations between the Smithfield Club and the Cattle Market and the managers of the Smithfield Cattle Show seem to have come to nothing for the present. Islington would be too far out of town to catch the shilling folks, who, after all, find the money.

Strong efforts are making to induce farmers and labourers to emigrate to France, "where every individual by hard work may become the owner of the land." The glowing prospectus adds, that "the advantages offered are without a parallel in history," and farms, with cottages and outhouses, are already built, and contain from 50 to 1000 hectares (the hectare is about 2½ acres), all in one building, which is let at from 1fr. to 2fr. per hectare, to 1000f. the hectare (25f. is about one pound sterling), comprising the country seats, churches, schools, homesteads, granaries, woods, the right of fishing and shooting, live stock, &c., in the purchase, and which are offered on credit, with every facility for payment."

THE FOUNTAINS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We omitted to mention last week that the two that executed the fountains placed at the entrance to the British Museum and of which we gave an Engraving. They were made at Messrs. Cochrane's foundry, Dudley, Messrs. Bell and Co., Newman-street.

During a hearing of a recent case at the Bradford West Riding Court it appeared that, out of twelve or thirteen witnesses who came from Padsey, and were summoned to Bradford to attend the Court on Easter or Christmas occurred in, and one female declared she knew nothing whatever about it, as she had no clock and had no clock.

In a letter to the *Times* "A Manufacturer" says that an immediate equalisation of the duties on foreign brandy and on British spirits would increase the revenue, and would be a boon to the whole consuming profit, either to the public, as consumers, or to the French distiller and merchant.

A few days ago the sale of Lord Henry Seymour's cigars took place at Hyde Park-corner, when a large advantage of purchasers was present. The bidding was spirited, no cigar being sold under ten seas, and in several instances fifty and even more when the lots were large. His Lordship had accumulated 16,000 cigars.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.—These estimates, which have been looked for with great interest, were issued on Wednesday morning. The total sum required for the service is £12,902,200, being £1,076,462 in excess of the vote for the year 1859-60. The estimates provide for 44,000 officers, seamen, and boys for the fleet; 8100 for the coastguard service; 2000 for surveying, brigs, and store ships; 16,000 marines, of whom 12,000 will serve afloat and 4000 ashore; and 9000 boys, who will be placed for instruction on board training-ships. The only number of ships, including tenders, in commission on the 1st of December, 1859, was 284, being an increase of 41 upon the number in commission at the corresponding period of 1858. Of these 179 were "sea-going" ships, divided as follows:—37 steam and 3 sailing line-of-battle ships; 43 steam and 4 sailing frigates and corvettes; and 94 steam and 8 sailing "sloops, small vessels, and gun-boats."

DON NERI CORSINI, MARQUIS OF LAJATICO.

His Excellency Major-General Don Neri, one of the Princes of the house of Corsini and Marquis of Lajatico, who had been staying in London for a considerable period, discharging the duties of Special Envoy from the present Government of Tuscany, fell a victim, on the 1st of December last, to an attack of smallpox. The Marquis was the second son of the late Prince Tommaso Corsini, and was born on the 12th August, 1805. He entered the Tuscan army, in which he rose to the rank of Major-General. He had also occupied in the Tuscan State the important offices of Governor of Leghorn and Minister of War. On two remarkable occasions he played an important part in the political history of the Tuscan State—first when, twelve years ago, he recommended the Grand Duke Leopold at once to grant a Constitution; and again, on the memorable 27th of April of last year, when summoned to form a Ministry, he counselled his Sovereign to abdicate in favour of the hereditary Prince, that the latter might identify himself with the national cause. After the abandonment of his dominions by the Grand Duke, the Marquis of Lajatico repaired, as representative of Tuscan interests during the war, to the head-quarters of the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel, and in this character of Tuscan Commissary-General he accompanied the movements of the allied armies in the period that elapsed between the 9th of May and the signature of the peace of Villafranca. The Marquis of Lajatico did not then return to Florence, having been dispatched shortly afterwards on a diplomatic mission to the Cabinets of Paris and London. He arrived in London on the 20th July, and since that time to the day of his death—with the exception of a week during which he went to Paris to take part in the proceedings of the Tuscan deputation sent to the French Court—he was constantly engaged in discharging his duties here.

The Marquis of Lajatico was married to one of the three daughters and coheiresses of the last Florentin Marquis Rinuccini—the other two being the Marchioness Azzolino of Macerata and the Marchioness Trivulzio of Milan. By the Marchioness Eleanora, whose graces and truly domestic virtues have long endeared her not only to her own family but to the numerous friends—not a few being our own countrymen and countrywomen—resident in Florence, the Marquis of Lajatico was the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, the Duke of Castiglione, in whose person the great honours and possessions of the house of Corsini will centre, married not long ago a daughter of Prince Barberini, of Rome. The second son, Pier Francesco, is a Captain of Artillery in the Sardinian army, and was decorated at Conflenza for the bravery which he there displayed. The eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Lajatico is married to the only remaining son of the Marquis Farinola, of Florence; she is the granddaughter of the Marquis Gino Capponi.

On the 16th of December the body of Don Neri Corsini was conveyed to Santa Croce, the Westminster Abbey of Florence; and no funeral solemnity—not even that of any member of the Tuscan Royal family—surpassed it in the imposing character of the melancholy rites themselves, but, above all, in the deep grief by which all classes of the population were inspired.



THE LATE MARQUIS DE LAJATICO, SPECIAL ENVOY FROM THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF TUSCANY TO THIS COUNTRY.

SHIP LAUNCH AT CASTELLAMMARE, NEAR NAPLES.

AN important incident for Naples took place on the 18th ult. at Castellammare, the principal, if not the only, naval port and dockyard of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The first screw vessel of war ever constructed there was launched on the occasion referred to, and all Naples followed the Court to see the novel spectacle. The day was unusually fine and the sea like a mirror, so that everything combined to increase the public rejoicing, or rather enjoyment. The special trains began to start as early as half-past eight o'clock from Naples, and, as may well be imagined, in a country where order is little studied or understood, and where excursion-trains are the miracle of a century, there was immense confusion at the station. Many went over in carriages, and as many as four hundred started during the morning, so that the little city of Castellammare was frightened out of its propriety. The view, from a distance, is very striking—a chain of mountains, a spur of the Apennines, forms the background of the city, which lies on a narrow strip of land by the sea. On the bay lay sleeping, decked out as gaily as brides, a Neapolitan frigate, a corvette, and a small steamer; whilst H.B.M.'s noble steam-vessel the *Cressy* well represented the naval supremacy of England. Small boats by hundreds glanced like fireflies across the tranquil surface of the sea, and, in fact, the whole scene was as lovely and picturesque as any the eye could rest upon. Within the Arsenal, and on each side of the vessel, which was the attraction of the day, were erected several boxes, to which admission was obtained by tickets. His Majesty's box was on the right, in the direction of the sea; and amongst the members of the Royal family were the King and the Queen; the Counts of Trani and Caserta and Gilgenti, the brothers of his Majesty; the Counts of Syracuse, of Aquila, and of Trapani, the Royal uncles; and the Countesses of Aquila and of Trapani; and two of the sons of Count Aquila. One compartment of the box was assigned to distinguished visitors; and, with that marked courtesy which is always shown to the English in Naples, the Hon. Captain Elliot, the commander of the *Cressy*, some of his officers, and a few other persons, both English and Neapolitan, were admitted into this portion of the box. The diplomatic body were not invited, and, perhaps, it was not an occasion which rendered such an attention necessary. The President of the Council, General Filangieri, was not there, though the other Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty were present. Filangieri is chronically *inspetto*. Before the launch took place his Majesty moved about and chatted freely with those around him, and, at one time, hands with Captain Elliot, conversed with him with great affability. Her Majesty looked very engaging, and there was many a *gros chevalier* who thought the Queen the most interesting object in the scene.

The launch was appointed to take place at eleven o'clock; but the masses and the customary Neapolitan delays protracted the event until twelve o'clock. A few minutes before the time the Royal chaplain was seen moving, or being moved, out of a box—for he was too old to stand without supporters—in order to give the benediction to the frigate. Bang! bang! went the hatchets, and away flew the dogshores; but the vessel would not move. Old General Sabbatelli blew, and spluttered, and affected to pull a rope to encourage the men; so did the architect, Signor Di Lucca. Pull away, boys! now for it—a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether! The *Borbone* moves! and now she descends gracefully into the waters which hereafter are to be her dwelling-place. The cannon fired most unvariously; the galley slaves, who occupied a hulk close by, acted bodily as the fugleman, and their cheer was taken up by the rest of the multitude; but there was no enthusiasm. None cried "God bless him!" There were no "Viva il Re!" or if say they were so rare that they were drowned; and the fact created a sad impression. An Englishman could not fail to draw a contrast between this scene and any similar scene at which our beloved Sovereign might have presided, and where British hearts would have inspired British voices.

Soon after the launch had taken place the *Cressy* got up her steam, and steered away for Naples. There were many on board, both English and foreigners, who were indebted to the kind hospitality of the commander, Captain Elliot, not only for a pretty run over to the capital, but for a handsome collation, combining all those creature comforts for the enjoyment of which long fasts had prepared the guests. There were music and dancing too, and a warm sun, and a sea so calm that a nautilus might have sailed over it with speed away. Who that witnesses such days in Naples does not weep with regret that what God has blessed man has done his best or worst to curse!

The *Borbone* is a fifty-four gun frigate, with a movable screw. She measures 226 feet in length, and is longer than the *Monarch*, architect was Signor Di Luca; and, though some naval critics think her rather too short, she is a very pretty craft. Two other screw-frigates, the *Ferdinand II.* and the *Furmine*, are now on the stocks, and one will be launched probably in six months; indeed, there is no power in the Mediterranean which has so large a naval force as the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

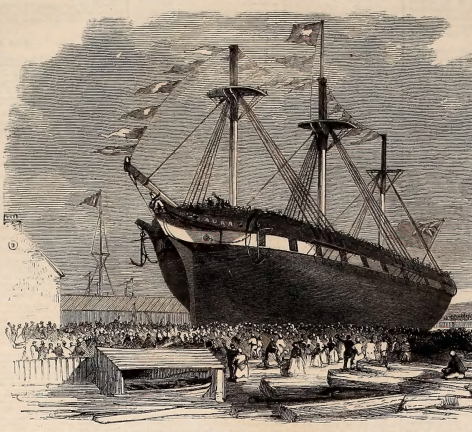
We engrave a *View of the City and Bay of Castellammare*, taken from the heights. It is a lovely and an interesting site. Nature has blessed it with a thousand charms, and the Spirit of the Past hovers over it, awakening a host of classic reminiscences. We are standing on Stabiæ, close by where Pliny stood during the grand eruption of Vesuvius, and Pompeii is just round the corner on the right.

Castellammare, the chief town of a distretto of the Provincia di



THE TOWN AND BAY OF CASTELLAMMARE, NEAR NAPLES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

Napoli, is situated on the lower slopes of Monte d'Auro, an offshoot from the limestone range of Monte Sant' Angelo. It is built, for the most part, along a sheltered beach, commanding an extensive view of the Bay from Vesuvius to Misenum. The position of the town protects it from the east winds. It arose from the ruins of Stabiæ, which was first destroyed by Sylla in the Social War, and was afterwards overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Castellammare contains 18,000 inhabitants. The castle, from which the town derived its name, was erected by Frederick II., surrounded with walls and towers by Charles I., and strengthened by additional fortifications by Alfonso I. The port, which is protected by a small mole with three or four fathoms of water, is secure. It contains a Royal arsenal and dockyard, where the large ships of the Neapolitan navy are built. The spacious quay was constructed by the French, and enlarged by Ferdinand I. The bay, bounded on the north-west by Capo Bruno and on the south-west by Capo d'Orlando, is deep, with a sandy beach. At a short distance from the shore, off the mouth of the Sarno, is a very small rocky island, with a fort, called Revigliano.



LAUNCH OF THE BARQUE "AURA" AT MR. WHEELER'S DOCKYARD, CORK.

LAUNCH AT CORK OF THE BARQUE "AURA."

AN immense concourse of people assembled on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th ult., at Mr. Wheeler's dockyard at the Brickfields, Cork, to witness one of the most successful launches ever made at that port. On a platform at the bow of the vessel about fifty persons had taken their stand. Amongst these were the Messrs. Henry and Robert Hardy and the Misses Hardy, the Recorder of Cork, Colonel Beamish, Colonel Westropp and the Misses Westropp, Mr. Wheeler, Captain Pollock, Colonel and Mrs. Wood and the Misses Wood, F. R. Leahy, Esq. (Shanakiel), and family, Mr. G. Newenham, and several others. At half-past three o'clock the vessel was, with the accustomed formalities, named the *Aura*, a signal was given, the shores were knocked away, and the vessel, which was decorated with flags, glided into the water in the smoothest and steadiest style imaginable.

The *Aura* is the largest timber vessel ever built at Cork. Her length is a hundred and forty feet, breadth of beam twenty-five, and depth sixteen. Her burden is five hundred tons. She is to be barque-rigged, and will be fitted up with every modern appliance by which of late days the working of a ship is so much facilitated. She is the eighth vessel built by Mr. Wheeler for the Messrs. Hardy. The *Aura* will be commanded by a most skilful seaman, Captain Belcher, a citizen of Cork, and the oldest shipmaster sailing from that port. This gentleman has been thirty-four years at sea, during which time he has made over ninety successful voyages across the North Atlantic and two over the Indian Ocean.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Stopford, of Cork.

STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR COMMON ROADS.

A STEAM-CARRIAGE, designed by Mr. Ricketts, of the Castle Foundry, Buckingham, to run upon common roads, was submitted to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family a short time since. It is built for a private carriage, having ample room for three persons in front and for a stoker behind, and is arranged to run at an average speed of ten miles per hour—indeed, on good roads sixteen miles per hour has been easily maintained. In ascending steep hills, by moving a handle, without stopping, the power is multiplied two and a half times, and the speed consequently reduced to four miles per hour on hills with inclination of 1 in 10. The carriage is mounted on three wheels, each having independent springs—one small wheel in front, which is used for steering, and two behind, one or both of which are employed in propelling, one of them being fixed on the shaft, and the other engaged by a clutch; so that when disengaged the carriage may be turned round in its own length without stopping. It is easily guided, by a handle from the fork of the front wheel, which is central with the outside seat; a break is applied to each driving-wheel, worked by a lever from the seat, so that the engine is entirely under the control of the driver.

The engine is built upon a tank, which forms a strong tubular framework; the boiler being placed above; and the whole of the machinery is contained in the space between the boiler and tank, entirely protected from dust and dirt, and within reach of the stoker for oiling, &c. The tank contains ninety gallons of water, sufficient for ten miles' run. The boiler is made of steel, and constructed so that it is not injuriously affected by variations of level, as it is worked at a pressure of 150lb. to the square inch, and supplies steam to a pair of 3½ cylinders with 7-inch stroke; it evaporates about a gallon and a half of water per minute, and consumes 8 to 10 lb. of coal per mile. The weight of the engine and carriage is 30 cwt., and, with full load of water 12 cwt., coal 3 cwt., passengers 5 cwt., equals 2½ tons.

Some idea may be formed of the functional resistance on common roads when it is mentioned that as much power is required to draw one ton on a common road as fifteen to twenty tons on a railroad; and in this engine, to convey its full load at fifteen miles per hour on a level, requires an actual development of ten-horse power, so that great power and little weight are essentials in these engines. No real difficulty has been experienced in working them: occasionally a young horse shies, when the engine is instantly stopped, and all noise and appearance of steam suppressed till it has passed.

It is stated that this engine will shortly be taken to Belgium, but others are in course of manufacture at Buckingham.

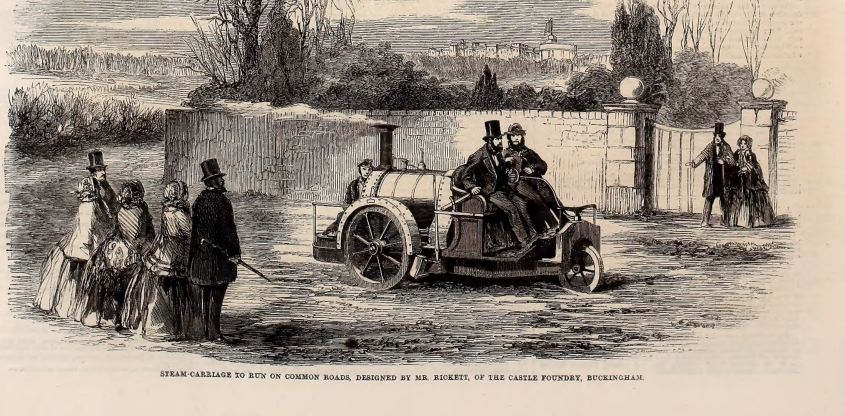
HUNTING WILD HORSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE immense plain of South America is covered with a luxuriant vegetation of long and coarse grass, where herds of cattle and troops of wild horses abound. The latter, said to be the descendants of a few Spanish horses brought over by the discoverers of the continent, have degenerated in outline from their celebrated ancestral stock, although a few are of surpassing beauty; but in character they exhibit a marked contrast to our tamed animals. They are slender and wiry, and their form is rather square than taper; their movements are quick and full of energy, and the glance of their intelligent and expressive eye shows distrust and apprehension of danger; but when caught they are not difficult to tame. They live in herds, and seem to recognise even some kind of social rule; for when they migrate, in the dry season, or at the approach of the rains, the strongest males take the van and the rear, whilst a fine horse seems to guide their march. They send out parties to reconnoitre, which give notice of danger by loud neighs. At other times their sociable life is interrupted by fierce combats, in which they lacerate each other's necks and heads dreadfully with their teeth. Formerly the indigenous tribes caught these horses only for their own use, but a trade in them has now sprung up. The hunters take, usually, each several reserve horses with them, selecting the swiftest. When they near a herd of wild horses the hunters hide their persons as much as possible by hanging to the covered side of their horses; and when in full pursuit throw their looped ropes or lassos and catch their selected prize, even at considerable distances, in the noose. Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Mr. A. Vinkeles, represents a party of South American horse-hunters in the act of crossing a stream.

REVIEW IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

On the 10th of January, during the visit of the Prince of Orange to the Emperor Napoleon, his Majesty ordered a review, in honour of his guest, of the troops of the Imperial Guard in garrison at Paris in the courtyard of the Tuileries. The troops, which comprised also a Line regiment, were formed in battle order in eight lines, and consisted of two battalions of Gendarmerie, two battalions of Zouaves, three battalions of Grenadiers, a battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, three battalions of Voltigeurs, and two battalions of the Line. On the Place du Carrousel, outside the Palace railing, were drawn up four batteries of Artillery and five squadrons of Horse Chasseurs. Most of the officers were upon their breasts the Italian medal, and many that commemorative of the Crimean campaign. The battalion of Chasseurs à Pied which took an Austrian battery in such gallant style at the battle of Solferino was much remarked by the persons present.

At one o'clock the beating of the drums announced the arrival of



STEAM-CARRIAGE TO RUN ON COMMON ROADS, DESIGNED BY MR. RICKETT, OF THE CASTLE FOUNDRY, BUCKINGHAM.

the Emper r, who was accompanied by the Prince of Orange and a brilliant cortége of military officers, amongst whom we noticed Marshal Randon, the Minister of War; Marshal Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard; Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army Corps; and several Generals. The Prince of Orange was on the right of the Emperor, and wore the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Whilst the Emperor, accompanied by the Dutch Prince, was passing in front of the lines, the little Prince Imperial was seen with the 1st Grenadiers, of which regiment he is inscribed as corporal. His Imperial Highness, on a small pony, and having a squire by his side, wore the uniform of his regiment. Shortly after, the Empress Eugénie, surrounded by her ladies of honour, came down to the foot of the staircase to receive the petit caporal, who got off his pony to go and greet his august mother. The Emperor and the Prince having terminated the review, the defile commenced: his Majesty took up a position in front of the principal pavilion, having on his right the Prince of Orange and on his left the Prince Imperial, who had remounted his pony.

The scene shown in our Engraving represents the defile at the time of the passing of the Chasseurs à Cheval on their beautiful Arabian horses before the illustrious spectators. All the troops went off in admirable order, and regained their quarters by the large entrance to the courtyard of the Tuileries leading to the quay, as shown in our Illustration, which is due to the clever pencil of M. Beaucé.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Derby betting has been creating a sensation during the week. Mainstone is at last in the same proud position at the Corner (10 to 1, taken freely) as his noble owner is in Downing-street; Umpire and Thormanby have been shaky; Buccaneer has unexpectedly thrown out signals of distress, though, we believe, without any assignable cause; and Nutbourne has quite beaten a retreat. The racing season commences on Wednesday at Lincoln, for whose leading handicap Curlew has received very strong support. For its Grand Steeplechase there are twenty acceptances out of twenty-five entries; and Trumpeter, 8st. 7lb., heads the fifty-three Northamptonshire Stakes acceptances.

The death of Birdcatcher is reported, and that of Charles XII. is formally announced. Although the first two or three lots of yearlings by the "nut-brown crack of '39," which came up to Doncaster for sale in the autumn, created quite a *furore* by their handsome looks, they did not stand the test, and their sire has long since ceased to hold any stud rank. He was a very uncertain horse, and very difficult to keep in form. Goodwood was the scene of some of his best victories, and the first cup he won there in 1841 was the means of bringing the late Job Marson, then a comparatively unknown man of four-and-twenty, prominently before the racing world. Several of his hunters were good, and Phœbe, which John Walker, the celebrated huntsman of the Wynnstay, rode for eight seasons, proved herself especially so. The vicissitudes of a thoroughbred horse are strangely pointed out by the *Mark-lane Express* in the case of Caledon. He won the head prize of £50 at the Londonderry meeting, and, after gaining some twenty more, was raffled at Preston for £150. The lucky drawer rode him twelve miles, but his triumph was short-lived, as his gallant chestnut fell dead lame, and he was glad to bring him back next morning to Preston Fair, and sell him for fifty.

Three more days of capital sport have to be added to our already rich diary of sport with Earl Stamford's hounds. On Monday, January 30, they had a good hunting run of an hour and twenty minutes, from Cream Gorse up to Saxelby Wood (crossing the river near Frisby), where the hounds were stopped, very few attempting to follow them on account of the frost. In the afternoon they had a capital gallop for forty minutes from Thorp Trussels down to the Marfield Brook, and a ring back to Ashby Pastures, where the fox was lost.—Tuesday, Jan. 31. The meet, Donnington Park, in which a fox was killed. Found another in the Breedon Woods, and ran him to ground in a drain, after a sharp ten minutes. They bolted him, and had forty minutes without a check and, lost him in a plantation near the monastery in the forest. The pace was tremendous. — Saturday, February 4, Bradgate House—Found in an osier-bed near Groby Pool, and, after running by Anstey, Beaumont Leys, the Abbey at Leicester, Braunston, Kirby Muxloe, Frith, Glenfield, Groby, and through Bradgate Park and Swithland Wood, the fox was viewed, dead beat, on a rock amongst the old Slate Pits. The hounds dashing at him, he leaped from the rock down the pit, forty or fifty feet, into the water, and was drowned. Fortunately the hounds stopped on the edge of the rock, or nothing could have saved them. As the fox did not sink he was got out, a boat being on the water, and given to the hounds. This is certainly the finest run Lord Stamford's hounds have had this season—the distance nineteen miles; time, two hours fifteen minutes, over a very fine country, and as stout a fox as ever ran before hounds.

"Oxon" gives a very spirited account in the *Life* of the Prince of Wales's first appearance with the South Oxfordshire. We believe that he rode his celebrated bay horse Comus, which his old riding-tutor, Mr. Davis, has handled in so many good runs with the Queen's this season. The Heythrop had three successive days of most wonderful sport, about the beginning of the month. The Tackley, run on Feb. 1, was 1h. 37m. without a check, and as good a run as they have had this season, bar none. It was, for the most part, in Mr. Drake's country, and over a very fine line. With reference to our remarks on the Cheshire sport last week a correspondent writes:—"The fact is, it is the huntsman who is overridden, and not the hounds."

The first of the Sunbeam winners has come out in Creeper (a fawn daughter of Mr. Jebb's No Hurry), at the Baron Hill Meeting, where she won the principal stake. The Newmarket Champion on Tuesday, &c.; Hordley on Wednesday; Spelthorne Club on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Dirleton and County Louth Club on Thursday, are the fixtures for next week; and then comes the all-absorbing Waterloo Cup.

SLOUGH STEEPLECHASES.—Wednesday.

Amateur Steeplechase.—Old Man, 1. Piccadilly, 2.
Military Hunt Steeplechase.—Ganymede, 1. Heads or Tails, 2.
Slough Handicap Plate.—Nicholas, 1. Slasher, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Theodine, 1.

THURSDAY.

Free Handicap.—Theodine, 1. Old Man, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Theodine, 1. Haphazard, 2.
Metropolitan Steeplechase.—Heads or Tails, 1. Tartar, 2.
Military Steeplechase.—Ganymede, 1. Heads or Tails, 2.
Railway Plate.—Premier, 1. Ribbonman, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday Evening.

Lincoln Handicap.—8 to 1 agst Tommy Noble (t).
Chester Cup.—20 to 1 agst Satellite (t), 25 to 1 agst The Squire (t).
Derby.—9 to 1 agst Umpire (t 10 to 1), 9 to 2 agst Mainstone (t 10 to 1), 12 to 1 agst Thormanby (t), 18 to 1 agst Nutbourne (t), 40 to 1 agst Cramond (t), 1000 to 10 agst Sabreur (t).

A dividend of £5 5s. per cent per annum was declared at the half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Railway Company held on Thursday last.

It is stated that Mr. Cross, one of the members for Preston, who has resigned his practice at the Bar in order to take part in the management of a bank at Warrington, intends to vacate his seat in Parliament, owing to the claims upon his time and attention arising from business.

A memorial has been placed over the remains of Lady Morgan in the Brompton Cemetery. It consists of a flat slab, supported by six pillars; below is a block of polished white marble, on which is inscribed "Sydney Lady Morgan," and the date of her death in April last.

The officers and workmen of the Great Western Railway Company's carriage department have presented to Mr. John Gibson, the superintendent of that department, an elaborate silver tea and coffee service, value £110, as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation of his unremitting attention to the welfare of all persons serving under him.

An overland route for telegraphic communication with America has been proposed in France, making use of the existing lines from London to Dresden, and thence entering the Russian empire, and passing through Moscow and Kasan. Then crossing the Ural Mountains to Yakoutsk and on to the Behring Strait, crossing this, and passing through Russian America to Canada and the United States.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction	Movement in 24 hours	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
Feb. 1	29·836	33·7	28·0	·82	7	26·7	33·4	W. WNW.	162	·000
„ 2	30·069	33·3	28·7	·83	8	29·0	37·3	NW. NNW.	428	·000
„ 3	30·376	34·7	27·8	·78	10	32·4	39·6	NNE. SW.	287	·000
„ 4	30·263	39·8	36·9	·90	10	28·4	45·7	SSW. SW.	215	·000
„ 5	30·057	44·5	37·0	·77	10	34·0	48·7	WSW. W.	335	·000
„ 6	29·946	37·0	27·0	·70	2	35·8	42·6	WSW. WNW.	495	·320
„ 7	30·200	36·1	30·3	·81	10	29·8	44·9	W. SW.	289	·000

Observations made on the above days at half-past nine a.m. in order:—

Barometer corrected ..	29·785	30·015	30·285	30·308	30·063	29·880	30·249
Temperature of Air ..	29·6	32·4	36·4	34·3	45·5	37·0	36·3
Temperature of Evaporation	28·9	30·2	33·9	33·3	42·5	35·0	33·7
Direction of Wind ..	W.	NW.	N by E.	SSW.	W.	WNW.	W.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for export purposes have been under £20,000, considerable flatness has prevailed in the English Stock Market during the week, but without leading to any important change in prices. The settlement in Consols has, to some extent, interfered with speculative operations, and any increase in them can hardly be anticipated until after the delivery of the Government financial statement in the House of Commons.

There has been a steady, though not to say very active, demand for money in the general discount market. Although the supply of capital is still very large, great caution has been shown on the part of the discount houses in making advances except for short periods. In Lombard-street no money can be obtained under the Bank's minimum—viz., 4 per cent. A few four months' bills have been negotiated at 4½ to 4¾, and six months' at 5 to 5¼ per cent. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on Government securities for short periods is 3 to 3½ per cent.

In some of the Foreign Exchanges there has been a slight improvement, and we learn that the latest quotation at St. Petersburg on London had declined from 35⅝d. to 35⅛d. The latter figure may lead to a renewal of gold exports.

The total imports of bullion have been under £300,000. The gold at hand has been disposed of for France; and the silver market is steady, at 62⅝d. for Mexican dollars. The supply of silver on offer is very limited.

A return just issued states that the total quanity of rupee paper received from India to the end of last year was £4,098,657.

The Canadian Government have invested £1,300,000 of the new loan in Indian Five per Cent Stock of 1859, in accordance, it is presumed, with the wishes of the Imperial Government, as security for the sinking fund of the Old Canada Guaranteed Loan.

A meeting of the Australian Royal Mail Company has been held, when it was announced that about half the paid-up capital will eventually be returned to the shareholders. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share will be declared at the next meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company. A dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, has been declared by the Electric Telegraph Company, and £1 per share by the Screw Collier Company.

The market for Indian paper has been tolerably firm; but the dealings in the newly-formed companies' scrip have been limited:—St. Paulo Railway, ¼ ⅛ dis.; Ocean Marine, 2½ ¾ prem.; Universal, 9-16 to 11-16 prem.; Bank of Turkey, par; and New Canadian Loan, 2¼ prem. The Exchequer-bill market has considerably improved.

On Monday prices of Home Stocks had a drooping tendency, and the market, almost generally, was flat:—The Reduced left off at 94¾ ⅞; Consols, for Money, 94½ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 94¾ ⅞; Consols for Account, 94¾ ½; India Stock, 217; Ditto Five per Cents, 103⅛ ⅜; Ditto enfaced paper, Five per Cent, 98⅛ ¼; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97½; Ditto, 1859, 97¾ ⅜; Ditto Bonds, 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 25s. prem. The quotations were again easier on the following day, and the purchases of stock were trifling:—Bank Stock marked 229; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents sold at 94⅝ ¼ ⅜; Consols, for Transfer, 94⅝ ½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 94¾ ½ ⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½ ¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅞ ¾; India Five per Cents, 103⅛ ¼ 102⅞ ¾ 103; Ditto Debentures, 97¼ ½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. dis. 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem.; India Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, was done at 98⅜; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104⅛. The fluctuations on Wednesday were unimportant; but the market was certainly heavy. Bank Stock closed at 229; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 94⅝ ⅜; Consols, 94⅜ ¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅞; India Stock, 220; Ditto Five per Cents, 103; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 98⅛; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104⅛; Ditto Debentures, 97½; Ditto Bonds, 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. prem. On Thursday Home Stocks were somewhat heavy. Consols, for Money, were done at 94⅛ ¼; for the Account, 94¼ ⅜; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94¼ ⅜; Long Annuities, 17¾ ⅞; India Debentures, 97¼ ½; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem.; India Loan was 102¾ ⅞; and the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 98.

In the Foreign House the dealings have, generally speaking, been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, as scarcely any forced sales of stock have been made, no change has taken place in prices. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 93¾; Ditto, 1858, 93¾; Equador New Consolidated, 13⅜; Belgian Four-and-Half per Cents, 99½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66⅛; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, New Deferred, 15⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Russian Three per Cents, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 44¼; Ditto, New Deferred, 33½; Ditto, Passive, 11¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 78¾; Ditto, New, 65⅝; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½.

The transactions in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been to a moderate extent, and the quotations, generally, have been supported. Australasia have realised 80¾; Bank of Egypt, 24½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; City, 65⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16¼ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 34; London Joint-stock, 31; London and Westminster, 55; National, 61½; National Provincial of England, 80½; Ditto, New, 23¼; Oriental, 40¼; Ottoman, 19½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 30; Union of Australia, 46¼; and Union of London, 28 ex div.

Colonial Government Securities have been in good request, at full prices. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have realised 114¼; Ditto, February and August, 110¼; Ditto, 1883, 113⅜; Ditto, 1882, 112¾; Ditto Five per Cent, 110⅜; Ditto Scrip, 20½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99⅜; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market continues very quiet. English and Australian Copper have sold at 2¼; Great Ship, ½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3; National Discount, 4 ex div.; North British Australasian, ⅞ ex div.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 51; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15⅜; Rhymney Iron, 22⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 52⅝; Scottish Australian Investment, 120; Van Diemen's Land, 11½; East and West India Docks, 117; London, 70; Birmingham Canal, 96; Leeds and Liverpool, 515; Regent's, 18; Chelsea Waterworks, New Guaranteed, 1862, 24½ ex div.; Lambeth, 99 ex. div.

The amount of business transacted in the Railway Share Market has been only moderate. In the early part of the week prices were rather drooping, but since then they have showed signs of firmness. The dividend of the Great Western is announced at 3½; the Midland 3 upon the Consolidated Stock; the Great Southern and Western, 5; London and Blackwall, 4; North Staffordshire, 4; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 105½; Caledonian, 93½; Cornwall, 6½; Great Northern, 107⅝; Great Western, 68⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾; London and Blackwall, 67½; London and Brighton, 111¼ ex div.; London and North-Western, 98⅞; London and South-Western, 95⅝; Midland, 109¾; Norfolk, 58; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 78¾; North Staffordshire, 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 35½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 27⅝; Shropshire Union, 47½; South-Eastern, 85⅝; South Wales, 70¼; Vale of Neath, 60½.

Line Leased at a Fixed Rental.—East Lincoln Guaranteed Six per Cent, 142.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, redeem-at 10 per cent prem., 107; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent Stock, 139 ex div.; London and Brighton Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103 ex div.; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin Four per Cent, 96½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Perpetual Six per Cent, with option till 1866, 12; North British New Five per Cent Stock, 109; South Wales Four per Cent Stock, 90½; South Yorkshire, 85.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96½; Cape Town and Dock, 1¾; Eastern Bengal, 4⅝; East Indian, 101¼; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 9⅜; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 101¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Six per Cent, Preference, 95; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 74½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 77½; Great Indian Peninsula, 98; Great Western of Canada, 12⅝; Madras, Fourth Extension, 9; Scinde, 19⅜; Punjaub, 4½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34¾; Recife and San Francisco, 11⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅝; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, Preference, 9.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Feb. 6.—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market; but there was a decided improvement in the general quality of the samples. On the whole, there was more firmness in the demand, and last week's currency was well supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably extensive—met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, prices ruled somewhat firm. In floating cargoes the transactions were on a limited scale. There was a good consumptive inquiry for all kinds of barley, and, in some instances, malting parcels were the turn higher. New malt was firm in price; but old parcels were very dull. Oats—the supply of which was rather limited—commanded extreme rates; whilst both beans and peas were the turn against buyers. The flour trade was somewhat steady, at full quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 33s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 78s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Feb. 8.—For nearly all kinds of produce there was a fair demand to-day, and Monday's prices were well supported.

Seeds.—The transactions in our market continue on a very moderate scale, as follows:—

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 54s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover seed, 46s. to 66s. white ditto, 84s. to 92s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 10d.; oats, 21s. 0d.; rye, 31s. 0d.; beans, 38s. 1d.; peas, 35s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats 21s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 103,857; barley, 85,406; oats, 15,649; rye, 93; beans, 5572; peas, 1970 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, yet very little change has taken place in prices. Privately, common sound Congou is worth 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d. per lb. The show of samples is only moderate.

Sugar.—Only limited quantities of raw sugar have been offered and disposed of since our last report. Prices, however, are supported. Refined goods move off slowly, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. In crushed sugars very little is passing.

Coffee.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind, but the demand generally is in a healthy state.

Rice.—The demand is heavy, and to force sales lower prices must be submitted to.

Provisions.—There is a moderate inquiry for Irish butter, at about previous currencies. Limerick is selling at 106s. to 112s.; Carlow, 110s. to 120s.; Cork, 100s. to 124s.; Tralee, 10ls to 110s. per cwt. Both English and foreign parcels rule about stationary. The bacon market is inactive. Waterford sizeable is quoted at 61s. to 63s.; oversized, 56s. to 60s. per cwt. Bladdered lard, 60s. to 72s.; keg, 58s. to 64s. per cwt. Eggs are still dear. English, 10s. to 12s.; French, 9s. to 10s. per 120.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 60s. 6d., and for the last three months, 53s. 9d., per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils support last week's currency. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have again to report a dull inquiry for rum, at barely stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. Brandy is in request, at fully the late advance in the quotations. No change in the value of grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 9s. per load. A fair demand.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; Hartley's, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—All new hops continue in good request, at fully the late advance in prices.

Wool.—Our market is very flat, and the quotations are a shade lower.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is steady, at from 80s. to 145s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 9).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was rather limited, all kinds met a slow sale, at Monday's currency. We have to report a very inactive demand for sheep—the show of which was very moderate—at late quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s. 6d. per 8lb. Calves came slowly to hand; nevertheless, the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Pigs were very dull, and there was scarcely and demand for milch cows. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 922; cows, 130; sheep, 2930; calves, 120; pigs, 212. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 500; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand rules steady:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, February 3.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. C. Barton to be Captain; Cornets W. M. Erskine and E. H. O'Dowd to be Lieutenants. 5th Light Dragoons: Cornet A. Malcolmson to be Lieutenant; Lieut. R. P. Ridley to be Lieutenant. 8th: Lieut. G. Hanbury to be Captain; Cornet A. Tonnochy to be Lieutenant. 13th: Ensign W. M. Innes to be Cornet. 14th: Lieut. R. Mather to be Lieutenant. 15th: Cornet W. T. E. Bentinck to be Lieutenant. 17th: Ensign H. A. Robinson to be Cornet. Royal Artillery: Brevet Majors H. Clerk and F. B. Ward to be Lieutenant Colonels; Brevet Major H. Rogers to be Captain; Paymaster T. H. Ratcliffe to be Paymaster; J. W. Callow to be Veterinary Surgeon. Royal Engineers: Brevet Major R. M. Laffan to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Capts. S. B. Farrell and C. W. Barry to be Captains; Lieut. J. P. Maquay to be Second Captain. Military Train: Capt. T. G. B. Atkinson to be Captain. 9th Regiment of Foot: Capt. W. L. Murphy to be Captain. 24th: Lieut. and Quartermaster J. Cusack to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. Cusack to be Adjutant. 25th: Lieut. F. S. Terry to be Captain; Ensign F. B. Johnson to be Lieutenant; Lieut. T. Smith to be Paymaster. 31st: Lieut. W. H. James to be Adjutant. 40th: Capt. the Hon. F. Le Poer Trench to be Captain. 52nd: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Denison to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. Peel to be Major; Lieut. T. A. Julian to be Captain. 55th: Lieut. G. A. Bayly to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. F. Faber to be Lieutenant. 56th: Assist.-Surg. J. W. Loughead to be Assistant-Surgeon. 57th: Lieut. H. D. M. Shute to be Captain; Ensign W. De Warrenne Waller to be Lieutenant. 61st: Capt. W. Blackett and Lieut. J. Sloman to be Captains. 73rd: Major-General Sir M. Creagh to be Colonel: Lieut. M. S. Blyth to be Captain; Ensign St. John D. Galwey to be Lieutenant; P. T. Foley to be Ensign. 74th: Ensign T. O. Wingate to be Ensign; 75th: Lieut. F. R. Macnamara to be Lieutenant. 79th: Lieut. W. H. Mackesey to be Captain. 81st: Assist.-Surg. J. S. Duncan, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 86th: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major J. P. Mayers to be Major; Lieut. J. K. D. Mackenzie to be Captain. 87th: Lieut. E. H. J. Meredyth to be Captain; Ensign G. R. Storey to be Lieutenant. 93rd: Lieut. R. Brocas to be Lieutenant. 95th: L. T. K. Gustavinski to be Ensign; Surg. J. Gibbons to be Surgeon. 98th: Capt. T. R. Hamilton to be Captain. 99th: Assist.-Surg. W. K. Stewart, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Depot Battalion.—Capt. and Adj. R. Young to be Major; Capt. R. Bennett to be Adjutant.

Recruiting District.—Brevet Col. G. Campbell, C.B., to be Inspecting Field Officer; Brevet Colonel J. R. Brunker to be Inspecting Field Officer.

Army Hospital Corps.—Capt. and Brevet Major S. G. Bunbury to be Captain; Capt. R. S. Cole to be Captain.

Unattached.—Capt. T. Wingman to be Major.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. H. M. Webb, M.B., to be Surgeon; Assist.-Surgs. W. J. Mullan, J. Parr, G. Whittle to be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces.

Brevet.—Brevet Colonel W. A. M'Cleverty to have the temporary and local rank of Major-General in the East Indies; Capts. A. Tisdall and C. A. S. Dickins to be Majors in the Army.

Memoranda.—T. Hunt, Esq., to be Paymaster to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in China.

BANKRUPTS.

T. H. JENNENS, Chelsea, japanner.—C. STORRY, Aldershott, fishmonger.—J. CHAPMAN, Scarborough, china-dealer.—W. BOSWELL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—T. SHARP, Aldershott, hotelkeeper.—R. REES, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, cabinet-maker.—G. CUCKOW, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer.—I. NATHAN, Bury-street, Bevis Marks, City, merchant.—E. B. HILL, Liverpool, merchant.—T. NICHOLSON, Sunderland, steel-file merchant.—J. GAWTHORPE, Horbury-bridge, near Wakefield, cloth-miller.—T. HOBSON, Sheffield, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FORRESTER, Glasgow, bookseller.—W. SCOTT, Kilmarnock, tailor.—R. WATSON, Edinburgh, clerk.—A. HAMILTON, Edinburgh, grocer.

Tuesday, February 7.

BANKRUPTS.

C. JONES, jun., Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and Great Castle-street, Regent-street, coach-builder.—A. C. AYERS, Ramsgate, surgeon.—J. BARTON, Landport, Portsea, brewer.—G. GYNNE, Wardour-street, Soho, cabinet-maker.—G. NINER, Union-street, Spitalfields, wholesale clothier.—W. MYNN, Queen's Head-yard, Borough, manure and hop merchant.—I. H. BEDFORD and H. LIGHTON, Birmingham, cut glass manufacturers.—T. PHILLIPS, Birmingham, engraver.—R. NASH, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—D. HALSTEAD, Manchester, worsted dyer.—E. ELLIOTT, Sandgate and the Quay Walls Berwick-upon-Tweed, quarryman.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

D. RICHARDS, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., at 7, Peel-terrace, Canning-street, Liverpool, the wife of Mr. R. C. Currey of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 3, Oregon-terrace, Peckham-rye, the wife of the late Richard Ronald Reid, of 15, Charing-cross, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at West House, Congleton, the residence of her father, the wife of Mr. Thomas Pattenson, of Bowden, near Manchester, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 23, Winchester-street, Warwick-square, the wife of E. Russel Daunt, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd of December, at Lucknow, the wife of Major G. W. M. Hall, commanding 4th Irregular Cavalry, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Lisburn Cottage, Torquay, the wife of James Christie, Esq., of Durie prematurely of a daughter, who survived a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd of November, at Sarawak, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan, the Rev. Charles Alexander Koch, son of C. G. Koch, Esq., of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, to Rosina, daughter of John M'Kee, Esq., merchant, London.

On Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., to the Hon. Adelaide G. F. Foley.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, Mary, Countess Dowager of Orford.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Portman-square, the Dowager Lady Leigh.

On the 3rd inst., at his seat in Scotland, Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., of Holmes, county of Roxburgh.

On the 6th ult., at No. 5, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, London, Alfred Edwin Rykert Leift, of the 100th Regiment, son of Geo. Rykert, Esq., late of Saint Catharine's, Canada West, North America.

On the 4th inst., at Paragon Cottage, Hackney, Nancy Harriet, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Bishop, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 5th inst., at Royal Hill, Bayswater, Mary, wife of Mr. Purdey in her 70th year.

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THE recent inundations of the fruitful Norman districts not only invaded a portion of the fine pasturages for which this part of France is celebrated, but also the thoroughfares of some of its principal cities. Caen, Bayeux, Vire, Lisieux, Pont l'Evêque, Evreux, &c., have each and all had their streets transformed into little navigable rivers and their public places converted into lakes. Fortunately no serious accident to life has occurred through the rising of the waters; but the material loss to property is considerable.

The town of Falaise, which is not at all accustomed to inundations, has, however, had its little River Ante overflowed, and during nine days the lower streets of the Faubourg of the Valley of the Ante, as it is called, were filled with water. This miniature inundation gave a singular aspect to the picturesque streets of this quarter, which are surmounted by the imposing mass of the old donjon of William the Conqueror, of which we give an Engraving, as it recently appeared.

The Château of Falaise is the most remarkable building in the district, and owes its name most probably to the dominating position it occupies, the word *falaise* being generally used in the sense of rock. Its construction is attributed to the time of Julius Cæsar, and it was one of the most formidable strongholds in feudal times. The château is to the west of the city, and built upon rocks which border the current of the little River Ante. Its form is almost that of an oblong square, and its principal entrance faces the town. There were formerly a number of subterranean entrances on the north, south, and west; but they have disappeared. The ramparts have an elevation of from fifteen to forty feet, and are established immediately on the rock, as indeed is the rest of the town. So strong was the position in former times that nothing short of hunger could have forced its defenders to surrender. The principal parts of the fortress consisted of an old square donjon, considered by some archæologists as the work of the Romans, and of a high and magnificent tower, which still exist.

What renders this château particularly interesting to Englishmen is the circumstance that William the Conqueror was born here. It was in the room in the tower on the right in our Illustration, the window of which is surmounted by a Roman arch, that the son of Duke Robert, the first Norman King of England, was born. This relic of past ages is fast falling to decay; but we hope that some steps may be taken in time to preserve a building to which so many historical recollections are attached.



THE LATE INUNDATIONS IN NORMANDY.—THE CHATEAU DE FALAISE.

FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS, AT LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IN our Journal of the 28th of January we gave the details of a terrible accident which occurred on the afternoon of the 10th of January at Lawrence, a manufacturing town in Massachusetts United States—the fall of the Pemberton Mills, in which about seven hundred persons were at work, nearly all of whom were buried in the ruins. On the preceding page we give an Engraving of the ruins of Pemberton Mills, and annexed are some particulars of the shocking catastrophe from an American Journal:—

"At about ten minutes past five o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 10, the Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., literally crumbled to the earth—roof, walls, machinery, everything—human souls and all, lay mingled up in an inextricable mass—bricks cemented by blood, iron seating into warm, quivering limbs. Not a moment's warning was given, no foreshadowing of the fearful doom impending to the seven or eight hundred men and women peacefully pursuing their daily avocations. A single crash, and ruin overwhelmed them all.

"The first alarm to the citizens of Lawrence was the report of fire at the Pemberton Mills. This produced great excitement, but the after knowledge of the extent of the catastrophe seemed to paralyse every one. But active sympathy was soon developed, and thousands of earnest, energetic men thronged to the spot and began the dangerous work of attempting to extricate the buried factory people from the mass of ruins, which were spread over two acres of ground. During the whole of the night from two to three thousand men were engaged in the work, and it is reported that many of them fell victims to their generous but misdirected efforts in the cause of humanity. Huge bonfires were lighted all around the ruins to light the labourers in their work, and a scene of more thrilling, fearful interest can hardly be imagined, and was never described. The shrieks of the buried and mangled creatures were harrowing and heartending, and were re-echoed from the thousands of bystanders, most of whom had dear relatives or friends, helpless and perhaps dying, within hearing, but almost



FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS AT LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, ON JAN. 10.—VIEW OF THE RUINS AFTER THE FIRE HAD BEEN SUBDUED.

beyond the reach of help. As early as nine p.m. nineteen persons dangerously wounded had been conveyed to the City Hall, which had been fitted up as a temporary hospital to receive the dead and wounded. But scores of the sufferers had also been recognised by their friends and conveyed to their homes, while twenty-two were taken from the ruins—dead.

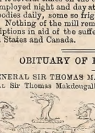
"It was thought at nine o'clock p.m. that nothing could add to the horror of the sights and sounds about them, but in half an hour the terrible cry of 'Fire!' was heard, and in a moment the fearful fact became apparent. Smoke and flames were seen issuing from the ruins, and those who had hoped before now yielded to despair, for those within the crushing ruins had spared no effort until immediate. Many engines were on the spot, and streams of water were immediately brought to bear upon the ruins. The firemen worked nobly, and there were thousands ready and eager to help them. At first the fire seemed to make no way, and there was a reasonable hope that it would be immediately subdued; but soon, in spite of every effort, the flames began to spread with steady but irresistible force, until the whole mass of ruins was enveloped in a sheet which charred to ashes at once the crushed fragments of the building, and the mangled, screaming sufferers buried beneath.

An inquest has been held, and from the evidence of several witnesses there appears to be no doubt that the accident was owing to the thinness and weakness of the outside walls of that unusually large number of windows. According to the latest despatches 115 were killed or missing, and 165 injured. The principal owners of the mill were Mr. Howe and Mr. Nevius, of Boston, both of whom were in it several times on the day of the accident. Workmen have been employed night and day at the ruins since the accident, bringing fresh bodies daily, some so frightfully mutilated as not to be recognised. Nothing of the mill remains standing but two tall chimneys. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers are being raised throughout the United States and Canada.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS MARDOUGALL BRISBANE, BART.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS MARDOUGALL BRISBANE, Bart., of Brisbane, in the county of Ayr, G.C.B., G.C.H., LL.D., F.R.S., Colonel of the 34th Foot, and Knight of the distinguished military officer, and the oldest in the army, was the son and heir of the late Thomas Brisbane, Esq., of Brisbane, by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Michael Bruce, Bart., of Stenhouse, and was the chief and representative of the Brisbanes of Brisbane, a very ancient and honourable family in Ayrshire. He was born at Brisbane, Ayrshire, in 1773, and entered the British Army in 1790. He served in all the campaigns in Flanders, and was with Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies. He commanded a brigade in the Peninsula, and shared in the glory of most of the Peninsular battles, being, in fact, present in no less than twenty-three general actions or battles. He had a severe and one sharp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He received the honour of Knighthood for his gallant conduct. He was, from 1826 to 1828, Governor of New South Wales. He was made a G.C.B. in 1831, and was created a Baronet in 1836. He became a G.C.B. in 1837, and a General on the 23rd of November, 1841. He had obtained the Colonelcy of the 34th Foot on the 14th of December, 1846. Sir Thomas was not only a gallant and efficient soldier, but also won fame in the peaceful pursuits of learning and science, and was devoted to the study of astronomy. He erected two famous astronomical observatories—one at Parramatta, during his government of New South Wales, and the other on his estate of Mackerstoun, in Roxburghshire. He wrote some able essays on astronomy. He also contributed to the Royal Society's Transactions for private circulation. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819, and obtained their astronomical medal in 1823, 1824, and 1825. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, and was President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, being in that capacity the successor of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Thomas was married, in November, 1819, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Hay Mackenzie, Bart., of Newhall, and had issue two sons and six daughters, of whom five survive, and has been unmarried before him. In 1835 Sir Thomas and his wife were honoured by sign-manual in the title and precedence of Mardougall. Sir Thomas died on the 27th ult., at his seat, Brisbane, Ayrshire; and, as he leaves no children, his baronetcy becomes extinct.



LADY CHARLOTTE PROLY.

LADY Charlotte Proly, whose awfully sudden death occurred on the 23rd ult., while on a visit to the Dowager Lady Wenlock, at 29, Berkeley-square, was the second daughter of the late Lord Lyndoch, first Earl of Carysfort, and his eldest daughter by his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister of Richard, the late Marquis of Buckingham. Lady Charlotte Proly was born on the 16th of February, 1785. She was never married, and was the last survivor of her sisters, the only one now surviving is the present venerable Earl of Carysfort.

THE DOWAGER LADY LEIGH.

THE Right Hon. Margaret, Dowager Lady Leigh, whose lamented death occurred at the family mansion, 37, Portman-square, on the 5th inst., was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Bromley Davenport, of Capesthorne House, Northamptonshire, Prebendary of York, and was the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bromley Davenport, and the great-granddaughter of Sir John Justice Sir John Willes. She was born in 1788, and married, on the 30th of June, 1813, to Chandos Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, created Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, in 1839, a peer who obtained a reputation as a wit, but died on the 17th of September, 1850. Lady Leigh survives her husband rather more than nine years, and leaves by him a family of ten children—three sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh; the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh; and the Hon. James Wentworth Leigh; and seven daughters, of whom four are married—viz., Lady Mary, wife of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Caroline, wife of the present Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Sey and Sele; Lady Margaret Mary, wife of the Rev. and Hon. H. Cholmondeley.

WILLIAM DUFTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.

WILLIAM DUFTON, Esq., a gentleman of the highest medical reputation, whose death has just occurred, was a native of Westmoreland, and of an ancient family, being a younger son of the late John Dufton, Esq., of Bridgend. He commenced his professional career as a pupil and assistant of the Messrs. Dickenson, long known as first-rate practitioners at Worksington. He afterwards studied at the Borough Hospital, and in Great Windmill-street Hospital, Dublin, where he particularly attached himself to that excellent surgeon, Mr. Kirby, who was also the friend and medical adviser of the welfare of Mr. Dufton. He entered upon practice in Birmingham in 1830, and speedily met with great success. From the beginning he was one of the few persons to have attended specially to diseases of the ear, and in 1834 published a work on that subject, which was highly valued at the time, and has since been praised by the leading medical journals and was very popular. He then established a practice for the Relief of Deafness, which was the first of the kind in medical officer. Its prosperity was complete, and it has been the means of extending relief to thousands of sufferers. Mr. Dufton soon became the chief consulting practitioner in the midland district and the north, for these disorders, and was beginning to reap the fruits of great industry and talent when death terminated his useful career. The private character of the gentleman deceased merited all the esteem and regard which were bestowed with his public worth. The words of that learned divine, the Rev. J. R. Mawdsley, in describing his funeral sermon, were by no means exaggeration:—"His patients saw not only professional skill, but high integrity, honour, kindness of heart, affability, and a large share of Christian prudence. The town of Birmingham feels and laments his loss: he was a public benefactor. His large means—nearly, upright, disinterested—have won the hearts of all acquainted with him."

CAPTAIN MOORSOM.

CAPTAIN Moorsom died on the 4th inst. at his brother's house at Brighton. He had resigned the command of the *Diadem* steam-frigate only a few days before, and was not altogether unexpected, though very sudden, arising from the rupture of one of the vessels of the heart. He was attacked with it within a few days of his first visit to Dover. He entered the Navy when fourteen. Although he obtained the rank of Captain in 1847, he was not made Lieutenant until seven years after he had served his full time as mate. The invention of the "Moorsom" brought him into notice. He served in the Chinese war, and soon after the breaking out of that with Russia, being then a Post-Captain, he was appointed to the *Firebrand*, whose commander had been killed at the mouth of the Danube. He never joined that ship, but was employed on shore, with Captains Lushington, Keppel, Peel, and Hay, in the Naval Brigade. He had a large share in the organisation of that force, and was the only Captain who served with one complete, who served with it through all the bombardments until it was broken up at the fall of Sebastopol. Captain Moorsom was made a C.B., a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and had the Order of the Medjidie, together with, of course, the Chinese, Crimean, and Turkish medals. He gave his invention of the "shell," or, more properly, "percussion fuse," to the Government, and it has been for some years adopted in the service. He wrote a treatise on the "Manœuvring of Steam Fleets."

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE exhibition at the British Institution, just opened, is, upon the whole, an agreeable though a provoking display. Comprising a full supply of works of fair ordinary merit, in every variety of style, it does not present any one production which may be singled out and pointed to as being of pre-eminent merit. The gallery has always been looked upon as neutral ground, where the magnates of art and the humblest beginner might meet on equal terms, according to their merits. In this the magnates have not on the present occasion, and they can hardly be said to have put forth all their strength, or exhibited their best pictures, or even those most characteristic by them. On the other hand, the names of those who just skim above the level of mediocrity are legion, and they certainly have spared neither trouble nor paint to appear to the best advantage.

As we propose on a future occasion speaking in some detail of all the works of merit of any sort in this collection, we shall now merely selves to a brief and cursory review of those which are of prominent interest. The place of honour under the direction is undoubtedly a really fine picture—fine in conception, and highly satisfactory in execution—by J. R. Swinton: (1) "Britomartis—a lady-knight, in whom Britain glorifies," as spoken of in the introduction to Spenser's "Faery Queene." The mixed character of feminine delicacy and heroic valour implied by the subject has been appreciated with no ordinary success. Beneath this picture is a small view, of curiously rather smallly treated "The Needle Rocks, near Howth, Dublin" (3), by E. Hayes, A.R.A. Here we find Dickens to make us smile at two clever-enough child-studies (3). Lovell and Holland (4) have the introduction of a splendacle as all the splendour of newness and the pride of salient nose; the latter showing to the more advantage "Greeting" with the last named two prominent feature rudely detached from its place, and displayed in the hand of the disconsolate little girl who owns the once wondrous nose.

G. Cruikshank displays considerable dramatic humour in his little scene "A Night Adventure in Rathbone Place. Smoking Pipe in England," whilst his servant, supposing his master to be on fire, is preparing to throw a pitcher of water upon him. Pug will have a word to say to the same artist's "Queen Mab" (511), in which he attempts to realise, on solid canvas, in solid matter-of-fact paint, the poet's fanciful vision of the wicked little fairy:

> Drawn with a team of little atomies
> Athwart men's noses as they lie asleep.

What indeed! Well, there is the sleeping man's face, though more like a mask, and his nose—no trifle in its way—and what seems to be a light cart and horses, but nothing else.

Passing by a group of "Prawnishers" (47), by W. Underhill, credible enough, and the artist's contribution to the more interesting landscape, by Jutsum, "Norbury" (53), a verdant calm retreat—

> By the soft windings of the gentle Mole.

L. Haghe has a fine church interior—"St. Gomar, at Lierre, Belgium" (57); "St. Jacques, Antwerp" (87); and "St. Miniato, Florence" (91)—with processions and other appropriate groups of figures, all painted with a proper regard for effect, and with the amount of care and finish the subjects required. Niemann, also, has a fine church interior (59), with tombstone, "To the Forbidden—Richmond in the Dufance" (91) is most to our liking; but has again become in sad error with the artist's usual habit of the London season was a little too early for the landscape artist.

Ansdell still adheres to his newly-adopted Spanish subjects, and his "Spanish Gipsies" (60) is one of the best of the series that the reputation he has actually acquired in this line—and it was hardly necessary that he should have attempted to sustain it. It is not merely as a painter of animals, but of character also, that he now stands before us, and in a way that shows he has aptitude and power for the higher walks of art. The accessories are, however, in this part of subsidiary importance, but the general effect is completely satisfactory.

H. O'Neil, the new A.R.A., whose "Eastward Ho!" is writing some copies of verses in the open air, requires better treatment than he exhibits a small study for one group in the picture "Cheer up, Darling" (113), representing a soldier bidding farewell to his sorrowing wife.

Jas. Clark, whose "Cottage Door" was last year so justly admired, has a pleasing composition in "Interior of a Cottage" (115). ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 30, 1859, now comes out in somewhat more ambitious subject, "The Dawning of Genius," of which we have also a large engraving. Mr. Jones (Liverpool Academy), has mistaken the artist's unquestioned talent when we state that, much as we see to admire in the picture, we cannot but feel that it is not the artist's former more homely subject already referred to. Indeed, for nature, feeling, and suggestive poetry it would be no easy task to improve upon "Cheer up, Darling" (113), or "The Cottage Door" (115). It merely refer to it now as an example of how much the success of an artist depends upon the engraving which is to make him known to her homeliest every-day moods is the best source he can go to for his subject. The "Dawning of Genius" tells the story at a glance. A young lad, who has begun to display a "taste for the arts" (we judge he is a musician as well as a painter), is intently occupied with the first sketch he has ever made from the human figure, at a table for the purpose, and held there under gentle restraint by the artist's sister, whose kindly solicitude in the matter is apparent in essence. An elder brother looks on at the progress of the work, and acknowledges the truth of the resemblance with a broad grin of approval. The amusing character of the whole is kept in quiet humour, without exaggeration or straining after effect. The arrangement of the whole group, and the light and shade, and in the furniture and accessories there is nothing *de trop* introduced to distract the attention from the principal subject of the feature-treatment. The same reserve marks the colouring, which is perhaps a little more subdued than the joyous character of the subject would warrant. The painting is good.

On the opposite side of the door, and serving as a sort of pendant to "The Dawning of Genius," is another picture by Mr. Jones, entitled "Fondly Gazing" (135)—a young mother, with her sleeping infant in a cradle beside her—which singles itself out at once by its quiet, unobtrusive truth to nature. It tells the story at a glance, and in the furniture and accessories there is nothing *de trop* introduced to distract the attention from the principal subject of the feature-treatment. The same reserve marks the colouring, which is perhaps a little more subdued than the joyous character of the subject would warrant. The painting is good.

"Criticism" (249), by T. C. Hall, is a "telling" bit, in the comic vein, but a little overdone. The denizens of a servants' hall, who have quitted their work to look at a picture, are looking out at them through the half-opened door, are too much "made up," as if they were conscious of acting a part, or sitting for their portraits. The subject is a good one, but not worthy of elaborate recognition from every passer.

E. Gilbert has three pictures in three different walks, each good in its way—"The King's Artillery at Marston Moor" (33), a stirring battle-scene, dashed off with admirable spirit; a scene from "The Merchant of Venice" (34), which, as a whole, is remarkable for illustrating upon the Madness of his Master, and his Own Madness for following him; and a subject called a "bit of the trolley" (35), which is a very clever bit of execution.

Lesley has a single female study (273), "An Idle Moment," treated in his usual broad but somewhat careless manner. W. E. Frost does not display all his accustomed high finish in "Musidora" (431). Elis "Female Head—a Study" (460) is remarkable for character and lifelike truth. Lance tempts us with a desert scene, painted in his grandest style, "Gerfaut in the Desert of Venice" (193), and three other fruit pieces. His pupil, Mr. Duffield, takes a bolder range in a large composition of "Dead Swan, Game, and Fruit" (269), which, in every variety of detail—the Turkey, Thornycroft, and others; and some of them very pleasing and meritorious. But we must reserve further detailed notice for a future day.

The Southampton magistrates have decided upon sending Hires and Lane, the mates of the *Anna*, of New York, to the United States for trial on the charge of murdering four seamen on board that ship.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The earldom of Dudley is about to be revived in the person of Lord Ward.

The subscriptions to the Harrison Memorial Fund amount to more than £1000.

Captain Peel, now Vice-Consul at Oran, is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Port Mahon.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this season took place last Saturday evening at Brooks's.

Dr. Wheeler will succeed Mr. Stamford Raffles as Judge of the Salford Hundred County Court of Record.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Hugo Wilson as Consul-General in London for the Argentine Confederation.

Mr. Rowland Hill, the working head of our postal system, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

M. Michel Chevalier has been unanimously elected a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences in Sweden.

The Turkish Government is considering a plan for the establishment of an observatory, which will be placed on the Seraglio Point.

As a young lady was walking the neighbourhood of Aigburth, a few days ago, a stray Mule bit struck her dress and made a hole in it.

Frank Parish, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 736,383lb., an increase of 91,051lb., compared with the previous week.

Further papers relating to the exavas ions at Budrum and Cnidus, 100 pages in extent, were laid before Parliament yesterday.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., will deliver a lecture at the Stamford Institution, on "Our Southern Colonies," on the evening of Tuesday next.

The British Government has just presented Captain Hermel, of the French vessel *Isodore*, of Havre, with a telescope, for having rescued the crew of the *Britannia*.

M. Bouchard, one of the most eminent wine-merchants in Burgundy, died lately in his native town of Beaune, at the age, within a few weeks, of 101 years.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that on the 25th ult. the Pope received an audience of Easter at a meeting consisting of 2000 persons.

It is probable that the All-England Eleven will make a voyage to the antipodes, with a view to competing with Australian cricketers.

The miners of Durham and Northumberland are actively engaged in obtaining signatures to petitions in favour of the bill being brought forward in Parliament for the limitation of their hours of labour, &c.

On Friday se'nnight Professor Owen commenced a course of twelve lectures on fossil mammals at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street.

The election of a representative in Parliament for Forfarshire took place on Wednesday week at Forfar. The Hon. Charles Carnegie was the only candidate.

A site has been obtained for the monument to the memory of James Hogg, on the farm of Altrieve, near to the source of St. Mary's Lake, in Yarrow.

The Hammer Company's spinning-mills, at Buxton-street, Manchester, were destroyed by fire on Thursday week. The damage is estimated at £12,000.

A subscription has been instituted for the provision of a fund out of which to erect a memorial church in Islington in honour of the late Bishop Wilson, of Sodor.

M. Hermann, Consul at Tripoli, has announced to the family of Dr. Vogel that the unfortunate traveller was assassinated after entering the Wadai.

A grand fancy dress ball in aid of the principal local charities and the Mechanics' Institution will take place in the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday next.

On the 25th inst. Archibald was married to the daughter of the Marchese Rudinelli. The ceremony took place at the country seat of the latter at Pino, near Como.

The ninth annual public meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge will be held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at St. Martin's Hall.

The wells of Paris are placarded with the programme of the Great Exposition of Industry, which is to take place at Beaucon, under the patronage of the Emperor, from the 1st to the 15th of May next.

The *Freeman's Journal* contains a letter from Dr. Cullen calling on the Roman Catholics of Ireland to subscribe for his Pope, and naming the first Sunday in Lent for collections to be made for the Pope.

The *Courrier de la Rochelle* states that the Minister of Public Works has given orders for the visit of the Inspector of Railways to proceed with a definitive survey for the line from Nantes to Bordeaux.

Two men were killed and several injured in one of the pits of Rosgbwood Colliery, Blackwich, by the fall of a large quantity of rock. The accident occurred on the estate of Mr. William Wolverenhall.

A Hungarian musician, well known in London, M. Remenyi, has, after many years' residence in England, returned to Pesth, and has been delighting his countrymen with his exquisite violin performance.

The medical profession of Paris has resolved to give a grand dinner to Dr. Jenner, in honour of the new planet between Mercury and the Sun—to take place at the time of the transit.

The amount of Bank of England dividends due and not demanded in the month of January last was £1,278,609 (January), £1,276,109 (April); £1,270,969 (July); £1,014,987 (October); and £1,037,361 (January, 1860).

The Moorish prisoners at Seville are represented to be much milder in character than had been expected, and also to be of excessive cleanliness. Their religious prejudices still limit the food provided him with profound respect.

Fourteen casts were sent in to the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of cholera, but not one was considered by the committee to be worthy of the proposed prize worthy even of an honourable mention.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., delivered a lecture on Monday evening, in St. George's Hall, Canterbury, to the members and friends of the Church of England Young Men's Literary Association. The subject of the lecture was "Are we governed?"

It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone's Superannuation Amendment Bill includes a retiring allowance for those who have passed their sixty-fifth year, except in special cases, to retire on their pensions.

There were 2068 persons committed to gaol throughout the United Kingdom for offences against the game laws during the year ended the 30th of June, 1859. Of this number 1000 were convicted of double game certificates in 1858.

The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has reported that the Kirghises of Siberia, sympathising with the designs of the Emperor of Russia for the abolition of serfdom, have unanimously voted the needful determination to emancipate their slaves.

The Melbourne Parliament has adopted by a majority of thirty-four to thirty-one a resolution asking that a sum of money be placed on the Estimates for the remuneration of members. This vote is strongly condemned by the Melbourne press.

At Versailles, last Saturday, as M. Richebourg, Paymaster of the 4th Regiment of Hussars, was smoking a cigar at the window of an upper room, the handrail on which he was leaning gave way, and he fell head foremost on the pavement, being killed on the spot.

Captain Shadwell, of the Royal Navy, has arrived from Hong-Kong. He is the bearer of the ratification of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan. This officer was severely wounded in the attack on the forts of Peiho, and has come home on sick leave.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It has needed but a very cursory view of the House of Commons of late to ascertain that members are in a state of considerable curiosity to know why Parliament met three weeks ago. For all the purposes of Ministers it would have been quite as well if the Legislature had been convened, say, last Tuesday, while it would have contributed materially to their avoidance of the peril inevitably attendant on that state of idleness which the hymn-poet has declared results only in mischief. When gentlemen, whose ardour in the cause of their country makes sitting up till two o'clock in the morning for four nights in the week rather a joviality than a bore, are enabled to get into a full tide of chat on the state of the darling affairs of our representative institution every evening at seven o'clock, the chances are considerably in favour of their recurring to the more exceptional but still stimulating excitement of bothering, not to say putting into minorities, a Government which gives cause for suspicion that they are unprepared with their measures. There has been no Ministerial tight-rope dancing by any of the favourite performers, and the postponement of Mr. Gladstone's "soirée mysterieuse," in consequence of the indisposition of the dexterous "presdigateur," was very aggravating to the anxious audience, all of whom had taken their places in the reserved seats, pit, and galleries, a week beforehand. It is not to be supposed but that plenty of sarcastic remarks have been heard about a great nation being kept in suspense because the custodian of the national tre asure had neglected his own chest,—that Europe may tremble; but Mr. Gladstone must recover throat-power for a five hours' speech; and trade may stop, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer must have time for the operation of his gruel and ipecacuanha. However, our representative machime must be worked by its cogs, and a cog or two will sometimes get rusty and need a moment for oiling.

In the enforced absence of other principal performers, Sir Cornewall Lewis has been put forward to do the starring business on the part of Lord Palmerston's company, and in justice be it said that he has gone to work with sufficient unction and no little amount of courage. Any one who knows what the character of Sir C. Lewis's oratory is will be astounded to learn that he has achieved a Parliamentary feat which has been executed in modern times only by the late Lord Macaulay. That noble Lord on one occasion drove a bill right out of the House by the mere force of a speech; and positively Sir C. Lewis effected that object last week by his argument on Mr. M'Mahon's measure for the creation of a court of criminal appeal. Not a soul had a word to say for the bill after he had spoken; and, more, the very principle which it was intended to establish was toppled over; and, but for the fact that the Home Secretary spoke one quarter of an hour too long, he would have been the creator of as complete a specimen of Parliamentary reasoning as has been produced for many a long day. As it was he did a miracle: he actually got votes by a speech. Is it an ill omen that the first division of the Session should have been coincident with a majority against the Ministry? Despite the glib statisticity of Mr. Laing, who is an "artiste" in the cooking of figures, and in the face of Mr. Gladstone's most candid remonstrances, Mr. Wise, who spoke forty pages of estimates, with comments, in forty minutes, had the doubtful satisfaction of having done a great deal to cut down the responsibility of the Executive on the question of public expenditure, by obtaining the appointment of a Committee which shall annually revise the demands for the civil service—six months after the money has not only been voted but spent.

In the course of the conversational interchange of questions and sentiments which has occupied hon. gentlemen until dinner-time there is to be noticed a brief maiden speech of Mr. Selwyn, the member for the University of Cambridge, who evinced an exceedingly accurate conception of the sort of speaking which suits the House of Commons, and who did a service which is simply inestimable in such an assembly—he gave a smart check to a bore who in the short time since Parliament has met had contrived to swell up to portentous magnitude. Never, perhaps, has the idea of the sound which must have issued from the brazen bull of Phalaris been more accurately conveyed to modern ideas than in the blatant, incesssantly blatant, talk of this curious and, to most persons, inexplicable specimen of the occasionally odd results of our representative system, and who seems to have appropriated to himself an undue share of the bronze (or brass, was it?) which the Phœnicians are said to have left behind them in Ireland. Mr. Selwyn, in his keen but polished sarcasm and retort, must have been accepted as the mouthpiece of the House in general, which, with so little to press upon its energies, had already begun to weary of the everlasting roar of this human cataract rather than man, who day after day displayed all the symptoms of a disease which may be called a determination of words to the mouth in their most unpleasant form. In the midst of the Parliamentary paralysis which has prevailed, the Lower House has contrived to pass one bill, and Mr. Ayrton has achieved the honour. Before leaving our necessarily meagre dealings with the Commons it may be mentioned that Mr. Roebuck has opened his mouth; and thereout have flown not merely tropes but more than ordinary evidences of biliary derangement. Anything so near cursing as the first speech of this hon. gentleman this year we never chanced to hear. Accept a miracle!—Mr. Malins has made a good speech, got genuine cheers, and for once emancipated himself from that iteration which the poet has coupled with a very unpolite epithet, and to which he has hitherto seemed to deliver himself without a struggle.

The House of Lords is an august, but in practice a very attenuated, assembly. If the eyes of Europe had been physically, instead of metaphysically, fixed on the gathering of the pillars of our State last Tuesday evening, we are afraid that the eyes of Europe would not have overwhelmingly dazzled. My Lord Normanby has been an amateur actor of pretension, if not of merit, and no one could have better appreciated the dead level of that thin and cold audience which condescended to listen to his maundering advocacy of Austrian interests. Nevertheless, there was much that was suggestive in the debate on the subject of the rumoured proposal to annex Savoy to France. The unanimity of opposition to such a scheme is a fact to be noted; and probably a note will be taken of it in the secret tablets of the most secretive Potentate in the world. There was a tone of defiance to our most intimate ally which pervaded some of the speeches which may yet be heard of. As to Lord Shaftesbury, if that noble Earl were not clothed with an armour of sanctity more precious than the lace and ermine of his peer's robes we should have thought that he was possessed with a demon. He might, judging from mere appearance have been singing—most decidedly *fortissimo*—the music of Handel and the words of Dryden, in which Timotheus urges Alexander to fire Persepolis; and no one was surprised that the Duke of Newcastle should hastily follow with a version of "Pray, goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue," carefully including that part of the admonition conveyed in the song in question which insinuates that "where the judgment's weak the prejudice is strong." On this occasion one heard Lord Derby to great advantage, in the sense of fine speaking, rising to the height of brilliant oratory. It was a study to watch the way in which he gradually worked himself up to the right pitch, dashing appropriate words like a catapult exactly into the points where they were meant to hit, and culminating in a peroration which rolled with a sound as of a rich trumpet, through sentences of a length sufficient to exhaust an ordinary breadth, but which were rounded off with a correctness and a clearness little less than marvellous. So much for the manner of his speech. But, really, it was a little strong to say, with only a trifling circumlocution, that the King of Sardinia was a base and dishonoured scoundrel if he had ever entertained the idea of parting with Savoy; and to ask the Emperor of the French in very plain, though grand and sonorous, English that, if he called himself a gentlemen, he had better take care to behave like one. Certainly, the Rupert of the debate had mounted his most spirited charger on this occasion.

ROSINA.—A VALENTINE.

BY THE LATE T. K. HERVEY.

With gazing on those charms of thine
  My soul grows sad and faint;
But, turning to St. Valentine,
  Who is a gentle saint,
Said I, the fair Rosina keeps
  Her spirit locked from me:
Oh, show my weary heart the hook
  On which she hangs the key!

Her breast is like a frozen lake,
  On whose cold brink I stand;
Oh, buckle on my spirit's skates,
  And take me by the hand!
And lead thou, loving saint, the way
  To where the ice is thin,
That it may break beneath my feet
  And let a lover in.

I see the honey on her lip—
  Have pity, saint, on me,
And turn a lonely gentleman
  Into a humble-bee.
Why is it that an eye whose light
  Should feed but bright-hued petals,
In my poor heart makes only night,
  And grows but stinging nettles?

Whatever men have sung of old
  Of Cynthia or Amena
Seems flat and tame, and dull and cold,
  To paint the young Rosina.
All voices in my dreams seem hers,
  And, through my fancies looming,
All other forms put on the form
  Of bright Rosina's blooming.

Help, help, from thee, Saint Valentine!
  Bring forth thy strongest spell,
Go boldly to her soul's shut gate,
  And ring her spirit's bell,
That she may ope the door at last
  Unto my long desire,
And I take up my chair for life
  Beside her young heart's fire.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Royal Society have just issued No. 37 of their "Proceedings," containing the interesting annual address of the President, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and various short papers by Professors Powell, Hofmann, W. Thomson, and other savans.

Mr. Edmund Hunt's interesting Cinephantic top was exhibited in the Royal Institution library on Friday, the 3rd inst. It showed various remarkable chromatic phenomena; and it is described by the inventor in the January number of the *Artisan*.

A New Seismometer (from *seismos*, earthquake) is described in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine* by its inventor, M. Cavalleri, of Monza. The instrument (of which an engraving is given) is intended to mark undulatory, horizontal, vertical, and subsaltatory motions, and the duration of shocks of earthquake.

Terrestrial Magnetism.—In *L'Institut* will be found two interesting letters on this subject from M. Lamont, of Munich, to M. Quetelet, of Brussels, read before the Royal Belgic Academy. They contain tables of constants and other details relating to magnetism and meteorology, particularly with respect to Belgium and the north of Europe.

New Application of the Electric Light.—M. Despretz recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences, in the name of M. Fonsagrives, the chief physician for the marine department at Cherbourg, an apparatus intended to illuminate the cavities in the human organism by means of the electric light. This apparatus has been constructed by M. Ruhmkorff under the direction of M. Du Moncel. It is approved of by M. Velpeau, and is described in *L'Institut*.

The Origin of Species is discussed in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*, in a review of the work of Mr. Darwin, which is now exciting so much attention in the scientific world. The reviewer does not coincide with the author's views, and handles his hypotheses rather severely, while he admits the great ability manifested in the book, and its highly interesting character. A report of Professor Huxley's proposed lecture on this subject at the Royal Institution on Friday, the 10th instant, will appear next week.

A Telegraphic Communication between Europe and America has been devised by M. Jousselin, director of the railway telegraphs from Paris to the Mediterranean. He proposes that the line should proceed thus: London, Paris, Strasbourg; through Germany to Warsaw; across the Russian empire to Siberia, thence to Behring Straits, which it would cross by a submarine cable; afterwards traverse North America diagonally till it reached New York. M. Jousselin computes the cost at about thirty millions of francs. The gravest objection seems to be in the difficulty of traversing Russian America, a country desolated by a continual winter.—*Cosmos*.

Hypnotismi, or Nervous Sleep, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world, and which was subjected to examination in this country in 1843, in consequence of the publication of Mr. Braid's work on the subject, now appears to have been known to Father Kircher and others two centuries ago. In his "Ars Magna," published in 1646, he describes various experiments on a fowl. He terms the phenomena *actinobolism*, or irradiation. Daniel Swenter, also, in 1636, recounts similar experiments. These facts were reported to the French Academy recently by M. Guerry.—*L'Institut*.

M. Helmholtz on Vowel Sounds is the leading paper of this month's *Philosophical Magazine*. It contains an account of experiments made with a series of eight tuning-forks, the lowest note of which was B, the deepest octave of a bass voice, and B, the highest octave of a soprano. Each tuning-fork was fastened between the ends of a horseshoe electr magnet and joined to a properly-tuned resonant tube. The mouths of these tubes were provided with movable covers, which might be removed by means of thread whose ends were fastened to a set of pianoforte keys. The tuning-forks were set in motion by electric currents. By this means Professor Helmholtz combined various notes, and learnt by degrees to imitate the sounds of U, O, E, A, &c. The paper of this accomplished philosopher merits the earnest attention of students of acoustics.

LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Professor Tyndall delivered his fourth lecture "On Light and Colours" on Thursday, the 2nd inst. The first subject discussed was the colour of water and ice. By means of the electric light sent through a tube fifteen feet long, partly filled with water, the colour of pump water was shown to be amber and yellow, and that of distilled water to be bluish-green. Common river water shown in this delicate way is almost opaque. Pure water in large quantity (as in the Lake of Geneva) and masses of ice (as in the glaciers of the Alps) have a pure blue colour, which is also that of fine granular mountain snow. The professor then entered upon the consideration of the structure of the human eye, and exhibited, by means of a large model and other apparatus, its several parts and the various phenomena of ordinary vision, long sight, and short sight. He also demonstrated that a luminous impression endures for a certain time on the retina (as appears in the ring of fire produced by the circular motion of the end of a lighted cane), and stated that a cannon ball at the greatest velocity would appear stationary if illuminated by a flash of lightning.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., Mr. Frederick Field, F.R.S.E., delivered a lecture upon the "Mineral Treasures of the Andes." Mr. Field, who has spent upwards of twelve years in South America, illustrated his subject by numerous diagrams and maps, having especial reference to the mineral deposits in Chili and Peru. Many beautiful specimens were upon the table, including some of the very rare silver minerals. The bromide of silver and the sulpho-arsenuret of the same metal attracted much attention from their beautiful crystalline form. Of course in the space of an hour many very interesting species had altogether to be omitted, the lecturer confining himself particularly to the copper and silver minerals, which, indeed, constitute the chief wealth of the vast ranges of mountains extending from Cape Horn to the equator. The Rev. John Barlow, the hon. secretary, was in the chair.

Dr. Edwin Lankester (on Saturday last) gave his second lecture on "The Relation of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man." He described the classes Protozoa and Cœlenterata; including the sponges and polyps. After commenting upon the forms and structure of the interesting diatoms, he gave an account of the sponges. The skeletons of these animals are either silicious, calcareous, or horny. The last are the sponges of commerce. The uses of this substance were alluded to, and specimens from the establishment of Mr. Newton, of Princes-street, were exhibited. The red coral (*Corallium rubrum*) was next described, and the natural history of the polyp which produces it; the chemical composition of the coral, and the uses to which it is applied, were detailed. A series of beautiful specimens of coral carvings, and a great variety of its ornamental application, were kindly lent by Mr. Phillips, of Cockspur-street, and laid on the lecture-table. The next lecture will be on shells, pearls, &c.

Professor Owen gave his fifth lecture on "Fossil Reptiles" on Tuesday last, treating upon the reptiles of the mesozoic (or middle-life) period of the earth's history. The enaliosauria, or sea-lizards, were backboned, air-breathing, cold-blooded animals, provided with four pairs of limbs, shaped like fins, adapted to swimming after their food, the fishes. Of the sub-order sauropterygia, the genera, nothosaurus, simosaurus, and placodus were chiefly dwelt on. The last creature most probably dwelt on the sea-shore and lived upon shellfish, being provided with strong, grinding, crushing teeth, resembling paving-stones. In proportion to its entire skull the placodus had the largest grinding-tooth in the animal kingdom, the elephant itself not excepted. The lecture concluded with an account of the plesiosaurus, first discovered by Conybeare, at Lyme-Regis, Dorset, in 1822, and described by him and De la Beche—one of the most important additions made by geology to comparative anatomy. Of this animal Cuvier says:—"To the head of a lizard it united the teeth of a crocodile, a neck of enormous length resembling the body of a serpent, a trunk and tail having the proportions of an ordinary quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale." Reference was made to Mr. Waterhouse's restorations at the Crystal Palace grounds, Sydenham.

A partial eclipse of the moon took place on Tuesday morning. The state of the atmosphere was especially favourable for the observation of the phenomenon, the sky being without a cloud. When the eclipse was at its maximum eight-tenths of the moon were obscured.

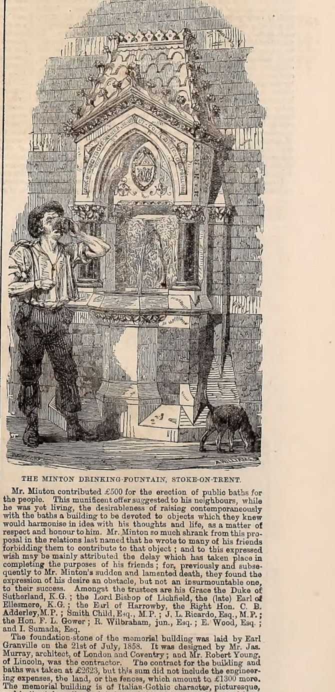
In 1858 13,963 oz. of gold, valued at £51,999, were exported from New South Wales; and 2,555,263oz., valued at £10,221,052, from Victoria. The gross total net quantity and value of gold exported from both colonies since May, 1851, to December, 1858, is 19,602,640oz., and £74,460,094.

Lord Palmerston on Private Property in Time of War. The important subject of the proposed exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war was brought before Lord Palmerston yesterday week by an influential deputation, comprising representatives from Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Gloucester, and Belfast. The noble Lord differed altogether from the views urged by the deputation. He held that the right of seizing the ships, and more particularly the seamen navigating the ships, of foreign Powers, was an essential condition of England's supremacy on the high seas, and characterised the argument that private property was spared by belligerents on land as altogether unfounded. On the contrary (said his Lordship), armies in an enemy's country took whatever they wanted or desired, without the slightest regard to the rights of property, as we should find to our cost if a hostile army should ever succeed in landing in this country.

THE MINTON TESTIMONIAL BUILDING,

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

The name of Minton has become "familiar as a household word" where art is admired, probity is valued, and goodness is beloved; and, while we hope that at no distant day the form of Minton may be found in one of the nation's most honoured localities, amongst the statues of the men of mark who have adorned their respective ages, we rejoice to know of the erection and completion of a memorial building to Mr. Minton near the home scene of his manufacturing labours and successes, in the midst of a district which, while it will never forget the names of Wedgwood, Wood, Spode, and others, will ever hold the name of Minton in peculiar remembrance.



THE MINTON DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

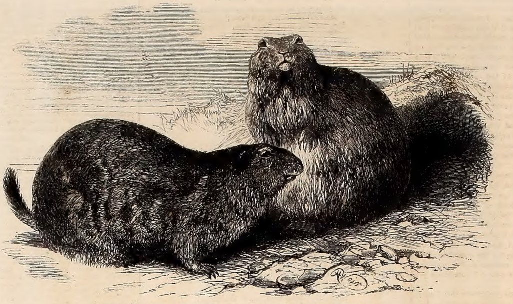
Mr. Minton contributed £500 for the erection of public baths for the people. This munificent offer suggested to his neighbours, while he was yet living, the desirableness of raising contemporaneously with the baths a building to be devoted to objects which they knew would harmonise in idea with his thoughts and life, as a matter of respect and honour to him. Mr. Minton so much shrank from this proposal in the relations last named that he wrote to many of his friends forbidding them to contribute to that object; and to this expressed wish may be mainly attributed the delay which has taken place in completing the purposes of his friends; for, previously and subsequently to Mr. Minton's sudden and lamented death, they found the expression of his desire an obstacle, but not an insurmountable one, to their success. Amongst the trustees are his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the (late) Earl of Ellesmere, K.G.; the Earl of Harrowby, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Smith Child, Esq., M.P.; J. L. Ricardo, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. F. L. Gower; R. Wilbraham, jun., Esq.; E. Wood, Esq.; and I. Sumada, Esq.

The foundation-stone of the memorial building was laid by Earl Granville on the 21st of July, 1858. It was designed by Mr. Jas. Murray, architect, of London and Coventry; and Mr. Robert Young, of Lincoln, was the contractor. The contract for the building and baths was taken at £2623, but this sum did not include the engineering expenses, the land, or the fences, which amount to £1300 more. The memorial building is of Italian-Gothic character, picturesque, and in its style well calculated to exhibit with effect the use of local materials. It contains accommodation for the School of Art, apartments being provided for modeling and drawing schools, studios for

the masters, and with a large room sixty feet by twenty-five (occupying the upper part of the front building) available for general purposes, for exhibitions, &c. Rooms are also provided for a savings-bank, &c. The bath building, which is immediately behind the memorial building, and faces the side street (in which are the entrances), contains first and second class baths for each sex, with every requisite and convenience. A large swimming-bath, fifty feet by thirty feet, is provided. A residence for the keeper of both buildings is also a portion of the whole. Externally the buildings show three fronts. Red brick is the principal material employed, relieved with dressings, bands, and moulded work of Hollington stone: bands and enriched cornices of terra cotta (manufactured by Minton) are judiciously introduced. The building exhibits several new and pleasing peculiarities of design; but the limited means at the disposal of the promoters somewhat cramped the efforts of the architect, and necessitated the interior being of a somewhat plainer character, though amply sufficient for its purpose.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

We also engrave on the preceding page a drinking-fountain now in course of execution at the corner of Park-street and Trentham-road, facing the angle of Memorial-buildings. It is the gift of Colin Minton Campbell, Esq., nephew of the late Mr. Minton. The material is Mansfield stone. The panel at back is majolica, and is a representation, in slight relief and colour, of water-plants, ferns, &c., out of which springs a jet of water—the most appropriate and pleasing idea we have yet had to notice. The design is by Mr. Murray, and the work was executed by Mr. Young. The cost is about £80.



PRAIRIE DOGS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

MALAGA.

This seaport, which a few weeks ago was the head-quarters of the third corps of the Spanish army destined for Morocco, is situated on the south-east coast of Spain, and is about eighty miles from Gibraltar. It is the principal port of the province of Granada, and lies in the bight of a bay on the coast of the Mediterranean. Inland from the city extends a spacious and fertile plain, called La Hoya, bounded by ranges of lofty mountains. Malaga is of great antiquity, and claims to have been founded eight or nine centuries B.C. by the Phœnicians, who gave it the name of "Malcha," or "Royal," to intimate the estimation in which they held it. But of this high antiquity there is no evidence. It was possessed successively by the Carthaginians; by the Romans, who called it "Malaca," and made it a municipium and confederate city; by the Goths, and by the Arabs. For the first three centuries of the Moslem domination in Spain, Malaga was subject to the caliphs of the Cordoba; but on the disruption of that caliphat it fell into the hands of one petty sovereign after another, till it was annexed, early in the thirteenth century, to the kingdom of Granada. In 1487 Ferdinand and Isabella wrested it from the Moors, after an obstinate siege of three months, during which the citizens endured the severest horrors of famine. It was taken in 1810 by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. Malaga has suffered severely in different periods from plague, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the population in forty days; and in 1803-4 the yellow fever decimated the population.

From the earliest ages, under all the nations who have possessed it, Malaga has been renowned for its commerce. At the present day it is the only flourishing city in the province of Andalusia. Its imports are broad-cloths, cottons, laces, spices, hardware, and cutlery. Its exports are much more considerable, and amount on the yearly average to more than £1,000,000 sterling. They consist principally of wine and fruits; the former, which was once well known in England as "mountain," is now almost wholly consumed in the United States and in Spanish America; the latter are chiefly fresh grapes and raisins, vast quantities of which reach the English market, together with some figs, almonds, oranges, and lemons. The other exports are brandy, oil, saffron, vermicelli, barilla, and soap, which is the only manufacture of Malaga worthy of mention.

Malaga at present contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Though the streets are narrow, tortuous, wretchedly paved, and not very clean, the city has a gay and cheerful aspect, as the exteriors of the houses are whitewashed or stained a yellow-ochre colour. Many of the roofs are flat, as in the East, and are surrounded by miradores, or square towers, with open galleries, where the citizens enjoy the cool sea-breezes. The city is divided into six parishes, and has several colleges and public hospitals, an ironfoundry of very recent erection, and a tobacco-factory where nearly 1000 persons are employed in making cigars. There were also twenty-four convents, but these were suppressed in 1835. Malaga is an episcopal see, and possesses a cathedral, a light and handsome building in the Greco-Gothic style; it is nearly 400 feet long, 180 broad, 125 in height from the pavement to the roof, and is surmounted by a steeple 270 feet high. The alameda, or public promenade, is adorned with fountains and flowering shrubs, and flanked by private mansions of great splendour. The harbour of Malaga is spacious enough to accommodate a large fleet; it is protected on the east by a massy stone mole 700 feet in length, terminated by a handsome lighthouse. The Rivers Guadelmina and Guadalorce discharge their waters at this place into the sea: the former, a mere brook in summer, becomes in winter a stream of considerable volume. Few remains of Roman architecture now exist in Malaga; those of Moorish buildings are numerous, and are interspersed through the city in gateways, towers, walls, houses, and fragments of mosques. But the grand boast of Malaga is the Moorish castle, built in 1279, and covering the slope of a hill immediately to the east of the city. It is of great extent, and is divided into the lower castle, or alcazaba, and the upper, or gibralfaro, so called by the Moors from a Roman pharos which is said to have stood on the crest of the hill. The whole displays in its ruinous condition the effects of the Christian artillery in the siege of 1487.

THE PRAIRIE DOG.

The Hon. F. Grantley Berkeley, having recently returned from a sporting tour in the prairies of the Western States of America, has, jointly with the proprietors of the *Field* newspaper (in which the account of his adventures is intended to appear), presented to the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, a specimen of the Marmot, so abundant in the prairies, which is commonly known as the "Prairie-dog." A description and figure of this little animal, which is the first of the sort that has been exhibited alive in Europe, will not fail to be of interest to our readers.

The Prairie dog, or prairie-marmot (the *Arctomys ludovicianus* of naturalists), belongs to the same group of animals as the Marmot of the Alps, with which all who have taken a tour in Switzerland, or read Tschudi's or other descriptions of the "Alpenwelt," are probably familiar. Several other marmots are found in North America; and these animals are, in fact, abundant in the higher and more elevated districts of the northern parts of both hemispheres. They are properly classed in the family of squirrels (*Sciuridæ*), and are really not very distantly related to the well-known squirrel of this country, although the modification of structure, which adapts them for a life upon the ground instead of in the forest, renders them somewhat dissimilar in outward appearance. The Prairie-*dog*, as the hunters have named it from some fancied resemblance between its chirping cry and a dog's bark, lives in large communities in the boundless prairies of the Far West. Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, who was attached as naturalist to the expedition for the survey of the Zuni and Colorado Rivers sent out by the United States' Government under the command of Captain Sitgreaves in 1852, says that one of their "dogtowns," as the trappers call them, passed through in Texas must have been thirty miles in extent. Throughout these the burrows of these animals are situated at nearly regular intervals—about twenty or thirty feet apart. Their inhabitants sit at the entrances of the holes, and keep up an incessant chirping, at the same time jerking their tails. On the approach of danger they retire "indoors" with such rapidity that it is difficult to secure them as, when shot at, they always manage to tumble into their holes and disappear far underground. Their nests, placed at the extremity of the burrow, are composed of fine dry grass compactly put together. The food of these creatures consists principally of grass and insects.

Two other animals, apparently very ill-assorted neighbours, are commonly found sharing the parts of the prairie occupied by the Prairie-dog. The rattlesnake often tenants the burrows, and seems to be no subject of fear to the former, though it, doubtless, preys on the younger animals. But the most constant companion of the Prairie-dog is a small owl (*Strix hypogæa*), which builds its nest in the deserted holes, and keeps "watch and ward" at the entrance, like its former occupant. "On being approached," says Dr. Woodhouse, these birds, which are seen standing on the little hillock of earth by the edge of the burrows, retire, leaving nothing but their heads above the ground. They commence chattering and bowing, presenting quite a ludicrous appearance. On coming nearer they either disappear into their burrows altogether, or skim over the plain for some distance, alighting at the entrance of another hole, where they again commence their chattering.



THE MINTON TESTIMONIAL MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF DESIGN, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE building now called the Palace of the Institute formerly bore the appellation of the Collège des Quatre Nations. It is admirably situated on the left bank of the Seine, opposite the Old Louvre, from which it is separated by the Pont des Arts, a part of which is seen in our Engraving. Unfortunately, in an architectural point of view, it is totally unworthy of its brilliant neighbour, and may be regarded as one of the failures of that generally successful architect, Louis Levau. The Cardinal Mazarin, by his will, dated the 6th of March, 1661, founded a college here for sixty gentlemen, and left a considerable sum for the support of what he wished to be called the Mazarin College, but which was more familiarly known to the public by the name of the College of the Four Nations (meaning the four provinces into which France was divided). It was constructed on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Nesle, of which the last remains were then demolished; but it was not till the 29th of October, 1795, that the different academies, as at that time constituted, were installed there. Previously to that period the several learned associations had held their sittings at the Louvre.

The centre of the façade of the Palace of the Institute consists of a rather heavy decoration of the Corinthian order; it served formerly for the portal of the church of the College, but leads at present to the salle devoted to ceremonial purposes. On each side of the steps leading to the portal, two lazy-looking lions in cast iron pour forth a thin stream of water into stone troughs. Two semicircular wings connect the portal with the pavilions, supported by arcades: that on the left is devoted to the celebrated Mazarin Library, and the apartments of its distinguished conservator, M. Philarète Chasles, where course of lectures at the College of France on "The Conquest of Hindostan by the English" has of late created so much sensation in Paris on account of the impartiality of his criticisms; that on the left is occupied by M. Horace Vernet, the great painter. Halévy, the musical composer; M. de Sacy, the editor of the *Journal des Débats*; and M. Villemain, the Secretary of the Academy, also inhabit the Institute.

The literary and scientific origin of the Institute of France dates as far back as 1629, when a number of learned men resolved upon meeting together occasionally in secret for the purpose of discussing matters of literary or scientific interest. Their secret, however, became subsequently known to Cardinal Richelieu, who employed his powerful influence for the public recognition of what he considered would be a great national advantage. The first registers of the Academy bear the date of March 13, 1634. At first it held its sittings at the Hôtel des Fernes; in 1673 it was transferred to the Louvre, where it continued down to the period mentioned above. The Institute, as at present constituted, is divided into five sections:—

1. The French Academy. 2. The Academy of Inscriptions and Literature. 3. The Academy of Sciences. 4. The Academy of Fine Arts. 5. The Academy of Moral and Political Science.



FATHER LACORDAIRE, THE NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The first of these is the most important, and that with which we have to do on the present occasion. The Académie Française is familiarly spoken of as "The Forty," because its members are strictly confined to that number: it is this section which is charged with the compilation of the celebrated Dictionary of the French Academy, and the Academicians are at present busy also with the production of an historical dictionary of the French language. Amongst literary men the greatest object of ambition is to possess a *fauteuil* at the Academy, for which it is necessary to obtain the majority of the suffrages of the survivors each time that a death takes place in its learned ranks; and, although many who have merited a seat have never been chosen, the body may nevertheless be regarded as comprising the cream of French talent and French intellect. The Abbé Lacordaire has just been elected a member in the place of M. de Tocqueville, recently deceased. The reception speech, we understand, is to be pronounced by M. Guizot, and will, no doubt, be worthy of that great orator and of the eloquent Dominican.

Of the Académie Française there are no foreign or honorary members, but with the other four sections are associated the names of the most illustrious notabilities of literature and science throughout the world.

We now proceed to give a biographical notice of the new Academician.

FATHER LACORDAIRE.

Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire, of the Order of Preaching Friars, elected a member of the French Academy on the 2nd of February, 1860, was born at Recey-sur-Ource on the 12th of May, 1802. At an early age he lost his father, who was a surgeon in the French Navy, and the young Lacordaire was brought up, as well as his three brothers, at Dijon, under the care of his mother, Anne Marie Dugied, a woman of rare merit and devotion, and member of an honourable family of that city.

From the year 1809 Henri was sent to college, where he soon distinguished himself in the different branches of university study, and left, at the end of ten years, covered with crowns and with laurels, as is the custom with successful scholars in French colleges, but more or less imbued with the Voltairian principles which characterised most of the youth of that period. On leaving college he took to the study of the law, and went to Paris, where his progress seemed to promise for him a brilliant career at the bar; but suddenly, to the great astonishment of those of his former companions who had not observed the gradual change in his convictions, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Three years afterwards he was ordained a priest. He was then only twenty years of age. The Archbishop of Paris immediately named him almoner of one of the convents within the visita-



THE PALACE OF THE INSTITUTE, PARIS.

tion of Paris. Towards the end of 1828 the Abbé Lacordaire exchanged this modest position for that of assistant almoner at the College of Henri IV.; but, these functions not sufficing to occupy so active a mind, and not affording him the opportunity for displaying his evangelical zeal, he formed the project of going as a missionary to the United States of America. The Archbishop of New York even offered the title of Vicar-General; but during these overtures the Revolution of July broke out, and the Abbé felt the moment to be opportune for announcing openly to the people the reign of religious and political liberty. Such was also the opinion of M. de Lamenais, of M. de Montalembert, Gerbet, De Coux, &c.; and it was with this object that they founded together a newspaper entitled *L'Avenir*. It became necessary, moreover, to combat the tendency in many superficial minds to look upon religion as the accomplice of Royalty in its conflicts with the new institutions, and, in order to repudiate this identity and to liberate the Church from such a dangerous accusation, the paper took boldly in hand the cause of the people against their oppressors. The Abbé Lacordaire threw himself into the midst of this struggle with the energy of a young and energetic mind, and with the indomitable courage of a devoted heart and a profound conviction. One of the articles in the *Avenir*, addressed to the Bishops of France, written by the Abbé, having been submitted to a jury, at the same time as another article from the pen of M. de Lamenais, Lacordaire defended himself with much original frankness, and the accused were acquitted. Two months previously the Abbé had sought to have his name inscribed on the list of the advocates at the Royal Court of Paris, but the Council of Discipline, converting itself into a council of canonists, would not grant this legitimate request.

The editors of the *Avenir* were not yet at the end of their undertaking to form public opinion and to excite it to conquer the vital liberty of instruction. MM. de Coux, De Montalembert, and Lacordaire assembled together a number of children and turned schoolmasters. "Liberty," said they, "cannot be given; it must be taken!" The University thought that they had taken too much liberty; the free school was shut up, and its founders condemned to pay a fine by the decision of the Chamber of Peers, alone capable of judging the question on account of the rank of M. de Montalembert. The Abbé Lacordaire again pleaded his cause and that of his school with an energy, an originality, and an eloquence that are still remembered.

However, so much boldness and so much novelty astonished the Government, political parties, and the clergy. Attacked on all sides, the editors of the *Avenir* fancied that they could only become really strong with the support of apostolic authority, of which they had upheld the rights throughout; so, on the 15th of November, 1831, they voluntarily suspended the journal, went to Rome, and there presented to the Holy See a memorial explaining their intentions and their acts. The somewhat tardy reply of Gregory XVI. was calculated to dissipate all their illusions; an encyclical letter condemned the doctrines of the *Avenir*. With the exception of the principal editor, upon whom the blow fell more heavily than upon his younger colleagues, they all submitted without reserve to the Pope's decision. Father Lacordaire, after having made long but useless efforts to cause M. de Lamenais to yield, separated from him, yet not without a deep feeling of regret; he returned then to private life, and resumed his studies in the same modest convent of visitation where he had found an asylum on leaving the Seminary of Saint Sulpice. It was there that the director of the Stanislaus College sought him in 1834 for the purpose of soliciting a series of lectures to his pupils. The small chapel of this establishment was becoming insufficient for the constantly augmenting auditory, when, in consequence of the extreme agitation produced in his young hearers by the preacher's brilliant improvisation, these conferences, as they were called, were discontinued.

At this same period the Abbé Lacordaire, in order to mark the wide difference of opinion which separated him from the former principal editor of the *Avenir*, drew up his "Considerations on the Philosophical System of M. de Lamenais." He only published them, however, just at the moment when "The Words of a Believer" appeared. This latter work completely isolated M. de Lamenais from his former friends: even the Abbé Gerbet, one of his most attached supporters, separated from him publicly. The previous determination of the Abbé Lacordaire became thereby justified, not only in his own conscience, but in that of every one else.

At length the pulpit of Notre Dame was opened to him. He shone there in 1835 and 1836, and his elocution was brilliant, convincing, and full of originality. It could not be denied that his eloquence was appropriate to the spirit of the time; yet the fiery energy of the preacher, the subjects that obtained his preference, the rashness even of his improvisation, inspired some persons with exaggerated fears. Such was not, however, the case with the Archbishop of Paris, who, at the very moment when the conferences were suspended, called their author *a new prophet*, and overwhelmed him with his benedictions. The approbation of his spiritual chief, and the sympathies of his every-day-increasing auditory, did not, however, prevent Father Lacordaire from arriving at the conclusion that his labours in aid of the religious restoration of the country could not be successful unless they were participated in and supported by a special institution of preachers. This institution had already existed in France: it was the order of St. Dominic, or of the Preaching Friars. Profoundly convinced of the utility and the excellence of his object, he frankly and boldly made an appeal to public opinion on the subject in his memoir "On the Re-establishment in France of the Order of Preaching Friars," in which he sought to prove that the religious orders were especially civilising, beneficial, and popular. This memoir called forth no contradiction; neither did the Abbé's "Life of St. Dominic," written by him some time after.

In 1840 he entered one of the monasteries of Preaching Friars at Rome as a novice, made his vows at the Convent of La Quercia, and on the occasion of his monastic baptism added to his other Christian names that of Dominic. The white woollen robe of the new Dominican soon reappeared in the pulpit of Notre Dame. This costume of an austere poverty, unknown to the new generation, might have awakened many prejudices; it was not so, however, and Father Lacordaire once more found himself surrounded by friends and auditors who admired every expression that fell from his lips. A number of young men of great merit gave up high positions and abandoned their earthly expectations to follow him in this career of self-denial and devotion; and it was in this manner that several Dominican monasteries were successively formed. The progress of the real spirit of religious toleration had been so great in France during some years that all these foundations were established with entire freedom, and under the simple protection of the common law. The same may be said of the institutions for instruction actually directed by the third order of St. Dominic, of which Father Lacordaire is the Vicar-General. Since the 8th of August, 1854, he has also been the director of the celebrated School of Sorèze, and the exercise of his functions in that capacity recalls to mind most favourably the diligent and enthusiastic schoolmaster of 1831.

The Revolution of February, 1848, was almost the cause of his return to the political arena. Elected by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone a member of the Constituent Assembly, he sat there during some time, dressed in his monastic costume, on the highest of the Republican benches; but the sterile discussions that took place daily in the midst of this assembly possessed no interest for him; his proper tribune was the Christian pulpit; this he soon perceived, and, consequently, resigned his seat.

During a number of years Father Lacordaire has displayed as a preacher the most indefatigable activity and, it must be admitted, vast knowledge, great courage, and an immense talent for improvisation. Most of the cities of France have listened delightedly to his discourses. In 1845 the Academy of Lyons voted him by acclamation one of its members, and a few years subsequently the Academy of Dijon conferred a similar honour upon him.

The apostolic labours of the Abbé are resumed in his "Conferences of Paris and Toulouse," which constitute a complete exposition of the Roman Catholic dogma and philosophy. In a simply literary point of view these "Conferences" may be looked upon as one of the eminent titles of Father Lacordaire to the academical crown which has just been conferred upon him. His other writings comprise a great number of memoirs and studies on different questions of religious controversy, literary and biographical articles, funeral orations, speeches relating to education, &c. All these productions are remarkable for his peculiar qualities of energy, profundity, and elegant originality; but it is especially to his lofty and popular eloquence that Lacordaire owes his well-merited reputation. He will represent, at the French Academy, Christian eloquence in the most elevated and most perfect modern sense of the expression. We congratulate the illustrious Académie Française on the mark of sympathy and respect which they have conferred on the eminent Dominican by electing him one of "The Forty."

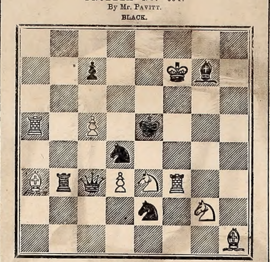
All the brothers of the Abbé Lacordaire mentioned at the outset of our article are still living: his elder brother is at present Rector of the University of Liège. Of the two remaining and younger Lacordaires, one, an engineer and architect, has been for the last ten years the director of the Imperial Manufactory of the Gobelins; and the other is a retired cavalry officer, who has served his country for a long period with distinction in Algeria during the French conquest of that colony.

CHESS.

*** Answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM No. 834.
By Mr. Pavitt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE REVISED CODE OF CHESS LAWS.

Shorn of their commentary and the copious illustrations derived from a host of celebrated authors, ancient and modern, who have written on the subject, the following are the new Regulations for Chessplaying, propounded in Mr. Staunton's "Chess Praxis."* These rules, it may be observed, are, for the most part, in harmony with those proposed by the author's colleagues in the labour of revising the Chess Laws (Messrs. Heydebrand der Laza and Jaenisch), and wherever this is not the case the reader of the work will find the divergence admitted and the reasons for it fully stated in the accompanying notes.

REGULATIONS FOR PLAYING.

Private Agreement.—Either at the commencement or in the course of a game, the players may mutually agree upon any deviation from the laws they think proper. But a player who has conceded an indulgence to his opponent has no right to demand a similar concession, unless it was specially stipulated to be reciprocal. Every player is bound by the laws of the game in all cases not provided for by distinct agreements to the contrary.

Rule I. Wrong Position of the Chessboard.—If during the progress of a game either player discovers that the chessboard has been improperly placed he may insist on its being adjusted. The game to proceed from the point where the adjustment took place, as if no mistake in the position of the board had been made. (N.B. Lookers-on are privileged to inform the players of the chessboard being wrongly placed.)

II. Omission or Misplacement of the Chessmen.—If at any time in the course of a game it is found that the men were not properly placed, or that one or more of them were omitted at the beginning, the game in question must be annulled.

III. Right of Move and Choice of Colour.—The right of making the first move and (if either player require it) of choosing the colour of the men must be decided by lot. Each player then moves one man at a time, except in case of castling, or where odds of moves are given, or where his adversary has forfeited his move, alternately throughout the game. In any series of games between the same players at one sitting or in one match, each shall have the first move alternately in all the games whether won or drawn. But if a game is annulled, that is, not played out, the player who had the first move in that game shall move first in the next. When the players have each made one move in a game they must be considered to have chosen the men, and must retain them throughout the whole of a sitting or match, unless otherwise agreed by mutual arrangement.

IV. Commencing out of Turn.—If a player make the first move in a game when it is not his turn to do so, the game must be annulled and begun again, if the error is noticed by the adversary before he has made his fourth move. After four moves have been made on each side the game must proceed and be considered legal. If it occur in a match, the player deprived of the move must, when more games have to be played, take an additional first move in compensation.

V. Playing Two Moves in Succession.—If in the course of a game a player move a man when it is not his turn to play, he must retract the last move, and, if his adversary chooses, after he himself has moved, must play the man wrongly moved, if it can be played legally. But the adversary can only enforce this penalty before touching a man in reply. If the error is discovered later it must be rectified by the *Giuoco a Monte*, without penalty. This rule applies only to complete moves, not to merely touching a man.

VI. Touch and Move.—A player must never touch any of the men except when it is his turn to play, and then only such man of his own as he intends to move, or such of his adversary's as he intends to take. A player who touches with his hand one of his own men when it is his turn to play, must move it if it can be legally moved, unless before touching it he say *J'adoube* or words to the same effect. And a player who touches one of his adversary's men (under the same conditions) must take it. If in either case the move cannot legally be made, the offender must move his King, and in the event of the King having no legal move he must play any other man legally movable that his adversary pleases. If a player, however, touches a man, in consequence of a false cry of "Check," or, being checked and not apprised of it by his adversary, touches a man, he is not obliged to play it, or, having played it, may retract the move.

VII. Touching a Square with a Man.—A move is complete and irrevocable (provided it be a legal one) the moment the piece or Pawn has quitted the player's hand, but as long as the hand remains on the man touched it may be played to any square it commands which the player has not touched with it during his deliberation on the move. But it must always be played to a different square from that it occupied previously to the move, and, if it has touched all the squares it commands, it must be played to any one of them the opponent elects.

VIII. False Moves.—If a player be guilty of a false move by playing a piece or Pawn of his own to a square to which it cannot be legally moved, or capture an adverse man by a move which cannot legally be made, he must, at the choice of his adversary, either move his own or take the adverse man legally, forfeit his turn to move, or play any other man legally movable which his adversary may select. Castling, under circumstances forbidden in the fundamental laws, must be considered a false move in the meaning of this clause.

IX. Touching more than one Man.—If a player, when it is his turn to play, touch with his hand more than one of his own men (unless in castling), or of his adversary's, he must, when the men touched are his own, play any one of them legally movable that his opponent selects. When they are his adversary's, he must capture whichever of them his antagonist chooses, provided it can be legally taken. If, in such case, it happens that none of the men so touched can be moved or captured, then the offender must move his King, and, if the King cannot legally be moved, he must play any other piece or Pawn legally movable that his opponent may name.

X. Enforcing Penalties. Giuoco a Monte.—A penalty can only be enforced before the adversary has touched a man in reply. If an illegality is discovered at any later period, the move on which it was committed, and all made subsequently, must be retracted, and the error corrected at the offending party's own option. If the source of a manifest illegality cannot be discovered, the game must be annulled. When the King is moved as a penalty, the player cannot castle on that move, and of course forfeits his right to castle during that game.

XI. Check.—A player must audibly say "Check" when he makes a move which puts the hostile King in check. The King must then be played out of check, on the move made in reply to that which gives it, either by being moved, by the capture of the checking man, or by the interposition of a man between the King and that which gives check. A player is not compelled to give check because he utters it, unless he has already touched a man which cannot move without giving check. But, if it is uttered and not given, the move on which it is uttered must be retracted and another made, if the adversary require it. If a player move his King into check; if he remove a man which covered his King and thereby place him in check; if, while his King is in check, he touch or move a man which does not cover the check; in either of these cases he has touched or moved a man in such a manner as to subject him to the penalties laid down in section VI. If check is not uttered and the adversary makes a move which really covers the check, such move must stand, as it proves the check to have been observed.

XII. A King Remaining in Check.—If the King of either player is placed in check, and the check is not announced or discovered until one or more moves have been made, all moves subsequently made must be retracted, and the player who ought to have announced the check must make some other move. If the check has been duly announced but still not provided against, the moves must only be retracted as far as that of the King, which must be placed out of check in any manner its player chooses. If, however, the moves subsequent to the unannounced or uncovered check cannot be remembered the game must be annulled. In this case, the player who moved first retains the first move for the next game.

XIII. J'adoube.—When a player touches a man for the purpose of adjusting it, and not with the intention of moving it, he must, before touching it, say *J'adoube*, or words to that effect. He will then have the right of moving any other man he thinks proper, notwithstanding his having touched the one in question. But this expression must not be used as an afterthought to prevent the necessity of moving a man already touched, nor must it be used to justify the touching of a man which does not require adjusting. If a player say *J'adoube after* touching a man, or before touching one which does not require adjusting, he is compelled to move or capture the man touched, as if *J'adoube* had not been said.

XIV. The Counting Fifty Moves.—If at any period of a game one player should persist in repeating a particular check, or series of checks, or the same line of play, his adversary can demand that the game shall be limited to fifty more moves on each side, and, if within that limit neither party win, the game must terminate as a drawn one. So also when a player has only a King remaining on the board, he may insist on the moves being counted from that moment, and, after fifty have been made on each side without result, the game must be considered drawn. This rule is applicable also in cases where one player has only a King and Queen, a King and Rook, a King and Bishop, or a King and Knight, against a superior or equal force. And whenever one player considers that one side can force the game, or that neither side can win it, he has the right of submitting the case to the umpire or bystanders, who shall decide whether it is one for the fifty-move counting.—N.B. But it does not apply to games wherein one party undertakes to mate with a particular man or on a particular square.

XV. Duration.—As a general principle, it is not expedient to limit the time of moving. But in matches of importance it may often be desirable to do so. In such case the best course appears to be the allotting a certain portion of time to each party for a certain number of moves, leaving him to expend his time at his discretion, and, in the event of his exceeding it, to impose a pecuniary fine for every instance of excess. But, though the time occupied in a move is not limited by law, a player must not purposely protract the game with the view of wearying or annoying his opponent.

XVI. Upsetting the Board.—Should the board be upset, and all or any of the men thrown off or out of position, they must be replaced, and the game must proceed in its regular course. And in case of a dispute respecting the replacing, the opinion of the player who did not upset the board shall always prevail over that of the player who did. Wilfully upsetting the board is equivalent to resigning the game.

XVII. Dropped Man.—If at any time it is discovered that a man has dropped off the board, and moves have been made during its absence, such moves shall be retracted and the man restored. If the players cannot agree as to its restoration, the game must be annulled. A dropped man may be replaced on the board without saying *J'adoube*.

XVIII. Abandoning the Game.—If either player abandon the game, discontinue his moves, voluntarily resign, or refuse to abide by a decision of the umpire, he must be considered to have lost the game.

XIX. The Umpire or Bystanders.—The umpire shall have authority to decide any question whatever that may arise in the course of a game, but must never interfere except when appealed to by one of the players, unless a violation of the fundamental laws has taken place; and when appealed to he must always apply the laws as he finds them herein expressed, and neither assume the power of modifying them or deviating from them in particular cases, according to his own judgment. When a question is submitted to the umpire or to bystanders, by both players, their decision shall be final and binding upon both players. The term bystander comprises any impartial player of eminence who can be appealed to, absent or present.

RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME AT ODDS.

I. In games where one player gives the odds of a piece, or "the exchange," or allows his opponent to count drawn games as won, or agrees to checkmate with a particular piece or Pawn, or on a particular square, he has the right to choose the men and to move first, unless an arrangement to the contrary is agreed to between the combatants.

II. When the odds of Pawn and one move, or Pawn and more moves, are given, the Pawn given must be understood to be the King's Bishop's Pawn.

III. When a player gives the odds of his King's or Queen's Rook, he must not castle (or, more properly speaking, leap his King) on the side from whence he takes off the Rook, unless before commencing the game or match he stipulates to have the privilege of so doing.

IV. When a player undertakes to give checkmate with one of his Pawns, or with a particular Pawn, the said Pawn must not be converted into a piece.

V. When a player accepts the odds of several moves, he must not play any piece or Pawn beyond the fourth square—i.e., he must not cross the middle line of the board, before his adversary makes his first move. Such several moves are to be collectively considered as the first move of the player accepting the odds.

VI. In the odds of checkmating on a particular square, it must be the square occupied by the King mated, not by the man giving mate.

VII. The player who undertakes to win in a particular manner, and either draws the game or wins in some other manner, must be adjudged to be the loser.

In all other respects the play in games at odds must be governed by the regulations before laid down.

RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME BY CORRESPONDENCE.

I. In playing a game by correspondence, the two parties should always agree beforehand in writing as to the persons who are to take part in the contest, as to the time and mode of transmitting the moves, as to the penalties to be inflicted for any breach of the contract, and as to the umpire or referee.

II. In a game of this description, a move once dispatched by the medium agreed on cannot be recalled. If a legal move, it must be abided by; and, if an illegal one, the party sending it will be subjected to the same penalty as for a false move played with an opponent vis-à-vis.

III. Neither party shall be obliged to send more than one move at a time, but, if either choose to send more, the moves so sent must be considered irrevocable if legal, and punishable in the manner before stated if unlawful.

IV. When several successive moves are sent at once, and one of them is found to be illegal, the sender must suffer the punishment for a false move, and the game then proceed from that point. The subsequent moves which were forwarded with the illegal one must, however, in that case be cancelled.

V. If a player send hypothetical moves—that is, moves on the assumption that his adversary will make certain others previously—they shall not be binding unless his adversary make the moves assumed.

VI. If a player send more than one move on the same turn to play, the adversary may select which he pleases.

VII. If either party in a game by correspondence accept the assistance of any player not originally engaged to take part in the contest, that party shall forfeit the game.

VIII. If a move bears more than one interpretation the player receiving it must announce, with his next move, which interpretation he adopts, or it must be interpreted according to the intention of the sender.

IX. A move not intelligibly described incurs the penalty of sending no move on the day appointed.

RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME BY CONSULTATION.

I. The law of touch and move must be observed in these games.

II. Each party must be bound by the move communicated to the adversary, whether it be made on the adversary's board, in writing, or by word of mouth. If the move so communicated should prove to be different from that actually made on the party's own board, the latter must be altered to accord with the former.

III. If either party be detected in moving the men when it is not their turn to play, or in moving more than one man (except in castling) when it is their turn to play, they shall forfeit the game; unless they can show that the man was moved for the purpose of adjusting or replacing it.

IV. If either party has, accidentally or otherwise, removed a man from the board which has not been captured in the course of the game, and made certain moves under the impression that such man was no longer in play, the moves must stand, but the man may be replaced whenever the error is discovered.

V. If either party in a game by consultation permit a bystander to take part in the contest, that party shall forfeit the game.

* Chess Praxis.—A Supplement to "The Chessplayer's Handbook," containing all the most important Modern Improvements in the Openings, illustrated by Actual Games, a Revised Code of Chess Laws, &c., &c. Bohn, London, 1860.

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Patterns for inspection, postage-free.
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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
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for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,
India and Wedding Outfits.
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WREATHS and HEAD-DRESSES, in choice and extensive variety, at moderate prices. G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, corner of Portland-street, near the Circus.

RIFLE CORPS.—The MATERIALS recommended by Government MAY BE SEEN at Messrs. NICOLL, ARMY DEPOT, Regent-street, London. As every suit of Uniform will be made from measures taken by skilled foremen, gentlemen are requested to call there in preference to making appointments to be waited on at their own homes. Cash payments being required, the best articles are produced for very moderate prices.—H. J. and D. Nicoll, 114, 116, 118, 120, 142, 144, Regent-street, W.; 22, Cornhill, E.C.; and 10, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY, both sides of Newington-causeway, has this claim on public sympathy—it supplies Clothing, Adult and Juvenile, as Cheap as any, yet maintains the wages of the workers at 5s. per day.

FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS, at moderate prices.—Ladies' Elastic Boots, double soles, 13s. 6d.; single soles, 11s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS, for walking or for dress, 22s. Illustrated priced catalogues free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post Office order the same day. Reference London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Court Suits, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1801.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 40A, Duke-street, and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent, P. O. orders remitted. Established 1800.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

THE chief seal of the Sovereign of England is styled "the Great Seal of England," and is that whereby all patents, warrants, commissions, &c., coming from the Queen are sealed. In law every corporation must make its contracts, &c., under seal; and the Queen being, according to legal interpretation, a corporation, her acts are done under seal. The Great Seal is, therefore, the token of the public faith of the kingdom expressed in the highest and most solemn form. There is also a minor seal, which is put upon charters signed by the Sovereign before they come to the Great Seal, and upon some documents which do not pass the Great Seal at all. The keeper of the minor or Privy Seal is now called the Lord Privy Seal. He is of the Privy Council, and is one of the great officers of the kingdom. But the guardian of the Great Seal is a still more important personage. He is styled the Lord Keeper, who now usually combines his office with that of Lord Chancellor. This, however, was not always so. King Henry V. had two Great Seals, one of gold, which he delivered to the Bishop of Durham, and made him Lord Chancellor; another of silver, which he delivered to the Bishop of London to keep: and historians often confound Chancellors and Keepers; but at this day, there being but one Great Seal, there cannot be both a Chancellor and a Lord Keeper of the Great Seal at one time, because both are but the same office, as is declared by the statute 5 Eliz., 4 Inst. 88; and the taking away the seal determines their authority. The Lord Keeper is, in fact, so constituted by the delivery of the Great Seal to him and his taking his oath. To be Lord Chancellor there is the further requisite of a patent, but the office of either is identically the same. The Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor is a functionary of the greatest weight and power of any now subsisting in the kingdom, and is superior in point of precedency to every temporal Lord. He is a Privy Councillor by his office, and Speaker or President of the House of Lords by prescription. Being formerly a Churchman (until Sir Thomas More there had usually been any lay Chancellors), the Lord Chancellor presided over the Chapel Royal, and became and is still Keeper of his Sovereign's conscience. He is also for the guardian of the Great Seal. As to this mighty signet itself, the history of the Great Seals of England is not a little remarkable, and admits of much interesting research and detail far beyond our limits.

Several of the seals have circumstances attached to them extremely curious. The first King, an impression of whose seal has come down to us, was Edward the Confessor. We have impressions of two seals of his, and both of them are about two inches and three quarters in diameter, which is a great deal larger than a ring seal could be, but is much smaller than any of those of his successors. Then seals of King Edward are among the first in which a King is represented seated on his throne; and another curious fact is that the lettering in the legend or inscription round the seal is larger than that of any of his successors up to the present reign, although the seal is less than half the size. The inscription on each of the seals is the same, and runs thus: "Sigillum Edwardi Anglorum Basileï."

In the Great Seal of William the Conqueror the inscription round this side is the following: "Hoc Normannorum Willelmum nosce patronum;" and on the other side this is continued, thus, "Hoc Anglis regem signo fatearis eundem." Know by this William is chief of the Normans; by this know the same William is King of the English." It will be seen by this that one side of the seal expressed the sovereignty which William possessed over Normandy, and the other his sovereignty over England. It was, however, from about this time, and no doubt from this circumstance, that the practice of using seals with two sides is dated.

Impressions of seals have mostly been made in wax, and by squeezing a cake of wax between two engraved seals, and all State seals have been so made ever since. Our "Dei gratias" were not upon the first few seals of English Kings. The first who used them was Henry I., but all our Sovereigns have since then adopted them. The size of the Great Seals of England rapidly increased. Richard I.'s Great Seal being four inches in diameter, but from his time till that of Queen Mary the size varied very little, never exceeding four inches and a half in diameter. The first seal of Queen Mary was not larger than that, but on her marriage with Philip of Spain she had a new Great Seal made, representing them both, and this was made five inches and a half in diameter. Since that time the size of the Great Seal has increased but very imperceptibly, the late one being but six inches in diameter.

The seals of the early Kings down to the time of Henry III. were rudely engraved, but that King's seals show greater ornamentation of the throne on which the King is seated. From his time till the time of Henry VIII. the Great Seals form a most beautiful and choice collection in the pure Gothic style, and some of them are exceedingly rich and elegant.

The seal of Queen Elizabeth is a rather curious one. "Good Queen Bess" appears in her starched ruff and a dress which reminds one of the crinoline with which the fair sex think fit to adorn themselves nowadays. Near her shoulders hover clouds, from which on each side an arm and hand project holding up the Royal mantle.

The Great Seals of the Commonwealth must not pass unnoticed, for there was then a curious break in the regular course of the seals. On one side was a representation of the Parliament in solemn conclave assembled, with an inscription, "In the first year of freedome, by God's blessing, restored 1648." On the other side was a map of England. In the year 1651 a similar seal was made, but, in the map, Ireland was included. Oliver Cromwell did not, however, permit this to last long; for he dismissed the Parliament, and their seal too, and as Lord Protector had a new Great Seal engraved, having on the obverse his effigy on horseback, and the inscription, "Olivarius Dei Gratia, Reipublicæ Anglicæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, &c., Protector." On the reverse were the arms, supporters, helmet, and crest of the three kingdoms, with an escutcheon bearing his own arms in the middle. Instead, however, of the usual arms of England and Scotland, the cross of St. George for England and that of St. Andrew for Scotland were substituted. The inscription on that side was "Magnum Sigillum Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ," &c. In the unsettled state of things which followed the death of Oliver two more Great Seals were made, one for Richard Cromwell, and, upon his resignation, another for the Rump Parliament; but upon the Restoration their natural order was resumed, and since then the chief occurrence with regard to the Great Seals worthy of notice is that of James II. dropping the Great Seal in the River Thames when making his escape at the time of the Revolution, in order to prevent the possibility of anything being done in his name and under the authority of his seal.

A new Great Seal is always made on the commencement of the present reign is now worn out, having been in use for nearly forty years, and in the life of Lord Campbell that he should be Lord Chancellor at the time when the fortunate longevity of the reign requires a new Great Seal to be made; and fervently is it to be hoped that her Majesty may require further renewals. Impressions from the seals which are delivered to the Lords, as already stated, by squeezing between the seals, under a press, two cakes of wax, softened in hot water, the cord by which the impression is suspended to the document being placed between the two cakes of wax previous to their receiving the impression. The new Great Seal, of which the accompanying Engraving (the same size as the original) is a faithful representation, and which passed the Privy Council a few days ago, is very beautiful, and does the highest credit to the known genius and able execution of Mr. Wyon, of 287, Regent-street, the chief engraver of her Majesty's seals.

The earliest mention of seals which occurs in history is to be found in the Bible. In Genesis, ch. xxxviii. v. 18 and 25, it appears that Judah, the son of Jacob, carried with him a signet. From this it would appear that the art of engraving was known before this time. That such was the case is rendered still more likely from the fact that we have in the British Museum a large number of rings of the ancient Egyptians. As Christianity took root and spread in Rome, and as, after the time of Constantine, the ecclesiastical power began to assume the reins of government, the Bishops of Rome and other Bishops made use of seals in their pastoral and other letters, which afterwards were termed bulls. There are not many seals extant of the period called the dark ages. The seals of Kings and all persons in authority, or who had occasion to use them, were engraved on stones set in gold, and worn as rings, as before, until after the ninth century, but were not used for State purposes after the eleventh century. There is one ring, however, which is still used for such purposes, but that does not belong to those times, as it did not come into use until the fifteenth century. It is the "Annulus piscatoris," "the fisherman's ring," which is worn by the Popes, and is so called because it is engraved with a representation of St. Peter as a fisherman, and is used by the Popes for sealing bulls.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

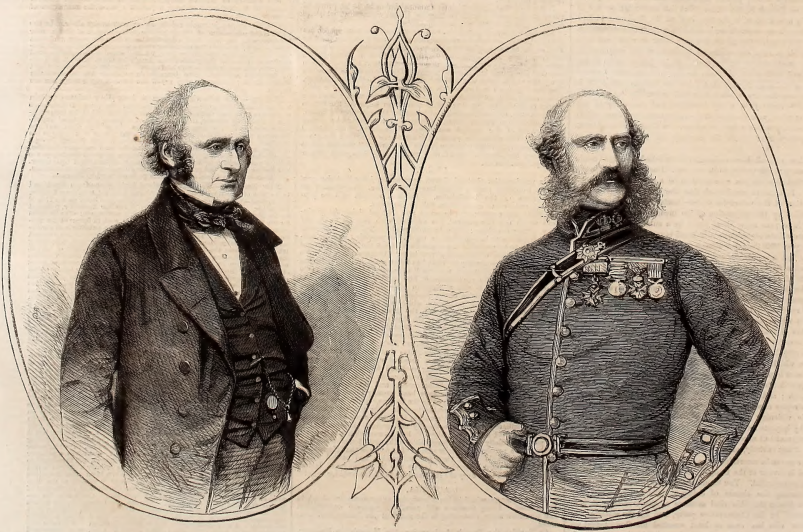


No. 1017.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE BUDGET.

It was no mere figure of speech with which Mr. Gladstone opened his financial statement when he said that public expectation had been keenly and anxiously awaiting the declaration of the mode in which her Majesty's Government proposed to deal with a subject which had acquired an importance that could not be overrated. Seldom, if ever, have all interests and all commercial action been more entirely suspended; nor, indeed, has political movement, not merely in this country but in Europe, often hinged so much on the skill and ability with which the Finance Minister of England should face a condition of things almost, if not wholly, abnormal. The question which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to present to the consideration of the House of Commons was not confined to the internal regulation of the monetary concerns of Great Britain; it was not a question of the remission or imposition of taxes, or the adjustment of the revenue and expenditure of this country, alone with which he had to deal. Intimately and inseparably mixed up with the decision of the fiscal affairs of England for the coming year was a great diplomatic eventuality, on which turns, as we thoroughly believe, the peace of the world and the hope of an amicable settlement of the troubled affairs of the Continent. It was not in the power of the Government to divide the subject of the alliance of this country with France from the question of the commercial treaty, and this latter was necessarily and absolutely part and parcel of any scheme of finance which might be presented to Parliament. On the acceptance or the rejection of this main element of the plan depends the stability of a conjunction between two Powers who, combined, can give the law to the rest of the world, and whose mission, when united on sound principles of policy and social economy, it will be to "teach the nations how to live." A special interest was also attached to the occasion in the fact that the origination and the carrying out of the commercial treaty was the work of a distinguished Englishman to whom his country owes the greatest measure of commercial freedom, with all its boundless consequences of prosperity and tranquility, that was ever wrought out of the moral force of reason and opinion, and who, declining high office in the State, and seeking in foreign travel the restoration of his health, yet found time and energy to devote himself to the elucidation of those commercial principles to the promotion of which his life has been devoted, and won an entrance to the very stronghold of protection and prohibition, doing more in that single act to establish the basis of that system of universal peace, of which, also, he is the recognised apostle, than he had ever attained by any previous efforts in that direction.

As if to force the interest of the occasion up to the culminating point, the official expounder of this great programme of combined policy and finance, from whose eloquence and energy so much of that gratification which surrounds a first-class Parliamentary display was expected, at a critical moment was compelled to succumb to temporary physical incapacity, and for several anxious days one of the most momentous declarations of the last quarter of a century was dangling just out of sight of the peering eyes of a justly curious and anticipative public. The mystery was not one of mere State-craft; the question was not merely that of the fate of a Ministry; but the problem to be solved involved the consideration of the countless blessings of peace to mankind, or the myriad evils of disjointed relations and distracted action of the great Powers of Europe, and perhaps the infinite miseries and horrors of a European war. Let it not be supposed that this is an exaggerated estimate of the consequences which are interwoven, for good or for evil, with the fortune of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. If it meet with acceptance as a whole, it will probably be quite possible to look back at it without detecting any signs that beneath it once lurked such portents as those we have indicated; but we will venture to assert that, if any hostile combination of parties should succeed in causing its rejection, the results which will follow, immediate and direct, will justify any prediction which we have desired to hint rather than positively to declare. The very natural interpellation arises, whether, under such circumstances of high-wrought expectation, did Mr. Gladstone in the propounding of his scheme prove equal to the occasion? We do not believe that we are likely to stand otherwise than in the midst of a multitude



THE LATE DR. TODD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK. SEE PAGE 156.

THE LATE THOMAS ALEXANDER, ESQ., C.B., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—SEE PAGE 157.

of assenting persons whom we take on ourselves to say emphatically that he did.

It seems to us that the Budget comprehended several principles, all of them of prime importance in themselves, and each absolutely indispensable to its integrity as a whole. Mr. Gladstone had, in the first place, to reconcile an exceptional act like that of the commercial treaty with the ordinary ones of free trade; next, to carry out in action the principles of fiscal policy to which this country has long been pledged, and which implies the remission of customs and excise duties, on every available occasion; thirdly, to provide the means necessary for meeting the demand of the public for a thorough organisation of the defences of the country, which implied the adjustment and balancing of revenue and expenditure, and the dealing with any defect which might exist; and, lastly, to bring into consistency the fact of the retention of the income tax with the pledge, for which he was himself responsible, that that impost should be absolutely done away with during the present year. It is on these main points that a decision will have to be taken, separately and collectively, by the Legislature, and on which, during the interval between the publication of the financial plan of the Government and its consideration on Monday next, the country will have to sit in judgment.

It ought not to be forgotten that, in piercing the thick folds of prohibition in France, it was necessary to work by the machinery of the institutions of that country, and it was only in the shape of a commercial treaty that the inauguration of free trade could be brought before the French public. On our side all has been exact and consistent with the principles of unrestricted trade intercourse, and the treaty answers in France to an act of Parliament on the subject in this country. But there is also one merit more than another it is contained in the fact that the Finance Minister, having a sum of two millions odd falling into his hands, and turning aside from the soaring aspect of a large deficit, first dealt with that remission of customs duties on cheese to the population of which he has long professed to act. At once, then, he remitted four millions of taxes, including the duties on a number of articles of prime necessity. Among the abolitions the chief was that of the duty on paper. Condemned by public opinion, and scouted as impolitic and unjust by the House of Commons, the fate of this impost has long been sealed. At the same time all credit should be given to the Minister, who chooses a moment for its remission when, perhaps, it could least have been expected. The effect which it will produce will have on newspapers, literature, and education generally, it is not difficult to estimate; but that is only a part of the question. There is no doubt that the duty has operated as a check on that which might have been a large, affording considerable employment for labour, merely in reference to the price of the raw rags manufactured from *rags*, but paper of the coarser kinds, which can be produced from other materials, and which are in use in a countless variety of ways. In fact, there is not a tradesman who wraps up a pennyworth of anything that he sells who is not interested in, and will not benefit by, the relinquishment of this fiscal charge. True it is that the duties on tea and sugar remain as they were; and we hear sneers at the retaining of this impost on the poor man's cup while that on the rich man's wine is relieved. It is no use to argue with those who cannot see that this change in our customs charges is only part of the whole alteration of our system of duties on French commodities. But this particular matter is necessarily mixed up with the task cast on Mr. Gladstone to provide for that large expenditure which the country has demanded. Without the present duties on tea and sugar it would not have been possible to meet the estimated demands of the year (which, by-the-by, it should be remembered, are altogether exceptional, and confined, in a great measure, to the present year) without, at least a shilling income tax. In the reliefs which it is proposed to grant the whole nation will insensibly but certainly participate—directly in many instances, and indirectly in the increase of trade, remunerative employment, and the labour which must inevitably follow a further advance in that course of commercial policy from which the country has already gained so much.

We all then, with all these remissions, were asked not only to retain the income tax, but to add to its amount. Does any one seriously suppose that that tax can ever cease to be a part of our financial system? It must be recollected that the first attempt at the introduction of the principles of free trade in this country was accompanied by the imposition of the income tax. If indirect taxation is to pass away there must be a substitute for it; we must choose between direct and indirect taxation. This is a reason why the year 1860 does not witness the redemption of the pledges of 1853: it is only the connection between that pledge and the time for its fulfilment has intervened a great war, the reconstruction of our Navy, the reorganisation of our Army, and, in short, the simple addition of some thirteen millions a year to our expenditure as compared with that of seven years ago. This is not the result of Ministerial jobbing or the recklessness of any one party which has held power in the State. It has been the work alike of Whig, Tory, and Radical in office; it has arisen out of the necessity of the case; and, above all, it has been demanded by the outspoken voice of the country. As a whole, the principles on which the Budget is founded seem to us as just and as equitable as is possible or attainable at a moment like the present. It brings relief to the wealthy, but it also offers many a boon to the humble; and its characteristic element is remission of taxes on the simpler necessities of life, a large stimulus to trade, considerable widening of the field of labour and industry, accompanied by impost for the purposes of preserving the equilibrium between grave but necessary expenditure and income, which fall chiefly, if not entirely, on those who are best able to bear them.

As far as can be ascertained, the opinion of the country has been declared in favour of the Budget. Objections to details, of course, were to be expected. You cannot do a great general right without incurring the chance of doing a little individual wrong. Rumour asserts that this vital measure of the Government is to be opposed by the Conservative party, and by the statesman in particular who has once at least wrecked his Government on a financial scheme. It can hardly be possible that the attack will be direct and aimed at the plan as a whole. To any demonstration in the shape of an airy speech, fluttering with fine abstract sentiments, and to any nibbling with parts and particular points, there can be no objection. Her Majesty's Opposition has a duty to perform; it is its province to criticise, and its function to insinuate dislike. But surely there can be no intention of catching a hostile vote against the Budget pure and simple. Is the country prepared to witness the sorry spectacle of Mr. Disraeli dealing with a surplus of two millions and a half, and Lord Malmesbury manipulating our relations with France?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The opening of the Session of the Senate and Legislative Body has been adjourned to the 1st of March. The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General Niel as a member of the Senate.

M. Thouvenel has been issued by the French Minister, M. Thouvenel, to the diplomatic agents of France, in reply to the last encyclical letter of the Pope.

Prince Gortschakoff has informed the French Government that Russia does not consider the Papal proposal to be altogether a satisfactory solution of the Italian difficulty, and that a real understanding could only result from a conference of the five great Powers. It is said that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has replied Gortschakoff the readiness of his Government to adhere to the proposal of Russia.

The Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany has arrived at Paris, where the Duchess Paris is likewise staying.

On Sunday the Sardinian Minister, Chevalier Desambrois, presented his letters of recall to the Emperor.

Orders have been given to the French dockyards for the outfit of several vessels which are said to be destined to convey reinforcements to the French troops dispatched to China.

The *Journal des Débats* has been sold. The French Government has bought the copyright, plant, and goodwill of that paper for two hundred years to the country. M. Edmond About, the principal organ of free trade; and Michael Chevalier is to be editor. The Orléanist party, it is said, is to withdraw—Du Bary, Cousin, Guizot, Villemain, Marc Girardin, &c., &c. John Lemoine and Jules Janin remain.

The *Presse* has received a "warning" for an article containing the insinuation that the warin Italy had not accomplished the objects for which it had been undertaken. The *Presse* has also received a second warning for an article signed by its editor, M. Lourdoueix, published on the 31st ult., "Fête of the Emperor," which gave rise to the author of the article, in disfiguring the history of France, calumniates the great act by which Napoleon I. re-established Catholic worship in France.

The large oxen intended for the processions of this year's carnival at Paris are now being fattened in the meadows of M. Auguste Leblanc, in a former years, is the breeder of the whole of the animals, considered the finest, five in number. They are named Solferino, Magenta, Palestro, Turbigo, and Malakoff. Their weights are 1380, 1140, 1080, and 1010 kilogrammes. The days of procession will be the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Empress of the French, on receipt of the news from Tetuan, addressed the following telegraphic despatch to the Queen of Spain:—"I have received the French consulate of Tetuan. Share with all her heart because the triumph of the Spanish arms cannot be indifferent to her." The Queen replied in suitable terms. The Emperor of the French has also congratulated the King Leopold, and his despatch resulted her Majesty in the midst of the Te Deum at the Church of the Atocha. The *Epoca*, says the Moorish army was scattered on the different roads leading to Fez and Tangier, Marshal O'Donnell continued, in an order of the day, to watch the Moors, and to continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain, and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the army and the blasphemy of the Moors. The Government of Spain A despatch from Tetuan, dated February 1, states that an important engagement took place between the troops under the Marshal O'Donnell had ordered a reconnaissance of the Riff, that the inhabitants had fraternised with the Spanish soldiers, and that the police of Tetuan had been intrusted to a municipality composed of the principal inhabitants.

ITALY.

In a proclamation General Fanti expresses a hope that the carnival at Rome will pass by without any disturbance. He relies on the loyalty of the Romans to prevent any such outbreak as is prohibited, and riotous assemblages will be dispersed.

A Turin letter says:—"I transmit you without delay the resolutions which our Government has adopted with respect to Central Italy. They are these:—The Assemblies of Central Italy at present convoked will be opened in the name of the Provisional Government. A resolution is to be preceded by a manifesto from the King addressed to the populations, which will be a kind of political testament, will be a sort of historical summary of what has taken place in Italy since the preliminaries of Villafranca, and will be followed by the following resolutions:—The wishes of the populations of Etruria and Emilia for a union were spontaneous; it will also call to mind that those wishes have obtained the approbation of the Piedmontese Government. After the publication of this manifesto, which will be a sort of definitive thing pronounced by the nations, the Assembly of Central Italy will take their seats in the Parliament at Turin."

Intelligence received from Naples states that the King has ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion; those only who are evidently guilty being reserved for trial by the Supreme Tribunal. There is great excitement in Sicily. Letters received announce that the political arrests and the excesses of the police are increasing. Persons have been grossly ill-used, and the political prisoners have been put to the torture, under which some of them died. Several Englishmen have in vain protested against these barbarous acts. A proclamation is now in circulation exhorting the Sicilians to rise in a speedy and general insurrection in order to reinvest Southern Italy with her former rights in Europe. All parties in Sicily are alike favourable to the cessation of despotism. Its above proclamation is said: "Let us hope that Naples will follow our example. The time for moderation has passed away; henceforward there must be daring. Let us rise in the name of Italian nationality, and to the cry of 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel for ever!'"

AUSTRIA.

The reform so promised in the Ministerial programme are about to be granted. Every province will receive a separate constitution and administration, according to the wants of the different nationalities.

On Tuesday the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Moustier, commenced the official reception of the diplomatic body, the Austrian Ministers, and high functionaries. The attachés of the Embassy were present in gala costume.

DENMARK.

The latest news from Denmark is very threatening. The Assembly of the States of Schleswig has decreed the impeachment of Mr. Worlhagen, Minister in a former Cabinet for the Affairs of the Duchies. A series of other propositions of very grave political importance are under consideration in the Assembly, and will probably be adopted, unless a dissolution of the States be proceeded to. But the Danish Government itself is in full dissolution. The Ministry has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry. It is expected that M. Hall, his former colleague, will be intrusted with the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

PRUSSIA.

The general discussion of the matrimonial law in the First Chamber closed on Wednesday. In the vote on the first two paragraphs all the amendments and the original proposal of the Government were rejected. The First Chamber has, therefore, rejected the civil marriage in every form.

UNITED STATES.

The contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which lasted two months, is at an end. On the last mute, Republican elected by a majority of nine. The name of their party, Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey—the original Republican candidate, Mr. Sherman, having been withdrawn. The House has now about six weeks before it for the transaction of business.

The *New York Herald* of the 1st inst. publishes a summary of the report of the United States Secretary of War relative to the relations between England and America concerning the Island of San Juan. The report embraces a large mass of correspondence, and enters fully into the matter in dispute and the settlement effected between General Scott and General Douglas.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report Mr. Clay's bill repealing the fishing bounties.

The Boston Board of Trade had adopted a memorial to the President suggesting the tender of the mediation of the United States' Government to England, France, and China, for the amicable adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the battle of the Peiho, and thus avert a war which, entered upon, would inevitably be a protracted and most disastrous one.

Frequent incidents have happened to show or to heighten the bitterness of the hostility aroused between the Northern and Southern States by the Harper's Ferry outbreak and its consequent controversies. A man summoned before the Committee appointed by the Senate to report on Harper's Ferry insurrection has refused to give evidence, and will, it is said, be brought to answer for his contempt at the bar of the Senate. Letters more persons supposed to hold anti-slavery opinions have been expelled from Kentucky; and a bill introduced into the Texan Legislature proposes to provide for the imprisonment of Northern preachers, teachers, and commercial travellers. A man named Mitch ell, who has been convicted of aiding a slave to escape from Missouri into Illinois, has been sentenced to be hanged at Charleston on the 2nd of March.

On the 2nd inst. a fire broke out in Elm-street, by which fifty persons perished. The Mayor of Brooklyn has offered a reward of fifty. The explosion was caused by the bursting of a boiler. Fifteen of the workmen were killed on the spot. By a new entire fire in New York Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the *Ledger*, has lost 30,000 dollars' worth of property, including 80,000 *Ledgers* ready for sale.

Washington's birthday was the 22nd inst. The festivities took place in the square between Washington and Georgetown, will be inaugurated on the 22nd inst. The Prince of Wales will deliver an address. The masons and the military will parade.

CHINA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of Tuesday publishes news from Pekin to the 4th of December.

The Russian mission was going on well.

The health of the Emperor of China had improved, and his Majesty had left his palace in the country to return to the metropolis.

In the forts were not agreed among themselves, and the Imperial troops had been victorious over them.

European men-of-war were off the mouth of the Peiho.

The British Minister in Mexico had address and an ultimatum to the Mexican Government regarding the British claims.

The citizens of Geneva have sent an address to the Federal Council of Switzerland containing a protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.

The Prussian journals relate an extraordinary affair. In the midst of the celebration of Divine service in the church of Brück, near Potsdam, a few days ago, a young man named Franz Bürk, and whose name persons hurried to the place they were astounded to find that the Dane, who had been the cause of causing some of the prayers, had stabbed the principal clergyman of the church five times with a large hunting knife, and was then engaged with his sword in attempting to murder the assistant arrested. The journals do not state the cause of this attempt, either; neither do they say if the wounds of the pastor are serious.

MEXICO.—The following telegrams from New Orleans contain late Mexican intelligence:—Affairs at Vera Cruz were quiet. Detachments of marines have been landed from the English, French, and Miramon detention of American citizens, in consequence of Miramon's threatened expulsion to the coast of Vera Cruz. Orders were given to all troops that the Seamen was expected daily. Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 19th inst. Miramon was preparing an expedition against Degollado, then at Tlaxcala. The clergy raise Miramon funds for his Vera Cruz expedition, considering it a war against heretics. Miramon would start on the 20th. A proclamation by Miramon again protests against the M Lane treaty. The British Minister had presented his ultimatum, demanding indemnity. The Liberals have retaken all the Pacific ports captured by Miramon.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received intelligence from Auckland to the 20th of November, from Wellington and *Hervey Bay* to the 22nd, and arrived—the former on the 3rd of November, the latter on the 11th of November. From a summary of the contents of the Auckland papers for the November mail, we extract the following particulars:—The election for the Provincial Council had taken place, and were in favour of provincial Executive. There was no probability of the existing land regulations being disturbed. The Government had offered for sale on favourable special settlements, two at Mongonui, and the third, numbering 50 lots, at Port Nicholson. The latter published 1,000 acres, that at Mangonui, containing 5,836 acres, having excellent water communication with the Kaipara. The Government had also intimated its intention to call attention from the Government agent (Mr. Lush), who is very anxious that valuable information should result. Englishmen for the above purposes wishing to proceed to New Zealand. Mr. Lush having had placed in his hands a letter addressed by a Manchester firm to a Wellington merchant, written a letter in reply, which is printed in the *New Zealander*, and from which we make the following extract:—"The country will have to be very healthy one—I do believe one of the healthiest in the world; and I know no reason why emigrants of fifty years of age should not do well along with the younger members of their families. They would be more likely to succeed than persons in the middle class of life, as I do not think that in ordinary seasons any inconvenience will be felt from the climate."

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The screw steamer *Conquest*, Captain Commander, has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, &c., with the usual mails, ten passengers, including Commissary-General Gold, and specie to the amount of £2,000. She left Cape Coast Castle on Sunday, Dec. 30; Lagos, Jan. 10; Cape Coast, Jan. 12. The *Africa* steamer left Cape Coast on the 30th ult. Everything religious and political and that was numbers of people flocked to the House of God twice every day. Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, Commodore Hand, was on the coast, the barque *Orion*, with between 400 and 500 slaves on board. The palm-oil trade on the rivers was stopped. On the 31st of Oct. a civil war broke out in Town and Creek Town people was feared. The punier reports the gold trade as being very dull. The native produce was very indifferent, but it was expected to be a fair one. The people in Cape Coast had been fighting among themselves. Every article was extremely scarce. Mr. Chubbock had been sent on board a man-of-war to be taken to Quittah as a prisoner for two years. The native customs were very indignant, and threatened to break out again. In the interior of the Fantee country a district called Akwah was again in a disturbed state, the people of a town called Doompoah having expressed their determination no longer to submit to the Otou King of the district. The fine imposed on the Chubbocs of 10,000 pots of palm-oil (the pot of nine gallons) had not been paid. Crabbee is the district of the Gold Coast settlement. The fine was imposed by the British Government on the Chubbocs in November, 1858, to pay the expenses of an expedition undertaken by the Government against the Chubbocs to enforce obedience. A movement was on foot to cultivate cotton. Six bales had been shipped at Accra for England. The chiefs of Accra were imprisoned on the 16th of January for not having paid the amount of the indemnity decreed for the ravages made by the mob at Accra on the French factory in that town in January, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office early on Friday (yesterday) morning :—

Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* announces that the King of Sardinia arrived at Milan at three o'clock on Wednesday last, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the population.

Madrid, Wednesday.—Marshal O'Donnell has received the eleven delegates sent by Mulay Abbas to ask on what conditions peace would be established. Marshal O'Donnell has replied that the Queen alone has the power to fix the conditions of peace. He has, however, sent a messenger to Madrid on the subject. The public spirit in Spain is warlike. The Queen has presided at a Council of Ministers. Their Majesties have left for Aranjuez.

Vienna, Thursday.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* announces positively that the answer of Count Rechburg to the despatch of M. Thouvenel has not yet been given. The same journal contradicts the statement that the Prince von Hessen proceeds to St. Petersburg on any extraordinary mission.

Dresden, Thursday.—The official Dresden journal publishes a telegram dated St. Petersburg the 16th inst., announcing that Russia has rejected the English proposal for the settlement of the affairs of Italy.

Constantinople, Feb. 7 (viâ Marseilles).—A change in the Ministry is spoken of; it is said that the Grand Vizier will be replaced by Kyprish Pacha, and Fuad Pacha by Ethem Pacha. Discontent is increasing in the provinces of the empire. Protestant missionaries have left for the interior. The Turkish army has heard with satisfaction the renewal of the Anglo-French alliance.

India and China.—Through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company we learn that the *Alhambra*, with the Calcutta and China mails, arrived at Marseilles at noon on Thursday. Mails left for London a three p.m. Letters will be delivered this (Saturday) morning.

A great meeting of the Roman Catholics of Birmingham and the neighbourhood was held on Tuesday in the Townhall, when an address of sympathy to the Pope in his present difficulties was adopted. Viscount Feilding occupied the chair, and Bishop Ullathorne was one of the principal speakers. It is estimated that about 6000 persons were present.

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday at one of the Messrs. Charlesworth's collieries at Higham, near Barnsley. Fourteen men and boys were engaged in one of the workings, when an explosion of firedamp, the cause of which is not known, took place, killing eleven of the colliers and injuring the remaining three to a very serious extent.

Wreck of the "Sir Henry Pottinger."—In consequence the report of the magistrates and Captain Harris, nautical assessor, who recently held an inquiry at Swansea into the circumstances attending the wreck of the barque *Sir Henry Pottinger* in Carmarthen Bay, the Board of Trade have directed the suspension of her captain's certificate for twelve months.

A Fire broke out on Thursday se'nnight at Alloa in the mill belonging to Messrs. Paton and Sons, the manufacturers of the well-known "Alloa stocking yarns." In about half an hour the whole building was in a blaze, and ultimately burned to the ground. The loss, which is fully covered by insurance, is estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000. A great number of hands will be thrown out of employment.

A great fire took place on Tuesday night at Hanmer's buildings, Park-street, Bristol. The entire damage is variously estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000. The principal sufferer is Mr. Kerslake, bookseller, whose stock of books and manuscripts is said to have been probably one of the most rare, extensive, and costly to be found out of London. Only about half the stock, valued at £20,000, and which was but partially insured, is saved.

At the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday (before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a special jury), the case of Gye *v.* Hughes, which was part heard the previous day, was resumed. It was an action brought by Mr. F. Gye, the lessee of Covent-garden Theatre, to recover £5000 rent paid in advance for her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket for one year, as part of a term leased to him by agreement, which had not been performed, dated in March, 1853, together with interest on that sum, and £459 paid for insurance of the house. The defendant pleaded various pleas, denying his liability. At the conclusion of the evidence the jury intimated they were quite satisfied that the plaintiff's case was made out. The learned Judge was therefore relieved from the difficulty of summing up, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff—damages £5000.

Affairs of Italy.—The correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy from the signature of the preliminaries of Villafranca to the postponement of the Congress was published on Wednesday. It is contained in a bulky book of 275 pages, and there are 252 diplomatic documents, the earliest in date being July 13, 1859, and the latest January 8, 1860. The correspondence relates in some part to several points now settled, and gives rather lengthened narratives of proceedings in Central Italy last year, fully reported in the newspapers at the time. Many of the diplomatic proceedings have also been already reported to the House by Lord John Russell. We may here refer to one point which comes out at the end of the correspondence. Lord John Russell had written to Sir J. Hudson as to the interference and terrorism which Sardinia was reported to have created in the Duchies and the Romagna. Sir J. Hudson replies that after the peace of Villafranca the Piedmontese Government recalled every one of its soldiers, and did nothing to provoke antagonism. If all who advocated annexation to Piedmont, says Sir J. Hudson, were the paid agents of Piedmont, as had been stated, the Piedmontese treasury would long ago have become insolvent.

Honduras.—The *New York Herald* publishes the text of the convention recently negotiated between Great Britain and Honduras for the return of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and for the surrender to the Mosquito Protectorate over that part of the Mosquito shore falling within the rightful territorial jurisdiction of that Republic. The convention is a revision of the two conventions signed in London in 1856 by Lord Clarendon and Senor Victor Herran, as representative of Honduras, and which the Government of the Republic refused to accept. In the new convention the importance of securing the neutrality of the Bay Islands, as well as the territory of the mainland adjacent, "with reference to any railway or other route of communication which may be constructed across the territory of Honduras," is made the ostensible object of the surrender of the islands. Special care seems to have been taken to avoid making the act of surrender in any way a recognition of the existing or antecedent rights of Honduras over the island. The convention provides for an arbitration of existing claims of British subjects on Honduras.

Funeral of the Grand Duchess of Baden.—The funeral of the Grand Duchess Stéphanie of Baden took place on the 7th instant at Pforzheim. The Grand Duke of Baden, accompanied by the Prince Royal of Saxony, Prince de Hohenzollern and his four sons, Prince Joachim Murat, General Roguet, the Duke of Hamilton and his two sons, the Prince de Leinengen, Prince William of Baden, as well as the French, Wurtemberg, and Hessian Ministers, arrived at Pforzheim at eleven o'clock in the morning. After having been present at a religious service performed in the Roman Catholic chapel of the town, where the coffin had been deposited the previous night, the Grand Duke, acting as chief mourner, accompanied on foot the remains of the deceased to the Protestant chapel of the palace, where the coffin was placed by the side of that of the Grand Duke Charles, her husband, in a vault which will be henceforth closed up. In the course of the ceremony the Minister of Finance read a biographical notice of the Grand Duchess. On the following day a mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, with great solemnity, in the Roman Catholic church of Carlsruhe, for the repose of the soul of the deceased Stéphanie, in presence of the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and all the princes and personages assembled on the occasion.

How a Toad Undresses.—A gentleman sent to the *New England Farmer* an amusing description of "how a toad takes off his coat and pants." He says he has seen one do it, and a friend has seen another do the same thing in the same way :—"About the middle of July I found a toad on a hill of melons, and, not wanting him to leave, I hoed around him ; he appeared sluggish, and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows hard against his sides, and rubbing downwards. He appeared so singular, that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs, his skin began to burst open, straight along his back. Now, said I, old fellow, you have done it ; but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips ; then, grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took this cast-off cuticle forward, between his fore legs, into his mouth, and swallowed it ; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath, until it came to his fore legs, and then, grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling, stripped off the skin ; changing hands, he stripped the other, and, by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one, and occupied but a short time." (From the *New York Independent*, December 29, 1859).—*From "Notes and Queries."*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A man named Barnes, while driving a waggon underneath an archway in Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, on Wednesday morning, was crushed between the load in his waggon and the top of the arch. He was frightfully injured, and died on his way to the hospital.

An extensive conflagration broke out on Tuesday morning in a large range of premises in the joint occupation of Mr. G. Stanbury, manufacturer of printer's ink, Messrs. Crow and Barwick, machine-rulers, and Mr. Strong, stereotype-founder, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, London. The premises were destroyed, and those of Mr. Macintosh, printer, were slightly damaged.

An encyclical letter from the Pope was read publicly on Sunday, at high mass, in the Roman Catholic places of worship in London and its vicinity, expressing the thanks of his Holiness for the prayers and sympathy of the faithful in England, and of his earnest desire for their continued support in the impending struggle. The Pope assured his flock that he is ready, if necessary, to die in defence of the rights of the Church and of the see of St. Peter.

Walworth Working Men's Institution.—On Tuesday night the public annual meeting of the Walworth Working Men's Institution was held at the Clayton School-room, York-street—Lord Charles Russell (Sergeant-at-Arms) in the chair. Mr. Selway, secretary of the institution, read the report, which gave a gratifying account of the condition and progress of the institution. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. G. T. Cotham, F. F. Statham, P. J. Turquand, &c.

Lectures on Fossil Mammalia.—Professor Owen delivered the second lecture of his course on fossil mammalia on the afternoon of yesterday week at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. Having in the preceding lecture explained the characteristics of the four principal groups of living mammals, as distinguished by their cerebral developments, he proceeded on Friday to consider the distinguishing features of the extinct mammalia that existed in former worlds, and to point out the means by which the comparative anatomist can ascertain from the form of a single bone the character, the habits, and even the form of the animal when living.

Fatal Occurrence.—On Sunday night Mrs. Groom, St. George's-terrace, St George's-in-the-East, was in the act of pulling open the table drawer, when the end of her dress became ignited, and she was unaware of what had taken place until she became encircled in flames. Her cries for help brought her husband to her assistance, and he did all he possibly could to subdue the fire but without effect. Three neighbours then rushed into the house. All three were much burnt, and were obliged to have medical assistance. Mrs. Groom died at the London Hospital on the following day.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of the governors of this institution was held in the board-room of the hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields—Mr. W. Cotton presided. From the report it appears that, during the last twelve months, 10,407 out-patients and 12,111 in-patients have been relieved, being a large increase on the general average. The report stated that the expiration of the Long Annuities has caused the cessation of a large annual source of income, and the committee therefore strongly appeal for the continued support and sympathy of the public for sustaining the usefulness of the charity. The report was adopted, the officers of the institution were re-elected, and the vacancies filled up.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 1030 boys and 991 girls (in all 2021 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1721.——The mortality in London has risen, apparently in consequence of the cold weather. The deaths were less than 1390 in each of the two previous weeks. In the week that ended last Saturday they were 1442. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1188. The deaths exceeded the corrected average by 136. A labourer died from apoplexy, caused by inhaling the vapours of spirit in a rum-vault in the London Docks. Seven persons died at the age of 90 years and upwards, and amongst these was a widow in the Marylebone workhouse, who had attained the age of 100.

London Orphan Asylum.—The annual festival of this institution was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The objects of the society, and the manner in which they were carried out, were admirably illustrated by the appearance of the 420 children under the protection of the charity, who, according to custom, were introduced during the dinner. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood, presided. From the report it appeared that since the last meeting seventy-two children had been admitted into the asylum. Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the exhibition of two busts and a statue of "Evangeline," by Mr. Miller, formerly a pupil in the London Orphan Asylum, and now professor of modeling and sculpture in the South Kensington Museum. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £1845.

The Late Dr. Todd.—On Wednesday a meeting of gentlemen connected with King's College, and private friends of the late Dr. Todd, was held in the library of the college, to consider the most suitable means for perpetuating the memory of the deceased gentleman in connection with the college and the hospital. Mr. Cotton, treasurer of the college, took the chair, and, having briefly explained the object of the meeting, read a letter from the Bishop of Lichfield, paying a high tribute to the character of Dr. Todd, and expressed his satisfaction at the steps about to be taken to preserve his memory. The Rev. Principal Jelf moved a resolution in furtherance of the object of the meeting, and, after some observations from Mr. Cheere, some discussion followed, and it was subsequently determined that a statue of Dr. Todd should be erected in the hospital, and a Todd clinical gold medal be founded as a prize. A committee was formed, and about £150 subscribed in the room.

Hospital for Sick Children.—The eighth annual meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the board-room, Great Ormond-street, Queen's-square—Mr. Labouchere presided. The report, read by the secretary, stated that the receipts were greatly in advance of any previous year. The house expenditure and all other charges and disbursements, deducted from the receipts, left a balance of £413 15s. 6d. The wards of the hospital were constantly full, and increased accommodation was urgently required. The out-patients for the past year were 9867, and the in-patients 411. The total number of out-patients since the establishment of the institution was 56,969; in-patients, 2274. The parents of the poor children in the hospital had contributed in pence towards the Samaritan fund £86 2s. 4d. The Home for Convalescent Children at Mitcham, founded by Lady Harding, and still under her management, was referred to by the committee in terms of the highest praise ; and the Model Nursery at No. 48 had fully answered the anticipations of its promoters. The presidents, vice-presidents, and other officers of the institution were re-elected.

Proposed Opening of the British Museum on Sunday.—On Monday an influential deputation, composed of upwards of 200 noblemen, members of Parliament, clergymen, ministers, and gentlemen of various Protestant denominations, waited upon the Prime Minister to urge him strenuously to oppose every motion for opening secular institutions on the Sabbath. Lord Palmerston (speaking with much emphasis) said he had been sorry to see the notice of motion by Sir John Trelawny, because he thought the question had been disposed of by what had formerly passed. The House of Commons, representing the feeling of the country, had given strong and decisive expression to their disapproval of a former motion to the same effect. There could be no doubt as to the feelings of the Government on this question. They could not agree to the motion, and would meet it either by a direct negative or by moving the "previous question," as might seem expedient. The deputation might rest perfectly satisfied on the subject. The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed the cordial thanks of the deputation for the bold and manly way in which the noble Premier had expressed himself, adding, "That is the way to govern the people of England."

St. George's-in-the-East.—In consequence of the admission of the police on Sunday last to the Church of St. George-in-the-East—which for some time past has been, from the outrages perpetrated in it, a scandal to public decency—but little disturbance took place. As soon as the church doors were thrown open on Sunday morning a body of fifty policemen, headed by Mr. Superintendent Howie, marched into the church, and stood in twelves, in four rows—namely, twelve in the north and twelve in the south side of the nave, twelve in the south aisle, and twelve in the north. The other two guarded the altar. The Litany service in the afternoon passed off more quietly than usual. Prior to the commencement of the evening service an immense mass of persons assembled in Cannon-street, and it was with great difficulty that the police could keep them back. When the procession of priests and choristers entered the church there was a good deal of hissing and coughing, but the presence of the police, as in the morning, prevented any violent outbreak. Mr. Rosier, clothier, of St. George-street (Ratcliff-highway), who has been cited by the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector to the Consistory Court, has been served with the copy of "articles," calling upon him to answer charges of brawling in the parish church of St. George-in the-East.——A deputation, consisting of the Rector of Stepney ; the Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn ; Mr. Thomas Hughes, and Mr. T. R. Bennett, barristers ; Mr. F. B. Baker, Scots Fusilier Guards ; Mr. J. M. Ludlow, and Mr. J. Maconochie, barristers, waited at the Home Office on Tuesday, to present a memorial signed by upwards of 2000 clergy and laity of London, on the subject of these riots. The deputation suggested that, if the law were not sufficient to meet the emergency, a short declaratory Act should be passed, and, if the law were already sufficient, it should be rigorously enforced.——A case arising out of the riotous disturbances in this church on Sunday, the 5th inst., brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court, has broken down, and the defendant, Mr. Mitchenson, a shipwright, has been discharged, on the ground of conflicting evidence as to identity.

William Jenkins, LL.D., Matthew O'Donnell, and Charles Hare Hemphill, Esqrs., were called to the Inner Bar by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland at the sitting of the Court of Chancery on Saturday, the 11th of February inst.

William Scandling, a ticket-collector on the London and Greenwich line, was killed on Sunday night by his head coming in contact with a signal-post as he was going from one carriage to another while the train was in motion.

The Weather and the Parks.—This heading, owing to the severe frost which set in at the early part of the week, again made its appearance in the daily papers. The waters in the several Royal parks became frozen over, and skates were once more in active requisition. Numbers of persons, in all the parks, had cold baths through the breaking of the ice, but were rescued by the Humane Society's men, several of whom suffered severely for their exertions. The accidents in St. James's Park, owing to the shallowness of the water, were rather a source of amusement than of danger. Five or six skaters were immersed on Tuesday in the Serpentine, and in one case—that of Mr. Gard, of Chelsea—all efforts to restore animation were fruitless. A youth named Reeves, the son of a school-teacher, was drowned in one of the Hampstead ponds through the ice giving way on Monday.

St. Giles and St. George's Ragged Schools.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square—Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that in the boys' refuge in Great Queen-street, 105 had been admitted during the past year. The total number of children admitted into the refuges up to the end of 1859 had been 781—viz., 469 boys and 312 girls. The total number who had left the institution up to the same date had been 506, comprising 257 boys and 249 girls. The majority of these had emigrated. The next greatest number had been placed in situations, many had entered the naval and merchant service, and many others had been restored to their friends. In the girls' refuge 56 had been admitted during the past year from ragged schools, 17 admitted on the application of friends, three had been found in the streets by the secretary, six brought by missionaries, and two sent by clergymen. The ragged-school operations and other works of usefulness for the benefit of the poor had been carried on at 8, Great Queen-street; and 19, Broad-street, Neal's-yard; and Little Coram-street. At 19, Broad-street, in addition to the refuge work, the following operations had been carried on—a girls' day school and night school, and infant school, Sunday school for children, open three times every Sunday; a mothers' meeting, a fathers' meeting, lectures to working men, Working Men's Benefit Club and Provident Funds. According to the finance statement the total receipts from all sources, including the balance at the last audit, had been £5435 5s. 3½d., and the total payments £2645 7s. 8d. The report was adopted. Resolutions expressive of thankfulness for the good the institution had effected were then passed. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. G. Fordham, Mr. Ware, and other gentlemen.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Columbia left San Francisco on December 29, in good health and spirits, fully hoping to reach his diocese within three or four days from that date.

The Ten New Churches at Bradford.—Another of the ten new churches at Bradford, for which designs have already been executed, will be erected at Little Horton Green, at the sole cost (£6000 or £7000) of Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, of Horton Hall, and of Wigan, Lancashire.

Consecration of Churches.—On Thursday week the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Luke, Holloway. The Bishop of Sierra Leone and a large number of the parochial clergy were present. The site was a gift of the late Mr. T. Poynder, his son, Mr. J. Poynder, having also given a donation of £500, and the late Mr. A. Batson, the proprietor of the adjoining estate, £1000. There are sittings for 1300, 560 free. The Rev. G. A. Rogers is the Incumbent.——The Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Bartholomew, Gray's-inn-road, on Monday. The church is a very old structure, and has been for some years past in connection with the Church of England. Formerly it was called "Providence Chapel," and was under the ministry of the celebrated William Huntington, who, having no collegiate degree, appended S.S. to his name, the letters implying "Sinner Saved." Afterwards the chapel was held by the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D. ; and, now that it has become a district church of the parish of St. Pancras, it is under the ministerial charge of the Rev. E. Gartlett, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford.——A new church was consecrated at Tong, near Dudley-hill, by the Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday week. The building contains 500 sittings, one half of which are free. On the same day his Lordship also consecrated the new cemetery.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday for the transaction of business—the Bishops in Queen Anne's Bounty Office, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; and the Lower House in the Jerusalem Chamber, the Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol presiding in the Lower House as Prolocutor. There was a large attendance of each branch of the Convocation. In the Upper House, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Lincoln presented a petition from a considerable number of his clergy, pointing out the many evils which resulted from the obligation to have sponsors in baptism. This question was discussed at great length, and there was a general impression that the canon which made it obligatory to have sponsors in baptism, and which prevented parents from presenting their own children, required alteration. A discussion took place in the Lower House on Tuesday respecting the proposed revision of the Prayer-book. Canon Wordsworth moved a resolution approving the opposition carried on against Lord Ebury's movement, and expressing a hope that the Liturgy would "ever be accepted and approved by all peaceable and conscientious sons of the Church of England." The Dean of Norwich, Dr. M'Caul, Canon Selwyn, Mr. Jebb, Mr. Oxenden, and the Dean of Ely objected to the motion, and ultimately the "previous question" was carried.

Testimonials.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the National Schoolroom, Cheadle, a silver salver and a baptismal bowl were presented to the Rev. C. J. Cummings, M.A., Rector of Cheadle ; the former being the gift of the working-class portion of his congregation, and the latter the offering of the teachers and scholars in the Sunday School. The total value of the testimonials amounted to about £30.——The ladies occupying sittings at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, have presented to the Rev. Robert Maguire a copy of Bagster's "Biblical Commentary," and a purse of thirty guineas for the purchase of a gold watch, together with a church service, as a token of esteem for Mrs. Maguire.——The parishioners of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, have presented to the Rev. A. B. Suter, M.A., the former Curate (now, on the nomination of the Bishop of London, Incumbent of All Saints', Stepney) a handsome testimonial in the shape of a tea and coffee service in silver, and a bronze timepiece, accompanied by an address illuminated on vellum, and framed and glazed.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. G. Beckwith to be Minor Canon of Winchester. *Prebends:* Rev. W. A. Fitzhugh, Rector of Street, Sussex, to be Prebendary of the disendowed Canonry of Middleton, in Chichester Cathedral ; Rev. H. Foster, Vicar of Selmston with Alciston, Sussex, to the disendowed Canonry of Selsey, in Chichester Cathedral ; Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Vicar of Horsham, Sussex, to the disendowed Canonry of Woodhorne, in Chichester Cathedral; Rev. F. Vincent, Rector of Slinfold and Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester, to the disendowed Canonry of Seaford, in Chichester Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. E. Archer to West Barkwith, Lincolnshire ; Rev. R. S. C. Blacker to Marholm, Northamptonshire ; Rev. R. H. Killick to St. Clement Danes, Strand, London ; Rev. H. F. Smith to Radford, Notts. *Vicarages:* Rev. H. C. Bartlett to Westerham, Kent ; Rev. A. P. Cust to Cobham, Kent ; Rev. C. W. Markham to Owston, Yorkshire ; Rev. F. A. Marriott to Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire ; Rev. S. C. Mason to Erchfont and Stert, Wiltshire ; Rev. T. Mathews to Cilycwm, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire ; Rev. M. Mundy to Rockbear, Devonshire ; Rev. G. W. Watson to Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire ; Rev. J. G. Young to Eatington, Warwickshire. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. R. S. Daniell to the Highgate Cemetery, Middlesex ; Rev. C. J. Hort to the Forces, Third Class ; Rev. J. Turner, Vicar of Lancaster, to the High Sheriff of Lancashire. *Incumbency:* Rev. C. Lee to Camden-town, London. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. P. S. Bingham to West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire ; Rev. G. M. Burton to St. Matthew's, Liverpool ; Rev. G. F. Clark to Ufton, Warwickshire ; Rev. W. R. Cope to Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire ; Rev. J. Evans to Llanddeinol, Cardiganshire ; Rev. J. Farrar to St. John's, Halifax, Yorkshire ; Rev. P. Fox, M.A., to Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire ; Rev. R. W. Hartshorn to Christ Church, West Ham, Essex ; Rev. A. Keene, M.A., to St. John's, Chadderton, Lancashire ; Rev. H. J. Marlen to Ambleside, Westmorland ; Rev. S. W. Merry, M.A., to St. Mark's, Peterborough ; Rev. R. H. Morgan to Bedwelty, Monmouthshire ; Rev. A. B. Skipworth to Bilsdale, Yorkshire ; Rev. J. Stockdale to Baslow, Bakewell, Derbyshire ; Rev. W. P. Strong to Holy Trinity, West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire ; Rev. A. Strover to Edwalton, Notts ; Rev. S. Thornton to St. Jude's, Whitechapel, London ; Rev. M. Webster to Hill, Sutton Coldfield. *Curacies:* Rev. G. K. Campbell to Washingborough, Lincolnshire ; Rev. J. G. Davies to Llanrhidian and Penclawdd, near Swansea ; Rev. A. F. Denham to Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire ; Rev. J. Magrath to Codicote, Herts ; Rev. J. P. Sharp to Hawton, Notts ; Rev. R. C. Stiles, M.A., to Wapley, Gloucestershire ; Rev. T. Tweddle to Christ Church, South Banbury ; Rev. W. Westall, M.A., to Bedminster, Bristol ; Rev. R. White to Litlington, Sussex ; Rev. W. D. Maclagan to be Organising Secretary to the London Diocesan Church-building Society.

At Reading, on Wednesday afternoon, about five hundred Conservative electors entertained at dinner Mr. Benson, the recent Conservative candidate. The dinner took place in the Townhall, which was densely crowded.

LITERATURE.

TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA. By LYONS MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.G.S., late her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique. Hurst and Blackett.

This is a very valuable contribution to the acquirement of knowledge of a quarter of the globe which has of late years assumed an importance, from a commercial point of view, which can hardly be overrated. Mr. McLeod is one of the lay missionaries who, believing that civilisation and Christianity are best promoted by commerce, has devoted himself to efforts to do away with slavery from the continent of Africa. This he endeavours to carry out, not by doing by the establishment of commercial relations by a country like ours with that rich portion of the African coast, and the neighbouring Ethiopian archipelago, including the fertile island of Madagascar, which he has described in the volumes before us. In December, 1858, Mr. McLeod left England for the Cape of Good Hope on his way to Mozambique, to which place he had been appointed her Majesty's Consul. The early chapters of the first volume are devoted to a description of the shortcomings, and something more, connected with the steam-postal service to the Cape, which would be amusing if it did not imply a very serious question, in reference to the efficiency, and even safety, of the service. How it may be now we cannot say, but, if the contrast is no better fulfilled now than it was then, any attention that Mr. McLeod's work may draw to the subject will not be among the least of its merits. A long detention at the Cape enabled our author to see and know something of the place of colonial life there, and his subsequent voyage towards his ultimate destination gave him an opportunity of visiting Natal, the Zulu country, the Zambesi River, and, indeed, a large space of African territory, from his inspection of which he has gathered materials for ten or twelve chapters of his book, which are so various as to give the narrative a likeness to one of those rolling dioramas that were prevalent as exhibitions awhile ago, and which carried the spectator, say, down the whole course of the Mississippi in half an hour, by means of a succession of well-painted pictures. At length, in July, 1857, the seat of Mr. McLeod's duties was reached, and he was formally received by the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique, and immediately we have a sketch of men and manners and an insight into the state of slavery. Even in these days of literary institutions and competitive examinations it may not be wholly superfluous to quote Mr. McLeod so far as to hint that Mozambique, when reached by Vasco di Gama, in 1498, was an Arab settlement under the dominion of the Sultan of Kilwa, the latter being then one of the most celebrated ports of the country, having vessels which had constant commercial relations with Arabia, Persia, and India. The subsequent history of that settlement, its conquest by the Portuguese, and all the changes to which it was subjected, we are promised in another work, which will shortly appear. The city of Mozambique, placed as it is on an island of the same name, which, with two others—St. Jago and St. George—lying in an inlet of the Indian Oceano, forms, with the mainland, a secure harbour, five miles deep and five miles and a quarter broad; and, with the neighbouring harbour of Mokambo, in which three rivers discharge themselves, is stated by Mr. McLeod to be, perhaps, the most eligible spot to establish an immense trade with the interior, and an admirable position for an emporium for Europe, America, Arabia, India, and Madagascar. The advantages of the harbour for commercial purposes, both as to its means of communicating with the vast interior of Africa and the facilities offered by the resources for easy access to the neighbouring countries, are stated to be too striking and obvious to be overrated. In the opinion of our author it only requires the entire cessation of the slave trade to make the capabilities of this magnificent harbour known, when the development of its rich and varied resources would obtain for it a position as an entrepôt for the commerce of the world second only to that of Alexandria. It would be easy to expand a sentence of this work almost indefinitely, for each chapter is so full of incident, and the style is so pleasantly sustained, without the least forcing, that the reader is not conscious of any desire for pause or check. Of the merits of the work, in connection with a grand social question which is every day acquiring more prominence in reference to the mercantile transactions of the world and of this country in particular, there can be no doubt; while even its value merely as the elaborated diary of a traveller it would take no mean rank.

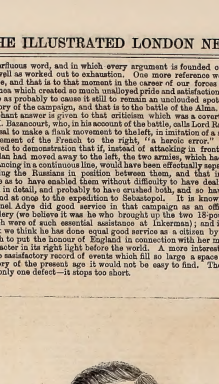
A REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN WAR TO THE WINTER OF 1854–5. By Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ADYE, C.B., late Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. Hurst and Blackett.

It has been said that the true history of the Crimean War has yet to be written. Towards the perfecting of this history we think that Colonel Adye has, in the work before us, very materially contributed. It may, perhaps, be objected that the Crimean War is an old story, but we believe that the lesson it taught and the influence it has exercised, to say nothing of the vast amount of misunderstanding which sprung out of and around it, are scarcely appreciated as they must always invest any narrative belonging to that period with interest and with value. Colonel Adye informs us that the work before us was first written in 1857, but owing to his departure for service in India the publication was then delayed, while his continued detention abroad has caused a curtailment of his narrative. As far as it goes it seems to us to bear the impress of truth and knowledge of the subject, and to give correct information on many points hitherto much misrepresented. Perhaps no better defence of all those who were concerned in the conduct of that famous expedition could be found than the book we have before us. A casual glance, the first error was the fruitful mother of all the rest; and in this case the first step, which produced the rest of all the others, was that England undertook a great war with a military establishment hardly adequate to the ordinary guard-mounting of her peace time. In a single calculation of Colonel Adye is to be found the gist of the whole question. He says :—

In order to maintain an army of, say, 20,000 men in the field, the following are some of the more important requisites :—20,000 trained soldiers ready to land; half-a-dozen regiments of cavalry; 30,000 men to attend to General Staff, Medical Staff, Commissariat Staff, to consist of officers thoroughly acquainted with their duties, and assisted by the concentration of troops; transportation for the conveyance of food for the army, reserve ammunition for the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, camp equipage, hospital medical stores, and the sick and wounded, pontoon train, engineers' stores, &c., siege train. Now, what was the state of the British army sent to the East in 1854? One might almost put the pen through every item except the first. When the 26,000 men had left England the country was almost drained of its soldiers; of reserves, consequently, there were next to none.

As a proof of the requirements of a force more or less prepared for a campaign it is only necessary to quote another statement of Colonel Adye, from which we learn that the strength of the Land Transport Corps attached to the British Army in the Crimea when peace was signed was as follows :—English and native drivers, 14,000; animals, 28,000; waggons, 800; carts, 1000; whereas, when the war began, the department was represented by the expressive figure—0!

It is only in our power to give a taste of the quality of this very able and satisfactory book, in which, to our mind, there is not a superfluous word, and in which every argument is founded on fact, as well as worked out to exhaustion. One more reference we must make, and that is to that moment in the career of our forces in the Crimea which created so much unalloyed pride and satisfaction at the time as probably to cause it still to remain an unclouded spot in the history of the campaign, and that is to the battle of the Alma. A triumphant answer is given to that criticism which was a covert sneer of H. Bonaparte, who, in his account of the battle, says that Lord Raglan's refusal to make a flank movement to theleft, in imitation of a similar movement of the French to the right, "a heroic error." It is proved to demonstration that if, instead of attacking in front, Lord Raglan had moved away to the left, the two armies, which had been advancing in continuous order, would have been effectually separated, leaving the Russians in position between them, and that in such force as to have enabled them without difficulty to have dealt with each in detail, and probably to have crushed both, and so have put an end at once to the expedition to Sebastopol. It is known that Colonel Adye did a good service in that campaign as an officer of artillery (we believe it was he who brought up the two 18-pounders which were of such essential assistance at Inkerman); and in this book we think he has done equal good service as a citizen by doing much to put the honour of England in connection with her military character in its right light before the world. A more interesting or more satisfactory record of events which fill so large a space in the history of the present age it would not be easy to find. The book has only one defect—it stops too short.



THE HON. A. T. GALT, FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA.

OLD LEAVES GATHERED FROM "HOUSEHOLD WORDS." By W. H. WILLS. Chapman and Hall.

The readers of the weekly publication entitled *Household Words* often found themselves struck by the fecundity of Mr. Charles Dickens, which they believed to be apparent in the pages of that serial. After a time, however, it came to be known that by a process not unnatural, or wholly to be unexpected, some of his immediate coadjutors had consciously, or unconsciously, as the case might be, fallen into the track of his style and manner so completely that it was not easy to distinguish the productions of the master from those of the pupils. The publication of the work before us (which is a collection of papers from *Household Words*) shows that Mr. Wills has been the most successful, we will not say imitator, but producer of the school of Mr. Dickens. The exercise of the mimetic power in literature, as in other things, is generally a dangerous one, inasmuch as it is a faculty much more likely to serve upon the feeble than the merits of a model. It is well venture to say that in the present instance that error has been avoided. If Mr. Wills in every paper has wrought out his materials and manipulated his style as to lay him open to the charge of having imitated Mr. Dickens, we will venture to assert that he has done so very much as Raphael imitated Perugino. There are essays and tales in this collection which exhibit a power of observation and a quickness of perception which Mr. Dickens himself might envy, and which display a sense of humour and a sustaining power of banter and pleasantry which, we are of opinion, are characteristics of the gentleman since the great Pickwick period. If it were consistent with the plan of the notices of books in this journal to give lengthy quotations, it would be easy to illustrate what we think, to prove the assertion. As it is, we will just point to the introduction to the subject-matter of the paper entitled "A Plated Article," and ask whether in his happiest vein Mr. Dickens ever produced anything more amusing or more suggestive of the situation which the writer describes? It is not often that fugitive contributions to periodicals are entitled to be put into a more enduring shape; and we think that reprints from magazines and reviews are more frequent than is at all commensurate with the general merits of such productions; but we are of opinion that an exception may fairly be made in favour of this book of Mr. Wills, and the only objection we have to make to its publication is that it has been delayed, for the date of the latest paper is January, 1857, while the first goes as far back as March, 1850. As most of the essays are founded on some subject of the day, they have to contend with so much disadvantage as is attached to that circumstance.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. By ROBERT P. DOD. Notwithstanding the appearance of more than one rival in the field, Mr. Dod's "Parliamentary Companion" continues to hold the position it has occupied from the first moment of its publication, and the work has now reached its twenty-eighth year. Of its general character it is now superfluous to say anything, and we would only point out the circumstances which give the present issue its specialty:—The impending discussion of a new Reform Bill, and of the financial changes connected with the defences of the country, will make the volume for this year indispensable to all readers of newspapers. The following are the chief features of the edition for 1860:—A complete change of Ministry has taken place, causing a variety of alterations in every part of the volume. In that part of the book entitled "Constituency" the population and registered electors of every county and borough are derived from the latest returns, and the polls from the official declarations communicated by the various returning officers. The close balance of parties has rendered increased vigilance necessary in recording the politics of each member. In all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political principles, and the entire work has been revised from the first article to the last.

THE PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR 1860. By ROBERT P. DOD.

The annual edition of Mr. Dod's useful and handy guide to the titular class in the country has been published. Every one knows that the peculiarity of this volume consists in its low price, its unlarged contents, and its facility of reference, secured by a careful arrangement of the subject-matter which has been adopted. The following are a few of the alterations in the new edition for the present year:—The past year has been marked by the creation of several new peerages, the unexpected succession of collaterals to noble houses to old titles previously merged in higher dignities, the gift of baronetcies for political and public services, the creation of many new Privy Councillors, the creation of several fresh colonial bishoprics, and the nomination both at home and abroad of many new Judges who have been knighted; and all these collectively have filled the volume for 1860 with as large an amount of novelty as on any occasion for the last twenty years during which the work has been published. The eminent services of the British forces against the sepoy mutineers have been necessarily marked by a large addition to the Order of the Bath, many creations of other titles, and very extensive promotions in the Army and Navy. The casualties and deaths by disease in the course of the same conflicts, together with the frequent successions to titles, have led to an amount of minute changes throughout the whole volume that can scarcely be estimated or described. The accession of a new Ministry to power in June last has caused an important series of official exchanges which have altered some hundreds of accounts. A large number of titled persons have been gazetted as officers of the volunteer rifle corps, and these appointments are recorded under each name. The unceasing influence of births, deaths, and marriages occurring among seven or eight thousand individuals has produced its usual effect on the edition for 1860. With regard to the additions made by lapse of time and new creations no less than eighty-eight names might be enumerated as comprehending some of the more important novelties. The very latest facts have been recorded up to the date of publication.

THE HON. A. T. GALT, FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA.

No reader of modern fiction can be ignorant of the name of John Galt, the author of "The Ayrshire Legatees," "Annals of the Parish," "Lawrie Todd," and a score of other novels equally good, and in their day as popular as any that now enjoy the favour of the public. The Scottish stories which literature owes to John Galt have long been regarded as containing more perfect pictures of humble Scottish life than any other author has given us, and to their accuracy Sir Walter Scott himself bore willing and cordial testimony. Galt was the contemporary as well as friend of Scott, Byron, Lockhart, Professor Wilson, and all the other literary celebrities of the day, who found in him a genial companion and a warmly-attached friend. Mr. Galt, besides being a prolific author, was also an excellent man of business. It was mainly through the activity that Galt, the Canada Company was organised, and in its service in connection with that magnificent country, John Galt was accompanied to Canada by his family, and his three sons have all made Canada their home.

Alexander Tilloch Galt, the gentleman who this week presents to our readers, was born at Chelsea on the 6th of September, 1817. He derives his second name from his maternal grandfather, Dr. Tilloch, who was well known as a distinguished man of science at the beginning of the present century. Young Galt early showed that he inherited some of his father Literary talent, for at the age only fourteen years of age he wrote in *Fraser's Magazine*. But literature was not destined to be the pursuit of his life. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of the British American Land Company, of which, as the Canada Land Company, his father had been a zealous promoter. Commencing as a junior clerk, Mr. Galt filled in succession all the offices in that company's service until he finally became a commissioner and manager in 1844.

During these twenty-two years the company underwent various vicissitudes, and it was not when its affairs were in a state to that the London directors conferred upon Mr. A. T. Galt the full management of their estates in Canada. That the selection was a judicious one is evident by the fact that between 1844 and 1849 the investment in 1844 and that of his retirement the position of the company was changed from one of hopeless insolvency to that of a valuable and remunerating undertaking.

Mr. Galt may justly be proud of being one of the first persons who advocated the development of the resources of Canada by the introduction of the railway system. He was the most prominent promoter of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, which now forms part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and by which the trade of the province has been carried to the sea-board in the winter season. He was an original director of the company, and at a period of great financial embarrassment became its president. With the co-operation of the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, the works were successfully carried out; and Mr. Galt's connection with the company ceased only on his acceptance of office with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The first introduction of Mr. Galt into Canadian politics occurred in 1849, when he was unanimously returned as member for the important county of Sherbrooke, which was then the largest English constituency in Lower Canada. At this period the province was convulsed by the agitation arising from the proposed payment of the rebellion losses, a rebellion which may be remembered as having caused the destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Montreal by an excited mob. Though always entertaining Liberal opinions, Mr. Galt was strongly opposed to the policy of the Government on that question. The excitement attendant upon the destruction of the Parliament buildings resulted in a proposal to hold the sittings of the Legislature alternately in Toronto and Quebec. Mr. Galt strongly opposed the change; and in consequence of his opinions on this subject he was induced to retire from Parliament. He was also partly

led to take this step from his attendance at the House in Toronto being, in some respects, incompatible with the discharge of other duties, which required his personal attention in Lower Canada.

When the sittings of Parliament were resumed in Lower Canada he again entered the House as member for the borough of Sherbrooke, for which town he has since been four times unanimously re-elected. On his return to political life he acted with the more advanced Liberals in the House, the Government having been formed by a coalition of the Conservatives with one section of the Liberal party, the opposition being rather to the constitution of the Government than to its measures, which were based upon the policy advocated by the Liberal party for many years. Mr. Galt continued to act with the Opposition until the general election of 1857, when, feeling that the views then held by the Upper Canada section of the party were producing a dangerous and hurtful spirit of sectionalism, he stated to his constituents that he could no longer co-operate with those whose course was, in his opinion, detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the province. In August, 1858, the M'Donald-Cartier Government resigned, when Mr. Brown, the leader of the Opposition, was sent for, but only held office for three days, not being able to command a majority in either House of Parliament. The Governor-General then sent for Mr. Galt, as occupying an intermediate position and independent of both parties. The hon. gentleman declined the trust, alleging as his reason that he conceived the Government of the country should be in the hands of those who possessed the confidence of the strongest party in the House, and that, therefore, his Excellency should be advised to recall his former Ministers, whose defeat, he thought, had arisen on a question not requiring their resignation.

During Mr. Galt's connection with the Canadian Parliament he has always devoted a large share of his attention to financial and commercial subjects, and is looked up to as the highest authority in the House upon these important questions. His opinions were and are in unison with those of the Free-traders of this country—that is, that customs duties should be levied for the sole purposes of revenue, and that every obstacle should be removed from the free interchange of the products of labour. When the M'Donald-Cartier Administration returned to office, Mr. Cartier sought the assistance of Mr. Galt, and offered him the office of Inspector-General or Minister of Finance, which Mr. Galt accepted, and which he now holds. On his joining the Administration the financial and general policy of the Government was announced as embracing a federation of the Canadian provinces and the restoration of a sound system of finance—the two subjects with which Mr. Galt was more particularly identified. One of the more important changes which the hon. gentleman proposed was the consolidation of the public debt of Canada and the redemption of the various indirect liabilities of the province, which, it is well known, have always had a depressing influence upon its credit. The success which has attended this policy has been recently fully established by the reception which has attended the new Canadian loan. It has obtained the approval of the highest financial authorities, and of the public in general in this country, and bears complete evidence of Mr. Galt's fitness for the influential position he now fills in the greatest colony of the British Crown.



CALISTHENIC EXERCISES IN INDIA.

CALISTHENIC EXERCISES IN INDIA.

IT has been suggested by a well-known and able writer that the defence of the shores of old England must ever be looked for chiefly in the brave hearts and stalwart arms of her sons, and that, in order to promote the latter quality in young Englishmen, athletic sports should be extensively encouraged. At such a time the accompanying Illustration may be acceptable to our readers, as it represents one of the most effectual athletic exercises known anywhere in common use throughout India. The clubs in use are of wood, varying in weight according to the power of the person using them, and in length about two feet and a half, and some six or seven inches in diameter at the base, which is leveled so as to admit of their standing firmly when placed in the ground, and thus affording great convenience for raising them to the swinging position. The exercise is in great repute amongst the native soldiery, police, and others whose castes render them liable to emergencies where great strength of muscle is desirable. The evolutions which the clubs are made to perform in the hands of one accustomed to their use are exceedingly graceful. The motions which appear most in favour are those represented in the Sketch, but they may be varied almost without limit. Besides the great recommendation of simplicity, the Indian club practice possesses the essential property of expanding the chest, and exercising every muscle in the body concurrently; and we believe it will be found well worthy of attention from all who are interested in giving to the young men of Great Britain strong arms to second the purposes of brave hearts.

CINGALESE BOAT.

THE boat shown in the accompanying Engraving is a familiar object on the coast, or the luxuriant shores of the island of Ceylon; and it never fails to call forth the admiration of the stranger for its graceful motion in the water, as well as for the skill with which the swarthy boatmen manage the huge sail, so utterly at variance with European notions of the proportion which a to the voyager along the Malabar



CINGALESE BOAT

sail ought to bear to a boat's hull. As soon, however, as it comes more within view the means are apparent by which the light boat is made to sustain such heavy rigging. A canoe-shaped float of solid wood is projected and sustained from the boat's side by outriggers, which are secured by lashings to the mast and gunwales, as seen in the Illustration. Whichever way the wind sets the float has the effect of counterbalancing the side pressure on the sail. If, for instance, the wind is on the starboard quarter (supposing the float to be on the opposite side), the effect is a pressure on the float, which is immediately resisted by its buoyancy; but if the wind is from the larboard side the float acts with the same effect, but this time by its weight. The relative power of the sail filled, and the capacity of the float to resist the capsizing tendency, is nicely calculated, for in a fresh breeze the float is not uncommonly seen suspended in the air. It will be observed by the reader that, although the natural side motion of the boat is thus influenced by the peculiar appendage described, the power for propulsion is scarcely interfered with. It is this fact which enables the Ceylon boat to attain unusual speed, and to face a breeze which an ordinary sailing-boat dare not encounter. The outrigger is fitted with temporary fastenings only, so as to admit of its being shifted from side to side to suit different conditions of wind and tide.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Quinquagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—Cambridge Lent Term divides.
TUESDAY, 21.—Shrove Tuesday. New Moon, 7h. 39m., p.m. [1371.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ash Wednesday. David II., King of Scotland, died,
THURSDAY, 23.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792. [Christians, 303
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Matthias. Dioclesian issued an edict against the
SATURDAY, 25.—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 48	1 14	1 36	1 55	2 14	2 30	2 45	3 1	3 16	3 31	3 44	3 57	4 11	4 25

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Alive or Dead? By C. Howell. Blackwood.
A First German Course. By F. Lebahn. C. H. Clarke.
A General History of Hampshire. By B. B. Woodward. Illustrated with Maps, Views, Portraits, &c. Parts I. to IV. Virtue.
A Practical Grammar of the German Language. By L. M. Tuchmann. Lockwood.
A Treatise on the Loop Formation for Rifle Volunteers. By Automatus. Chapman and Hall.
A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems. By W. Stigant. Chapman and Hall.
Before the Dawn. A Tale of Italy. Two volumes. By Kate Crichton. Skeet.
Chess Praxis. A Supplement to 'The Chess Player's Handbook.' Containing all the most important Modern Improvements in the Openings, a Revised Code of Chess Laws, and a Collection of Mr. Morphy's Matches in England and France. By H. Staunton. Bohn.
Children of Other Lands. By S. Wood. Groombridge.
Count Cavour: His Life and Career. By B. H. Cooper. Judd and Glass.
Harry's Summer in Ashcroft. Illustrated. C. Low and Son.
Men who have Made Themselves. Blackwood.
Many Happy Returns of the Day! A Birthday Book. Illustrated. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. Lockwood.
New Relations and Bachelors' Hall. By Urbin Rus. Westerton.
Observations on Horse Railways. By G. F. Train. Low and Co.
Old Friends and New Acquaintances. By Agnes Strickland. Simpkin and Co.
On Diseases of the Throat, Epiglottis, and Windpipe, &c. By G. D. Gibb, M.D. Churchill.
Stories of Rainbow and Lucky. Handle. By J. Abbott. Low and Son.
Ditto, Rainbow's Journey. Low and Son.
The Colony of Natal. By R. J. Mann. Jarrold.
The Land of the Kelt. Three volumes. By Peter Paradox. Saunders and Otley.
The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1860. By R. P. Dod. Whittaker.
The Pocket Novels: Piffin the Philanthropist and My Aunt's Umbrella. Kent and Co.
The Stepmother. By Florence. Blackwood.
The Weaver's Family. By the author of 'Dives and Lazarus,' &c. Judd and Glass.
Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict. Three volumes. Macmillan.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday (last time), SONNAMBULA; Tuesday (last time), VICTORINE; Ash Wednesday, no performance; on Thursday and the following nights, Wallace's new Opera, LURLINE: Miss Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison; and the Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS, every evening. Commence at Seven. No charge for booking or fees to boxkeepers. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. upwards, to hold four persons; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.—Monday and Tuesday, for Two Nights only, the Comedy of A BACHELOR OF ARTS in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear in the characters sustained by them at Windsor Castle, on the 31st of January last, by command of her Majesty. After which, HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY, and the Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the True-Lovers' Knot. Wednesday, being Ash Wednesday, there will be no performance. On Thursday will be produced an entirely new and original Comedy, in Three Acts entitled THE OVERLAND ROUTE, written by Tom Taylor, Esq., and in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss M. Ternan, Miss E. Weekes, and Mrs. Wilkins will appear. After which the Pantomime.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan. THE BENGAL TIGER—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan. DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES—Mr. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—Sole Directress, Madame CELESTE.—On Monday and during the Week, the new and successful Drama, called A TALE OF TWO CITIES. After which the new Christmas Extravaganza, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD—King Thrushbeard Miss Julia St. George.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON; Directress, Miss WYNDHAM.—On Monday and during the Week, MAGIC TOYS, FIRST AFFECTIONS, DIDO, and I WILL IF YOU WILL.

SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), a new and original Drama, in three acts, entitled CAUSE AND EFFECT. After which, and by desire, the admired Play of KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO—Petruchio, Mr. Creswick; Katherine, Miss E. Heraud. To conclude with Buckstone's Drama of THE BEGGAR OF BRUSSELS.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—THIS EVENING the New Drama of HOLLY-BUSH FARM; or, the Track in the Snow. To Conclude with the Pantomime. Glorious Transformation Scene.—The best Pantomimists in London.

MISS LAURA BAXTER begs to announce to her Pupils and Friends that she will give a grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, the particulars of which will be published shortly. Communications to be addressed to Miss Laura Baxter's residence, 155, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY Evening, FEBRUARY 21. To commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, and a phalanx of Talent, both Vocal and Instrumental. For particulars see bills and programmes.—Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Body of the Hall 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had at the Hall and, of Mr. Ransford, 59, Welbeck-street, W.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS: OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES," introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's., 201, Regent-st.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, in their brilliant Comic and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Every Evening (Saturday excepted). New Songs and Characters. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and a new ballad, "Geraldine." Morning Representations on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at LIVERPOOL, FEB. 20, and every evening during the week.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand.—The Celebrated and Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS (organised in 1842).—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.—The Public is most respectfully informed that, having completed a most successful tour in England, Scotland, and Ireland (where they were honoured with a command from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant), they will commence a FAREWELL SEASON (previous to their departure for America), in the above Hall, on MONDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, holding Six Persons, £1 1s. Tickets and Places may be secured at Mr. Austin's West-end Box-office, St. James' Hall, Piccadilly. The First Grand Morning Performance will take place on Saturday, March 3. Commencing at Three o'Clock.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS, Leicester-square. Two Performances Daily. The only Equestrian Establishment now open in London. The proprietor, now having the entire equestrian talent in London at his disposal, has made arrangements during the ensuing week to give an Entertainment far superior to anything of a similar description ever previously attempted even at this world-famed establishment. Morning Performance at Two; Evening at Half-past Seven.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is NOW OPEN, daily, at the GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East. Also in the evening, from 7 to 10, except on Saturdays

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5); Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

On SATURDAY next, FEBRUARY the 25th, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING TWO LARGE PICTURES,

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

NAMELY,

NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO,

painted expressly by M. Beaucé; also,

THE TELEGRAM,

from a Drawing by T. Roberts; the Paper containing Illustrations of the most interesting News of the Day;

AND

A WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT OF FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS:

"The Vicar's Daughters." By Miss Edwards. In the British Institution.
"The Spanish Flowerseller." By R. Ansdell. In the British Institution.
"Come Along." Presentation Plate of the Art-Union of London.
"Dead Swan, Game, and Fruit." By W. Duffield. In the British Institution.
Westminster Palace Hotel.
"Norbury." By Henry Jutsum. In the British Institution.
"The Poets' Corner." By Victor Prout. In the Photographic Exhibition.
"St. Bernardino and Other Saints." In the National Gallery.
"Landscape—with Water." By Ruysdael. In the National Gallery.
St. Peter's Church, Oldham-road, Manchester.

Price of the Double Number, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

The Postage of the Double Number, at home and abroad, will be specified next week.

TO ADVERTISERS.—It will be necessary for all Advertisements for the Double Number to be given one day earlier than usual.
Office, 198, Strand.

A Map of Morocco is in our artists' hands, and will shortly be given in this Journal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FEB. 16.—SCULLY v. INGRAM.—Next week we shall give a Full Report of the Proceedings in this case.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

PARLIAMENT has had the Navy Estimates expounded to it by Lord Clarence Paget, and the country is glad to hear that we shall soon have a fleet of sixty ships of the line. At present the French Navy is stronger than our own—ten words which must be an answer to all complaint about expense, though it is certain that we have to learn lessons of economy, as was feelingly urged by Mr. Gladstone in his Budget speech. Mr. Spooner, in order to clear the way for a happy fraternisation between his friends and the Ultramontanists, has brought on his usual Maynooth motion, raved his fill, been echoed by Mr. Newdegate, and had the proposition promptly disposed of. A measure has been introduced for getting rid of the grand-jury hindrance to justice, as regards the metropolis, and it will probably lead to the abolition of the institution throughout England as soon as cant has done its work and begun to be laughed at. Another Italian debate has been held in the Lords, and Lord Malmesbury has proved his extreme fitness for office at the present crisis by a violent attack on M. Buoncompagni for daring to be a partisan of his own country instead of a truckler to one of his tyrants. Lord Malmesbury and his friends were enraged that the representative of England should have recognised M. Buoncompagni when he became the delegate of King Victor. This fact should be noted by those, if any, who think foreign affairs might possibly go rightly in the hands of Lord Malmesbury. He would have insulted Sardinia and the Italian people

Convocation is not regarded with much attention, except by those who have a professional interest in it; but the mothers of England will learn with astonishment that a proposal is before the clerical parliament for doing away with godfathers and godmothers. The system is found to be very inconvenient, and to lead to the neglect of baptism. People do not like to bore their friends to "stand," especially as such standing involves an expensive present; and in districts where the clergy are strict, and will not take the parents as sponsors, numbers of children remain unbaptised. Since registration has been compulsory, and the register answers all legal purposes, an additional carelessness about the rite has sprung up. Surely it would be well to meet this fact. Such of the clergy as hold the doctrine that baptism is absolutely necessary to eternal happiness should, as matter of conscience, exert themselves to remove all impediments in its way. And what is the use of stickling for an antiquated form? The sponsorship of the present day is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, unhappily, a simple farce. A godfather is held to have done his duty when he has given the coral; and, if in his godchild's school days an occasional "tip" is added, the promiser and vower is held to be a model. Is this relation of parties worth preserving?

Another Ministerial change has taken place. The venerable Judge Perrin has retired from the Irish Bench, and his place has been filled by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Irish Attorney-General. Mr. Deasy, the Irish Solicitor-General, of course moves up, but his successor is not yet announced. Both Mr. Cowper and Mr. Hutt have been re-elected without opposition.

The death of Sir William Napier, the historian, is a national loss. How soon he has followed our other great historian! There is not any other domestic incident of importance to chronicle; but there was interest in hearing that Lord Brougham, who had never entered the House of Commons since he left it for the woolsack, was charmed thither by the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone. The cowardly ruffians who, under the pretext of conscience, disturbed the services at St. George's-in-the-East have shown how deeply their consciences were touched. Under the glance of a few policemen all the outrages withered down into a little furtive irreverence of the most sneaking description, and it is almost to be feared that nobody will even get into custody. Our tryingly variable climate has been at its vagaries again, and the thermometer has varied fifteen degrees in twenty-four hours, to the rejoicings of her Majesty's medical subjects, but to the discomfiture of all the rest of the population.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal household, and proceeded to the station of the Great Western Railway on their way to London. The route from the castle to the station was lined by the Windsor Rifle Volunteers. A special train conveyed her Majesty to the Paddington terminus, and the Royal party were escorted thence by a company of light dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen arrived at half-past four o'clock. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Prince Consort called on the Prince of Orange at Fenton's Hotel, and the Prince of Orange visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

On Monday the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Alice, the Portuguese Minister, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord George Lennox, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, and the Dean of Windsor.

On Tuesday the Princess of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Frogmore on a visit to the Queen. Princess Alice and the Princess of Leiningen visited Westminster Abbey and the New Palace of Westminster in the afternoon; and in the evening honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held her first Levee this season at St. James's Palace. In the evening her Majesty visited the Adelphi Theatre.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held her first Levee this season on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at one o'clock, and were received by the great officers of State. The Queen and the Prince entered the throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present.

Earl Cowper had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the riband and badge of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl De Grey. The Earl of Camperdown had also an audience, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

Mr. Richard Young (Mayor of Wisbech) and Mr. Francis Jackson (Town Clerk) presented to the Queen an address of congratulation on the occasion of the eighteenth birthday of the Prince of Wales from the Corporation of Wisbech.

The following were among the presentations to her Majesty:—The Earl of Dudley, on being created Earl of Dudley, by Viscount Palmerston; Earl De Grey and Ripon, on succeeding to the earldom of De Grey, by Viscount Sydney; the Earl of Camperdown, on succeeding to the title, by Viscount Sydney; Lord Colville, on his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, by the Duke of Cambridge; Lord Lyveden, on being created a peer, by Viscount Palmerston; Sir Alexander Cockburn, on appointment as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, by the Lord Chancellor; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., on return from foreign duty and appointment to command the Northern District, by the Duke of Cambridge; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Wallace, on promotion, by Colonel Lewis; the Lord Mayor, by Viscount Palmerston; Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. H. Farquharson, 42nd Highlanders, on return from India severely wounded, and on receiving the Victoria Cross, by Sir George Wetherall.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by the members of his suite, left Fenton's Hotel on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton.

On Wednesday the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his suite and the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, visited Berkeley Castle. The band of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, and a guard of honour of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry, under the command of Colonel Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, escorted and received with military honours the young Prince. Upon driving up to the castle his Royal Highness was received by Sir Maurice and Lady Charlotte Berkeley, and proceeded to view the interesting pile. At two o'clock a magnificent luncheon was prepared, which the above party, with the addition of those staying in the castle, Lady Emily and Miss Ponsonby, Lord William Lennox, Colonel and Mrs. Berkeley, and Mrs. Charles Berkeley, sat down to. The band played the Dutch National Hymn and other music during the day. In taking his departure the Prince expressed to Sir Maurice and Lady Charlotte the high gratification he had experienced during his visit to the ancestral castle of the Berkeley family.

On Thursday the Queen visited the Duchess of Cambridge at her residence in St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. In the evening his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Foley, and Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, R.A., left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, and returned to Oxford.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale gave a grand ball on Tuesday evening at her residence, Orleans House, Twickenham.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Clements, formerly of Grosvenor-square, afterwards of South-street, Grosvenor-square, and Long Ditton, Surrey, who died on the 24th of December last, were proved in the principal Registry by her nephew, the Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements, the sole executor. The personalty in England was sworn under £40,000. Her Irish property, which was left to her by her father, she has devised to her nephews the Hon. Charles S. Clements and the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, Canon of Durham. The following are the pecuniary legacies to her nephews, and nieces—viz., to the Earl of Leitrim, £1500; Lord Sydney, £2000; the Hon. Charles S. Clements, £2678 Bank Stock; the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, £9000; the Hon. Lady Maria Keppel, £2000; the Hon. Elizabeth Victoire Clements, £7000; the Hon. Lady Caroline Burges, £2500; and has left the residue of her money to her nephews Charles and Francis. The remainder of her interest in the house in Long Ditton, and the furniture there, she has bequeathed to her said niece, Elizabeth Victoire; and the house in South-street, with the furniture and books, she leaves to her said nephew Charles, and that her niece Elizabeth Victoire may select such books and furniture as she may require. Her family plate she also leaves between her nephew Charles and niece Elizabeth. Her Ladyship has left to the poor of Leitrim and Donegal £40, to the poor of Long Ditton £10, and to her servants £30 amongst them, at the discretion of the executor.

Administration of the effects of the Hon. Lady Georgiana Maria Howard, of Bellevue-place, Bath, who died, on the 23rd of November last, intestate, has been administered to in London by Francis Edward Guise, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, the uncle, one of the next of kin, and the guardian of her children, who are minors.

The will and codicil of John Zachariah Plummer, Esq., formerly of the Albany, afterwards of Ramsgate, and late of Horsham, Surrey, who died on the 8th of December last, were proved in London on the 10th of February by Stephen Plummer, jun., the nephew, and William Plummer, Esq., the brother, of the testator, the executors and trustees. The personalty sworn under £20,000. He has devised his freehold estates, land, and tenements in the counties of Kent and Hertford, and in the city of Canterbury, to his two brothers, Stephen and William. He has bequeathed to each of their sons £100; to his friend Henry Nethersole, Esq., solicitor, £100; and many similar bequests to other friends, and liberal legacies to his servants; to the Kent and Canterbury Infirmary £200; and has directed £150 to be given to aged persons residents of St. Mary Magdalen, St. George-the-Martyr, and St. Paul, in Canterbury, without reference to their religious belief, and to be paid at three successive periods of the anniversary of his death. He leaves the residue of his property to his brothers Stephen and William.

We are informed, says the *Times* of Thursday, that Lord Elgin will undertake a second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained in his former visit, to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and obtain an entire cessation of hostilities.

THE COUNTRY AND THE BUDGET.

Opinions favourable to the Budget have been pronounced in all parts of the country. All the objections to the scheme point to minor details. Thus the shipowners condemn the treaty because it fails to place the shipping of both countries on the same footing; the licensed victuallers are organising a movement for opposing the proposed licensing of eating-houses; and a petition is being got up for the rejection of the three clauses of the budget providing for an import and export charge of one penny on goods in packages and in bulk, for charges to be levied on the removal of warehoused goods under bond, and for charges on such warehouse operations as repacking, reweighing, &c. Objections are made to other parts of the scheme; but, as a whole, it seems to have been cordially accepted. At a meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union held at Manchester, on Monday, Mr. Bright expressed approval of the Budget as a Free-trade Budget; and Mr. Bazley was confident that the Budget and the Treaty would be ratified with triumph. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have agreed to a petition praying the House of Commons to pass the Budget—which it describes as a sound fiscal, industrial, and commercial measure—with all convenient speed; and other Chambers of Commerce have passed resolutions in its favour. A meeting of Conservatives was held at Lord Salisbury's town residence on Tuesday The *Daily News* states that Lord Derby told his supporters that he did not desire to expel Lord Palmerston from office just now, but that he advised them, in order to show their strength, to make a grand demonstration against the Ministerial financial scheme. The *Morning Post* gives currency to a rumour that, on Monday, Mr. Disraeli will move an amendment on the Budget, condemning the repeal of taxes that are not insupportable by industry, in order to impose taxation on property and income. He will, it is said, denounce the 10d. income tax, the repeal of the paper duty, the extension of licenses to eating-houses, and the provision of the commercial treaty relative to the export of coal.

THE BUDGET.

The following are the resolutions (independent of those connected with the French treaty) which Mr. Gladstone is to propose in Committee:—

1. Contract Notes.—The exemption from stamp duty contained in the schedule to the Act of the 55th of George III., cap 184, and also in the schedule to the Act of the 56th of George III., cap. 56, in the following words (that is to say):—"Memorandum, letter, or agreement made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise," shall be repealed. And there shall be charged and paid for and upon every note or memorandum commonly called a contract note, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or of any stocks, funds, or securities, or share or shares of or in any joint-stock or other public company, and for and upon every agreement under hand only, letter, minute, or memorandum made by the vendor or purchaser, or any person on their behalf respectively, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any goods, matters, or things as aforesaid, the stamp duty of 1d.

2. Dock Warrants.—For and upon any warrant or document commonly called a dock warrant, or any other writing or document, by whatever name the same shall be designed, entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods, wares, or merchandise lying in any dock or warehouse, or upon any wharf, and also for and upon every transfer or any such warrant, writing, or document as aforesaid, there shall be charged the stamp duty of 3d.

3. Bills, Draughts, or Orders.—All bills, draughts, or orders for the payment of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, and whether delivered to the payer or not; and all writings or documents entitled or intended to entitle to the payment of any sum of money any person whatever, whether named or designated therein or not, or whether delivered to him or not, shall respectively be deemed to be bills, draughts, or orders for the payment of money chargeable with stamp duty, as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.

4. Extracts.—Births, Deaths, &c.—For and upon every certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, deaths, or marriages, there shall be charged the stamp duty of 1d.

5. Cost-book.—For and upon every note, instrument, or writing requesting or authorising the purser or other officer of any mining company conducted on the cost-book system, to enter in the cost-book any transfer of any share or part of a share in any mine, or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer as aforesaid, there shall be charged and paid the stamp duty of 6d.

6. Heritable Bonds.—Money secured on heritable property in Scotland, and money secured by Scotch bonds in favour of heirs and assignees, excluding executors, shall be held and interpreted to be movable property, and shall be included in any inventory to be exhibited and recorded in any Commissary Court in Scotland of the estate and effects of any person deceased entitled thereto, and in England and Ireland respectively, shall be deemed to be estate and effects for or in respect whereof any probate of will or letters of administration shall be granted; and every such inventory probate and letters of administration shall be chargeable with stamp duty in respect of such movable property.

7. Agreements.—The respective stamp duties now chargeable upon any agreement, or any minute or memorandum of an agreement, made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of £20 or upwards, whether the same shall be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall cease; and in lieu thereof shall be charged for and upon every such agreement, minute, or memorandum as aforesaid, whether the matter thereof shall or shall not be of the value of £20 or upwards, the stamp duty of 6d. And where the same shall contain 2160 words, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words a further progressive duty of 6d. Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of 1s.

8. Building Societies.—An exemption from stamp duty granted or conferred by the Act 6th and 7th of William IV., chap. 32, for the regulation of benefit building societies other than the exceptions contained in section 8 of the said Act, shall cease and be repealed.

9. Agreements for Leases.—Every agreement for a lease or tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, and every agreement, minute, or memorandum of agreement, containing the terms and conditions on which any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects are let, held, or occupied, shall be chargeable with the stamp duty payable on a lease or tack for the term, rent, consideration, and conditions mentioned in such agreement, minute, or memorandum. And any lease or tack of the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects afterwards made in pursuance of, and conformably to, any such agreement, minute, or memorandum, which shall have actually paid the duty payable on such lease or tack as aforesaid, shall not be chargeable with any higher stamp duty than 2s. 6d., exclusive of progressive duty. Provided always that where any such lease or tack would, but for the last preceding provision, be liable to any higher rate of stamp duty than 2s. 6d. (exclusive as aforesaid), such lease or tack shall not be available unless stamped with a particular stamp for denoting or testifying the payment of the full and proper stamp duty on such agreement, minute, or memorandum as aforesaid, which said particular stamp shall be impressed upon such lease or tack on the same being produced, together with such agreement, minute, or memorandum, and on the whole being duly executed or signed, and duly stamped in all other respects.

10. Probate Duty.—Powers of Appointment.—The stamp duties payable by law upon probates of wills and letters of administration, with a will annexed, in England and Ireland, and upon inventories in Scotland, shall be levied and paid in respect of all the personal or movable estate and effects which any person hereafter dying shall have disposed of by will under any authority enabling such person to dispose of the same as he or she shall think fit.

11. Malt Credit.—The time limited for payment of the duty of excise on malt by every maltster or maker of malt who shall have given security in the manner directed by the Act passed in that behalf in respect of all malt begun to be made on and after the 1st day of October, 1860, shall be six weeks in lieu of twelve weeks after the making of such account or return of duty as in the said Act is mentioned.

12. Hops.—In lieu of the duties on excise now payable on hops growing or to grow in Great Britain there shall be charged the following rate of duty (that is to say):—For every pound weight avoirdupois of such hops which shall be cured and made fit for use the duty of three-halfpence; such duty to be paid by the owner or possessor of such hops, and to be payable on the 1st day of January next after the curing thereof.

13. Chicory.—There shall be charged and paid upon chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, grown in the United Kingdom, (for every hundredweight thereof, raw or kiln-dried, until the 1st day of April, 1861, the duty of 3s., and on and after that day the duty of 6s., and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a hundredweight.

14. Game.—Licenses to Kill.—The duties contained in Schedule L of the several Acts of the 48th of George III., cap. 35, and the 52nd of George III., cap. 93, and payable in respect of killing game, and also the further additional duty payable in respect of the same under the Act the 3rd of Victoria, cap. 12, sect. 8, shall cease and determine on the 5th day of April, 1860, and in lieu thereof there shall be charged and paid the following duties (that is to say):—For a license to be taken out by every person who will use any dog, gun, net, or other engine for the purpose of taking or killing any game whatever, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, or any conies, or shall take or kill, by any means whatever, or shall assist in any manner in the taking or killing, by any means whatever, any game, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, or any coney, if such a person shall be a servant to any person duly charged to the duties of assessed taxes in respect of such servant, and shall be acting by virtue of any deputation or appointment, duly registered or entered as gamekeeper for any manor or royalty in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, or for any lands in Scotland, £1 7s. 6d. And if such person shall not be such servant acting as aforesaid, then—if the license shall be taken out after the 5th day of April, and before the 1st day of October, in any year, £3. Or if the same shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of October, and before the 1st day of December, in any year, £2. Or if the same shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of December in any year, and before the 6th day of April in the following year, £1.

15. Eating-houses.—Every person who shall, in any house, room, shop, or building, sell any victual or refreshment, to be consumed on the premises where the same shall be sold (except beer, cider, wine, and spirits respectively sold under a proper license in that behalf); and every person who shall keep open any house, room, shop, or building for the consumption therein by the public of any victual or refreshment (except as aforesaid), although the same shall not be sold therein, shall, respectively be deemed to keep a refreshment-house, and shall, unless he be duly licensed by the justices to keep a common inn, alehouse, or victualling-house; on the same premises, to take out a license to keep a refreshment-house; and every such license shall be charged with the respective duties following (that is to say):—For every license to keep a refreshment-house, if the house and premises shall be under the rent and value of £25 a year, 10s., and if the same shall be of the rent or value of £25 a year or upwards, £1; and if any person who shall take out a license to keep a refreshment-house shall be desirous of selling beer or wine, or beer and wine by retail to be consumed therein, a license shall be granted to him for that purpose on payment of the respective duties following (that is to say): For every such license to sell beer only or wine only, if the house and premises shall be under the rent and value of £25 a year, £3; and if the same shall be of the rent or value of £25 a year or upwards, £4 10s.; and for every such license to sell both beer and wine, if the house and premises shall be under the rent and value of £25 a year, £5; and if the same shall be of the rent or value of £25 a year or upwards, £8. Provided always that no license for which the foregoing duties shall be paid shall authorise any person to keep open any refreshment-house after the hour of twelve o'clock at midnight, or to open the same before the hour of four o'clock in the morning. And for every such license as aforesaid which shall authorise any person to keep open any refreshment-house after the hour of twelve o'clock at midnight, and to open the same before the hour of four o'clock in the morning, there shall be charged and paid double the rates of duty aforesaid respectively.

16. Paper Duty.—That, on or after the 1st of July, 1860, all duties of excise on paper, button-board, mill-board, paste-board, and scale-board made in the United Kingdom, and all drawbacks and allowances in respect thereof, shall cease and be repealed.

17. Income Tax.—There shall be charged, collected, and paid, for one year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1860, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains, charged or chargeable under the Act, passed in the 16th or 17th years of her Majesty's reign, cap. 34, for granting to her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, either by assessment, contract of composition, or otherwise, the following rates and duties (that is to say):—Upon any assessment to the annual value or amount of any property, profits, or gains (except property, profits, and gains chageable under Schedule B of the said Act), the rate or duty of 10d. for every 20s. of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains respectively; and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule B of the said Act, the rate or duty of 5d. in England and of 3½d. in Scotland and Ireland respectively for every 20s. of the annual value thereof.

COUNTRY NEWS.

There were no prisoners for trial at the Antrim Assizes last week; and the fact is attributed to the religious revival.

Mr. Pearson, the Mayor of Hull, has intimated his intention to present to that town thirty acres of land for a recreation-ground.

At Ince, near Wigan, on Monday evening, a number of boys were playing on a pond which was frozen over, when the ice gave way. Nine of them were immersed in the water and four of this number were drowned.

Conviction for Murder in Scotland.—On Tuesday Edwin Thomas Salt was found guilty, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, of the murder of his wife. The man and woman had, it appeared, lived unhappily together for some time past. He was sentenced to death, the execution to take place on the 6th of next month.

Fancy Dress Ball in Liverpool.—A fancy dress ball, in aid of the principal local charities and the National Life-boat Institution, took place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday evening. The ball was attended by about 1500 of the élite of the town and district. The dresses were very rich and varied, and the show of uniforms, naval, military, and volunteer, unusually large. For the supper-room, Mr. Morrish, the purveyor, covered in the Colonnade fronting Lime-street, which formed a magnificent apartment, 200 feet long. The band of forty picked instrumentalists was conducted by Mr. Streather.

Elections.—On Monday the Right Hon. W. T. Cowper, the new Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was re-elected for Hertford without opposition. In returning thanks he advocated the principles of free trade, and gave his opinion that the Budget of Mr. Gladstone would improve our manufactures and extend our commerce.——The election for Gateshead, consequent upon Mr. William Hutt accepting the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, took place also on Monday. Not only was he re-elected without opposition, but his personal presence was dispensed with. The proceedings occupied little more than ten minutes.

Snowballing Riot on the Liverpool Exchange Flags.—Last Saturday morning there was a heavy fall of snow at Liverpool. Snow from five to six inches deep lay on the Exchange flags. The Stock Exchange gentlemen were eager for enjoyment, and a general mêlée took place. Snowballs were thrown here and there, and such was the tumult that twenty or thirty of the police force were called out. This seemed to add fuel to the fire, and the fun became fast and furious. Policemen's and civilians' hats were crushed and served in a most shabby manner, and the head constable had at last to order the water-plugs to be discharged on the delinquents. Six persons were arrested, but on their giving their names and addresses they were discharged.

The Stephenson Memorial Institute at Willington, near Newcastle, was opened, amid great rejoicings, yesterday week. The village was gaily decorated with flags, which formed an arcade through the principal street, and on every side tokens were not wanting that the occasion was one of jubilee to the neighbourhood. Shortly after two o'clock a large crowd assembled in front of the institute; whilst those who had donned their holiday attire were admitted into the school. At the time appointed for the commencement of the ceremony the school-room was completely filled with a number of ladies and gentlemen, the former of whom were accommodated with seats immediately below the daïs on which the speakers were assembled. The room was profusely adorned with flags, and the proceedings were enlivened by the band of the Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers playing a variety of pleasing airs. Lord Ravensworth presided, and appropriate speeches were delivered by various local speakers.

A Murder is reported from Skegness, a pleasant little watering-place on the Lincolnshire coast, a few miles north of Boston. Three farm labourers, named Lynn, Moody, and Howard, were turned out of an inn, at midnight, after drinking; Lynn and Moody went one way, Howard another. The following afternoon a number of boys playing by the roadside discovered the body of Lynn in a ditch, within about 150 yards of the spot where the three men had separated the night previously. There were marks of a struggle on the road, and by the ditch-side two caps were found, one of which belonged to the deceased and the other to Moody, who was, in consequence, immediately apprehended. He had for some time been at variance with the deceased; sundry cuts appeared on his face; the trousers he had worn on Saturday night were found to be quite wet; his boots corresponded with marks on the road; and the widow of the deceased says that, while sitting up for her husband, she saw Moody pass her house without his cap.

The Wakefield Commission.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the malpractices at the last election at Wakefield have issued their report. They find that both candidates, Mr. Leatham and Mr. Charlesworth, were more or less implicated in the corrupt and illegal practices carried on at the last election. Mr. Leatham expended, through his agents, "at least" £3900; of this sum only £473 had passed through the auditor's hand, and "at least" from £1800 to £1900 was expended in bribery. Mr. Charlesworth's minimum expenditure was £4150; the sum passed by the auditor was £652 10s.; and of the residue, "disbursed in illegal payments," £1600 "at least" was employed in bribing electors. The Commissioners declare that Mr. Leatham "provided the said moneys with the intention that they should be employed, in part at least, in bribery and corruption." The judgment on Mr. Charlesworth is less pointed, but there is no mistaking its full purport:—"He provided the fund out of which the bribery was afterwards carried on on his behalf, and designedly abstained up to the election from inquiring as to the manner in which that fund was being employed, having before the election the means of knowing and good grounds to suspect the manner of its disposal." It is stated that 142 electors were engaged during the contest in corrupt practices, and from this fact, coupled with the number of persons "who voluntarily joined in the work of giving and offering bribes," and the zeal and skill displayed in the whole of the operations, the Commissioners arrive at the conclusion that large numbers of the electors were not then engaged "for the first time" in deeds of "gross corruption."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Eden is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 34th Regiment.

The increase of the infantry will, it is believed, consist of the augmentation of each of the regiments at home to 1200 rank and file.

The Town Council of Wolverhampton are taking steps for bringing the claims of that borough before Parliament as a fitting site for the proposed National Arsenal.

The sick and wounded from India continue to arrive in considerable numbers at Chatham, and the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital dispose of them weekly.

Sir Henry Keppel was last Saturday appointed Commander-in Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, in the room of Sir Frederick W. Grey, whose period of command has expired.

Colonel M'Cleverty, who has just been appointed a Major-General on the Staff in India, will proceed to the Madras Presidency, relieving Major General Cragie.

Captain Eager, of the 40th Regiment, has been appointed a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and is attached to Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands it is in contemplation to form an additional military district in England, comprising some of the midland counties.

The whole of the artillery and rifle companies recently formed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, assemble on the parade-ground on Saturday (to-day) for inspection by Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

The clipper-ship *Donald M'Kay* has been chartered by the Government to convey about 1000 troops, with their wives and children, from Cork to the Mauritius, and to bring back soldiers to Portsmouth.

The Government is about to purchase an extensive piece of land on the south side of Shooter's Hill for the purpose of constructing fortifications, which it is said will be earthworks, to be mounted with Armstrong guns.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following return of pensioners discharged since the commencement of the Russian war for loss of limb (average age, 26 years):—Loss of both legs, 5; left arm, 122; right arm, 97; one leg, 151: total, 375. Characters: Good, 318; indifferent, 46; bad, 11: total, 375.

A notification respecting the dress of the rifle corps has been issued from the War Office. It specifies patterns of clothing that may be adopted. Pattern suits are deposted for general inspection in the waiting-room at the War Office, and coloured drawings of them may be obtained from Mr. Ackermann, Regent-street.

The utmost activity prevails in Chatham Dockyard among the contractors and others employed on the several works in progress for enlarging and improving that establishment, in order that the whole may be completed within the time required by the Admiralty. The total estimated amount required for the works to be performed for the ensuing year is nearly £30,000.

Under the sanction of the authorities of Eton College a corps of nearly three hundred students from the sixth and fifth forms has just been formed for drill practice. They assembled in the quadrangle on Tuesday last for the first time, and commenced in right good earnest under the strict drill of ten sergeants of the Grenadier Guards, and in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and several officers of the regiments in garrison at Windsor.

Birmingham Rifle Corps.—Yesterday se'nnight the volunteers, comprising the company raised by Mr. Charles Ratcliff, brother of Sir John Ratcliff, late Mayor, met that gentleman at the Townhall. Mr. Charles Ratcliff, who was very warmly received, expressed the high gratification it gave him to meet the volunteers now present; and placed in plain, practical language before them the fact that they should well consider the importance and responsibility of the step they were about to take; listen attentively to the rules for the observance of the corps; and if any one present felt doubtful of his capacity to obey them that he should at once retire, and not commit himself by the oath of allegiance, or join the movement for pastime or display, instead of legitimate purpose—namely, self-imposed duty. Ninety-six volunteers were then sworn in. This is the first example in England of a gentleman raising a company and clothing them at his own expense. Sir John Ratcliff also has clothed twenty men at his own cost.

Volunteer Officers and the Levee.—Tuesday night's *Gazette*, in announcing the Court to be held on the 7th of March next "for the special and exclusive reception of officers of volunteer corps," says the officers who are desirous of attending should forthwith communicate their intention to the respective Lords Lieutenant. The officers will enter the Palace at the usual corridor entrance, opposite Marlborough House, and will be shown at once to the room appointed for the assembling of their corps, where they will form into companies in the order in which they are to pass the Queen. In order to facilitate this arrangement each officer will be furnished with a card, on which is distinctly written his county, the number of his county in the "Army List," and the name and number of his corps, company, or subdivision. "Artillery" should be specially marked on the cards of officers of artillery volunteer corps. The doors of the Palace will be opened at half-past twelve, and no officer can be admitted after a quarter before two o'clock.——A rifle volunteer ball is to take place on the evening of the 7th of March in the new Floral Hall adjoining the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty. There is talk of a public dinner also on the same day.

Volunteer Rifle Corps and their Officers.—A correspondence of great importance to volunteer rifle corps has just taken place between Lord Elcho and Earl De Grey and Ripon. When the rules of the London Scottish Corps were drawn up a clause was inserted reserving to the rank and file the right to veto any gentlemen recommended by the commanding officer for commissions. On the rules being submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, however, his Lordship at once put his pen through the veto clause, submitting that it infringed the prerogative of the Crown, and was opposed to the constitutional powers of Lords Lieutenant. Lord De Grey and Ripon was appealed to on the subject, but he confirmed the Marquis of Salisbury's decision. This caused great discontent among the members of the corps, and their Colonel, Lord Elcho, anxious to have the question finally settled, asked the Under Secretary of War whether he "would approve of commanding officers before making recommendations, for which they would be responsible, taking what steps may appear to them most expedient, with a view to finding out who are the persons who would as officers be most acceptable to their corps." The official reply was to the effect that, although the appointment of all officers is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, subject to her Majesty's approval, still Mr. Sidney Herbert had no objection to make the concession involved in Lord Elcho's question.

The Army Estimates.—The comprehensive statistics relating to the anticipated cost and strength of our Army during the ensuing year have at length been issued, by which we learn that the total number of men serving her Majesty in the Army during the year on which we have just entered will be 235,852. This number includes men of all ranks, and 92,490 who, being on the East Indian establishment, must be deducted from the total number in order to ascertain the number which Parliament will be asked to vote, which is thus reduced to 143,362. Of this smaller force 13,390 men are required for the cavalry, including the horse artillery, and 128,851 for the infantry, including the foot artillery, or 142,241 for the total regimental establishments, showing an augmentation of strength to the amount of 6389 men, the great majority of whom are added to the foot artillery and the infantry of the line, the former arm of the service being raised to a strength of 20,952, the latter to that of 84,709 men. The cavalry of the line is left unaltered in strength from last year, 10,329 men being on its rolls. The same is the case with the Life Guards and Horse Guards, consisting of 1338 men, and with the Horse Artillery, consisting of 1723. The staff is composed of 1121 men, 159 (excluding officers on regimental full pay) being on the general staff. The commissariat staff consists of 198 men, the medical staff of 386. These numbers differ slightly from those corresponding to them in the estimate for last year, but to an unimportant extent. The number of horses required for the service of these troops is 14,632, or more by the odd hundreds than were required last year. The Army Estimates show, as Mr. Gladstone had intimated, an increase upon the last year of nearly £2,000,000.

The French Gallery.—We paid a visit to this gallery on Thursday, where the Strawberry-hill collection of portraits is on view for a brief period. This collection—formed by the taste and liberality of Countess Waldegrave—consists of portraits of many of the notabilities of the day, of both sexes, whether distinguished for high rank, for intellectual endowments, or personal beauty. They have been painted (with one exception) by Sant, in his best and most attractive manner, and display an intelligent variety in style, according to the character of the original. Thus the portrait of the amiable Countess herself, in evening dress, is painted with the utmost *luxe* of colour and treatment; and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Stafford, and Lady Constance Grosvenor, are each charming representations of the choicest feminine beauty of the day; whilst Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Bishop of Oxford are dealt with after a severer fashion, but with commendable truthfulness and remarkable effect. The portraits of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale are admirable for the grandeur of style thrown into them. The only portrait not by Sant is that of Lady Churchill, by Grant, and evinces good taste and high artistic skill. These portraits are about to be engraved by Mr. Holl and others for publication by Mr. Gambart.



"SANCHO PANZA."—BY J. GILBERT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Mr. Gilbert, in his selection of poetic subjects, divides his attentions between Shakespeare and Cervantes; and he has done well to couple them; for, of all the poets of modern times—for there be prose-poets as well as verse-poets—none was better worthy to sit by the side of our great dramatist than the author of "Don Quixote." The scene which the artist has chosen is that wherein the rustic squire of the bewildered knight-errant is eating his frugal meal after a hard day's adventure, and ruminating upon the fortunes of himself and his master. At last he sums up his resolves in these few piquant words:—"Well, this matter of mine, by a thousand tokens that I have seen, is mad enough to be tied in his bed; and, in truth, I come very little behind him. Nay, I am madder than he, since I follow and serve him." The huge figure and brawny hands of the serving-man are a perfect presentment of mere animal development; the face, surmounted with short stubbly hair, is a study upon which Mr. Gilbert may well pride himself—so comically ugly, so inconceivably loutish, and yet with a certain twinkle in the little half-closed eyes which denotes cunning, if not intelligence. The landscape background is wild and picturesque, and painted in that warm tone of shade which the artist so generally adopts, following the Dutch school of Rembrandt and his period.

TANGIER.

The appetite of the Spanish forces in Morocco for conquest seems to have been sharpened rather than satiated by the conquest of Tetuan; for we now learn by telegram that no proposals of peace from Morocco will be listened to on the part of Spain until Tangier shall have been swallied or given up, and that operations are to be immediately commenced against that town. Marshal O'Donnell, too, declares that he will not discontinue offensive operations until the enemy shall have asked mercy, and until "an indemnity shall have been obtained for the sacrifices of Spain."

On the opposite page we engrave a "View of Tangier from the Casual Market." The view is taken from the great open "soc," or bazaar, outside the Tetuan gate. The walled portion of the town on the height contains the Alcazar and the Governor's residence. The Strait of Gibraltar and the Spanish coast are seen over the lower town, terminating in the Rock itself, distant about thirty-three miles. On page 136 is an Engraving of "The Port of Tangier," the view being taken from the ruined mole. The tower with the scallops, or coloured tiles, for which the Moors were so famous, belongs to the principal mosque. This is the only landing-place.

Tangier (Tanjah, a place amidst vines, in the Berber language), the town where the European Consuls reside, derives its importance from its position rather than from its commerce or its population. In both these respects it is only of third-rate importance compared with Rabat. It is built on a hill, near a spacious bay, and its harbour is defended by three small fortresses. The streets are wider and straighter than in other towns of the empire; but except the houses of the European Consuls, and a few belonging to rich persons, they are mostly small and inconvenient. The town is surrounded by mouldering walls, with round and square towers every sixty paces, and three stout gates. Crowning all is the Kasbah, an old and extensive castellated palace, the residence of the Governor. The principal mosque, El Jama' Kebir, is large and rather handsome, with a sma, or tower, wrought in coloured tesselated work. The Jews have several synagogues, and the Roman Catholics have a church and convent. The population is estimated at 10,000, of whom 2500 are Jews, 1400 Negroes, 300 Berbers, and about 100 Christians. Of Tangier Mr. Richardson says:—"The Phœnicians, Romans, Goths, and Arabs successively affected its conquest; and it was long a bone of eager contention between the Moors and Portuguese. In 1471 Alonzo, King of Portugal, took it from the Moors; and in 1662 it came into the hands of the English, as a part of the dowry of Catherine, Queen of Charles II.; so, whilst in our possession, it was a place of considerable strength; but, on its evacuation in 1684, by order of the English Government, who were disgusted by the expense of its occupation, and the hostile collisions with the natives, the fortifications were demolished, and only the vestiges of them now are visible. Had the British Government continued its occupation for half a century, and kept in check the Marauine tribes, it is probable that by this time the greater part of Morocco would have been under British rule, when we might have founded a flourishing colony, from which all North Africa might have received the elements of Christian civilisation." A small river pours its waters into the bay on its southern side; it was once navigable, but is now choked up with sandbanks. The remains of a Roman bridge are extant on this river, and near it are said to be the ruins of ancient Tingis—like Tangier, a corruption of the Berber Tanjah. A vast quantity of European merchandise is imported here from Gibraltar for Fez and the north of Morocco. All the postal and despatch business also comes through Tangier, which has privileges that few or no other Marquine cities possess. The Emperors, indeed, have been wont to call it "the City of Christians." In the environs there is at times a good deal of game, and the European residents go out to shoot, as one is wont in other countries to take a walk. The principal game is the partridge and hare, and the grand port the wild boar.



TANGIER, FROM THE CAMEL MARKET.—DRAWN BY H. J. JOHNSON.—SEE FREEMONT PAPER.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

An abstract of the Financial Statement was given in the town edition of this Journal last week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at a few moments before five o'clock, rose, and was received with cordial cheering from all parts of the House. He commenced by alluding to the fact that in the present year a sum of two millions and a half of the interest of the National Debt was about to lapse; the war duty on tea and sugar and the income tax also were about to cease. These circumstances, coupled with the commercial treaty with France, had compelled the Government to adopt the unusual course of causing the financial statement to procede the Estimates of the year. The receipts of the year were as follows:—Customs, £24,750,000; excise, £19,724,000; stamps, £8,000,000; land and assessed taxes, £3,200,000; income tax, £9,894,000; post-office, £3,250,000; crown lands, £230,000; miscellaneous, £1,408,000. The expenditure had been:—Interest on debt, £28,638,000; army, £13,550,000; navy, £12,630,000; civil service, £7,700,000; revenue departments, £4,475,000, which, with the miscellaneous charges, reached a sum of £68,953,000, which would, under ordinary circumstances, have left a surplus of £1,625,000. But there had been additional charges, arising out of the expedition to China, in the army of £900,000, and the navy £270,000. Then came the effect of the treaty with France, for which there was to be deducted from the customs £640,000. The total was £1,800,000, which would have placed the revenue on the wrong side of the account; but in a happy moment Spain had paid a debt of £500,000, of which £250,000 would be available at once, and so that a small surplus would still be left on the total revenue. The estimated charge for the interest of the debt in the coming year was £26,200,000, leaving £2,438,000, or more than the annuities which were about to lapse. The Consolidated Fund charges would be £2,000,000. The army, militia, and the charge for China would be £15,800,000, the navy and packet service £13,900,000, or together £29,700,000, by an increase of more than three millions. The miscellaneous estimates were £3,500,000; the revenue departments, £4,700,000; the total being £70,100,000. With respect to the increase of the military expenditure, he would leave it to the Ministers for the two departments to explain the circumstances. The estimate of the income for the year in perspective, taking the imports as they now stood, was:—Customs, £22,700,000; excise, £19,170,000; stamps, £8,000,000; taxes, £3,250,000; income tax, £3,200,000; with the post office the total being £60,700,000; being a deficit of £9,400,000; and this without any provision for £1,000,000 coming due on Exchequer Bonds. Supposing that the existing war duties on tea and sugar were retained, the deficit would still be £7,300,000. That would require an income tax of 9d. in the pound, there being no remission of taxation in the trade and commerce of the country; but the £9,400,000 would require an income tax of 1s. in the pound. It might be asked, what had become of the calculations of 1853? His answer was, that in that year it was reckoned there would be gained by taxes then imposed between that and the present time a sum of £5,959,000, which was about the sum which the income tax would have reached at 5d. in the pound in this year. The succession duty had failed to produce what was expected. All surpluses in different years, by the intervention of war, had been stopped, and besides there was the charge for a `ditional debt incurred by the Russian war, which amounted to £2,920,000. The alteration in the spirit duties, however, had added £2,000,000 to the revenue; and the revenue generally had been so increased that, if the expenditure had not rapidly increased, the amount calculated in 1853 would have been realised. The answer was, in short, increased expenditure.

The right honourable gentleman then compared the wealth of the country in 1842 and in 1853 with that in 1857-58 and 1859-60. In 1842 the annual income of the country was £154,000,000; in 1853, £172,000,000; in 1857-8, £191,000,000; and in 1859-60, £200,000,000, the increase having occurred in every class in the country, and in the agricultural class the most of all. In 1842 the gross expenditure of the country was £68,500,000; in 1853 it was £71,560,000; in 1859-60 it was £87,697,000: these totals, including the local expenditure as well as that of the State properly so called, showing a gradual and large increase. The comparative growth of wealth and expenditure was, therefore, wholly unequal, and it showed the course which the country was pursuing—a course with which he was far from satisfied. There was a deficit of £9,400,000 to be met. No radical change could be made in the expenditure of the year. It was, he urged, the duty of the Government to take further steps in the direction of relieving trade and commerce from imposts in pursuance of the principles of free trade, notwithstanding the unequal state of revenue and expenditure which existed. The right hon. gentleman then entered into calculations to show that remission of taxation had been accompanied by increase of revenue, consequent on the increase of trade and commerce. He did not propose to touch the taxes on tea or sugar, and they would be renewed as they now stood for one year.

As to the treaty with France, that country was to reduce the duties on coal and iron in 1860; on yarn, flax, and hemp, early in 1861. On the 1st of October, 1861, the duties would be reduced or prohibition removed from all British articles, so that no duty should be higher than 30 per cent ad valorem, all the staple manufactures of Britain being included. In three years afterwards the maximum duty was to be 25 per cent ad valorem. On her part England was engaged immediately and totally to abolish all duty on all manufactured goods from France, to reduce the duty on brandy to 8s. 2d. a gallon, on foreign wine (not merely French) to 3s. per gallon, and in 1861 still further, in reference to the strength of the wine—the lowest duty being 1s. per gallon. The charge on French articles chargeable with excise duty in England to be the same as the English duty. The treaty was to be in force for ten years. He denied that this treaty indicated any subserviency to France, and in glowing language called on the two countries to inaugurate a new epoch of amity, as distinguished from former jealousy and ill feeling—a union of the two nations, not merely of the two Governments. The reduction of duty on wine would cause a loss in revenue of £515,000; on brandy, of £225,000; on manufactured goods, of £440,000; making a total of £1,190,000. As to the objection that these were revenue duties, and did not relieve the poor man, not one of them was a revenue duty, but they were all protective duties. The right hon. gentleman quoted statistics to illustrate an argument to the effect that it was desirable to make such a bargain with France as would allow of the interchange of manufactures and commodities, which was already important, and which must largely increase when France was induced to break down her prohibitory system. What had been done would have been good for this country if France had done nothing; it was better for us in proportion as France did something. (This reasoning was received with great approbation from gentlemen behind the right hon. gentleman.) One result of the high duty on French brandy was the manufacture of an unhappy production in the shape of a spirit called British brandy. As to wine, it was said to be the rich man's luxury, and tea the poor man's luxury; but in 1760 tea was the rich man's luxury, and sold at 20s. a pound; and by reducing the duty you might make wine the poor man's luxury. In fact, the existing duties were not merely protective but prohibitory, and there was a pressure with regard to that article which, apart from any treaty with France, would compel a dealing with the wine duties. The consumption of foreign wines in this country had greatly increased, by at least 168,000 gallons in the last year, and concurrent with that there had been a large consumption of colonial wines and even of British wines. This showed a great demand for wine, and there was reason to believe that a greater production of wines fitted for the English market and the middle and lower classes of this country could be effected. The idea that under no possible circumstances could Englishmen like French wines ought to be exploded, there being, in fact, a great taste in England for those wines, but which was stifled by prohibitory duties, which generated a mass of evils in the shape of fraud and adulteration. The alteration in the tariff with France would tend greatly to facilitate personal intercourse with the Continent. The right hon. gentleman eulogised the Emperor of the French for bringing about a great measure of free trade, and paid a still more glowing and earnest compliment to Mr. Cobden. (This was received with cheers from both sides of the House.)

It was proposed to reduce other customs duties to the extent of £910,100, but to supply that sum by other impositions on trade. The duties to be abolished were those on butter, tallow, cheese, oranges and lemons, eggs, &c., which amounted to £380,000 a year. There were to be reductions of duties on timber from 7s. 6d. to 1s. and 2s., on currants to 7s. a cwt., raisins to 7s., figs to 7s., and hops from 45s. to 14s., making £658,000—the total reduction being £1,039,000. The revenue to compensate this loss would be sought in an extension of penny taxation, and there would be levied on all packages of imported articles a tax of one penny each, which would produce £300,000 a year. Moderate charges were to be laid on operations in the system of warehousing, a process which would simplify the system of inland bonding. This would produce £120,000. Then there would be a duty of 6s. a cwt on chicory, yielding £90,000. There would be penny stamps and 3d. stamps on certain trade documents; eating-houses, including pastrycooks, would be allowed licenses to sell wine or beer. The duty on game certificates would be altered to a sliding scale according to time, going down to £1. (This item created some sensation among the country gentlemen.) Among other things touched were agreements for leases, and some legal documents, and a stamp would be imposed on extracts from registry of births, deaths, &c. There would be a saving of expense in the customs and inland revenue departments. Altogether £982,000 would be restored to the general revenue. The loss to the revenue would be £2,146,000 by the French treaty and reduction of duties. Of this, half was redeemed by the above imposts.

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that he was about to propose the abolition of the excise duty on paper. (This announcement was received with much cheering.) The duty was a bad and untenable one, and had been condemned by the House of Commons. It operated most oppressively on the common sorts of paper, and tended to restrict the circulation of cheap literature. The materials which the duty affected were of boundless scope, as everything fibrous could be converted into paper, which was an article extensively used in sixty-nine trades. The duty on paper had closed all the small mills, and the manufacture of paper was monopolised by two or three makers. By taking off the duty they would promote rural labour, and so produce a beneficial effect on the poor rates of the various districts. A member of that House (Mr. H. Ingram), second, he believed, to no man in England for his enterprise, had strikingly illustrated the effect of the paper manufacture on poor rates. A few years ago, with a view to the supply of paper for a very well-known periodical (the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), he established a paper-manufactory at Rickmansworth, and within three or four years after its establishment the poor rates were diminished in that parish by one-half. That, he thought, was a very telling and interesting fact. The tax was rapidly becoming untenable, and its abolition would enable the Government to carry out a measure which would effect a saving of £20,000 in the inland revenue establishments. He proposed, therefore, that the paper duty should be abolished from the 1st of July, allowing the usual drawback to those who had stocks on hand. It was proposed to abolish the impressed stamp on newspapers. These were all the remissions it was proposed to make.

As to hops, the system of hop credits would be altered. It was proposed to remove the prohibition on malt, and to fix a duty on it of 3s. a bushel. The alterations and reductions he had proposed would give a total relief to the consumer of £3,931,000, and cause a net loss to the revenue of £2,108,000, or about equivalent to the amount falling in from the cessation of Government annuities this year. The number of articles which would remain on the customs tariff would be forty-eight, and next year forty-four; spirits, tea, tobacco, sugar, wine, coffee, corn, currants, and timber being the principal, and only fifteen of the whole being retained for purposes of revenue. He expected to obtain £1,400,000 by taking up the malt and hop duties within the year.

It was impossible to escape the income tax. In order to supply the remainder of the deficit of 9,400,000 that tax would be renewed at a rate of 10d. in the pound on incomes above £150 a year, at 7d. below that sum; the tax to be taken for one year only, three-quarters of the year's rate to be collected within the year, which would give a sum of 8,472,000; and this would bring the revenue up to the expenditure, or £70,100,000, and leave a surplus of £400,000.

The right hon. gentleman concluded with an appeal to the House to support the principle of commercial reforms—for which the country had already received so much honour and reward in scattering blessing among the people of this country—and which he contended were enumerated and carried out in his financial plan. He sat down at ten minutes to nine o'clock amidst loud cheering.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to so early a consideration of the financial scheme as was proposed by Mr. Gladstone (on Thursday next), for the House was called on to deal with political as well as financial matters of the greatest importance. He thought that day fortnight was the earliest period at which the details should be brought forward.

A conversation followed, in which Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bentinck, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Palk, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. Glyn took part, the question being the period at which the discussion on the Budget should take place.

Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to fix the discussion for Friday next.

Sir J. PAKINGTON again urged a further delay.

After some further discussion on the same point, Mr. BENTINCK said that it was rumoured that the House would be told that, if this treaty were not agreed to, it would endanger our friendly relations with France. If so, the proposal would be a degrading one. He asked whether that was so, and he wished a distinct answer?

Lord J. RUSSELL said the hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that this treaty was imposed on this country by France; it was derived from the opinion of the Emperor of the French with regard to the advantages of free trade. It was at Mr. Cobden's request that the Government had consented to the negotiation of such a treaty, which was so calculated to promote friendly relations between the two countries. As to what the effect of its rejection would be the hon. gentleman was as capable of judging as any Minister. It was not his intention to bring on the Reform Bill at a time when it would interfere with the discussion on the Budget. He thought Friday was the latest day to which that discussion should be delayed.

After still further discussion, Lord PALMERSTON consented to take the first debate on Monday week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—Lord CRANWORTH, in answer to Lord Chelmsford, said that he did not intend to refer the Endowed Schools Bill to a Select Committee.

SAVOY.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a return of all the communications which have passed between the Foreign Secretary and our Ambassador at Paris relative to the annexation of Savoy from July to January last.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—Lord CHELMSFORD moved the second reading of the Indictable Offences Bill, which is a measure for the abolition of grand juries within the metropolitan districts, and went at length into the arguments which have been used on a former occasion.—No opposition was made, and the bill was read a second time.

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—The Earl of CARNARVON inquired what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the administration of the Red River settlement, and those parts of the Saskatchewan district recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons to be withdrawn from the Hudson's Bay Company?—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that no steps had been taken in the matter, but he hoped it would be shortly definitively settled.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Lord EBURY presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. George's-in-the-East, its object being to ask the adoption of some means of putting an end to the disturbance which existed in that parish by means of some cheap and summary remedy of the grievances complained of.—The Bishop of EXETER defended Mr. Bryan King and the conduct he had pursued, urging that he had done nothing contrary to the law.—The Bishop of LONDON said he was glad to say that the services in St. George's had passed off quietly on last Sunday night. The proceedings of Mr. King had been left to his discretion by the late Bishop of London. He expressed his opinion that the present ecclesiastical law was sufficient to meet any case with regard to the use of vestments by clergymen of the Church, and, if the clergy would place the matter in his hands, he felt confident that he could bring the church back to a satisfactory condition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

New writs were moved for the borough of Ennis, in the room of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, who has accepted a judgeship in Ireland; and for the county of Cork, in the room of Mr. Deasy, who has been removed from the solicitor-generalship to the attorney-generalship for Ireland, vacated by Mr. Fitzgerald.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—In answer to Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. RUSSELL said the English and French commissioners sent to Newfoundland with respect to the fisheries had made recommendations which had been satisfactory to the Government with regard to the questions long at issue between the two Governments, but no definite conclusion had been come to by the French.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—In answer to Mr. Horsman, Lord PALMERSTON said that there was no item in the Army Estimates which applied to the plans recommended by the commission on the national defences.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—On the motion for going into supply, Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to the state of the relations of this country with China. The hon. gentleman gave a narrative of the events which suceeded the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, down to the attack by the Peiho forts upon the expedition under the command of Admiral Hope, and censured Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce with some severity. He admitted that there must be some demonstration made in China in order to restore our prestige in that country, but he would have it great in moderation as well as in extent, and he would urge that the demand for a resident Minister at Pekin should not be insisted on.—Sir M. SEYMOUR entered into a statement explanatory of his conduct when in the command of the naval forces in China on the breaking out of the hostilities arising out of the dispute of the lorcha the *Arrow*, giving a personal narrative of his proceedings then and subsequently, especially defending himself against strictures which had been passed on him. He believed that the expedition now in progress would be successful, but he trusted that the question in dispute might be settled without hostilities, for really China was not a country with which this country ought to go to war.—Lord J. RUSSELL doubted whether this was an opportunity when the question of China could be properly discussed. Alluding to Mr. Bruce, he said that gentleman had conformed in every particular to the instructions forwarded to him; and, under all the circumstances, it was the duty of the Government to state to Mr. Bruce that he retained their confidence. The Government had come to the unanimous resolution that whatever terms they offered it was necessary to show strength in China. They could not ask for less than the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and an apology for what had occurred in entrapping the British Ambassador into an ambuscade. He quite agreed that the Chinese should be treated with all justice and moderation. It had been under consideration whether some person of higher authority than Mr. Bruce, and unconnected with the recent occurrences, should be employed in carrying on future negotiations, and as soon as the next mail arrived he should be prepared to state the course the Government proposed to take.—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought that this was not a convenient opportunity for discussing the question of our relations with China; but, declining to go into the subject, he wished it to be understood that he did not concur in all that Lord J. Russell had stated with regard to Mr. Bruce.—After some observations from Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord PALMERSTON urged the postponement of further discussion on the subject.—Sir C. NAPIER, in justification of Admiral Hope, read a letter from an officer giving an account of his conduct in the action at the Peiho, after being severely wounded. He urged that the Admiral ought to have the Victoria Cross.

SAVOY AND NICE.—Mr. A. KINGLAKE, with great reluctance, consented to withdraw his motion on the subject of France and Savoy, in answer to an appeal from Lord Palmerston to that effect. He hoped that a time would be fixed for bringing it on, so that it should not be brought on in vain, as he had heard that the 20th of this month had been fixed for the annexation in question, and he was asked to bring on his motion on the 28th.

After some further discussion the House went into Committee of Supply.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Lord C. PAGET brought forward the Navy Estimates. He expressed his sense of the responsibility of moving estimates nearly as large as those during the Russian war. Apart from the navies of other countries, it was necessary for this country, with her colonies and commerce, to keep up for the police of the seas a considerable naval service, and no disarmament of other countries would justify our denuding ourselves of a naval force. But still we must also consider the state of the navies of other nations; nor should it be forgotten that the Navy was in a state of new creation, in order to regain the superiority which the introduction of steam deprived us of. The French Navy consisted of 32 ships of the line afloat and 5 building, 34 frigates afloat and 13 building, 5 iron-cased ships building, 17 corvettes afloat and 3 building, 39 gun-boats afloat and 29 building, 4 floating batteries afloat and others building, besides a large force of transports ready and in preparation. The total force was 214 steam-ships, for every one of which they could call men together in a month, so that none of them were actually in reserve. Russia had 187 steam-vessels afloat and 48 building. England had long endeavoured to establish reserves of seamen, the last being the Volunteer Reserve, which had not been very successful. Our own force in commission was 27 line-of-battle ships, 43 frigates and corvettes, 94 small vessels and gun-boats, making 164 steam-ships manned, being an increase of 46 this year. There were also the guard-ships, making a total of 244 in December last, since which one line-of-battle ship and two frigates had been added. We had at home and in the Mediterranean 27 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates and corvettes, and 49 sloops and gun-boats—total 90; besides which we had 10 block-ships, with their tenders, all of which might be considered as for the defence of our coast. There were 55 vessels in China, besides which a large force was spread all over the world, including three line-of-battle ships. There were of vessels not in commission—48 sail of the line afloat and 11 building, 34 frigates afloat and 9 building, 9 block-ships afloat and 4 iron-cased ships building, 16 corvettes afloat and 5 building, 80 sloops afloat and 15 building, 27 small vessels afloat, 129 gun-boats afloat and 9 building, and 8 floating-batteries afloat. It was intended to launch this year 10 line-of-battle ships, 12 frigates, 4 iron-cased ships, 4 corvettes, 23 sloops, and 23 gun-boats. The vote for men asked for an increase of 8000 seamen, 1000 marines, 200 boys, and 700 coast-guard men, making 11,700 in all, which were only just sufficient to man the ships in commission and retain a reserve of seamen in the home ports amounting to 10,000. Having entered into the details of this vote, and passing over that for victualling, the noble Lord passed to vote 8, which showed an increase of £14,000 for the Admiralty, principally caused by the employment of extra clerks. The Admiralty would be ready to grant an inquiry into the expenditure of the dockyards, which were not in a satisfactory condition. With regard to the volunteer reserve of seamen, there was a delusion on the part of sailors that they were to be kidnapped, and sent into the Navy; but there was no intention of calling them out except in case of emergency. But even if there was such an intention they were not required, for the complement of our ships was full, and there was no want of sailors for manning our fleets. The noble Lord went minutely through each vote, pointing out the increase in each. Among other things he showed that in the last year the Admiralty had built in the dockyards 36,278 tons of ships of war, and they proposed to build this year 39,934 tons. They were building steam-engines to the extent of 18,200 horse-power. There were four iron-cased ships building; two of them of 6039 tons and 1200 horse-power, and two smaller, of 3268 tons each. The total cost for building by contract was £1,355,807, including machinery, over and above the ships building in the dockyards. He concluded by moving the first vote, that of the number of seamen—85,500 men.

After a discussion in which Sir J. Pakington, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. Whitbread took the principal part,

Mr. W. LINDSAY moved that the Chairman report progress, urging that the question against whom those large amounts were directed should be put, discussed, and answered.

The vote for the number of men was, however, agreed to; as was the vote for their wages and victualling.

The House then resumed, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PEIHO.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reference to a statement of Lord J. Russell in the other House, on the previous night, on the subject of Mr. Bruce having directed the forcing of the Peiho in accordance with instructions from him, dissented from the statement, and gave notice that on Tuesday, the 21st inst., he would state the exact instructions he had given.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved an address to the Crown asking for any instructions given by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the English Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, who is not accredited to the Provisional Government, directing him to attend the reception, on the 1st of January, of Signor Buoncompagni, who is now acting as Governor-General of Tuscany, without any sanction on the part of the Tuscan people; and also a return of the dates of all communications between the Foreign Office and our Ambassador at Paris on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France up to the 1st of January. In doing so he referred at length to the state of Italian affairs, and reiterated the arguments with which he has on several occasions already favoured the House.

Earl GRANVILLE, after a general defence of the conduct of the Government, designated the motion of Lord Normanby as irregular, if not unprecedented, but at the same time there was no objection to granting the returns.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was sorry that the Government had not, as their predecessors had done, laid fully before Parliament, during their progress, statements of the mode in which the affairs of Italy had been dealt with. He trusted that the Government would adhere to the policy of non-intervention which had been adopted by the late Government. It was his desire to see Italy formed into a great Power, but he hoped that such an object would never be attained if it was gained at the expense of the annexation of Savoy to France.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE expressed his decided belief, looking to the course of recent events and the strong expression of public opinion in England, that no attempt would be made to annex Savoy and Nice to France.

The Earl of DERBY was of opinion that events on the Continent were assuming an aspect of the greatest gravity. He wished to know if the papers laid before the House of Commons relating to the annexation of Savoy to France contained the latest information on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE said he had nothing further to communicate.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed strong doubts whether the King of Sardinia had any right to cede Savoy to France without the consent of the Powers which gave Savoy to him.

After some remarks from Lord WODEHOUSE and the Marquis of NORMANBY in reply,

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. W. Cowper took his seat for Hertford, and Mr. Hutt for Gateshead, on their re-election for accepting the offices of Chief Commissioner of Works and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE postponed his motion with reference to the annexation of Savoy to France until this day fortnight.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice of a bill for establishing the ballot on an early day after the introduction of the Reform Bill.

THE SPANISH DEBT.—In answer to Lord Burghley, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the amount that Spain has agreed to repay this country was £493,000. The negotiation for its repayment was begun by Lord Malmesbury in 1858, and he had continued it. The Spanish Government had behaved with great fairness and propriety in the matter.

THE REFORM BILL.—In answer to Mr. E. James, Lord J. RUSSELL said he should endeavour to bring in the Reform Bill on Thursday, the 1st of March.

WINES AND MEDICINES FOR THE NAVY.—In answer to Lord C. Hamilton, Lord C. PAGET said that the drugs supplied to the Navy came from Apothecaries' Hall, and were therefore of the best quality. As to the wine supplied for the sick, the statement of Mr. Gladstone, that it was unfit for use, had caused some sensation at the Admiralty, and they were making inquiry on the subject.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY.—In answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no preparation had been made for placing the French army in Northern Italy in a state ready for immediate active service.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. SPOONER (who was received with some cheering, ironical and otherwise) rose to move that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests. The hon. gentleman's address consisted principally of documents which he read to illustrate his main argument, that the teaching at the College of Maynooth was founded on religious error, and calculated to engender disloyalty and disaffection among its recipients.

Mr. R. LONG seconded the motion, urging that the augmentation of the grant to Maynooth was one of the first of those yieldings of principle to expediency by which Sir Robert Peel broke up the Conservative party.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN denied that this was a religious question, and urged that no case had been made out for the withdrawal of the grant.

Mr. HENNESSY denied the charge made by Mr. Spooner of disloyalty against the priests of Ireland, and especially during the recent meetings in that country, and he read extracts from speeches from the Archbishops and Bishops expressive of their loyalty to the Crown. If Mr. Spooner were prepared to give up tithes in Ireland, and the *regium donum*, he would promise him that the grant to Maynooth would be given up also.

Mr. CARDWELL urged that the principle laid down by Mr. Spooner for the withdrawal of this grant would equally apply to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics from participation in the Parliamentary grant for education. He trusted that by an immediate and decided division the House would check this first step towards unsettling the religious institutions of the country.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Hadfield having spoken against the continuance of the grant, each from his own peculiar point of view, the latter amidst considerable interruption,

A division was taken, and the motion was rejected, the numbers being—for the motion, 128; against it, 186.

TRINITY AND ST. JOHN'S COLLEGES, CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to withhold her consent from certain portions of the statutes of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, now before Parliament, relating to the compulsory retirement of the college master, the compulsory celibacy of the senior fellows, the removal of fellows who may have openly seceded from the Church of England, the filling up of the vacant places in the seniority by the master and the remaining seniors, and the delegating to the master and seniors exclusively all rules respecting the attendance of the undergraduates who are not members of the Church of England at the college chapel; and that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give such directions as to her may seem fit to refer the above-mentioned statutes to the Cambridge University Commissioners.

Mr. BAINES seconded the motion. He urged that Dissenters should be allowed to enjoy the fellowships and scholarships to which they secured by merit, and which were unconnected with ecclesiastical functions.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the regulations of the Cambridge University had no competency under the Act of 1856, under which they were instituted, to deal with the case of the fellowships and scholarships which were the members of the Church of England. The only mode of settling that question would be to refer it to Parliament, as by Act of Parliament they were originally created. If it had been proposed by any of the commissioners to give a license for celebrating at chapel, on the ground of conscientious objections, it would not have been within their power to have carried their object. He had no alternative but to oppose the motion.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the questions involved in the motion had been deliberately and properly considered, discussed, and disposed of in Parliament, and it was very inconvenient to raise them again in the form of the present motion.

After a few words from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. NEWDEGATE the motion was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation and inspection of mines.

Mr. WARBURTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Medical Acts.

Lord C. PAGET brought up the report on Supply.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

CORRECT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT (1854) AMENDMENT BILL.—Mr. MELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. Mr. Mellor addressed gentlemen said that he had received a number of letters from various parts of the country complaining of the operation of the Act, and requesting the introduction of the bill, and asserting that the country was far more alive to the evils of lotteries than it had been before the passing of the present Act. He knew from those letters was that the most efficient check would be to inflict a degrading punishment on the lottery gambler, and not merely a fine, as at present bill, by arming the Court with power to sentence a person convicted of lottery to the pillory or whipping-post, at the option of the party suffering six months.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Sir F. Goldsmid objected to the provisions of the bill, and thought the present Act required consolidation. If it was a return to the antiquated legislation of fifty years ago. In his opinion the only effectual lottery remedy was to be found in the temptation and render the punishment certain.—Mr. Collier and Mr. Stuart Bayley spoke in favour of the measure.—Mr. Bellew, on behalf of the Solicitor-General, together with the bill which had been introduced by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and which proposed to abolish the law altogether, and take the operation of the Act of 1854. He was inclined to think, with Sir F. Goldsmid, that there was room for some consolidation of the present Act, and that the promoters of the bill, as it might have the effect of deterring juries from convicting.—Mr. Ayrton supported the motion of the right hon. gent. to defer and withdrew the bill.—Mr. E. JAMES then moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of 1854 entitled the Public Prevention Act, and to report whether any, and if any, what, further means were necessary to prevent the practice of lotteries.—Mr. Bellew, as far as his opinion, as the result of his experience in conducting cases before election committees, was that the Act of 1854 was a dead letter. Mr. Hennessy thought that the Act of 1854 had been a failure. Although it had not entirely suppressed, it had greatly diminished, the extent of lotteries. He was for the approve of excessive punishment, as he thought nothing could be more injudicious than to revert a person convicted of lottery to the pillory.—Several suggestions relating to subjects to be referred to the Committee were made in the course of the discussion, and ultimately the motion for the motion was agreed to.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill (1845) amendment Bill (second reading) was postponed in consequence of the illness of the Home Secretary.

The Administration of Relief Bill was read a second time.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Union Relief Act (1849) Amendment Bill passed.

WAYS AND MEANS.—The following resolution was agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means:—"That for the purpose of making good the supply granted to her Majesty for the deficiency in the grants for the service of the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1859, the sum of £1,000,000 be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—ADDRESS.

The EARL of ABERDEEN moved for copies of any correspondence (in addition to that already laid before Parliament) which may have taken place between her Majesty's Government and her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in Paris respecting the negotiation of the treaty of commerce with France.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice of his intention, on the 1st of March, to introduce a bill to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales.

AMERICAN COASTING TRADE.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Liddell, said that the Government of the Crown had been consulted on the American law of 1848, which gave exclusive privileges to American vessels engaged in the trade between New York and California, and that it appeared it as their opinion that it could not properly be called a coasting trade. Nevertheless the privileges thus were excluded from any treaty of reciprocity in this trade, notwithstanding the professions made in 1846, on the occasion of passing the Navigation Laws, which, Mr. Gladstone, then the Minister of America here, stated to the President of the Board of Trade, "If you give us the whole trade—if you give us the whole of the coasting trade, if you give all, we will give all." In 1854 we threw open our coasting trade, and we received in American Government no gift, and provoked no return. That Government, however, replied that the terms of their Constitution they could not grant the coasting trade.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC'S DUKE.—Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr. Hubbard, said, from communications received, he understood that it was not the intention of the Rossa Company any longer to place any dues upon the imports of the Roman Catholics.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—Sir R. PEEL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government saw any objection to state the nature of the communications which had passed between the Government and the Government with respect to Savoy, and a portion of the Sardinian territory to France; and, also, whether her Majesty's Government had received any proposition with respect to the Swiss Government the opinion entertained by other Powers on this subject; and whether, in the event of the cession of Savoy to France, it was the intention her Majesty's Government were prepared to abandon the neutralized Switzerland, as guaranteed by the Treaties of Vienna, which were signed by Sardinia.

—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Sardinian Government, in reply to a communication from the Queen's Government, stated that they were willing to consent to the cession of Savoy to France, and that they disapproved of such an arrangement. With regard to the question of the neutrality her Majesty's Government had been asked by the Government of that country whether they were prepared to maintain the guarantee of the neutrality as settled by the treaty of 1815, and they had always said that they were prepared to do so. He had also to state to the honourable that, in the event of any cession taking place, both Sardinia and Switzerland would be consulted, and would be desirous that the portion of the province should be ceded to Switzerland. He was a little surprised at the question of the honourable gentleman, because he thought he had made the annexation of the entire province of Savoy. He was, however, sorry to say that he had that day been informed that the Government of Switzerland are Sardinia were at all desirous that any such annexation should take place.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked whether the noble lord had received any information from Turin respecting a communication having been made to the Sardinian Government by the Emperor of France, stating to the effect that in the event of a portion of Central Italy being annexed to Sardinia, the Emperor of the French would claim a troops to enter Savoy, in order to protect the French frontier.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he had heard nothing of any intimation that the Emperor of the French had said that, in the event of the provinces of Central Italy being annexed to Sardinia, it would be his duty to send a powerful force into Savoy. He should not think the French frontier secure unless Savoy were included within it (Sensation).

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.—Mr. MONSELL moved "That, in the opinion of this House, the recommendations of the Commissioners on manning the Navy ought to be taken into consideration by her Majesty's Government, with a view to carry out the principle of such recommendations." In the course of a conversation which ensued, Lord C. PAGET said he had no intention of opposing the Commission, as the Government were most desirous of facilitating the manning of the Navy and of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission as far as they could. In regard to the several measures for the creation of a naval reserve, it was not intended as a final measure in the way of improvement. He was not inclined to think the following under which the men laboured at first—namely, that the moment they entered they would be liable for foreign service—was disappearing, and the men were now coming forward in sufficient numbers.

PASSING OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Mr. WILLIAMS, having moved for returns on the subject, called attention to this practice with a view of showing that the punishment bet much increased within the last year in both services, and that it ought to be given up.—Mr. BERNAL thought that the punishment of flogging in the Army and Navy was impolitic and ought to be abolished.—Lord C. PAGET assented to the returns moved for with the exception of the titles of the ships and the names of the Captains about whom the returns were made, and to the number of lashes inflicted.—After some discussion the motion of Mr. Williams as modified was agreed to.

MUSIC.

THE proceedings of the Royal English Opera, our only musical theatre at this time, afford very little food for criticism. On Friday (last week) "The Crown Diamonds" was performed to a crowded audience, among whom there were a great number of people of rank and fashion. This master work of Auber never fails to attract; it is not only one of the most charming comic operas in existence, but it displays to more advantage than any other Miss Louisa Pyne's fine qualities as a singer and actress, and the strength of the excellent company of this theatre. Vincent Wallace's "Lurline" is still in *posse*; it is now high time it were in *esse*.

Mr. Hullah's concert at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, consisted of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, No. 4, and Beethoven's Choral Symphony. The mass, though carefully got up and executed, fully well performed, was but coldly received. Mozart is a composer of considerable reputation, who has produced several successful operas for the Parisian stage; though his essay in this branch of composition in this country, in 1785, at the opening of the Royal Italian Opera eight or nine years ago, was a signal failure. The French school of ecclesiastical music has never been good, and M. Gounod has done but little towards its improvement. This mass is certainly written with artistic elearness and correctness, but it seldom rises above common-place. There is nothing in it approaching real and trivial both in its melody and harmony, and it has none of the true ecclesiastical solemnity which distinguishes the music of the early Church ought to possess. Mr. Hullah has done well to make the English public acquainted with this work, which is not without merit, but its reception on this occasion will hardly tempt him to reproduce it. Beethoven's gigantic symphony has been several times performed under Mr. Hullah's direction, and the audience showed great favour to himself, to his chorus, and to his instrumental orchestra. It was replayed to a crowded audience.

The Vocal Association gave their first subscription concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. The programme was miscellaneous, comprising Mendelssohn, Bishop, and F. Berger, were admirably sung by the chorus, and the instrumental pieces, Mr. Benedict's pianoforte as a rising higher and higher in public favour, charmed the audience by her beautiful performance of the solo parts of Mendelssohn's noble hymn "Hear my prayer," and Mr. Benedict's "Illusion," and of the laughing song from Auber's "Manon Lescaut." and Mdlle. Marie Taglioni's "Le Papillon" and Mdlle. Madeline Graever showed, by several admirable pianoforte performances, that she is akin to her sister in talent as well as in blood. Mr. Benedict conducted the concert with his accustomed ability.

The St. John's Wood Subscription Concert, on Monday last, under the direction of Mr. George Forbes, was an excellent instrumental performance. The singers were Miss Eliza Hughes, Miss Eyles, and Mr. George Perren; the instrumentalists were Mr. H. Blagrove and Mr. Pratten, violins; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Lucas and Herr Daubert, violoncello; and Herr Pauer and Mr. Forbes, pianofortes. Mr. Blagrove's and Mr. Hill's performances on their violins were highly successful. Mr. Hill's performance on the tenor violin was, we believe, his first appearance in public, and we congratulate him on his success. Whose the gentleman is by profession we are not aware, but he is evidently a master of the instrument. Mr. Forbes's grand trio in E flat minor, violin, violoncello, played by Messrs. Pauer, Blagrove, and Daubert, Herr's grand duet for two pianos, performed by Herr Pauer and Mr. Forbes; and Spohr's concertante quartet, the principal violin part played by Mr. Blagrove, were greatly successful, carried on for a number of years by Mr. George Forbes with great and deserved success, and among the most entertaining features of their class in the metropolis. The last of the season, we observe, takes place on the 5th of March.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—A new play, in two acts, was produced on Monday last, called "Love's Triumph," translated from the M. Foll. most probably from the French. There is some ingenuity in the construction of the plot. *Leonard* (Mr. Leigh Murray) is one of the forest-keeper's cottage, and the snowstorm without; and the contrast is well maintained by the dialogue between him, *Christian* (Mr. Ryder), and *Christian*'s wife, *Lenore* (Miss Fitzwilliam), the latter of whom entreats him to return to his comrades, whom he has left in the wintry night awaiting the mail; but his firmness of purpose keeps his stay, somewhat to her annoyance. Not that she has an intrigue on hand; but she is bent on affording a temporary shelter to one *Jeremy* (Mr. Compton), a Royalist (Mr. Stoakley), who, it is the year 1792, when visiting the neighbourhood to receive his farm rents. Then there is *Duchamp* (Mr. Phelps), a wealthy farmer, to whom *Jeremy*, who is sympathetically impelled to communicate his own state of misery, flies for protection, and provides with a suit of clothes that he may join the Republican soirée after he has infected him with suspicion. *Mr. Duchamp* narrowly escapes being shot by the indignant husband, whom he finds at his house, and who has come to seek his wife for the army. Seventeen years afterwards all the parties are again found in the neighbourhood of the forest-keeper's cottage, now mobbed and insulted, and *Christian* seeks for refuge in a fine house inhabited by *Duchamp*. Supposing the former to have been slain in battle, *Lenore* accepted the hand of *Duchamp*, who is now a widower, her daughter (Miss F. Thirlwall), who first meets with *Christian*, is charged to keep his visit secret, however explained by the circumstances. *Christian* is deeply affected; but resolves on still concealing his identity, and, when *Lenore* finds him unknown, and he discovers that *Duchamp*, true to his Royalist principles, has prohibited the poor girl's marriage with a democratic lover. This rescues all interest from the piece, which, however, terminates by the means of saving *Duchamp*'s life, he presumes on the fact as stated by *Jeremy* in the commencement of the piece that *Christian* is dead. Here the play might have ended, but that some comic business, in which Mr. Compton, Mr. Stoakley, and Mr. Ryder, as the farmer's daughter (Miss F. Thirlwall), who first meets with *Christian*, is charged to keep his visit secret, however explained by the circumstances. *Christian* is deeply affected; but resolves on still concealing his identity, and, when *Lenore* finds him unknown, and he discovers that *Duchamp*, true to his Royalist principles, has prohibited the poor girl's marriage with a democratic lover. This rescues all interest from the piece, which, however, terminates by the means of saving *Duchamp*'s life, he presumes on the fact as stated by *Jeremy* in the commencement of the piece that *Christian* is dead. Here the play might have ended, but that some comic business, in which Mr. Compton, Mr. Stoakley, and Mr. Ryder, as the farmer's daughter (Miss F. Thirlwall), who first meets with *Christian*, is charged to keep his visit secret, however explained throughout, and the drama so far proved successful.

NEW ADELPHI.—A change has at length occurred in the pet companions of the Britannia. Mr. Webster, who has withdrawn, and in "The House, or the Home," were received by the audience with a hearty welcome. Mr. Webster, though he has withdrawn from "The Dead Heart" at the Adelphi, has hardly not with drawn himself from the boards, and revived for the occasion "One Touch of Nature," which he has performed with much spirit. No pen theatrical copyist with his usual power, but exhibited in minute portraiture, with individual realism. The pieces were well approved by a crowded audience.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new burlesque was produced at this theatre on Saturday, and by a new candidate for stage honours. Mr. F. C. Burnand is the name of the author; that of his piece being "Dido," the heroine of Virgil's epic. When we state that Mr. Charles Young was the Carthaginian Queen, Miss Wyndham sister Anne, who is made her Majesty's rival in the affections of the Trojan wanderer, and Miss Clara St. Casse *Enea*, the reader will have some notion of the wild work which is made of the original story. Mr. Burnand is, however, not so much to be censured as some of his predecessors; and the dialogue, in fact, is of a somewhat level character. We have, nevertheless, to record a success.

STRAND.—A new drama, by Mr. Wooler, has been produced at this theatre. It is entitled "Sisterly Service," and turns upon a curious incident. The hero is one *Adolphe de Valmont* (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), one of the King's musketeers, who has to keep guard at the palace on the night appointed for an assignation, and who seeks his sister's aid to rid him of his difficulty. *Rosalie de Valmont* (Miss Maria Simpson) accordingly consents to assume his uniform, and to do duty for him as sentinel. At this juncture the young Dauphin, bent on some adventure, sends to borrow the boots, hat, and cloak of the musketeer on guard. The young lady has to submit to the demand. Her case is made worse by the interference of *Count Jolicœur* (Mr. G. Vincent), who threatens her with exposure unless she consents to accept his hand. During his temporary absence, however, she manages to escape, and her brother, in a similar state of declinet apparel, takes her place. She is, therefore, "cutting down all the fine two-year olds in his last year's campaign," and other such well assertions; but they decline to make his very sensible views. Buccaneer is as well as horse can be, and 13 to 1 is no price. Loophole is running up splendidly, and 6 to 1 will not. Mr. Parr has also intimated to such of the sporting papers as will permit its spelling the name with three "t's" that he hopes for the future "they will not class me as a pedestrian." Lamb without better informed on the subject." The late Lord Londesborough's horses are trained at the Duke's stables, the Summer Hill, Malton, the winner of the last Oaks, was sold for 800 guineas to Mr. Naylor, of Cheshire, who has also purchased Buccaneer, a stud of late. Gavazzi, a fine, upstanding fifteen-three two-year old, by Weasel—Malvina, with the remnant of a blister on his hock, was purchased by Lord Stamford for 420 gs. at Mr. Merry's sale. Mr. Parr has also by Auber to Ellington, and very like him, joined company at precisely the same sum. Mr. Merry's sale realized if sold 1000 gs., was the severe price sat on each of them at Doncaster last autumn; but now, unfortunately, their principal engagements are void. It is many a long year since so many horses have come with such a lot of two-year olds as Lord Stamford. The returns of the postponed Lincoln meeting have not yet been published. Nottingham Races take the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week for their spring meeting.

A new horse-tamer, of the name of Pratt, from Texas, has come over to England, and given much satisfaction by his performances with four savage colts at Tattersall's and Liverpool. One of his plans, we believe, is, when the horse is a kicker, to fasten its most wicked leg by a strap to its shoulder, so that it can only use the two under each time it indulges. This reminds one of the old specific of presenting a hot leg of mutton to a biter. He candidly states that his secret of treatment is kindness. Mr. Rarey's is said to be the system of kindness will only do up to a certain point.

Wednesday, March 7, will be the day on which we are the guests of the Watering meeting. It is supposed that Lord Sefton will, if possible send Sumpter; Mr. Naylor, Buccaneer; Mr. Merry, Gavazzi; Mr. Jaques, Jura; Mr. Oates, Middleham; Mr. Pascoe, Pearl; Mr. Cattrell, Attermire; Mr. Knowles, Breach-Loader; Mr. Rendall Pigon; Mr. Richard Peck, Hermitage; Mr. A. Peck, Sweetbriar; Sydney Liner; Mr. Gibson, Ayrshire Laddie; Mr. Jardine, Sadyn (who finished his race on Monday last year as Colwyn's Dam's colt). Maid of the Mill and Bridegroom; Lord Grey de Wilton, Greek Fire or Gil Blas; Mr. Campbell, Canaradoc; while Captain Spencer, Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Stapylton Grimston will probably appear at the plains of Altear, takes his chance with Skittles.

Frost has been the order of the day, and days that we have to frank hunting news to offer. The Badminton have well earned a little rest, up to Friday last they had hunted 113 days and killed 49 brace of foxes. We thought that the hard-riding Cheshire club of last week was not likely to lack a rejoinder, and with the following extract from a letter of one of our correspondents we have:—"A correspondent observes —"I think it right to say that the practice of overriding hounds has not been at all faithfully carried out for many years past, and during Mr. White's mastership, as every one in the county knows, it caused him and the members of the hunt very great annoyance. When the huntsman is compelled to ride his whip to get a fair start for his hounds and for himself, I may safely affirm that the practice of some half a dozen for the field is regardless of him or them. I find that the chief cause of the over-riding hounds arises from the hounds not being laid on to the line of the fox when the moment, considering the necessary means of doing so; while the ambition of being in the van leads the few to destroy the sport, which he may would otherwise afford to the many assembled." Some more note to hunting and general literature by the publication of Mr. Asshetou Smith's Vade, from the pen of his intimate friend Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—WEDNESDAY EVENING.—12 to 1 agst Buccaneer (t), 100 to 8 agst Sir William (t), 100 to 15 agst Hector (t).

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM was visited last week by 11,543 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4,961; on Monday 1,446; on Tuesday 1,446; on Saturday 3,446 (the numbers days (exclusion to the public 0d.), 1314; one students' evening (Wednesday) 1,376.

PITY THE SORROWS OF POOR THUFFLE-HUNTERS.—The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons:—"By the undersigned Poor Men of the parish of Winterslow, in the county of Wilts, "Humbly sheweth, That your petitioners are Thuffle-hunters by profession. Petition. Being poor labouring men, mostly with families and aged, and living in a wood country, they have always found it a very good and English truffles grow, which we cannot find without dogs, we do therefore humbly pray that your honourable House will pass a law and order that no other purpose; and, as it is in the winter season of the year when we suffer them, when labourers in general are out of work, and receive but 9 or 10 shillings per year, and as we have to keep our dogs six months when we have no use for them, we humbly pray that your honourable House we shall in most cases be obliged to make a sacrifice of our dogs, and thereby become a burden to the parish, or else starve ourselves and families; and, as it did please your humble House in its wisdom to exempt dogs used for sheep from the tax, we humbly pray that your honourable House will take off the tax, we do humbly beg that your humble House will take our case into your kind consideration, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, that we may be enabled to follow our avocation for ours and families sake, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."—[Signed by a dozen WILLIAM YATES, &c.; WILLIAM HARDAWAY, &c., &c. &c.]

EFFECTS OF THE LATE REVIVAL.—The religious movement continues and it was stated by both friends and foes that time would test its genuineness. The test has been applied in the form of a season of local wanting. In Derry, and in many other parts of Ulster, the additional religious excitement which was superadded to the ordinary fervour of Christmas week are well attended. Some may have lapsed into careless habits, but the mass of converts remain steadfast in their zeal, and their lives are becoming stronger. The river of Christianity flows on with deep and silent course. Many hitherto unbelievers have been led to the Saviour's feet, and by public men, and we are happy to learn that additional testimony of a most satisfactory character given by William Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., Assistant Barrister, at the late Coleraine Quarter Sessions. Referring to the small number of cases on the calendar, he added—"How is such a gratifying state of things to be accounted for? It must be from the improved state of the morality of the people. I believe I can fully warrant now to say that to nothing else than the moral and religious movement which commenced early last summer can the change be attributed. I can trace the state of your calendar to nothing else. It is a matter of great gratification when we see the type of this country improving, and I trust that no temptations of any sort will arise by which they can be induced to forsake the paths of rectitude." This testimony is eminently gratifying, especially as it comes from one would expect that the revival movement actually increased crime.—*Derry Standard.*



PORT OF TANGIER.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. J. JOHNSON.—SEE PAGE 152.

THE LATE DR. TODD.

THIS eminent physiologist and physician has been suddenly removed from the sphere of his labours, just as he had attained the zenith of his fame, and when his great and varied experience was being most widely employed in the exercise of his beneficent profession.

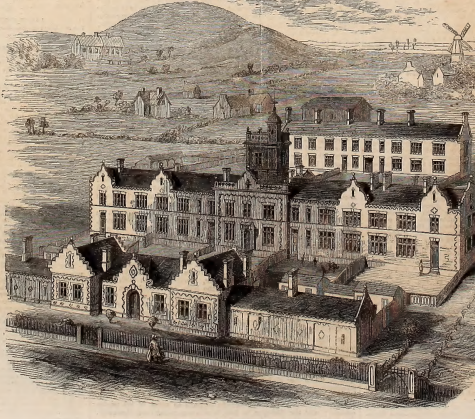
The son of a distinguished surgeon and professor in Dublin, whose sudden and early death, likewise in the full tide of professional success, spread a gloom over that city and evoked universal regret and sympathy, Dr. Todd graduated at Trinity College, and came to London as a young man, with nothing but his own energy and character to rely on for pushing his fortunes in this metropolis. He first contemplated practising as a surgeon, but finally took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford, and joined the College of Physicians. From the first he had shown the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and became a lecturer on these subjects in the schools. They were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day. It has been a distinctive feature of English anatomists and physiologists that they have for the most part kept steadily in view the application of these sciences to the investigation and treatment of disease. That practical turn of mind which so characterises our countrymen has led here, as in so many other walks to remarkable results, and no better instances could be adduced than that of the subject of this notice. He looked on all disease as one thoroughly conversant with the several avenues and processes of the body deranged by it, and was thus enabled not only to see comprehensively and to teach decidedly the phenomena before him, but with all the energy of a wonderfully active mind to take a leading part in moulding the theories and practice that were current in his youth into conformity with the requirements of an epoch in which physiology has made greater strides towards the perfection of a science than in all former periods combined. He did not look at diseased processes merely as such, but at disease in contrast with health, and he had the courage to write and teach fearlessly the conclusions to which he was led, but always with simplicity, honesty, and candour.

Soon after coming to London Dr. Todd projected a work of great extent and reputation—the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," which, after many years of tedious delays, was completed under his editorship, he himself having contributed to it many important articles. He also was joint author with Mr. Bowman of the "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work which contained some new views and is well known among men of science. He was the author of many other works. After being appointed Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, in 1837, he took a leading part in originating King's College Hospital, an institution which is largely indebted to him for its rapid progress under great difficulties, and from which he had been mournfully forced to retire only two months ago by the extent of his private engagements and the painful consciousness of failing health.

In the midst of work so incessant—literary, educational, and among active men of business—his gradually augmenting practice left him no leisure; yet, so long ago as 1847, he circulated a document among some friends, including the late Bishop Blomfield, which led to the foundation of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses—an institution that supplied Miss Nightingale with some of that first devoted band which left England for Scutari in October, 1855, and which has now for some years, as a portion of its duties, in addition to private nursing, performed all the nursing in King's College Hospital.

Dr. Todd's last illness was painfully sudden, and illustrates the laborious employments which a London physician in the highest department of practice must undertake. Having been summoned to Wales, he slept on his way home, on Sunday night, the 29th of January last, at Gloucester, and on waking next morning felt ill. He, however, reached his residence in Brook-street at noon, and thought himself able to see and prescribe for a few cases of urgency. At two o'clock he was seized, in his consulting-room, with hemorrhage from the stomach, so severe as to prostrate him, and it continued to recur to such an extent as to terminate his life soon after eight o'clock, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Dr. Todd has left a widow and four children. On the 4th inst. a large number of his professional colleagues and friends followed the remains to their last resting-place at Kensal-green Cemetery.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF SCARBOROUGH NEW WORKHOUSE.

SCARBOROUGH NEW WORKHOUSE.

AMONG the improvements lately carried out in Scarborough is workhouse, which has recently been erected, situated in Deansstreet, leading to the Cemetery. The group of buildings will accommodate from two hundred to three hundred inmates. The front range is for boardroom, offices, &c.; the entrance gateway forming a pleasing feature, being composed of moulded white bricks with a bold keystone over, which is a large shield with the Scarborough arms carved in high relief. The governor's apartments occupy a central position, and are so arranged that he possesses the fullest command of, and is in the closest approximation with, every ward of the establishment. These apartments are also crowned by a tower which furnishes a very efficient system of ventilation. The infirmary at the back is appropriately on the highest part of the ground (being nearly twenty feet higher than the front), and is thoroughly well lighted and ventilated; and, although the building, as a whole, is free from the expensive ornamental decoration that too often characterises similar establishments, it possesses, from the artistic mixture of brickwork, a most attractive and substantial appearance. The whole of the buildings are well supplied with water and lighted with gas; and these advantages, coupled with a capital system of drainage, make the sanitary regulations all that could be desired. The works have been erected from designs furnished by Messrs. George and Henry Styan, architects, York, under whose direction they have been successfully carried out.

THE PARIS NEW BARRIERS.

In our Number of December 10 last we gave several illustrations of the Barriers of Paris of 1859, previously to the extension of the city limits to the fortifications, decreed to take place on the 1st of January, 1860. We now present our readers with an en-urban View of one of the new barriers, that of Montrouge, so called from the district, which was formerly one of the suburbs of the French capital, but now constituting a part of the city. The number of the new barriers is of course more considerable than before, on account of the increase in the circumference of the capital: of the old barriers there were fifty-five, whereas the new ones reckon sixty-four. It will be seen by our Engraving that the new constructions have no pretensions whatever as architectural ornaments, it having been considered necessary to render them subordinate to the glacis of the fortifications by the side of which they have been erected. The opening in the rampart is occupied by an iron railing and gateways, through which New Paris is entered. The barriers have been constructed by the military engineers, and are nearly all on the same plan, consisting of a ground floor for the offices based on iron girders, which serve for the ceiling of the commodious cellars underneath. Behind is a small courtyard, looking on to the boulevard that forms the first interior line of the enlarged city. The walls are of stone, and the roofs have all been made bomb-proof.

It is intended to build dwellings for the employés of the Octroi in the immediate neighbourhood of each barrier; and, as there are many parts of the new city near the fortifications comparatively deserted, their habitations will form the nucleus of fresh quarters, the order and safety of which will be guaranteed by the proximity of the officers of the Octroi, whose patrols will be constantly going their rounds to prevent smuggling.

The extension of the city of Paris has given rise to a great number of inevitable complications, arising out of the difficulties accompanying such an important measure. To the different factories established within the circle of the new Parisian limits an Imperial decree, published on the 20th of December, has wisely granted numerous immunities from duties for various periods; otherwise the success of their future commercial operations, based upon the cheaper rate of the raw material and of fuel out of Paris, would have been altogether compromised. But the same decree, while protecting the just interests of those whom the recent improvement was never intended to endanger, has, with equal wisdom, ordained that the sordid expectations of a host of speculators in wine shall not be realised.

As soon as the intention to extend the limits of the city became public immense purchases of wine were made and brought within the enceinte continuë des fortifications, in the hope that they would be exonerated from the dues if delivered before the 1st of January, 1860; and to such an extent were these speculations carried that cellars formerly of little value were let at exorbitant rates, and the market price of wine increased at least fifty per cent. But the golden dreams of the wholesale winebolders were not to be realised. On the 1st of January all the wine on which duty had not been paid had to undergo the visit of, and pay the customary tribute to, the toll-collector. Private individuals who had only made a reasonable provision of the vinous element were not called upon to pay, provided they engaged to keep their little stock exclusively for their own consumption.

It is not easy to give a complete idea of the great amount of alteration to which the extension of the city of Paris will give rise. The police has been increased to 4500 men of all grades; the number of cabs and omnibuses is to be augmented; the gas and water companies, formerly distinct for the districts, *intra* and *extra muros*, will have to be reorganised; and even the interment enterprise is affected by the new arrangement. All these, and many other interests, it has been difficult to conciliate, but the firm and sage steps taken by the Government and by the municipal administration have rendered popular an alteration which had often before been mooted, but which the "powers that were" did not feel themselves energetic or courageous enough to carry out. The fortifications are now, *de facto*, the natural boundary of the French capital: constructed with a different intention, it is pleasing to see them receive such a peaceful and commercial application, from which we heartily trust they may never be disturbed. In any case, however, the extension of the city of Paris is among the most important and beneficial measures hitherto carried into execution by the Imperial Government, and we are convinced that future historians of the French nation will regard it as one of the greatest glories of the reign of Napoleon III., so rich in the achievement of plans tending to improve and embellish the French capital.



MONTROUGE, ONE OF THE NEW BARRIERS OF PARIS.

DEMOLITION OF THE WALL OF PARIS.

The destruction of the Paris wall, commenced almost immediately after the 1st of January, the date of the extension of the limits of the city to the fortifications, is now completed throughout the entire distance over which it extended; and a new series of colossal boulevards, fifteen miles in extent, is thus created in what is now the interior of Paris. In order to explain how such a vast extent of wall has disappeared in so short a time, it should be stated that the work has been subdivided among a great number of contractors, who have employed the means shown in our Illustration for upsetting the barrier which had existed for the respectable period of upwards of three quarters of a century. A wide breach was made in the wall at regular distances, and against the inner side were then placed two beams supported by two others fixed into the ground; as soon as this preparation was terminated, a large instrument called a *cric* was put against another beam placed transversely, and a few turns of the powerful machine sufficed to upset each separate mass, of which a thick cloud of dust announced the fall. The noise caused by the old fiscal tyrant's descent was not great, and may be described by the adaptation of a *jeu-de-mots* employed on another occasion:

Le mur murait Paris s'en alla murmurant.

The materials will all be turned to account, most of the stone being in good condition and available for building purposes.

The view represented in our Engraving was taken by our artist at the entrance of the Rue de Clichy, and the buildings undergoing demolition in the foreground are those of the barrier of that name, an Illustration of which appeared in our Number of the 10th of December last. The hill in the background, surmounted by windmills, is the famous hill of Montmartre, from under which the large supplies of plaster of Paris have been obtained during many years. Like their neighbours the barriers, these worthy windmills, the delight of promenaders and so long the dominating object of this quarter of Paris, are also to be dislodged and removed to other spots, where, alas! the breezes may not be always so favourable to their peaceful labours.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.

Not only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. Thomas Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for five years and six months, at the end of which time he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty till he was removed, in August, 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in



DEMOLITION OF THE PARIS WALL.—THE BARRIER DE CLICHY.

1851, and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffir war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition dispatched beyond the Kei, and he was thanked in general orders for his services throughout the war. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and received orders to join the Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at Gallipoli with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war. At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkerman, hour after hour, and day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battlefield and the terrors of the hospital tents can never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." All through the winter he never left his post—nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander remained at home just one month and twenty-one days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22nd of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to her Majesty, and a Companion of the Bath. A few weeks ago he was interrupted in the usual assiduous discharge of his duties by an attack of gout, complicated with an inflammatory condition of the venous system, and he died on the morning of the 1st inst., at his residence in Norfolk-square, the immediate cause of death being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the account of Dr. Alexander's death was received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. This picturesque seacoast village, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where his respected parents and immediate relatives reside, was a never-failing source of interest to him; and during the eventful life which he so earnestly devoted to the service of his country, whenever he was relieved from duty, he, with joyous feelings, returned to the home of his boyhood, and, with childlike simplicity, lived in the midst of his affectionate family, recalling the associations of his early days. As in the discharge of his public duty Dr. Alexander was always the steady friend and the champion of the soldier, in private he was ever ready, with a generous heart and a liberal hand, to minister to the necessities of the poor; and many in his native place who were relieved by him when in want and in sickness live to bless his memory. His remains were removed to Prestonpans, and laid in the family burying-ground, on the 6th inst. The scene was a most solemn one: the places of business were closed; the whole of the inhabitants followed the procession to the grave; and the fishermen—a numerous and respectable class of the community, in whom he took a deep interest—gave up their avocations at sea, to enable them to pay a last mark of respect to one whom they were proud to claim as a townsman. His body was lowered into the tomb amid the deepest manifestations of grief—all present feeling that an able man and a true Christian was lost to his country and his friends.

Whittington Club.—On Tuesday evening a public ball was given by the members of this metropolitan club, in its spacious and splendidly-decorated hall. The visitors commenced arriving at an early hour, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit and gaiety till long past midnight.

The Mishaps of a Fiery Dragon.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week, Jim Myers, the celebrated equestrian performer, brought an action for breach of contract against Bray's Patent Traction-engine Company. The defendants paid £73 into court. Mr. Hawkins stated that in the summer of last year Jim Myers contemplated an equestrian tour in the provinces, and, in order to astonish the natives, he entered into a contract with the defendants to supply him with an engine for three months. The engine was warranted capable of conveying twenty tons at the rate of seven miles an hour. The plaintiff, in order to make the engine attractive as an exhibition, caused it to be converted, by painting and an outside covering, from a puffing, blowing, ordinary-looking engine to a fiery green dragon. The plaintiff had advertised two entertainments at Croydon. Large showbills were posted everywhere, depicting the engine with a fiery green dragon on the top, and so encased as to hide the funnel—Mr. Bray, the engine-driver, sitting on the point, with a moustache, and Jim Myers himself ready to meet an admiring populace. Myers started from Camberwell for Croydon, which was barely seven miles distant; but, to the astonishment of the plaintiff, it took ten hours to perform the journey. The plaintiff had hardly reached the town, anticipating a triumphal entrance, when the engine stuck fast in the middle of the road. His next place was Bromley, and thence on to Dartford, but after it had got a mile and a half it came to a dead stoppage. The plaintiff was consoling himself the best way he could when out came a gentleman's servant in livery, before whose house the engine had stopped, and told Mr. Myers that his master required him to take the nuisance away, or his master would do it for him. Plaintiff said it was impossible to do so. However, plaintiff had to send on his company as best he could; but they did not get to Dartford by the time advertised. On leaving Dartford the engine again broke down; he came to London and saw the directors, and at their direction he hired horses at the company's expense, whilst the engine was being repaired. The company proceeded with horses to Gravesend, and at Chatham another engine was sent to the plaintiff. He left Chatham for Maidstone, and when he had got a mile, on the top of the hill, the steerage suddenly gave way, and the engine and train ran into a bank, upset, and the thing became a total wreck. He had again to send on his performers, &c., with horses. He complained again to the directors, and a third engine was sent down. At Tunbridge Wells No. 6 engine joined them. His pace was suddenly increased to two miles and a half an hour, but it could never be kept in order. At one place it ran on one side, cut up the pavement, and the plaintiff was threatened by the local authorities for the damage done. At another time the engine ran through a brick wall, which the plaintiff had to replace; but near Dover it ran against the turnpike gate, knocked it down, and upset the gatekeeper, for which the plaintiff got into the hands of the police. The plaintiff had next to go to Newbury and Swindon. Before arriving at Newbury the engine suddenly turned off at right angles, ran through a gentleman's wall with the funnel in his drawing-room window. The gentleman rushed out, and asked him what he meant by bringing such a thing about the country; but on the plaintiff explaining the matter to him he sympathised with the plaintiff, and said he would not charge him with the damage. Myers again saw the directors, and remonstrated with them; but he could get no redress, his only chance was to keep the engine he had or go back to the rejected ones. An engine, however, was sent by train to meet him, and he and the driver fetched it from the station. They proceeded along at first very well, but on going down a slight declivity the engine started off at a terrific speed. It could not be kept straight, and it turned off as if to go across the country on a steeplechase, but ran against the bank. Myers was thrown into an oak-tree. The stoker was found with his head in the fire-box, and, on his being pulled out, he was transformed from a man with a bushy, curly head of hair to a bald-headed individual scarcely recognisable. The engine was ultimately deposited at Birmingham, where it awaits the result of law proceedings between the parties. The plaintiff, in consequence of this mishap, had brought this action, to recover compensation for losses in the performance (as he advertised three weeks before of his arrival in certain towns), from not arriving at the time advertised, and from the loss of his reputation, which he valued at upwards of £3000. The plaintiff gave evidence in corroboration of the above statement, afterwards the Court adjourned. The case was completed yesterday week, when it was arranged that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff, subject to a reference, except on the plea of fraud, a verdict being entered for the defendant on that issue

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Feb. 8	29·665	44·6	38·4	·82	9	36·1	49·0	SW. W.	407	·000
„ 9	29·800	32·3	28·0	·85	7	33·0	37·9	N. NNE.	401	·092
„ 10	30·109	28·8	23·9	·83	0	—	38·1	NW. NNW.	263	·000
„ 11	29·792	32·0	28·6	·89	9	21·8	36·9	S. SE.	292	·000
„ 12	30·213	30·7	29·3	·95	10	23·4	36·8	NNE.	266	·000
„ 13	30·556	27·4	23·0	·85	0	25·9	32·3	NNW. NE.	448	·000
„ 14	30·588	29·5	24·0	·84	7	22·5	35·2	NNW. NNE.	345	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer, corrected ..	29 740	29 726	30·126	29·816	30·268	30·589	30·603
Temperature of Air	44·8	34·5	28·2	35·0	31·2	28·8	29·1
Direction of Wind	W.	N.	NW.	S.	N.	N.	NNE.

Reduction of Postage on Letters for Venetia.—Letters for Venetia, sent viâ Belgium, will in future be chargeable with the same rates of postage as letters for Austria—viz., sixpence per half ounce—provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of eightpence per half-ounce letter. The registration fee upon registered letters addressed to Venetia will also be reduced from ninepence to sixpence each.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Neapolitan Exiles Fund—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair—the sub-committee reported the amount of subscriptions received, and the further details of expenditure. The sum was £10,856 12s. 3d., of which a balance of £61 13s. 4d. remains in hand. The rest was spent in travelling expenses of exiles from Ireland, and to places selected by them in France, Italy, Sardinia, &c.; in clothing, subsistence in London, or gratuity received on reaching destination, remitted to Turin, Florence, &c.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The operations in all Home Securities during the present week, both for Money and Time, have been much restricted. Prices, however, have been well supported, and in some instances they have shown a tendency to improve, owing to the small amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, the somewhat more favourable state of the foreign exchanges, and the resumption of bullion shipments from the United States. The improved position of the Bank, too, has had considerable influence upon speculators, who argue that there is no immediate prospect of money becoming dearer for discount purposes. There has, however, been a good, though not to say very active, demand for accommodation, and the late advance in the rates of discount has been well supported. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 4; three months', at 4¼ to 4½; four months', at 4½ to 4¾; and six months', at 5 to 5½ per cent. The leading bill-brokers are now taking in long-dated bills with more freedom. In the Stock Exchange loans have been granted for short periods at 1½ to 2 per cent.

A committee has been appointed in the Stock Exchange to consider upon what footing "time bargains" will stand under the proposed new Budget, since it is well known that those bargains have been declared illegal.

The dividend and bonus to be declared at the next meeting of the shareholders in the Ottoman Bank will be at the rate of 14 per cent per annum.

Both at St. Petersburg and Vienna the exchanges have taken another favourable turn, arising from the rumours afloat that Russia is about to contract another loan of £10,000,000. In the present state of our Money Market there is very little chance of a Russian loan finding any favour here.

The dealings in the new projects have rather increased:—St. Paulo Railway Shares have sold at ¼ to ⅛ dis.; Ocean Marine, 2 3-16 to 2 5-16 prem.; Universal, ⅝ ¾; and the New Bank of Turkey, ¼ ½ prem. and 1 discount. The wide difference in the value of the latter security has arisen from the want of a prompt delivery of the scrip, and of quantities suited to the convenience of many of the sellers.

A new company, entitled the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, has been issued. The capital is fixed at one million, in £20 shares.

The total imports of bullion have been under £100,000, but the whole have been taken for export purposes.

The dealings in English Stocks on Monday were only moderate. Bank Stock sold at 231. The Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 94¾ ⅞; Consols, for Money, 94½ ⅝ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 94⅝ ½; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem. Indian Securities were done:—Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, at 97; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 103⅜ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97⅛ ¼; Ditto, 1859, 97⅜. There was very little business doing on Tuesday, and the market closed at the annexed quotations:—Bank Stock, 231; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 94⅝ ¾; Consols, for Transfer, 94⅜ ½; Ditto, for Account, 94½ ⅝; India Stock, 220; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¼; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 97⅛; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Ditto Debentures, 1859, 97⅜; and Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem. The fluctuations in the quotations on Wednesday were trifling:—Bank Stock marked 229½ to 231; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94¾ 95 94⅞; Consols 94⅝ ⅜ ¼ ½; India Stock, 220; Ditto Five per Cents, 103½ ⅜; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 97¼; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¼; Ditto Debentures, 1859, 97⅛; Ditto Bonds, 5s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 25s. prem. Business was very quiet on Thursday:—Consols were done at 94½ ⅝ for Money, and 95⅜ for Account; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents marked 94⅜ ⅞; Long Annuities, 17⅜; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem; India Stock was 220½; Ditto Five per Cents, 103 ⅜; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 97⅝; and Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103⅛ ⅜.

The Market for Foreign Bonds has been far from active; nevertheless, as no disposition has been shown to press sales of stock, the quotations generally have been well supported. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 98½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Deferred, 22¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 104½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; Equador New Consolidated, 18⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94⅜; Russian Five per Cents, 110; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾; Russian Three per Cents, 65; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 78⅜; Ditto New, 66; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½ ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26¼.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been to a moderate extent, as follows:—Agra and United Service, 74; Australasia, 80½; Bank of Egypt, 24¼; Bank of London, 51¾ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21; City, 65½; Commercial of London, 20¼; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16¾; London and County, 34¼; London and Westminster, 56; National Provincial of England, New, 23½; New South Wales, 52¼; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 19⅛; Provincial of Ireland, New, 30; Union of Australia, 46¾; and Union of London, 28¾.

Colonial Government Securities have engaged but little attention:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have realised 114; Ditto, February and August, 109½; Ditto, March and September, 114; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109¼; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99¾; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99⅜; Victoria Six per Cents, 110¾; and Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 111.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled steady, and prices have been well maintained:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have sold at 14⅛; Berlin Waterworks, 5; Crystal Palace, 30; Ditto, Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 104; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 50; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Ditto New, 27¾; Rhymney Iron, 22⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 52¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 123; Regent's Canal, 18½; London Docks, 68; Southampton, 69½; Victoria, 102½. Globe Insurance Company's Shares have been done at 101; Guardian, 54¼; Imperial Life, 22½; Union, 273½; Ocean Marine, 4¾; Universal Marine, 2⅝; Brighton Gas Light and Coke Company, 17½; Great Central, 10½; Imperial, 75 ex div.; London, 40; Surrey Consumers', 11½.

Owing to the settlement there has been much less activity in the Railway Share Market. On the whole, however, prices have shown some firmness. The dividend of the Bristol and Exeter line will be at the rate of 5½ and of the Caledonian 5 per cent per annum. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties, 7; Caledonian, 94⅛; Cornwall, 6⅛; Eastern Counties, 57¾; Eastern Union, A Stock, 40; Ditto, B Stock, 27⅛; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Western, 69⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100; London and Blackwall, 67½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 111; London and North-Western, 99⅛; London and South-Western, 92¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 108 ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 87 ex div.; North British, 61¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93⅛ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 47½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 77 ex div.; Shropshire Union, 49; South-Eastern, 88¼; Vale of Neath, 60.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 210; London and Greenwich, Preference, 117.

Preference Shares.—Caledonian, £10, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 129; Glasgow and South Western, 121½; Great Western Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 76¼; Ditto, Chester Shares, 15⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 139; London and Brighton, Seven per Cent Stock, 154½; Ditto, Six per Cent, 132½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 66½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 21½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 5¼; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 93¾ ex div.; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 12½; North Eastern, Consolidated Four per Cent, 92; South Eastern, Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101 ex div.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 88½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5⅜; Eastern Bengal, 4½; East Indian, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 101⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 94½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 75; Ditto, 1872, 75; Great Indian Peninsula, 98⅝; Great Western of Canada, Bonds Payable 1876, 97½; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 87½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 97½; and Scinde, 19½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 6⅞; Namur and Liège, 8½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Feb. 13.—The supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate, but in improved condition. Dry samples changed hands steadily, at 1s. per quarter more money, and the value of other kinds was well supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—commanded quite previous rates. There was a good consumptive inquiry for barley, at full quotations. Malt, however, was a dull inquiry. The oat trade was steady, at extreme rates; and, in some instances, beans advanced 1s. per quarter. Peas commanded full prices, and the value of flour was well supported.

Feb. 15.—The supplies of produce on offer this morning were very moderate. Generally speaking, the trade ruled steady, at fully Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; tick beans, 33s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 31s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—The amount of business doing in our market generally is rather limited. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 54s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter. Red clover, 46s. to 66s.; white ditto, 84s. to 92s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 29s. 9d.; beans, 38s. 4d.; peas, 36s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 11d.; beans 38s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 5d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 111,617; barley, 77,033; oats, 17,891; rye, 134; beans, 6715; peas, 2085 quarters.

Tea.—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate. In prices however, no change has taken place. The stock in the United Kingdom is 64,000,000 lb., against 66,500,000 lb. at the corresponding period of 1859.

Sugar.—Fine raw sugars have been in steady request, at fully last week's currency; but inferior parcels have sold slowly. West India have changed hands at from 37s. to 43s.; Mauritius, 29s. 9d. to 40s. 6d.; Bengal, 38s. to 46s.; and Madras, native, 30s. to 35s. per cwt. Refined goods are in demand, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—There is an improved demand, and, in some instances, prices have advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Cocoa.—More business is doing in this article, at full quotations.

Rice.—Importers, generally, are very firm; but no advance has taken place in prices.

Provisions.—We have to report only a limited inquiry for Irish butter, at about last week's currency. In the value of English and foreign parcels very little change has taken place. Bacon is dull, and rather cheaper. Most other provisions move off slowly, at late rates.

Tallow.—The demand is quiet, but firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 60s. 3d., and for delivery during the last three months, 57s per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. per cwt on the spot. All other oils move off freely, at full quotations. Spirits of turpentine, 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have very little change to notice in the value of rum, but the demand for brandy is very active, at a considerable rise in the quotations. Martell's 1858 has sold at 11s. 9d. per gallon.

Coals.—Best house coals, 21s. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 19s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; and manufacturer's, 12s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £4 6s; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 (s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Hops.—All kinds are very dull, and prices rule almost nominal.

Wool.—The next public sales in London will commence on the 1st proximo. Privately very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are rather limited, and the trade is steady, at from £1 to £7 7s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Feb. 16.)—A fair average supply of beasts, both as to number and quality, was on offer in to-day's market. All breeds met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations. The show of sheep was moderate, and the mutton trade ruled inactive, at the late advance in prices. Prime small calves sold readily; other descriptions of veal slowly, on former terms. Pigs were in fair request; but milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1110; cows, 136; sheep, 3150; calves, 170; pigs, 320. Foreign: Beasts, 130; sheep, 400; calves, 95.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the trade generally is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, February 10.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 10.

Military Train—Brevet Col. J. C. Kennedy, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.

Commissariat Department.—The undermentioned officers, about being placed on retired pay, to have a step of honorary rank:—Assist. Commissaries General S. Owen and C. T. Malassez to be Deputy Commissaries-General.

BANKRUPTS.

G. DAFT, New Lenton, lace manufacturer.—S. LAMPARD, Queen-street, Portsea, plumber and glazier.—B. GREEN, Fillingham, Lincolnshire, corn dealer.—W. MILLER, Deptford, coffee and lodging house keeper.—T. L. STORY, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, tailor and draper.—J. MORISON and L. O. ABELIN, Liverpool, ship chandlers.—E. GENN, Rotherham, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. IRVING, Nottingham, travelling draper.—C. WILKES, Boxwich, Staffordshire, miller.—W. HOYLE, jun., Holmfirth, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—W. BRACEWELL, Coates, Yorkshire cottonspinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. DARBY, Glasgow, equestrian.—J. REID, deceased, Mains of Cults, Aberdeenshire, farmer.—G. A. M'GREGOR and COMPANY, Glasgow, pastry bakers.—D. MATHIESON, Glasgow, lime merchant.

Tuesday, February 14.

WAR OFFICE.

1th Light Dragoons: G. A. Coventry to be Paymaster. 16th: W. A. Battine to be Cornet. 17th: Cornet J. I. Fraser to be Lieutenant.

1st Foot: Ensign J. Stansfeld to be Lieutenant. 16th: Ensign G. L. Le Mesurier Taylor to be Lieutenant. 27th: Lieut. J. C. Cox to be Instructor of Musketry. 24th: Ensign C. A. Hewett to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Malo de Rune Barclay to be Ensign. 25th: Major P. Robertson to be Major; Ensign L. J. Lambert to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. B. Johnston to be Lieutenant. 34th: Major-General J. Eden, C.B., to be Colonel. 47th: Ensign F. G. Berkeley to be Lieutenant. 49th: Lieut. E. Mackay to be Adjutant. 63rd: Lieut. C. C. Pye to be Captain; Ensign G. W. Knapp to be Lieutenant. 71st: Ensign H. B. Wilson to be Instructor of Musketry. 82nd: Quartermaster R. P. Brooks to be Quartermaster. 86th: Ensign G. E. A. Hilliard to be Lieutenant; H. C. Boulcott to be Ensign. 99th: Brevet Lieut. Col. H. J. Day to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain C. Blamire to be Major; Lieut. G. R. S. Black to be Captain.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign G. L. Harnett to be Ensign.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: G. St. Clair Pote to be Ensign.

Depot Battalion.—Major A. Pitcairn to be Major; Paymaster G. P. Erskine to be Paymaster; Quartermaster J. Connor to be Quartermaster.

Brevet.—Brevet Col. P. Smyly to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Capt. E. J. Ellerman to be Major in the Army. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B.:—Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Wynward, C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart., to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. C. Stuart to be Major General; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Deverill to be Colonel; Brevet Major W. F. Harvey to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. H. Fisher to be Major.

BANKRUPTS.

E. S. WEST, Bingham-place, Hoxton, boarding-house keeper.—T. STREETER, Portsmouth, hotel keeper.—J. DURHAM, Wingland, Norfolk, railway contractor.—H. QUARTERMAN, Oxford, builder.—J. JONES, Lambeth-square, mantle-manufacturer.—J. W. BUSH, Wandsworth, colour-manufacturer.—W. WATTS, Southam, Warwickshire, builder.—E. SLADER, Bridport, Dorsetshire, grocer.—W. WORRALL, West Melton, Yorkshire, grocer.—R. HEYS, Heywood, Lancashire, provision-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. C. THORBURN, Glasgow, clerk.—A. CAMERON, Glasgow, sewed-muslin warehouseman.—J. FINLAY, Glasgow, brassfounder.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Pepper Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of William Frederick Webb, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th of November, at her residence, Parkfield Glebe, near Sydney, the wife of Professor Pell, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 17, Fitzroy-square, W., the wife of Alexander McKenzie Ross, Esq., C.E., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Chertsey, the wife of Charles T. Buckland, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st of November, by the Ven. Archdeacon Matthias, Thomas George Dyson-Holland, Esq., of Christchurch, New Zealand, to Henrietta Priscilla, second daughter of the late Rev. F. A. Jackson, Vicar of Riccall, Yorkshire.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edward Shaw, Esq., of Helston, Cornwall, to Harriett, daughter of the late Henry Clutterbuck, Esq., M.D., of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

On the 11th inst., at St. Mark's, Upper Holloway, the Rev. Henry Martyn Baker, of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Grace Belmore, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Sweeny, of Spanishtown, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Gormanston Castle, county Meath, the Viscount Gormanston, in the 84th year of his age.

At Scinde House, Clapham Park, Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, aged 74.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, The Close, Lichfield, Colonel Swinburne, late of her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, in his 77th year.

On the 9th inst., at Penzance, Edward John, only child of the Rev. George Robert Tuck, Rector of Wallington, Herts, aged 10 years.

On the 21st of October, 1859, at Wood's Hotel, Furnival's-inn, Robert Wilson France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, in the county of Lancaster. He has a mother and two sisters living.

On the 14th inst., suddenly, at Whiteparish, Wilts, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Figgins Medhurst, Esq., civil engineer, in her 62nd year.

On the 10th inst., at Logie, Forfarshire, N.B., Agnes the beloved wife of John Kinloch, Esq.

On the 22nd of December, 1859, at Azimghur, N.W.P., Bengal, Amy Ada Blanche Cavendish, the dearly beloved wife of Randolph Marriott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of General G. Murray, aged 25 years 6 months and 2 days.

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HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON have just finished a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Bedrooms in Lodging-houses, Hotels, &c., which, for strength and elegance of design, will be found unrivalled. A large collection and description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Polished Deal, Painted and Decorated, Polished Pine, and Stained and Varnished Deal, is always in stock, and a very large assortment of Servants' Bedsteads, Cots, Couches, Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs, &c. Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES, with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches, Cash and Deed Boxes, and Japanned Tin Boxes and Dies.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The Largest and Best Stock in London, at Manufacturers' Prices, commencing at 2½ yards for 6d., is at CROSBY'S, 70, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street. Hints to Purchasers and Decorators in every Style.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS: have them thoroughly cleansed from all impurities and the colours restored by patent process. 9d., 6d., and 4d. per yard. Bedding cleansed, carbolic, sulphurous, and chlorine fumigations, and purified by the patent process. Feathers dressed, cleansed, and purified. All goods returned from all parts of England. Price list sent. Moderate charges. Packed and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STEAM CARPET and BEDDING COMPANY, Warf-road, City-road, E.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and CO.'S price is now 20s. per ton, cash, for the celebrated Wallsend Coals, screened at the Mines.—Offices, 13, Cornhill; Purfleet Wharf, East Greenwich; Woolwich Wharf, Pimlico, S.W., and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham, S.E.



VIEW OF TETUAN FROM THE SOUTH.

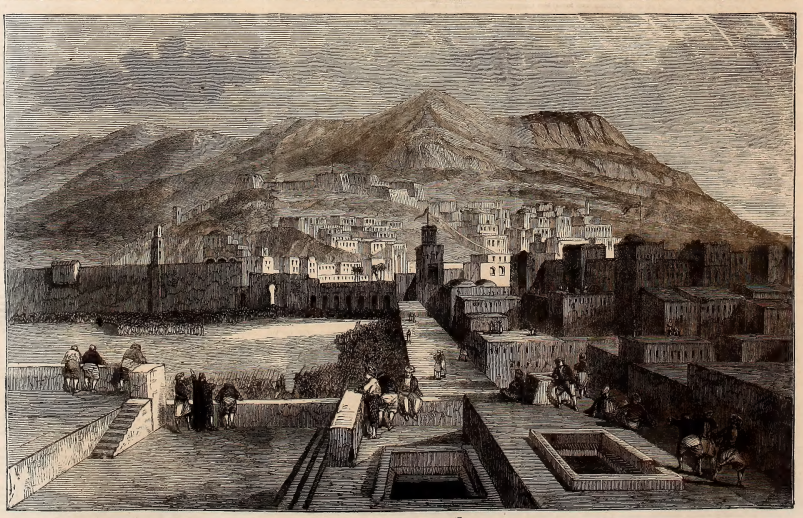
TETUAN.

Now that the Spanish expedition to Morocco has achieved its first great success—the capture of Tetuan—a few particulars of that city and its neighbourhood may not be uninteresting to our readers. Christians, like Jews, find little favour in the eyes of good Musulmans, and the inhabitants of Tetuan claim to be amongst the most observant of Mohammed's doctrines; hence we have but sketchy descriptions of the town, roughed off in a very hasty manner, travellers not caring to expose themselves to the insults and attacks of a fanatic people.

The country round Tetuan is extremely varied, and in early spring nothing can be more fresh and beautiful than the vegetation that covers the plains and fringes the valleys in its neighbourhood. The showers that have recently fallen impart a delightful freshness to the earth. Young clover and other grasses carpet the ground; while numerous wild flowers, among others the white narcissus, diffuse a delicious fragrance through the atmosphere. Here and there the bank of the stream whose course one pursues is completely concealed by luxurious thickets of oleander, whose deep, green foliage and blossoms of bright pink offer the most beautiful contrast to the eye.

Supposing the traveller to be coming from the direction of Tangier, the first glimpse he catches of Tetuan is on issuing from a defile at no great distance from the city. A fine view is also obtained of the Atlas range, which constitutes the grand boundary of the desert towards the north. Clouds rest in dense masses upon its loftiest peaks, which are frequently capped with snow, and remind one strongly of the Bernese Alps. Some travellers think the scenery of Morocco inferior in grandeur to that of Spain—the mountains of Andalusia, and the warm, wild chain of Granada. Much depends upon association. One tourist says:—"I had wandered by Cintra, and it slated at the Tagus mouth; I had enjoyed the mingled softness and sublimity of the Lago di Garda, Como, and Lago Maggiore, in Northern Italy, and thought them all less impressive, less fraught with those qualities that stir the soul to its utmost depths, than the wild, cloud-capped, torrent-rent cones of Atlas, elevated, cold, and glittering with snow, amid all the glow and fervour of an African sun."

As we were saying, the first view of Tetuan, still some miles distant, is obtained on quitting a defile, its dazzling cluster of white buildings contrasting most strikingly with the deep blue of the Mediterranean in the background. The road by which we advance



GREAT SQUARE OF TETUAN.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

AFTER all, in this country great constant financier is your greatest statesman. The man for the House of Commons is the Minister who, by his practical grasp of the material business of that House, so manages taxes as to put them in the least unacceptable form. Mr. Disraeli has never been really equal to a great Budget occasion; but Mr. Gladstone carries the House by storm, not only by force of his personal and political character, by earnest honesty of purpose, and his impressive eloquence, but by the amplitude of his knowledge of the specialty of his department. This, as much as the imperfect state of the occasion, made the Development House of Commons' piety which filled every place in the chamber on Friday last at prayers; of course, no weight being attached to the fact that this unanimous adhesion to a form of the dominant Church on the part of every section of religionists secures to each gentleman a seat for the whole evening. There was a genuine appreciation of the devotion to the wishes of the House and the courtesy exhibited by Mr. Gladstone in the matter of the Budget's weakness so far as to come down on Friday instead of Monday. Perhaps, too, he felt that something was due to the Cabinet, which suffered from every hour of delay. As it was, he walked up the House with an alacrity which was surprising, and bent his head with conscious pleasure before the hearty cheers which greeted his appearance. Excepting that he spoke for four hours instead of the expected five, and occasionally had recourse to sips of some advantageous mixture, there was no trace of weakness, physically or mentally. Indeed, he was more than usually playful, and at times humorous, with a freedom from that touch of grimness which usually accompanies his tendency into jocosity. Even gentlemen opposite were charmed into applause; although there was a palpable shudder among the country gentlemen when he had the audacity to talk of reducing the charge for game certificates, that seemed to touch them more nearly than the manipulation of the malt and hop duties,—a subject which is sectional rather than general among their class, who, to a man, are united on the sacred question of the Malt Tax.

It was certainly a great feat that four hours' talk, delivered in a voice which is sufficiently musical, sonorous, rounded, and perfectly modulated. There was an address adapted to the end in the purpose of awaking and keeping attention, piquing and teasing curiosity, and sustaining desire to hear from the first sentence to the last. It was such a speech—it was an oration in the best sense of the term—as the pages made eloquent, in which there was a proper restraint over the crowding of ideas, the words and the accuracy in the sentences, so that not a word chosen; the most perfect balancing of parts, and, more than all, there were no errors of omission, nothing was put wrongly, and nothing was overlooked. When it is considered that an enormous mental process was going on, accompanied by an enormous physical difficulty in the articulation of voice and keeping steady on the legs, and the most absolute self-possession, in a House crowded in every corner by eager listeners for every word, it must be allowed that the man who gets through such a work, and gets through it with triumph, must be a wonderful person, and blessed with an extraordinary faculty for the right application of his powers to attain. Yet Mr. Gladstone took it all quietly, in his way that is, as it would be said of Mr. Disraeli, with perfect gaiety. He was not "saying a few words" that evening. It is a prevalent belief that, if he had been in perfect health, and there had been no clock in the House, and he had had the whole night, and the whole day of the week, he could have talked right through the week, and on the Friday evening have taken a new subject for conversation with after these preliminary remarks I will proceed to deal with the subject matter of my financial statement."

Turning from the overshadowing event of the Parliamentary week, there are one or two matters which may be considered notable. In the first place, it is a remarkable fact that there is considerable significance in the aspect of the debate on the Church-rate Bill. It was probable that the opposition would have made the gathering of the Opposition and in the manner of the debate that would be to be generated by the stand which has been made, out of doors, on the question by the Church party. There was to be aggressive and active tactics of a serious Opposition movement. Large bodies of gentlemen opposed to the measure were in their places earlier in the session than was done—in putting up two of the promising young men of the party to take the initiative in the contest against the measure. Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Walpole, the Under-Secretary for Parliamentary neophyte who has a capacity for cramming, and is not too deficient in the art of dispersing generally the contents of a plethora of blue-book and statistic. Then Mr. Robert Long is a young young man, and evidently of that sanguine, not to say irritable, temperament which accompanies the highest appreciation and capillary development which he enjoys. He was in his maiden effort—indeed, his only effort—in the House, on Thursday, looking very, and threw a number of sharp little pellets over at his antagonists, which stung and produced a wince. The occasion, however, seems likely to prove fatal to him, for he took on himself to second Mr. Spooner's motion for the abolition of the grant to Maynooth, and in doing so, as he thought, to put the matter once to say so, he descended into impudence, and he caught it accordingly. The general opinion was that Mr. Spooner's speech in a first oratorical effort in the House of Commons will be very satisfactorily put down. If an attempt is made to reduce small personality and indecorous license to a standard, Mr. Spooner's speech which stamped the character of the opposition movement on the occasion. It was a mere string of the most commonplace of church rates as a rallying cry to his party. Everything about it denoted the Low Church party, and the whole was put forth as a preliminary to the formal invitation to a meeting of Lord Derby's supporters which followed the exposition of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the country party is preparing to under these circumstances. It did not show a falling off in the attendance of the party rates, but a decided gathering of the supporters of that import with ulterior views.

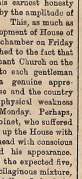
Amongst the rocks ahead for the Government the Chinese question has been one of the most prominently set up, and there was much mixed up in the responsibilities of the affair of the Peho that Mr. Disraeli could not undertake to answer for. Lord John Russell's prominency to that subject in any programme of opposition to Lord Derby's Government, has he would not have intruded the initiation of the question to the wholly subordinate hands of Baillie Cochrane, or have allowed so inopportune a moment to have been chosen for it. Lord John's personal bias on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, when every one knows the necessity of keeping the country ready for war, is a large increase to the demands for naval purposes. Certainly nothing could have contributed more to shutting the matter up than the speech of Lord John, which was the only real parliamentary story from 1856. A positive shudder ran through the House at the recital of the horrors of the bombardment, and the personal narrative gain that attention and interest which is usually accorded by the House to speeches in self-defence. The truth is that Sir Michael is a notable instance of the peculiarity which is not confined to gentlemen of his profession who, prompt, vigorous, and hearty on the quarter-deck, are not always conspicuous for their facilities in dealing with shoregoing matters. No doubt he was treated with the respect to which he is entitled, but he was certainly not very impressive. The result was that Lord John Russell had very little trouble in shelving the discussion and tumbling it into that Parliamentary limbo, "the proper occasion." Still less likely was Mr. W. Williams to get a hearing for his pottering generalities about expenditure, which always end in his showing that the muzzle of Mr. Hume has by no means descended upon him. Certainly, too, Mr. Horsman might have chosen a better opportunity for developing his theory about the exhaustion of coal in this country, and asking Ministers, who have had great difficulty in making things meet for one year, to look forward to the warmth and comfort of the hearths of this country for a century hence.

It was unquestionably a first-rate piece of tactics by which Lord Palmerston put a practical sailor, a naval reformer, and a very popular man, and faced with a frank, straightforward, pleasant manner, and a fund of good-humour, into the position of Secretary to the Admiralty, on whom the duty of moving the Estimates had devolved. There has hardly ever been a statement which exhibited more skill—we will not say cunning—under the mask of perfect openness and unqualified frankness, than that made by Lord Clarence Paget on this occasion. Sir Charles Wood's personal satisfaction; Mr. Williams seemed to forget the "bottle of the whole" in contemplating the invitation to the House to looking into the way in which the money was spent which was offered to him; while there was universal approval expressed at the determination that we have not only got a fleet, but that it is absolutely manned.

There are some questions that die of attenuation in the House of Commons. The abolition of the grant to Maynooth has become always suggestive of a "count out." Certainly, this time the appearance of Mr. Spooner, with a pair of huge pistols pointed, holding up a small tin chamber candlestick (probably his private property), from which issued a feeble flame, and which he used to assist him in reading a series of documents in the hope which grew in the House before the gas was turned on, gave the business the most ludicrous aspect. Any one used to the semi-darkness with his candlestick and his papers in either hand, it was so suggestive of the idea that he was nursing the Pope with "bell, book, and candle," that it was no wonder that sentences Tom Mr. Cardwell should declare that the sooner the scene was put an end to the better. After the abolition of Mr. Spooner's "dismal and dangerous" eloquence, what could stop a rush to a division when the hour was a quarter to seven? It is said that Sir Parr, after some experience of the locality, delivered his opinion that, from an intellectual point of view, Warwickshire produced Shakspeare and then became effete. May not this epic assertion be the solution of the representation of that fertile and beautiful county?

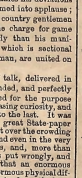
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD CRANMORE.



The Right Hon. Dominick Browne, P.C., Baron Oranmore and Browne, of Cara Browne Castle, in the county of the town of Galway, and of Castle Macgarrett, in the county of Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland, where death has just occurred, was a scion of the ancient Norman, and subsequently Irish, family of Le Brun or Browne. Earls of Pembroke; and was the eldest son of Geoffrey Edward Browne, Esq., of Castle Macgarrett, county Mayo, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of the Hon. Dominick Bourke, fourth son of the first Earl of Mayo, and was born on the 28th of May, 1787, and was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He represented Galway in the Irish Parliament, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1834. In 1830 he was created a Peer of Ireland as Lord Oranmore and Browne. He married, in 1811, Catherine Anne Isabella, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Monck, Esq., by whom (who died in 1844) he had issue—Dominick Monck, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Ridley, Grenadier Guards, second son of Sir Matthew Ridley, Bart.; an only son, Henry Dominick Augustus Frederick, now second Lord Oranmore and Browne, who was born in 1813, and married, in 1839, Lady Augusta Anne Charteris, only surviving child of the late Alexander Guthrie, Esq., of the Mount, Ayrshire, whose surname, Guthrie of the Mount, and whose arms, his Lordship has assumed.

LORD GORMANSTON.



The Right Hon. Jenico Preston, Viscount Gormanston, of Gormanston, in the county of Meath, Baron Risingham of Killeen Gosery, and Baron Lunan-Gray of the Lunan in Angus, premier Viscount of Ireland, and head of the first family in Ireland, died in his 83rd year, on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Gormanston Castle, in the county of Meath, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Anthony John, now thirteenth Viscount Gormanston, who was born on the 22nd of March, 1818, and married, on the 25th of July, 1838, Lucretia, eldest daughter of the late William Charles Jerningham, Esq., of Cossey Hall, Norfolk, Chamberlain, seventh Lord Stafford, by whom he has two sons and three daughters.

DR. THOMAS FORSTER.

Dr. Thomas Forster, M.D., F.R.S., who died at Brussels on the 2nd inst., was a man of considerable talent, and of extensive professional skill. Although educated for the medical profession he never practised, having inherited from his father a handsome and ample fortune, but devoted his time to literature. At Cambridge he was the constant companion of Byron and Shelley. As a linguist he had few equals, and was a profound and accomplished student upon astronomy and meteorology, subjects in which he took great interest. Dr. Forster was the author of a work which resulted in Belgium, during which time his house was the rendezvous of all the literary and scientific men visiting that kingdom from all parts of the world. He published his "Conversations on Light," in 1828, collected and published, with the assistance of Lord Kingand others, the works of his friend, Dr. Alderson, seventh Lord Stafford, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

DR. FORSTER.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., one of a brotherhood of heroes, himself distinguished alike in arms and letters, died on Sunday at his residence, Scinde House, Clapham Park, aged seventy-four. He retired serving, in our next Number, a Portrait and memoir of the historian of the Peninsular War.

The total sum paid for the metropolitan police force in the year 1857 was £472,678; the total expenditure on account of it was £487,167.

The other morning, as an engine and fire-box were passing the Tewkesbury station of the Great Western Railway, the pressure of steam in the boiler was cut literally in two. It is supposed that in attempting to cross, the rails being exceedingly slippery from the frost, he fell.

Messrs. Godfrey Drake and Sons, of Huddersfield, merchants, received last week an inclosure of £70 from two ladies, sisters, who conduct a boarding-school at one of the watering-places on the Lancashire coast, to meet a loss sustained by the bankruptcy through misfortune of their deceased father, nearly twenty years ago.

Last Saturday morning a fire, which for the space of four or five hours raged with the greatest impetuosity, destroying in its progress property valued at several thousand pounds, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. H. Roberts, haberdasher and manufacturer and exporter, situated at No. 12, Osborne-street, Whitechapel.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

WE publish in its entirety the Commercial Treaty between Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon, signed at Paris January 23, 1860, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris on the 4th inst. This treaty was laid before both Houses of Parliament yesterday week. Lord John Russell, at the same time that he laid the treaty before the House of Commons, placed on the table a correspondence respecting it which had passed between Lord Cowley and himself. The correspondence stated the basis of a treaty which Mr. Cobden had penned in consultation with Count Walewski, and which had been laid before the Emperor. Lord John Russell wrote a long letter of instructions on receipt of these proposals, and, before concluding his epistle, stated that the arrangements of the treaty would have to be adopted by Parliament.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite their two peoples, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Viscount Dangan, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French; and Richard Cobden, Esq., a member of the British Parliament;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Baroche, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., a member of his Privy Council, President of his Council of State, provisionally charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs; and M. Rouher, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., Senator, his Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Article 1.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that on the following articles of British production and manufacture, imported from the United Kingdom into France, the duties shall in no case exceed thirty per cent ad valorem, the two additional decimes included. The articles are as follows:—Refined sugar; turmeric in powder; rock crystal worked; iron forged in lumps or prisms; brass wire (copper alloyed with zinc), polished or unpolished, of every description; chemical productions, enumerated or non-enumerated; extracts of dyewoods; garancine; common soap of every description, and perfumed soap; stoneware and earthenware, fine and common; china and porcelain ware; glass, crystal, mirrors, and plate-glass; cotton yarn; worsted and woollen yarn of every description; yarns of flax and hemp; yarns of hair, enumerated or non-enumerated; cotton manufactures; horsehair manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated; worsted and woollen manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated; cloth list; manufactures of hair; silk manufactures; manufactures of waste and floss silk; manufactures of bark and all other vegetable fibres, enumerated or non-enumerated; manufactures of flax and hemp; mixed manufactures of every description; hosiery; haberdashery and small wares; manufactures of caoutchouc and gutta percha, pure or mixed; articles of clothing, wholly or in part made up; prepared skins; articles of every sort manufactured from leather or skins, included or not under the denomination of small wares, fine or common; plated articles of every description; cutlery; metal wares, whether enumerated or not; pig and cast iron of every description, without distinction of weight; bar and wrought iron, with the exception of the kinds specified in article 17; steel; machinery, tools, and mechanical instruments of every description; carriages on springs, lined and painted; cabinet ware, carved work, and turnery of every description; worked ivory and wood; brandies and spirits, including those not distilled from wine, cherries, molasses, or rice; ships and boats; with respect to refined sugar and chemical productions of which salt is the basis, the excise or inland duties shall be added to the amount of the above specified duties.

Art. 2.—His Imperial Majesty engages to reduce the import duties in France on British coal and coke, to the amount of fifteen centimes for the hundred kilogrammes, with the addition of the two decimes. His Majesty the Emperor also engages, within four years from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, to establish upon the importation of coal and coke by land and by sea a uniform duty, which shall not exceed that which is fixed by the preceding paragraph.

Art. 3.—It is understood that the rates of duty mentioned in the preceding articles are independent of the differential duties in favour of French shipping, with which duties they shall not interfere.

Art. 4.—The duties ad valorem stipulated in the present treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into France as far as the port of discharge. For the levying of these duties the importer shall make a written declaration at the custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported. If the custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of 5 per cent. This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

Art. 5.—Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament to enable her to abolish the duties of importation on the following articles:—Sulphuric acid and other mineral acids; agates and cornelians, set; lucifers of every description; percussion caps; arms of every description; jewels, set; toys; corks; brocade of gold and silver; embroideries and needlework of every description; brass and bronzed manufactures, and bronzed metal; canes, walking canes or sticks, umbrella or parasol sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented; hats, of whatever substance they may be made; gloves, stockings, socks, and other articles of cotton or linen, wholly or in part made up; leather manufactures; lace manufactured of cotton, wool, silk, or linen; manufactures of iron and steel; machinery and mechanical instruments, tools, and other instruments; cutlery, and other articles of steel, iron, or cast iron; fancy ornaments of steel and iron; articles covered with copper by galvanic process; millinery and artificial flowers; raw fruits; gloves and other leather articles of clothing; manufactures of caoutchouc and gutta percha; oils; musical instruments; worsted and woollen shawls, plain, printed, or patterned; coverlids, woollen gloves, and other worsted and woollen manufactures not enumerated; handkerchiefs, and other manufactures not enumerated, of linen and hemp; perfumery, cabinet ware, carved work, and turnery of every description; clocks, watches, and opera-glasses; manufactures of lead, enumerated or not enumerated; feathers, dressed or not; goats' and other hair manufactures; china and porcelain ware; stone and earthenware; grapes; sulphate of quinine; salts of morphine; manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials, of whatever description they may be. Articles not enumerated in the tariff, now paying an ad valorem duty of ten per cent; subject, however, to such measures of precaution as the protection of the public revenue may require, against the introduction of materials liable to custom or excise duties, in the composition of articles admitted duty free in virtue of the present paragraph.

Art. 6.—Her Britannic Majesty engages also to propose to Parliament that the duties on the importation of French wine be at once reduced to a rate not exceeding 3s. a gallon, and that from the 1st of April, 1861, the duties on importation shall be regulated as follows:—1. On wine containing less than 15 degrees of proof spirit verified by Sykes's hydrometer, the duty shall not exceed one shilling a gallon. 2. On wine containing from 15 to 26 degrees, the duty shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence a gallon. 3. On wine containing from 26 to 40 degrees, the duty shall not exceed two shillings a gallon. 4. On wine in bottles, the duty shall not exceed two shillings a gallon. 5. Wine shall not be imported at any other ports than those which shall be named for that purpose before the present treaty shall come into force; her Britannic Majesty reserving to herself the right of substituting other ports for those which shall have been originally named, or of increasing the number of them. The duty fixed upon the importation of wine at ports other than those named shall be two shillings a gallon. 6. Her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power, notwithstanding the provisions of this article, to fix the maximum of proof spirit which may be contained in liquor declared as wine, without, however, the maximum being lower than 37 degrees.

Art. 7.—Her Britannic Majesty promises to recommend to Parliament to admit into the United Kingdom merchandise imported from France at a rate of duty equal to the excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom. At the same time the duty chargeable upon the importation of such merchandise may be augmented by such a sum as shall be an equivalent for the expenses which the system of excise may entail upon the British producer.

Art. 8.—In accordance with the preceding article her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France at a duty exactly equal to the excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of 2d. a gallon, which will make the actual duty payable on French brandies and spirits 8s. 2d. the gallon. Her Britannic Majesty also undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of rum and taffia imported from the French colonies at the same duty which is or shall be levied on these same articles imported from the British colonies. Her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of paperhangings imported from France at a duty equal to the excise tax—that is to say, at 14s. per cwt.; and cardboard of the same origin at a duty which shall not exceed 15s. per cwt. Her Britannic Majesty further undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of gold and silver plate imported from France at a duty equal to the stamp or excise duty which is charged on British gold and silver plate.

Art. 9.—It is understood between the two high contracting Powers that if one of them thinks it necessary to establish an excise tax or inland duty upon any article of home production or manufacture which is comprised among the preceding enumerated articles, the foreign imported article of the same description may be immediately liable to an equivalent duty on importation. It is equally understood between the high contracting Powers that, in case the British Government should deem it necessary to increase the excise duties levied upon home-made spirits, the duties on the importation of wines may be modified in the following manner:—For every increase of 1s. per gallon of spirits on the excise duty there may be on wines which pay 1s. 6d. duty an augmentation not exceeding 1½d. per gallon; and on wines which pay 2s. an augmentation not exceeding 2½d. per gallon.

Art. 10.—The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of levying upon all articles mentioned in the present treaty, or upon any other article, landing or shipping dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the ports of importation and exportation. But in all that relates to local treatment the dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, the privileges, favours, or advantages which are or shall be granted to national vessels generally, or to the goods imported or exported in them, shall be equally granted to the vessels of the other country, and to the goods imported or exported in them.

Art. 11.—The two high contracting Powers engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

Art. 12.—The subjects of one of the two high contracting Powers shall in the dominions of the other enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks and in patterns of every description.

Art. 13.—The ad valorem duties established within the limits fixed by the preceding articles shall be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded before the 1st of July, 1860. The medium prices during the six months preceding the date of the present treaty shall be taken as the bases for this convention. Duties shall, however, be levied in conformity with the bases above established—1. In the event of this supplementary convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the execution by France of the present treaty; 2. Upon those articles the specific duties on which shall not have been settled by common consent.

Art. 14.—The present treaty shall be binding for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland so soon as the necessary legislative sanction shall have been given by Parliament, with the reserve made in Article 6 respecting wines. Further, her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power of retaining, upon special grounds, and by way of exception, during a period not exceeding two years, dating from the 1st of April, 1860, half of the duties on those articles the free admission of which is stipulated by the present treaty. This reserve, however, does not apply to articles of silk manufacture.

Art. 15.—The engagements contracted by his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall be fulfilled, and the tariffs previously indicated as payable on British goods and manufactures shall be applied, within the following periods:—1. For coal and coke, from the 1st of July, 1860. 2. For bar and pig iron, and for steel of the kinds which are not subject to prohibition, from the 1st of October, 1860. 3. For worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts, within a period which shall not exceed the 31st of December, 1860. 4. For yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp from the 1st of June, 1861. 5. And all other articles from the 1st of October, 1861.

Art. 16.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that the ad valorem duties payable on the importation into France of merchandise of British production and manufacture shall not exceed a maximum of twenty-five per cent from the 1st of October, 1864.

Art. 17.—It is understood between the two high contracting Powers, as an element of the conversion of the ad valorem duties into specific duties, that for the kinds of bar iron which are at present subjected on importation into France to a duty of ten francs, not including the two additional decimes, the duty shall be seven francs on every hundred kilogrammes until the 1st of October, 1864, and six francs from that period, including in both cases the two additional decimes.

Art. 18.—The arrangements of the present treaty of commerce are applicable to Algeria, both for the exportation of her produce, and for the importation of British goods.

Art. 19.—Each of the two high contracting Powers engages to confer on the other any favour, privilege, or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation on the articles mentioned in the present treaty which the said Power may concede to any third Power. They further engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

Art. 20.—The present treaty shall not be valid unless her Britannic Majesty shall be authorised by the assent of her Parliament to execute the engagements contracted by her in the articles of the present treaty.

Art. 21.—The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the high contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

Art. 22.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 23rd day of January, in the year of our Lord 1860.

(L.S.) COWLEY. (L.S.) V. BAROCHE.
(L.S.) RICHARD COBDEN. (L.S.) F. ROUHER.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY has just published a new number of "Proceedings," in two parts, zoology and botany. Among the papers in the former part we would especially refer to Mr. Wallace's account of the zoological geography of the Malay Archipelago, which includes many thoughtful remarks on the distribution of animals over the surface of the globe, and on the origin of species, now the subject of so much attention. The most remarkable paper in the botanical part is by Mr. Richard Spruce, entitled "Notes of a Visit to the Cinchona Forests on the Western Slopes of the Quitenean Andes," full of interest even to the general reader, much more to the botanist.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY has this month published two parts of their journal, a supplement to last year's journal, and the first number for the new year. The more remarkable papers in the former are those by Professor Ansted on the Geology of Malaga; by Dr. J. W. Dawson on the Vegetable Structure in Coal (with plates): and by Professor Huxley on some Amphibian Remains from Africa and Australia, and on a Fossil Bird and Cetacean from New Zealand (with plates). In the new part for the year we would especially refer to Professor Owen's description of some reptilian remains from South Africa (with plates).

THENARD.—The eulogium upon this illustrious French chemist has been recently given before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Flourens. It is partially given in the feuilleton of *l'Institut*, and should be read by all young chemists. Thénard, at twenty years of age, a poor lad, in 1797, applied to the great Vauquelin, who, himself poor, kindly received him as his assistant, and superintended his studies. Three years after Thénard commenced his brilliant course of discoveries, by obtaining glucinum from a piece of beryl; and soon attained a high position in the scientific world. The discourse is enlivened with anecdotes of the great chemist's contemporaries.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his fifth lecture on "Light and Colours" on Thursday last week, the principal subjects being irradiation and achromatism. When we regard any object highly illuminated the image upon the retina spreads a little beyond its proper limits, and the object appears larger than it really is. This is irradiation. The fact was demonstrated by many experiments—viz., white discs, &c., illuminated by the electric light, appeared perceptibly larger than dark ones of precisely the same size; the platinum wire between the poles of a voltaic battery, when red hot, seemed larger than when cold. Irradiation also causes the new moon to appear in the old moon's arms. Newton supposed that refraction could not occur without dispersion of the rays of light, thus giving rise to colours (as seen in large lenses). Dollond proved the contrary. Water with the same amount of refraction as flint glass causes much less dispersion, and with the same amount of dispersion causes much greater refraction. By neutralising the dispersion Dollond destroyed the colour, and eventually succeeded in making achromatic (or colourless) lenses. Dr. Tyndall concluded his lecture by stating that the sensitiveness of the eye to any colour is blunted by exposure to that colour; and that when the eye, thus affected, receives white light, that colour for which its sensitiveness is diminished will be partially withdrawn, and the residual complementary colour will be seen—(green after red, &c.) This was experimentally shown in a convincing manner.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY gave the Friday evening discourse on the subject so much occupying scientific minds at the present time—"Species and Races; and their Origin." He limited himself to the consideration of three principal points—viz., What are species, and what problems are involved in the consideration of their origin? what, on the known principles of scientific logic, are the necessary conditions of any solution of these problems? and, lastly, how far does any solution, and, in particular, that set forth by Mr. Darwin, in his remarkable work on the Origin of Species, satisfy these conditions? As an example of a species Professor Huxley selected the horse, pointing out that it is distinguished from all others by certain peculiarities in structure and form, and by others which are physiological—the latter comprising more particularly the phenomena of hybridism. But, besides these distinctive and peculiar features, the horse has relations, more or less remote, not only with every living animal but with animals long extinct. The geographical distribution of the horse and its allied species is exceedingly remarkable; and, lastly, the amount of variation which has been produced by natural or by artificial means within the range of the species *equus* is exceedingly remarkable. All species of animals and plants exhibit similarly complex relations; and, as man is one of these species, the general doctrine of their origin involves discussions of great interest. The scientific form of the origin of species is simple enough. It is—Given a substance, to find why that substance assumes the form and exhibits the relation of other substances which it is observed to have in nature. In the case in question, the system is living matter, and the point is to determine experimentally how that matter assumes the form and character of living species, and how far the causes artificially operative of this result are active in nature. Taking the breeds of pigeons as the result of a long series of experiments upon the artificial production of species, and admitting that the selection exercised by the fancier might readily come about by natural causes, and chiefly as the result of the struggle for existence on which Mr. Darwin has well insisted, the lecturer pointed out that the evidence in favour of the origin of species by such selection is not quite complete, inasmuch as the pouter, carrier, &c., although they exhibit the full morphological differences of species, do not present the physiological character of well-marked species. That this difference in the evidence would be made up by future investigation seems exceedingly probable; but in the meantime it is desirable to consider Mr. Darwin's views as embodying an exceedingly valuable hypothesis, the following out of which will assuredly lead us to very great and comprehensive generalisations. In conclusion, the professor warned his hearers against allowing other than scientific arguments to have weight in dealing with such questions as these, and urged upon their attention the close connection of the greatness of England with the advance of thoroughly scientific modes of thought among all classes of its population. The chair was occupied by Sir Henry Holland, Bart., and the audience included many of the most eminent philosophers of the country. In the library were exhibited living specimens of various kinds of pigeons—the wild rock, pouter, tumbler, carrier, fantail, and trumpeter.

DR. LANKESTER delivered his third lecture on Animal Substances and on the Arts on Saturday last, the subject being the useful products of the class Mollusca. After alluding to the families Polyzoa and Tunicata, he proceeded to examine the structure of the shells of the bivalve and univalve groups of these animals. The main uses of shells depend on the production of the inner layer of the shell, called the nacreous layer. The nature of this layer was described, and the production of its beautiful iridescent colours, by the law of the interference of light, was explained. The nature and history of pearls was then entered upon, and pearls and pearl ornaments were exhibited. Illustrations of the process of cameo-making were also given, and a variety of applications of shells to useful purposes in the arts alluded to. The lecture was illustrated by a beautiful collection of cameos from Mr. Phillips in Cockspur-street, a variety of mother-of-pearl manufactures from Mr. Luard in Fleet-street, a beautiful collection of ornamental shells from Mr. Samuel, of East Smithfield, and two curiously-carved pearl shells from China from Mr. Hewitt, of Fenchurch-street.

PROFESSOR OWEN on Tuesday last resumed his lectures on "Fossil Reptiles," his subject being the great extinct predatory sea-lizard, the ichthyosaurus, so well known by Mr. Waterhouse's restoration at Sydenham, and of which thirty species are known to the lecturer. This animal was remarkable for the shortness of its neck, the equality of the width of its head with the front of its chest, and the enormous magnitude of its eye, which probably enabled it to descry its prey in the water at short or long distances in the obscurity of night. The cornea, fully exposed to the buffeting of the waves, was defended by no less than seventeen hard (sclerotic) plates. Its fins were adapted for crawling on the sand whenever it desired to bask in the sunshine; and between the ribs of many specimens masses of fishbones and other food have been found in various stages of digestion. Professor Owen dwelt upon the anatomical structure, and especially referred to the researches of Sir Philip G. Egerton in respect to this animal.

The nineteenth annual ploughing match, trial of ploughs, draining, digging, and fencing, connected with the Wirral Farmers' Club, took place on Wednesday week, on the farm of Mr. John Walker, of Stourton. The character of the ploughing indicated great improvement in the district, and the judges had considerable difficulty in deciding upon the successful competitors. The usual club dinner took place in the evening.

THE WOUNDED LUCKNOW SOLDIER.—A letter appeared in the *Times* a few days ago describing the sufferings of a wounded soldier, returning to his native place, Amesbury, under care of an old woman. The Incumbent of that place, Mr. Fowle, writes as follows:—"That touching letter has brought to me ninety-three communications from so many benevolent individuals, most of them containing post-office orders, gold, or postage-stamps, and others inquiring into facts with a view, if found to have been correctly stated, of aiding in the same generous cause. I have at this moment time and opportunity only to say that the afflicted soldier's name is John George Mills, corporal of the 32nd Regiment; that he is lying now in a poor cottage in Amesbury, too evidently in a dying state, under the care of the aged female relative who accompanied him from Plymouth; that I have written to his commanding officer, and that I am making the necessary inquiries to enable me rightly to discharge the responsibility imposed upon me."

GUNNERY PRACTICE AT HYTHE.

FOR those who love gunnery in all its branches there is nothing more pleasant than a trip to Hythe, albeit a more desolate seaside place can scarcely be seen. The town nestles snugly enough under a long range of hills, at one end of which the Shorncliffe Camp is just discernible, clinging on to the side of a cliff; but the beach has a most bankrupt, dreary air, with a set of baths, shut up, one row of lodging-houses, and a large, half-finished shell of another. It bristles at intervals, as far as the eye can reach, with martello towers, where the volunteers are exercised, and from which danger-flags are waved to the mariners when the practice commences on the butts. This musketry-ground is a long, deep shingle, fearfully trying to walkers who are not quite up to the mark, and about half a mile broad. It is sadly windy, and, as they are obliged to shoot towards the sea, there is no suitable background for the eye; but still many first-rate shots are trained there. The eighteen-feet target of General Hay, the Commandant, is a very prominent object, and on each side of it are ranged the targets for the men, with little cast-iron huts, from which the effect of the shots is telegraphed by means of different flags held in different positions.

The School of Musketry was formed about five years since, under the auspices of Lord Hardinge, who felt how much this arm of the service had been neglected; and Colonel Wilford and Captains O'Callaghan and Fairtlough are the instructors. There are four courses during the year, of eleven weeks each, for the Army. One officer and two picked sergeants come from each regiment in the service, along with adjutants of militia, &c., and there are few men who have to undergo so severe a probation as these officers to win a first-class certificate. School-days, fagging included, are almost child's-play by the side of it. About fifty officers come up at one time, which is as much as the town can accommodate; and we believe it is the intention of the Government, when the above regiments are gone through, to extend the benefits of the system to the Irish police and the pensioners. The volunteers come by parties of fifty, according as their names are down at the Horse Guards, for twelve days; but they are merely worked in drill, firing, distance-judging, &c., and attend two or three lectures. Four sets of them are thus got through in the course of the year, and the unhappy instructors have no holiday at all. The game shots carry everything before them at the short distances, but all distinction is leveled after that, and the best men generally prove to be those who have never pulled a trigger before, and are not too opinionated to learn. If the thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and it would be very advisable if those volunteers who really desire to form a crack corps would engage an instructor for themselves who had got his first-class certificate, and go more into the real science of rifle-shooting, instead of depending on a captain who has merely gone through his allotted twelve days, and left nearly as wise as he came as regards the real science of the thing.

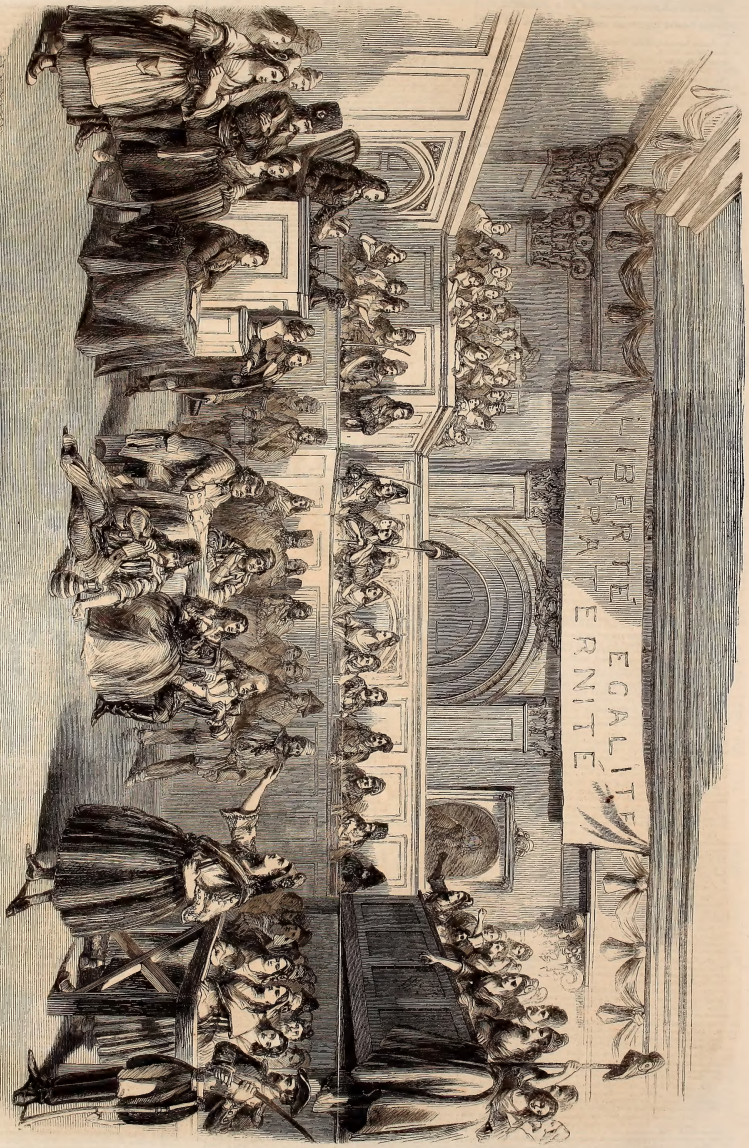
For years certain artillery corps have existed, but the expense of entering and equipment has been very great, and the artillery part of their duty was so small in comparison with the rest of the drill that they hardly deserved the name of artillery companies. The City Artillery Company has long been in existence, but the rifle has now taken up more of the attention of this guard than the cannon, more especially as it is easier for them to find a place of practice within a reasonable distance from town.

The martello towers at Hythe are about a quarter of a mile apart, and there are also three forts—Fort Moncrieff, to the extreme west of Hythe; Fort Sutherland, near the School of Musketry, and on the practice-ground; and Fort Twiss, to the east of the town.

Our Illustration is taken on the top of one of these towers, and shows part of the drill where the men are being taught to load. The chief instructor is seen giving directions to the volunteers as to the position of their hands; another volunteer is ready with the ball; while a third is listening attentively to another instructor, who is explaining how and why the nipple-hole should be covered with the thumb while loading.



THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CO LEARNING GU PRACTICE AT HYTHE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SCENE FROM "THE TALE OF TWO CITIES," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE—THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The new titles of Lord Ward are Viscount Ednam and Earl Dudley.

Mr. James Jerwood, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Recorder of South Molton, Devon.

Some Hungarian ladies are about to present a costly national dress to the Empress Eugenie.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Giacomo Graham as Consul at Melbourne for the King of Sardinia.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that General Mayerhofer has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Papal forces.

Mr. Hermann Quosbarth has been approved of as Vice-Consul at Dundee for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The British Archæological Association will hold its congress for 1860 at Shrewsbury, in the month of July or August.

The First Chamber of Norway have resolved to abolish passports for foreigners and natives travelling in the country.

Edmund Yates Peel, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Oran, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul at Mahon.

Each of the crew of the *Fox* has been presented by Lady Franklin with a silver watch and chain of the value of £10.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has accepted the judgeship in the Queen's Bench vacated by the resignation of Mr. Justice Perrin.

At a meeting of the Livery of the city of London last Saturday a resolution was passed condemning the City Corporation Reform Bill.

The *Times*, in expressing its satisfaction at the repeal of the paper duty, urges that an effort should be made to obtain free trade in rags.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 568,891lb., a decrease of 158,097lb. compared with the previous statement.

Lord Sudeley is appointed unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's mission at Stutgardt; and Mr. J. Cochrane unpaid Attaché at Berlin.

The *Glasgow Journal* says that on Thursday week Lady Eglinton and a party of ladies had a curling-match. The ladies, however, used small stones, and the rinks were short.

The sum remaining to be discharged of the Sardinian loan is £1,921,138 4s. 1d.; and of the Greek loan the balance due by the Greek Government is £756,922 12s. 11d.

On the 28th of last month died at Munich, in her eighty-fourth year, the widow of Jean Paul Richter. She married Jean Paul in 1801, and was left a widow by him in 1825.

Mr. Robert Bell delivered a lecture on "The Court, the Stage, and the Town Life of the Restoration," at the Farnham Literary Institute, on the evening of the 9th inst.

General Garibaldi has received a present from the Americans of New York, consisting of a handsome revolving rifle, which will fire thirty shots without being reloaded.

The Right Hon. Lord Feversham will take the chair at the festival of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, on the 2nd of May next, at the Albion Tavern.

M. Lamartine's estate of Monceaux was a few days ago put up for sale at the Chamber of Notaries, Paris, but no offer was made for it. The price demanded for it was 1,250,000f.

Mr. Alfred Dick is appointed her Majesty's Consul at the Society Islands. The Consulship of Mazatlan, to which Mr. Dick was previously nominated, will probably not be filled up.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains an order by her Majesty in Council making further provision for the exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by her in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

Several daring attempts at burglary have taken place this week in the outskirts of Liverpool; but, though they have in each case been frustrated, the parties concerned have not yet been captured.

The English Club at St. Petersburg has conferred on the Prince Bariatinski the title of honorary member, and a few days since invited him to a grand banquet, at which covers were laid for 250.

Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, the publishers of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," have issued, in a separate form, the article on taxation written by Mr. M'Culloch for the eighth edition of that great work.

The name of the Emperor of China appears for the first time in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1860. Sian Fien is the seventh Emperor of the dynasty of the Tsins, who succeeded the dynasty of the Mins in 1644.

On Sunday night Mrs. Helena Thompson, the wife of a photographic artist, Oxford-street, put a period to her existence by swallowing prussic acid. The deceased had only been married three weeks.

Fifty cottages have been erected by the Admiralty at the various coastguard stations since March 31, 1856, at Hurst Castle, Donna Nook, Harwich, Pagham, Dunwich, Newhaven, and Yarmouth.

Mr. Elkington, of Regent-street, has just completed a dinner and dessert service, in silver, for the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauricastro. The service is for thirty persons, and its cost £12,000.

The total amount disbursed by the Indian Government upon education in the various presidencies in the year 1856-7 was £196,877, representing a percentage of ·985 on the revenue of that year.

Mr. C. T. Newton is now preparing for the press a history of his recent discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ; being the results of an expedition sent to Asia Minor by our Government in 1856.

As an example of the great advantage taken of the present cheap rate of postage, the *Elgin Courier* mentions that last week a miniature coffin, complete in every detail, passed through the Elgin post-office.

The *Munster News* states that a young farmer, named Curtin, of Inagh, Clare, was murdered in his house on Monday night. He had been married only the Sunday before. His two brothers-in-law are in custody.

A bill presented by the Lord Chancellor provides for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trade companies and other associations. It is divided into ten parts, and has upwards of 200 clauses.

The officers of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship have presented Dr. Watson, who so nobly exerted himself to save the life of their late much-beloved commander, with a handsome pipe, beautifully mounted with silver.

The district of Tourmakeady, County Mayo, has been proclaimed, under the provisions of the Crime and Outrage Act, and a force of constabulary sufficient for three stations ordered to be at once sent down to the district.

It appears from official returns in the almanack for 1860 which has just appeared at Rome that the number of Roman Catholic Bishops in the world amounts to 850, exclusively of ninety Apostolic Vicarships and several Prefectures.

The Austrian army has now four Field Marshals—Prince Windischgraetz, Count Nugent, Count Wratislaw, and Baron Hess; and 583 Generals of different ranks. The number of Colonels is 292 in active service, and 304 in non-active.

Two superior officers of the Piedmontese army have just arrived in Paris, charged with the mission of examining the latest improvements in the manufacture of rifled cannon. They are to visit the different cannon foundries in France.

On Monday, in the justice-room at the Mansion House, an adroit thief contrived to steal a pair of new trousers from a bag in the possession of a journeyman tailor who was admiringly intent in watching the decisions of the presiding magistrate.

The Italians established in California have sent as a present to King Victor Emmanuel a sword of great value and of beautiful workmanship. The hilt is in massive gold, and represents Italy, while the blade bears an appropriate inscription.

A large selection of very costly and interesting books, including M. Louis Perret's "Catacombes de Rome," has been presented to the Liverpool Royal Institution by the Emperor of the French, in reply to a direct application from Mr. Archer, of Liverpool.

Letters from Rome assure us that the Pope has his bull of excommunication and interdict ready for the King of Sardinia and his partisans, to be hurled at their heads the moment the annexation of the Legations to Northern Italy is carried into effect.

Mr. Colin Grant, an inspector of the C division of police, has been presented with a gold chronometer watch, of the value of sixty guineas, by some of the ratepayers of the D division, in appreciation of his police services, extending over a period of ten years.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday week, adjudication was made against John Henry Cohn, East India merchant, of Riches-court, Lime-street. The debts are said to be £55,000, the assets £280, subject to any surplus that may be produced from consignments abroad.

The Corporation of the city of London have determined to revise the system upon which their books and accounts have heretofore been kept, with a view to their simplification, and have appointed Mr. S. Lowell Price, the accountant, to carry out the arrangement.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W., of Sunbury.—No. 1, as we before have mentioned, is defective, inasmuch as it admits of a twofold solution. The other diagram is good, though somewhat too easy.

RALLO.—No. You must try again

W. PREYER, Bonn.—We prefer 4. P to Q B 4th, though 4. P to Q 4th may be played without danger.

C L C; S A. Harrison.—Correct and ingenious.

DIABOLUS.—Have the goodness to address your future communications simply "To the Editor."

A. P. C.—The shorter one.

M. H. M.; B. C. D.; and others.—If, in Problem No. 832, White, for his first move, play Kt to K Kt 3rd, Black makes a Kt, giving check, and effectually prevents the mate.

I. W.—Thanks for the particulars and the game.

C. C. L.; DIABOLOS; ENGREB; T HAZDON.—We shall report on them very speedily.

R. S., MALINES.—The solutions are correct, except in the case of No. 832.

HUDDERSFIELD CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of this club was held on Saturday last, at the Imperial Hotel. The club-room was opened for chess-play at three p.m., and amongst the Huddersfield amateurs present were D. Marsden, Esq., the president of the club; D. A. Cooper, Esq., the vice-president; Mr. John Watkinson, late honorary secretary of the club; Mr. Walter Parratt, who has been appointed to the office lately resigned by Mr. Watkinson; and Messrs. J. R. Robinson, E. W. Tarn, J. P. Roberton, S. Crosland, Warburg, Beerensson, R. Hinchliff, J. Roberts, E. Woodhouse, &c. The visitors from neighbouring towns who honoured the club with their presence were as follows:—From Leeds, Mr. W. Mann: from Wakefield, Mr. W. H. B. Tomlinson, secretary to the Wakefield Club, and Mr. Davy; from Bradford, Messrs. M. E. Werner, H. Ammelburg, B. Broughton, and Hahlo. Messrs. Gleehill and Scott were present from Honley.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 832 by Philip, Romeo and Fanny, Gyp, Derevon, Iota, Mantilini, B. T., I. H. N., F. R. S., Peterkin, Loyola, P. S., G. C. L., Medicus, Percival, M. P., Czar, Max, Rector, I. W., N. C., G. W. T., Felix, Box and Cox, O. P. Q., 1850, Lex, Perseus, F. R. N., George, A Clerk, Middy, H W. S., D. T., Alpha, Semper Idem, Margery, Œdipus, Lancelot, R. G. F., Victoria, Denon, V., Omega, C. Schnitzler, I. H. O., M. H. D., I. M. R., W. I. C., B. K., H. T. P., N. S. F., B. D. E. X. Y. Z. P. D. O., K R D., Lionel, F. Bonn, G. R., German, Nugget, I. Robinson, Poor Tom, Marian, H. F., Dorothy, Kiatka, G. J. N., I. M. of Sherburn, R. H. E. W., are right. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 833 by D. T., B. C. R., Miranda, Box and Cox, Perseus, F. T. G., N. E., Jerry, Medicus, Czar, O'Neil, H. S., Bumble, Romeo and Fanny, Kalaf, H. L., Brian Boru, Stella, H. B., Omicron, Dorothy, Little Dorrit, Wenham, X. Y. Z., Cantab, Denon, 1860, Margot, G. C. L., Felix, A Clerk, I. M. R., Nugget, Victoria, Black, Pawn, W. H. B., I. R. W., D. M., P. W., E. M. B., H. S. C., M. W. G., I. B. P., D. A. C., Mantilini, Prodgers, Mercator, D. F., Iona, Lex, Quid, Oliver, Nerissa, A Schoolboy, Antony, Mynheer, Vauban, Œdipus, Engreb, I. M., Sherburn, W. L., of Bonn; Derevon, A Lady, S. M., N. G. L., W. Preyer, Lodovich, P. B., Box and Cox, Argus, G. T. L., M. P., Peterkin, F. R. S., Max, Nemo, Lionel, Ferule, I. G., N. F., H. S., G. R., C. H., Punch, Margrave, Omicron, W. A. L., Zion, Oliver; R. W., Bonn; True Blue, Onyx, Cœlebs, Medicus, G. T., Manxman, An American, S. N., Jerry, George, Dover, R., Peregrine, T. W., D. D., Rook, Oriental, Quidnunc, X. Y. Z.; Albion, N. B.; L., Steevens' Hotel; Fox; B. G. S.; R. Travellers' Club; Bookworm, Smike, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 832.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 3rd	K to K 5th
2. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	Anything
3. Kt mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 833.

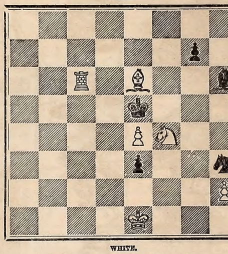
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to K's 5th (best)
2. Kt to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K R 2nd	

And mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 835.

THE AMBUSH.—By M. DUPRE, of Rotterdam.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Terminating Game in the Match between Messrs. CAMPBELL and WORMALD.

(Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd

(The opening is played on both sides with a degree of caution which amounts almost to timidity.)

7. B to K 3rd	Castles
8. Q to Q 2nd	

(It was tempting to take the Bishop, and thus double White's Pawns; but, on looking well into the position, it does not appear that Black would have gained much advantage by that line of play.)

8.	B takes B
9. Q takes B	Kt to K 2nd
10. P to Q 4th	

(Well played.)

10.	Kt to K Kt 3rd
11. Castles on Q's side	Q to K 2nd
12. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
13. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2nd
14. K Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
15. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
16. B to Q 3rd	

(This move costs Black a valuable Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. C.)	(WHITE Mr. W.)
16.	P to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt to K 2nd	P takes K B P
18. P takes P	K Kt takes Q P

(A serious loss, but that Black, by the opening for his Rook on the King's side, is enabled to organise a vigorous attack upon the adverse King immediately.)

19. Q to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
20. Kt to K B 3rd	K R to Q B sq
21. K R to K Kt sq	

(Threatening to win the Kt by P to K B 5th.)

21.	Q to K B sq
22. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 4th
23. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
24. Q takes K P	P to K B 3rd
25. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K sq
26. Kt to K B 4th	B to K B 2nd
27. Kt to K Kt 6th	B takes Kt
28. Q takes B	K to K R sq
29. P to K 5th	

(This is the correct play, and after the advance of this Pawn White's game is indefensible.)

29.	Kt to Q 2nd
30. Q R to K sq	P takes P
31. P to K B 6th	Kt takes P
32. Q R to K B sq	

(Again well played.)

32.	Q to K Kt sq
33. R takes Kt	K R to K B sq
34. Q takes K R P (ch)	

And White resigned the game and match, the final score being—
Campbell .. 7 | Wormald .. 4 | Drawn .. 10.

A lively Game between Messrs. DE RIVIERE and DEACON.

(Evans' Gambit.

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd

(This, it will be remembered, was the defence adopted successfully by Anderssen in his first game with Morphy.)

8. B to Q R 3rd	

(Perhaps the best reply to the second player's last move. See the "Addenda and Corrigenda" in "Chess Praxis," p. 621.)

8.	P to Q 3rd
9. P to K 5th	

(Up to this point the moves are identical with a game between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Deacon printed in our Journal of Dec. 17; and, indeed, M. de Rivière writes to us expressing an opinion that this identity in the opening has led Mr. Deacon into the error of confounding the games. Mr. de Rivière believes that the "Evans' Gambit" in question, published on December 17, was really played betwixt him and Mr. Deacon, while the present game was that won by Mr. Morphy.)

9.	P to Q 4th

(Here, in the game referred to, the second player moved his K Kt to Kt 5th.)

10. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th
11. P takes P	B to Q 2nd
12. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
13. K R to Q B sq	Kt to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
15. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes Q Kt
16. R takes Kt	Castles
17. Q R to K sq	K R to K sq
18. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
19. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
20. Kt takes K B P	

(This is very neatly played.)

20.	K takes Kt
21. P to K 6th (ch)	B takes K P
22. K R to K B 3 (ch)	Kt to K B 4th
23. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
24. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
25. Q R takes B	

(The best move.)

25.	K R takes R
26. P takes Kt	K R to K 8th (ch)
27. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
28. B takes K Kt P	B takes Q P
29. R to K Kt 3rd	B to K 4th
30. R to K Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
31. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q B 6th
32. Q to K B 4th	Q to Q sq
33. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K B 3rd
34. B to K 8 (dis. ch)	B to K Kt 4th
35. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	P to Q 5th
36. R takes Q P	B to K B 3rd
37. R to K Kt 4 (ch)	K to R 2nd
38. B to K Kt 6 (ch)	

And Black surrendered.

"THE TALE OF TWO CITIES."

WE give this week a highly characteristic Illustration from the drama now performing at the Lyceum Theatre, in which Madame Celeste, assisted by Tom Taylor, has, with laudable attention to the scenic accessories, done so much to realise the terrors of the French Revolution in the year 1793, and to set the story of Mr. Charles Dickens, histrionically considered, in the most effective light. All this is concentrated in the scene produced by our artist—that of the Tribunal in the second act. Here, at one glance, may be witnessed the mode of popular trial, where passion and prejudice clothe themselves with the attributes of patriotism and justice, and revenge secures the victim which the law must have allowed to escape. Madame *Defarge* appeals to vengeance for a long unsatisfied wrong, and receives it from an excited multitude that cares little for the forms of evidence, or the distinction of person, so that the guilt is punished in some one, however remotely connected with it. In this case the sin of the parent is visited on the offspring; and thus the craving for retribution in the awakened hearts of the populace is satisfied. The taste of blood thus experienced, new appetites are created, whose raging can only be appeased at a festival of death. The dreadful feeling which we have thus indicated is fully communicated by the details of this scene, which in all respects is in accordance with the facts of history, and breathes the very spirit of that awful time.

In these days, when most dramas on the English stage are adapted from foreign sources, it is gratifying to witness a production which is indebted for its origin to English genius. The French Revolution, moreover, seems destined to supply the materials for future dramatic productivity, and will, ere long, command a specific dramatic treatment with especial reference to the stage, and an immediate fitness in regard to it. The present time is, in many respects, of a transitive character, and in none more so than in its theatrical relations. There is, however, an evident law of development, from which the happiest issues are to be hoped.

Of the original portion (25,000,000 florins) of the Russian Dutch Loan guaranteed by Great Britain in 1835, a balance of principal remains due of 14,000,000 florins. The amount paid last year out of the Consolidated Fund for interest and sinking fund was £82,440.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—£1200 DAMAGES.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, Mrs. Hart, a Jewish widow, of about forty years of age, brought an action against Mr. W. S. Page, a widower, of about forty-five, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff had nine children, and the defendant five. About twelve months after Mr. Hart's death the defendant, who is a solicitor, induced Mrs. Hart to make all preparations for the marriage in regular form; but, having done so, without any pretence, after an interval of dogged silence, and after causing her the greatest possible injury in society, he broke off his engagement. Several of the defendant's letters to plaintiff were read, but they were of a remarkably prosaic character. In a letter dated May 12, 1859, he told her not to be apprehensive as to results, for that he would not place her in a false position. He thought it right, however, to show their friends that he acted without precipitation. The next letter was dated May 13, and was from Lavender Lodge, Olney, Bucks. It commenced "Dearest Elizabeth." It declared, "should our union take place, so far as I am concerned, we shall not have cause to regret it." The letter then alluded to the family annoyances which had been caused by their engagement, and expressed a desire that the writer had the power to remove them. This referred to the circumstance that Mrs. Hart's children, on ascertaining their mother's engagement, and of her intended change of religion, had quarreled with her. They afterwards left their mother. In the following month, in accordance with Mr. Page's suggestion, Mrs. Hart determined to become a member of the Church of England, and accordingly, in November, 1859, she was baptized at St. Pancras Church. The marriage was to have taken place about Christmas; but long before that Mr. Page had broken off all communication with Mrs. Hart. He left her house, after spending the evening there, on the 9th of September, and she had not seen him since. Things had gone so far that a deed of settlement had been drawn up, in which Mr. Page was a participator, settling £70 each on Mrs. Hart's two daughters and £30 on her youngest son. This provision Mrs. Hart thought it right to make out of her small means for her children in the event of the marriage taking place. Moreover, furniture had been transferred from her house to his, and directions had been given in concert with Mr. Page for letting her house in Tavistock-square. Wedding cards had likewise been prepared, Mr. Page ultimately paying for his, Mrs. Hart for hers. Several witnesses having been called on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Huddleston addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, as he could not deny the promise to marry. It was idle to pretend that the plaintiff had quarreled with her family on account of her becoming a Christian at Mr. Page's suggestion. It was beyond all question that for many years she had been a Christian at heart; and even the attorney's letter threatening this action was written before she was baptized.—The jury found for the plaintiff—damages £1200.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

THE winter exhibition of poultry and pigeons at the Crystal Palace, just closed, was decidedly the best that Mr. Houghton, the untiring secretary of this department, has had the pleasure of placing before the public—the number being greater, and the quality and condition of the birds more than usually good. The advance in the particular breeds of Dorking and game poultry was particularly marked. Indeed, the first-named class stole a quick march on the Cochin China importation, which, being so easily acclimatised in this country, appears to have stimulated our home breeders to increased exertion. The symmetry of that always symmetrical breed of game birds seemed at the same time to have increased in an equal ratio to the development of ugliness in the Cochin Chinas. The black game birds, a somewhat rare variety, made a good show. The well-known pugnacity of the game birds, hens as well as cocks, was exhibited in a remarkable way. The pens being in an even line, the heads of the birds were constantly thrust sideways through the bars at each extremity, and some very exciting fights were thus maintained, the woodwork being stained with the blood of the combatants. In many cases it was found necessary to nail strips of wood over the apertures, and so prevent a breach of the peace likely to spoil the owner's chance of gaining a prize. Branching off from the long lines of poultry into the quadrangle appropriated to turkeys, geese, and ducks, the impression of greatly-increasing size was at once heightened by a glance at the specimens. The turkeys, fortunate survivors of the insatiably festive season—vain, irritable, fussy, aldermanic, sausagerial—were larger than one could have believed it possible for turkeys to become under the most favourable conditions. To think of such monsters being, as they all are, young, tender, and succulent, was most provoking. Consolation of any useful sort could only be found in the department of Mr. Strange, at the further extremity of the Palace, where the bodies of these and other delicate creatures are exhibited in a far more attractive and convenient form. The geese, conscious descendants (as appeared by their solemn gaze and occasional objurations when a spectator happened to pause before them) of those sacred but silly fowls whose cackling saved the Capitol, and which have always been noted for a complacent fatuity, were even more remarkable for bigness than the turkeys. The ducks, especially the white Aylesbury kind, were wonderfully good. The different classes of pigeons combined several fine specimens of the pouter, carrier, almond-tumbler, fantails, and barbs, the separate and marked individuality of which was as great as in the case of the poultry, ranging through all varieties of Cochin China, Bantam, Poland, Brahma Pootra, and the many pure English breeds. The pens were ranged in the lower space at the west end of the building. It may not be amiss to state, as a proof of the high value which continues to be attached to beauty of plumage, symmetry, and extraordinary size, that several pens were claimed at what the owners thought to be prohibitory prices.

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(Continued on page 168.

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Petitions for signature lie at Messrs. Bell and Daldy's, 186, Fleet-street; Messrs. Parker's, 377 and 445, Strand; Messrs. Rivington's, 3, Waterloo-place; Messrs. Seeley and Co.'s, 2, Hanover-street; Messrs. Master and Co.'s, 278, New Bond-street; C. Haselden's, 72, St. James's-street; and at the Offices of the Association, 41, Parliament-street.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSOLS CAPITAL STOCK is a medium for employing and improving Large or Small Sums of Money in connection with Government Securities. The Stock is issued by the Consols Insurance Association 429, Strand, London. Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament. Investments bear Five per Cent per Annum Interest, receivable monthly, if desired. Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Chief Offices, 429, Strand, London, to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

MINES.—Mr. LELEAN continues to BUY and SELL DIVIDEND MINE SHARES for Cash. He has also for sale Shares that are paying upwards of 20 per cent. Reliable information given to capitalists desirous of investing in progressive or speculative Mines (these latter, when judiciously selected, frequently advance 500 per cent. on the outlay in a few months). Railway, Bank, or other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged at a moderate charge.—Mr. LELEAN, Stock and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.; Bankers, Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., Mansion House-street.

MONEY ADVANCED Without Securities.—National Loan Fund, 9, Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, London. Loans from £5 to £500 with Sureties. Loans from £5 to £200 without Sureties, at extra-risk premium. Bills discounted. Strictest secrecy can be relied on. Forms, 2d. G. LAWRENCE, Manager.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, &c.—The largest STOCK of MANUFACTURED MARBLE in Europe on view at the British and Foreign Marble Galleries, 17, Newman-street. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.
EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and Co., Proprietors.

GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN.—The new hand-made Drawing-paper, choice, pure, firm, strong, tough, and of good grain, finest yet made. Longe sheets, 7s. Solid Sketch-books, various sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Balstow (J. Whatman) for WINSOR and NEWTON, Rathbone-place, London.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.—Wedding, Visiting, and Business.—100 Cards for 1s.; 250 Lithographed Circulars, 6s. 6d.; Copperplate Note Heading, 7s. 6d. per ream; Copperplate Cards, 50 best (plate included), 2s. post-free: 5000 Envelopes, name, trade, and address on seal, £1; Note Paper, 2s. per ream
ARTHUR GRAINGER, 308, High Holborn.

WEDDING CARDS, &c.—J. STEPHENSON has now ready his new Patterns, a choice Selection of which can be had on application. (Free by post.) J. Stephenson, 99, Oxford-street. The Post-office near Regent-circus. Established 1843.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per Volume, by sending them carriage-paid with post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE 13, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the proprietors.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS. — Collections of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils to illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of T. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Colour, 5s. Official Seals, Dies, and Diploma Plates in Mediæval and Modern Styles.

STAINED GLASS.—Your Arms, Crest, and Motto, size 18 in. by 11 in., 30s. Designs and Estimates furnished for Memorial Windows, Brasses, &c.—J. MORING, Heraldic Artist, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

SOLID GOLD, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Sardonyx or Bloodstone RING, Engraved Crest, Two Guineas, Seals, Desk Seals, Mordan's Pencil-case, &c.—MORING, Engraving, &c., 44, High Holborn, W.C. Illustrated price-lists post-free.

FRODSHAM and BAKER, 31, Gracechurch-street, City, established 1800, Chronometer-makers to the Admiralty, Clockmakers to the Queen.—POCKET CHRONOMETERS, Duplex and Lever Watches, of the most improved construction, at moderate prices. Astronomical and other Clocks.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen.—33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

DUTY OFF CLOCKS.
NOTICE.

J. BENNETT will, on the passing of the New Tariff, offer the whole of his extensive collection of French Clocks, in Marble, Gilt, Bronze, and every other description, at the full reduction of ten per cent from the present marked prices.

Should the New Tariff apply to Swiss Watches, his entire Stock of Watches, of every kind of Swiss manufacture, will be offered to the public at a similar reduction.

His premises having been recently enlarged, and his Stock greatly increased, J. Bennett offers the full reduction off the largest possible selection.

Bennett's Watch Manufactory, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of style and mounting, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Prices from 30s. N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Opera Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

A SMALL POWERFUL DAY and NIGHT WAISTCOAT-POCKET PERSPECTIVE GLASS, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from five to six miles. Price 30s.

MAGIC LANTERNS, with Dissolving Views and the Oxycalcium brilliant Light, with newly-invented German lenses and reflector. Compound Microscopes, in endless variety. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments.

S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other kind of hearing Instrument Messrs. SOLOMONS Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly W.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDW. MILES and SON, Dentists, invite attention to the best Sets of Teeth on Gold, patented Indiarubber Gums, and with several new and beautiful improvements, the result of thirty years' active practice.
15 Liverpool-street Bishopsgate, E.C.

DECAYED TEETH RESTORED—TEETH REPLACED.—Mr. ESKELL'S OSTEOPLASTIC ENAMEL STOPPING, guaranteed the same colour as the natural tooth. Post-free for thirty stamps, directions inclosed. Mr. Eskell's Patented INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at 10s. each (including all charges), on the never-failing and painless principle of SELF-ADHESION. Comfort and perfection combined. Loose teeth fastened, &c. Consultations free.—314, Regent-street (facing the Polytechnic), and Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Established 1847.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM,' 196 Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s 6d. each

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TO LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE-SHIELD for taking away all pain whilst nursing preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post 9d. extra.

RICH SILKS, at £1 5s. 9d.—PETER ROBINSON respectfully requests his customers and ladies in general to write for Patterns of the above Silks, which are all of the widest width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection. Patterns post-free, as also of

Checked and Plaid Glacés at	£1 7s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
Chené Silks	1 9s. 6d.	"
Rich Meilleral Stripes	1 12s. 9d.	"
New Dorrity Checks	1 15s. 9d.	"
Silk Reps	1 17s. 9d.	"
Brocades	1 19s. 6d.	"
Plain Coloured Glacés	1 17s. 9d.	"

Cheap Flounced Robes.
Moire Antiques, of an extra rich quality, 3½ guineas the Robe.
Patterns post free.
Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW SPRING DRESSES
Patterns Post-free.
Now ready a great variety of New Fabrics suitable for the present and approaching season.
The "Jasper Droguet,"
a most distinguished novelty,
£1 6s. 9d. the extra Full Dress.
An immense variety of "Washing Mohairs,"
7s. 9d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 9d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Full-flounced "Double Mohairs"
(20 yards), 16s. 9d. the Robe, trimming included.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, and 108, Oxford-street, W.

1000 PIECES PURE MOHAIR, 8s. 9d. and 9s. 9d. Full Dress. Worth 12s. 6d. and 14s. 9d.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW
FRENCH BRILLANTS and PIQUES,
in every style of pattern, suitable for
Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
A Printer's Stock of
Fine French Organdie Muslins,
Now selling twenty-five per cent under value.
Several hundred Foreign Barège Robes,
20 to 22 yards each,
19s. 6d., trimming included.
Patterns of all the above post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

THICKEST CHENILLE NETS, 2s. 11d. each;
Also at 1s. 8½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
With Gilt Ornaments, Stars, Rings, Acorns, &c., 4s. 11d. each.
Gold and Silver Nets, 1s. 3d.
With Tassels, 1s. 6d.; with Beads, 2s. 6d.; with Pearls, 2s. 11d.
Silk Braid Nets, 16½d., all colours.
Post-free on receipt of stamps, and two extra for postage.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

EARLY in MARCH will be published the ROYAL REVIEW OF FASHION, containing Beautiful Illustrations of the New Fashions in SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESSES. Will be sent post-free on receipt of Six Stamps, by the Publishers, Messrs. FARMER and ROGERS, the great India Warehouse, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. are NOW SELLING the richest MOIRES ANTIQUES in London, at 4½ guineas the Dress, in all Colours.—COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho. N.B. 500 Flounced Barège Robes, 16s. 6d.

THERE are FEW EVENTS at the passing time of such significant interest to Ladies and Families of all ranks as the closing of the universally patronised establishment known as the Pantheon Hall of Commerce. Half the families in the United Kingdom are its familiar patrons, and to those especially is the occasion most important.

The proprietors, Messrs. RUMBELL and OWEN, who have assiduously catered for the world of fashion over a long series of years, having determined on
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,
every vestige of their magnificent and costly Stock of
FOREIGN SILKMERCERY AND MIXED GARMENT FABRICS;
the almost fabulous Stock of
GLOVES, LACE, and FANCY GOODS;
the very comprehensive Stock of
MANTLES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and ROBES;
together with the multitudinous
OUTDOOR AND HOME ELEGANCIES,
for which Messrs. R. and O. have had a wide-spread celebrity, are now allotted for SALE on a scale of reduction to which there is no parallel on record.

NOTICE!!!

All Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid Gloves familiar in every household, at 1s. 6d. per pair, are now on Sale at Ninepence per pair.

N.B.—Country orders, for not less than six pairs, must be accompanied by stamps or P.O. order, with 8d. extra for postage.
THE PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
77 and 78, Oxford-street,
Exactly facing the Pantheon Bazaar. Carriage Entrance in Winsley-street.

N.B.—Messrs. MAPPIN and CO., Cutlers and Electro-Platers, of Sheffield and London, will be the future Tenants of the above Establishment.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of fifty years, will send patterns or samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 3½ yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide: huckabacks, medical, Baden-Baden, roll towellings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5. Families waited upon at home in London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

FRENCH GLACE and other rich Silks, Velvets, Gloves, &c., &c.—Manufacturers of France are invited to send samples or patterns, and prices, for immediate cash, to JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill, London, to be delivered duty-free.

SPRING NOVELTIES in SILKS!!! BEECH and BERRALL (The Beehive), 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W., beg to inform their numerous patrons they have now on Sale an entire
NEW STOCK of SPRING SILKS, consisting of
Elegant Flounced Silk Robes, £1 19s. 6d. to 5 guineas.
Fancy Checked Glacés, £1 5s. 6d. to £1 9s. 6d. the Dress.
New Cannellé and Crossbar, £1 11s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. the Dress.
Foreign Striped and Checked, £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. the Dress.
New Colours in Lyons Glacé, £1 19s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. the Dress.
Patterns for inspection, postage-free.
N.B. The remaining portion of Stock left over from 1859 will be cleared out at a great reduction.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET.
The Guinea-and-Half Velvet Jacket.

	s.	d.
Rich Sealskin Paletots	22	6
Black Lace Jackets	12	9
White Muslin Jackets	9	10½
Cashmere Opera Jackets	12	9
The Military Braided Cloth Jacket	13	9

Illustrations free.
The Two-Guinea Three-flounced Black Silk Dress.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.
Last Year's Muslins clearing out.
Retail Drapers, Shippers, and Families will save immensely.
Patterns post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), Silkmercers and General Drapers, have special rooms appropriated to the above department, where every description of FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING in Silks, Made Skirts, Fancy Dresses, and Mantles are kept ready for immediate use, and sold at most moderate prices. The Dressmaking is under the superintendence of an experienced manager.—59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. respectfully announce that, having made arrangements for the delivery of the principal portion of their SPRING NOVELTIES on the 1st of March, they will offer, during the whole of the month of February, a great portion of their present stock, consisting of fancy silks, summer and winter dress tissues, ball dresses, Indian, French, and Chinese shawls, mantles, lingeries, laces, ribbons, &c., at greatly-reduced prices.—9, Regent-street.

TOWER OF BABEL.
Maison Française, 84, Regent street.
The Stock of BEST PARIS GLOVES, at 2s. 6d., of this unrivalled establishment, is this year the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to its numerous patrons.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

WREATHS and HEAD-DRESSES, in choice and extensive variety, at moderate prices. G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, corner of Portland-street, near the Circus.

2s. 6d THE PAIR!!!
THE VERY BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.
Send 33 stamps for a sample pair.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street).
N.B. Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS!—BAREGES!!
BALZARINES,
CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTS,
MOHAIRS,
LLAMAS, &c.,
at half the original cost. Patterns post free.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-st. (only entrance, Maddox-street).

MOIRE ANTIQUE.—Patterns post-free!!! The Royal Court Moire Antiques, 2 guineas, worth £4; in every Colour.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street).

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns post-free!!!
Rich Black Silks, £1 5s. 6d. the Dress.
Glace Royals, Figured, &c., Half-price.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, W.
N.B. Only entrance at the immediate corner of Maddox-street.

FINE FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
6s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s., dozen.
Hemmed-stitched ditto,
7s. 6d. half-dozen.
Embroidered ditto, 3s. Post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street).

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, dépôt for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows. Agent for Manchester, Mr. WITHERS, St. Ann's-place, Old Exchange.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS,
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, at very Reduced Prices.—An immense stock of boys' suits, school dresses, coats, trousers; girls' dresses, frocks, mantles, and jackets; infants' cloaks, robes, baskets, bassinets; underclothing of all kinds for ladies and children; baby linen, ladies' dresses, jackets, skirts, mantles, and dressing-gowns. Lists free by post.—GLAVE'S Juvenile Warehouse, 535, 536, 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF CAPES and OVERCOATS.—The extensive sale of these first-class garments is their best recommendation. 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (north side).

DRESSING-CASES, DRESSING-BAGS, and highly-finished Elegances for Presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work-table.—MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street; 4, Leadenhall-street; and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, post-free for 1s. Any lady inclosing twelve postage-stamps to DEANE and CO. may have this neat and valuable appendage to her work-table forwarded free by return of post.—Deane and Co., Opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET, price 2s. 6d., keeps its perfume of the fresh blossom any time and in any climate. See each bottle stamped "H. Breidenbach, Perfumer to the Queen."—157B, New Bond street, London.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
or PEARL DENTIFRICE,
improves and imparts a pearllike whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and renders the breath pure and fragrant. Price 1s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c. It is in constant use at the Palace for removing grease and dirt from the Hangings. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces whiskers and thickens hair. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or per post 54, 84, or 144 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn.

UNSIGHTLY HAIR Removed from the Face, Arms, or Neck by ALEX. ROSS' Hair Destroyer or Depilatory. Sold at 3s. 4d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or per post, 54, 84, or 144 stamps. The Hair Dyed any shade. By Alex. Ross 248, High Holborn.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR, Neuralgia Cured, by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London. Beware of counterfeits.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post Office order the same day. Reference London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Court Suits, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street Strand, W.C.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1801.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

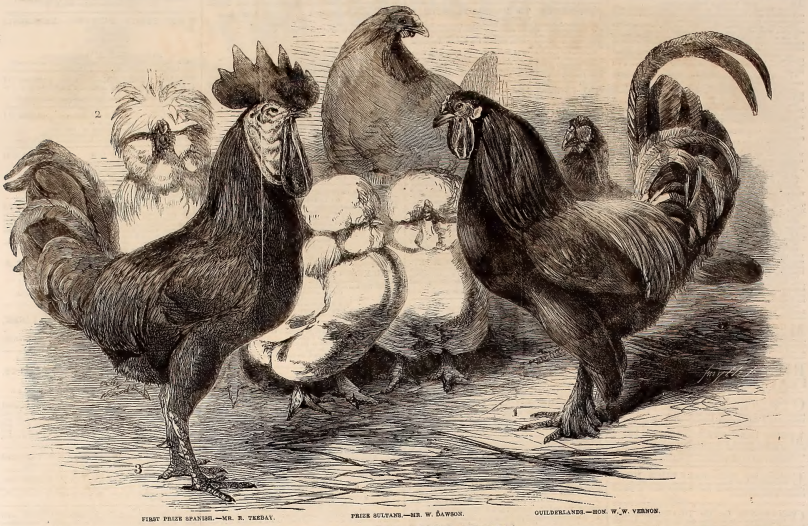
WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46A, Duke-street and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O. orders remitted. Established 1800.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS are the best remedy for all cases of General Debility. Persons who appreciate a good medicine will find them invaluable. Prepared by Wm. Prichard, 65, Charing-cross, in boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS, for Indigestion; mild in action, and certain in effect. Prepared by Wm. Prichard, 65 Charing-cross, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Of all medicine vendors.

ASTHMA.—Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

CORNS.—The Cure for Corns.—Corns effectually eradicated by JAMES'S PODAPALAGON, prepared only by J. L. MOORE, Chemist, Craven-place, Craven hill, Hyde Park. Sold by him, 13½d.; by post, 1s. 6d. Wholesale, Sanger, 150, Oxford-st.



FIRST PRIZE SPANISH.—MR. R. TREBAY. PRIZE SULTANS.—MR. W. DAWSON. GUILDERLANDS.—HON. W. W. VERNON.

POULTRY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—SEE PAGE 166.

(*Continued from page 165.*)

out of which the masters of the Grammar School are paid, as well as the Vicar of Crediton and several other clergymen. The governors also pay the organist and keep the church in repair, adjoining which, in what was anciently called the "Ladye" Chapel, was the old Grammar School.

The present building is a noble and imposing brick structure, faced with Bath stone, and it is sixty-three feet long and twenty-five broad, with a proportionate height, and on one side of it is the Head Master's house, and on the other that appropriated for the Second Master, the two houses having every accommodation for about fifty boarders. These fine buildings are situated in a very healthy and pleasant part of Crediton. The masters of the school are the Revs. J. Mansey and J. Capper, and Mr. Alfred Edwards is the English teacher.

Several exhibitions of £60 are attached to the Crediton Grammar School, and many of the boys, called "choristers," receive ten pounds per annum each.

The architect who prepared the designs for this magnificent building, which is in the Elizabethan style, is Mr. Hayward, of Exeter; and they were carried out under the supervision of his assistant, Mr. Dudley. The contractors were the Messrs. Thomas, of Crediton.

The inauguration of the "Hayward Charity Schools," the trustees of which are endowed with £20,000 to carry out the objects of their trust, also took place on the 9th instant, Mr. J. W. Buller, M.P., a trustee of both schools, being the principal speaker.



INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CREDITON, DEVON.—J. W. BULLER, ESQ., M.P., ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE.—SEE PAGE 166.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, Aforesaid.—Saturday, February 18, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1018.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860. [TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT] TENPENCE

THE BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

Who can estimate the difficulties and the troubles of a leader of Opposition who heads a party without a plan or a policy? In such a situation he finds it necessary not to be silent or inactive, and the more when there is a positive delusion existent among his followers that they are actually the strongest section in the House of Commons. But it appears as if Mr. Disraeli has had to face another difficulty, and that from within. In those days of 1853 when there was a Coalition Government, with an Opposition consisting of one man only, and that man himself, it would seem that he got on much better. Since that time some of the nonentities who suddenly awakened one morning and found themselves Cabinet Ministers, and, by consequence, Statesmen, have grown into a factitious importance; while, in the second grades in the ranks of his followers, the commander of the Conservative forces in the Lower House has probably, with jealousy and alarm, beheld the gradual evolvement of a desire to distinguish themselves on the part of some gentlemen whom he would gladly keep in the condition of proximate, rather than actual, rising young men. Something of this state of things, we imagine, is to be traced in the singular course which was taken by the Opposition on the initiation of the debates on the Budget. As the matter first stood everything was regular and in order for the usual display of Parliamentary tactics. One of the growing hopes of the Conservative party was intrusted with the duty of moving an amendment on going into Committee on the financial plan of the Government, who would, of course, have been succeeded on the first night by the usual second-rate member of the Government; and for four nights the discussion would have gone on in the ordinary fashion, culminating on the last in an oratorical duel between the Leader of the Opposition and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—an exhibition which would have gained no little of its excitement, akin to that which hounded on the gladiators of old, by the circumstance that it would have taken place at some impossible hour of the morning.

But for once, or at least for the special occasion, the expectation was destined to be disappointed. In the quietest and least obtrusive way Mr. Disraeli placed a notice of amendment on the paper which, of necessity, interposed between the formal and broad issue which was about to be joined, and, putting himself in the van, he led an attack which, feeble in its conception, was equally feeble in its execution; which, if it was intended as a feint, was, by bad management, and probably by lukewarmness



THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, WILLINGTON, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 180.



NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEINE AT PARIS—THE PONT DE SOLFERINO.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 187.

if not disaffection, in the ranks of his party, suffered to be turned into a real movement, and therefore resulted in a discomfiture so signal, in every sense and from every point of view, that its practical result can be little less than annihilation of anything like organised and systematic attempts to check or control the career of the Government in their dealing with the progress of their financial scheme. If it were really of any consequence, if it mattered after what has occurred a straw what line the Opposition took, it might be desirable, if not profitable, to inquire whence and for what reason did this change come over the spirit of that dream in the foreground of which floated a Government defeated, but in the deep shadows of which lurked a trade and commerce paralysed, great principles overthrown, an alliance promising peace and prosperity shattered to its base, and the country distracted by the paltry struggles of parties when it was demanding the settlement of vast questions and tranquillity for the performance of its duties and its business.

It is not very wonderful that, after the whole country, with the exception of a few class interests, the representatives of which are nibbling at details, has accepted the Budget, the House of Commons should find itself in such a position as to feel bound to recognise and adopt it also. It would not be very surprising if even the great beer interest—from the producer of hops, the dealer in malt, and the potential brewing monopoly, down to the miserable publican, struggling in the bondage of his inevitable mortgagee, who perforce supplies him with the article in which he deals, and which he is obliged to adulterate up to the point of poisoning his customers in order that he may live himself—was to discover that the reduction of the wine duty is not a strong-drink question, but part of a system of interchange of staple productions between France and this country. In passing, it may be hinted, as regards the importation of wine, that it is probably only a question of supply whether the reduction of the duties may not actually result in gain to the revenue, owing to increased consumption. It is not without interest to observe how, in addition to the broad and downright effect of the general decision by the public in favour of the financial scheme, the sectional influences from without have worked on opinions and votes in the House of Commons. Noting here and there the course taken by different individual members, one understands how it is that the feeling in favour of the Budget is so widespread, and how it appeals to and reconciles so many contending views and interests.

It is to be remembered that the reduction of duties in France includes an immense variety of our products and manufactures; and, as the old song says, "many small articles make up a sum." It is quite intelligible, for instance, why Alderman Copeland should for the nonce leave the ranks of the Conservative party and follow Mr. Gladstone into the lobby, for he represents the great crockery interest in this country, a large trade in which with France is likely to ensue, for it goes direct to an immense middle-class want in that country; and Mr. Disraeli will probably forgive the temporary defection of his follower on this account when he remembers how eloquently in one of his novels he deplores that the completeness of a French dinner should be neutralised by the absence of hot plates. It is probable that Mr. Roebuck will be moved to give more than a silent assent to the Budget when he is reminded by his constituents in Sheffield that they, too, will be called upon to supply another middle-class want in France, in the shape of cutlery that will cut, at a moderate price. It would not be very astonishing, too, if ere long in France in ordinary houses there will be discovered locks that will secure doors, and keys sufficiently portable to be carried conveniently in the pocket. The inhabitants of the county of Durham have contrived to impress their representative, Mr. Liddell, with the justice and wisdom of an international arrangement which will give additional stimulus to the dealings in their great staple product of coal, with regard to which they are of opinion that it will be in their power to supply any demand from abroad, in addition to those of their customers at home, without any chance of their exhausting our national carbonaceous vein in three hundred years, and without unduly strengthening the militant power of France, in reference to an article which for that purpose she will and must obtain somewhere, whether we like it or no.

It is from the contemplation and the comprehension of details like these that the reason is led up to the thorough understanding of the great principle which runs through the whole of Mr. Gladstone's fiscal arrangements. If the heavy impost of an income tax at its present percentage be considered from the right point of view it will be seen how that also contributes towards the ultimate end which is designed. That object is the preservation of peace and tranquillity in Europe and the world. It is a question of time only whether the policy which has just been inaugurated does not result in placing the relations between England and France on the same footing as they stand between England and America. Jealousies and touchinesses, if not arising from exactly the same causes, exist equally between England and France, and England and America; and it is not too much to say that often on both sides, in each instance, there is a latent desire to come to blows. How many times within the last twenty years has war between this country and the United States been pronounced to be more than imminent; and who shall say that the passage of a single mail-steamer between Liverpool and New York has not brought an influence to bear which has tended to arrest the very inception of an insane and mutually suicidal struggle? What is to prevent a similar state of things arising out of the interweaving of national interests, and the consequent better personal knowledge of the citizens of France and England each by the other? It is not yesterday that the prophetic eye of statesmen have beheld the yielding of military power before the advancing force of trade and commerce; but within the last quarter of a century it has become an acknowledged fact that the time is approaching when the rule of the sword must yield to the potent reign of peace which must follow the universal intercourse of nations. It is no small step in this direction when the Sovereign of the first military power of the world has given in his adhesion to the principle and the practice which must end in the ultimate melting away of his armed legions. Is it too much to anticipate that the time is not too far distant when a new state of things in Europe will enable this country to reduce her vast expenditure; and is not that the real way to look at the prospect of minimising or abolishing the income tax? That tax, as at present imposed, is simply the investment of so much capital by this nation for the carrying out of a great scheme of regeneration in the world—a scheme for binding all mankind—and us and our nearest neighbours in particular—by one vast chain of mutual interests and common objects which neither the ambition of Sovereigns, the blundering of diplomacy, the thirst for military glory, nor the incapacity and blindness of statesmen, will be able to shake, far less to burst asunder, for their day of influence for good or for evil will have been superseded by the dawn of that practical millennium which will be comprehended in the brotherhood of all the peoples of the earth.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

A despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Duke de Grammont, French Minister at Rome, explaining the Emperor Napoleon's policy towards Rome, was published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, the 17th inst., and a telegraphic summary thereof was given in our town edition last week. This despatch examines the recent facts which have caused the present state of affairs in the Legations, and states the reasons of the evil, and to whom belongs the responsibility of it. The revolt of the Romagna is attributed to the insuperable repugnance of the Pope to grant reforms, and a renewal of the occupation of the Legations by foreign troops is declared to be impossible. An obstinate refusal to recognise the real nature of the present state of affairs will aggravate it. But if the Pope will discuss the question in a purely temporal point of view his Holiness will bring about, however late, changes favourable to his cause. Such a course would, at any rate, enable the French Emperor to lend his support to a conciliatory and reasonable policy.

Monday's *Moniteur* contains a circular, addressed by M. Rouland, the Minister of Public Instruction, to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, exhorting the clergy not to indulge in such outbursts of passion as have taken place among them, and expressing the hope that the Bishops will bring back to their duty the men who have departed from it. He reminds them that the disagreement between the Emperor and the Pope does not refer to religious but only to temporal questions, and finally warns them that disorders compromising religion and prejudicial to public peace must be prevented. The Emperor, who, as the Minister tells the Bishops, has never made use of the prohibitions with which the special laws of France arm him, now energetically wills that the laws be energetically maintained and executed. He has, however, the firm hope that the Bishops will fulfil their mission of order, peace, and conciliation.

A circular on the same subject has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments. "The time has arrived," says the Minister, "to put an end to the attempts at agitation on the Roman question." M. Billault instructs the prefects to prohibit, according to law, the distribution of writings and pamphlets unless duly authorised, and to report to the Council of State whenever the liberty of the pulpit is abused. He recommends them to combine moderation with firmness, as the Emperor desires peace and liberty for religion.

A meeting has been held in Paris with the object of supporting the temporal rights of the Pope. It was attended by two hundred persons, and included Orleanists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Republicans. There were present members of the magistracy, the Bar, public functionaries, and commercial men. A petition to the Senate was drawn up, praying it to interfere with the Government on the ground that any attempt against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is an attempt against the liberty of conscience.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes a Ministerial report, addressed to the Emperor by M. Rouher, on the reform of the tariff for primary materials. The Minister expresses his opinion that the epoch for the exemption of wools and cottons may be fixed for the 15th of April. The Minister further believes that the tariff for primary materials could be expressed as follows:—All wools and cottons in wool imported from countries out of Europe are exempt. If coming from other parts, and in French vessels, to be subject to a duty of 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes. If imported in foreign vessels, to pay a duty of 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The premiums paid on exportation will be suppressed—1. For threads of cotton and wool within two months; 2. For tissues of wool and cotton within three months. The report of the Minister also proposes modifications of the tariff for dyes and chemical products.

The *Patrie* of Wednesday declares itself authorised to state that the rumour respecting the intentions of the Government to establish an income tax is without any foundation whatever.

On the proposition of the Minister of War the Emperor has exercised his clemency towards 676 military prisoners in France and Algeria. Out of that number 396 have had the remainder of their punishment remitted, and 280 have obtained a reduction in their term of confinement.

A grand ball was given at the Tuileries on Sunday evening, at which were present Prince Napoleon, Princess Clothilde, Princess Mathilde, and the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family. After the reception of the diplomatic circle and the presentations the Emperor and Empress entered the Salle des Maréchaux and dancing commenced. Their Majesties went several times through the different salons during the evening, and afterwards entered the supper-room. The ball terminated about three in the morning.——Last Saturday night a magnificent fancy ball was given by M. Fould, Minister of State, at which all the rank and fashion of Paris were present. The Emperor and Empress were in domino, and seemed much amused with the gaiety of the scene. Princess Clothilde and Prince Napoleon were also present.——On the preceding evening Count de Chasseloup Laubat gave a grand ball at the hotel of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies in the Place Beauveau.

M. Beaucé, the artist, specially engaged to depict events in connection with the war in Italy for this Journal, had the honour of attending at the Tuileries, by command, on Wednesday last, when he submitted to the Emperor's examination his large painting of the Battle of Solferino (a striking incident in which great fight forms the subject of one of our coloured Engravings this week), and all the sketches which he made for the Illustrated London News during the Italian campaign. His Majesty expressed his entire satisfaction with M. Beaucé's productions.

The Emperor has, according to a telegram from Paris, assured M. de Lesseps that M. Thouvenel has been instructed "to seize the first opportunity of entering into negotiations with the English Cabinet with the object of removing the last obstacles which oppose the realisation of the Suez Canal Scheme."

M. Emile Ollivier's case came on yesterday week for a final hearing on the merits before the Court of Correctional Appeals, M. Partarrieu-Laffosse presiding. M. Ollivier had been suspended from his functions as advocate, on the ground that he had imputed to the public prosecutor an appeal to violent passions. The Court confirmed the suspension of M. Ollivier.

The trial of Bishop Dupanloup for libel is fixed for the 1st of March.

The black doctor (Vries) has been brought up to hear judgment on his appeal, and the sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment pronounced against him for swindling, under the pretence of curing cancer by secret remedies divinely revealed, has been confirmed.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Some hard fighting has taken place at Melilla. The following official bulletin from the army in Africa has been published at Madrid:—"The Moors having prepared to cannonade Melilla, Brigadier Buceta, then convalescent, attacked and carried their positions. The Spanish loss was thirty-one men. Brigadier Buceta re-entered Melilla more indisposed than before, and confided the command to the Colonel. The Moors, being very numerous, recaptured their positions; but Brigadier Buceta returned and again carried them with the loss of 182 men."

The *Espana* of the 15th inst. mentions as the conditions for peace with Morocco:—1. That a port on the Atlantic coast shall be conceded to Spain for ever. 2. That forty square leagues of conquered territory shall also be given up to her for the establishment of such military posts as she shall think fit. 3. That an indemnity of 500,000,000 reals (£5,000,000) shall be paid in the space of six years; and, 4. That the Spaniards shall occupy Tetuan and the banks of the river from that town to the sea until the indemnity be paid. The *Espana*, however, does not positively guarantee the exactitude of the statement.

If the semi-official *Correspondancia* can be believed, Muley Abbas, the Emperor's brother, who left Tetuan with 1000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, has been robbed of 100,000 dollars by the revolted Kabyles, and had been abandoned by all his troops except a few men. The *Gazette* states that, as General Buceta, Governor of Melilla, in making a sortie from that place against the Moors, violated orders given him by the General-in-Chief, he was to be placed under arrest and brought to trial.

The Madrid journals of the 16th state that the Cabinet had resolved to give Marshal O'Donnell carte blanche to treat for peace with the Moors, and that General Ustariz was to convey to him despatches to that effect. The *Correspondancia*, a semi-official organ, says that it "does not entertain the hope that peace will be obtained."

Most of the Madrid journals are opposed to the conclusion of peace, and demand the occupation of Tangier.

BELGIUM.

The Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne of Belgium, made an interesting speech in the Senate yesterday week, pointing out the progress already made by Belgian industry, and the necessity of making still further exertions. His Royal Highness explained the mission to China of a Belgian envoy, and urged union with England and France in that country. After passing in review the industry of Belgium as it now exists, he dwelt upon the necessity of opening new markets for Belgian produce, and to appoint Belgian agents in every part of the world; to do this effectually Belgium ought to have a great commercial port—and that port should be Antwerp.

ITALY.

M. Thouvenel's despatch has been presented by the Duke of Grammont to Cardinal Antonelli. The Secretary of the Roman States has, in his reply, confined himself to stating that immediately upon receiving the orders of the Sovereign Pontiff he will place the Nuncio at Paris in a position to communicate the intentions of the Papal Government. Twenty-five English Roman Catholic deputies have presented to the Pope a protest from the faithful, which has afforded great consolation to the Holy Father. News from Bologna states that the peasants complain of the Papal régime. Nine hundred Bavarians, enlisted for the Papal army, have arrived at Ancona; others are expected. More Austrian troops are reported to have arrived in the States of the Church.

King Victor Emmanuel has reached Milan, where he has been received with great enthusiasm. His appearance at the theatre was the signal for a complete ovation. Farini has also been received at Ferrara with great enthusiasm. The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that great activity is observable in the Sardinian War department since the appointment of General Fanti to that portfolio. The number of batteries in the army is being raised to thirty, eight of which consist of ordnance on a new system of rifled canon. All the battalions are being strengthened, and the infantry is being armed with the French rifled musket.

Violence is still the order of the day in Venetia, and the number of emigrants thence has, it is stated, reached nearly 90,000.

AUSTRIA.

The courier bearer of the definitive answer of Austria to the English proposals left Vienna, on the evening of the 17th instant, for Paris and London. The reply of Austria explains the reasons why the Court of Vienna could not accept the English proposals as bases for an arrangement to which the concurrence of Austria would be given by her signature. Count Rechberg explains that the proposals do not only essentially alter the basis of the European equilibrium which was founded by the treaties of 1815, but it is in open opposition to the fundamental principle upon which the legitimacy of Governments in general, and especially the Austrian monarchy, is founded. In the third instance the said proposals destroy the rights of the Italian Princes which were placed under the guarantee of Europe, and which the Emperor Francis Joseph has the sacred duty to protect in his quality of chief of the house of Hapsburg. If, induced by all the motives, Austria declines the proposed negotiations, she declares, nevertheless, that for the present she will not endeavour to undo by force of arms that which she cannot prevent, although reserving to herself full and entire liberty of action for the future.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Tuesday contains an Imperial decree by which the right of buying and possessing landed property is conceded to the Jews of Lower Austria, Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, Voywodina, and the Banat, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and the Littoral districts. However, the Jews in Galicia, Bokowina, and Cracow may acquire and retain real property on condition only of having received their education in one of the public colleges, or of having the rank of an officer in the army. The *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday says that the question concerning the capability to possess landed property by Jews of those provinces not mentioned in the Imperial decree is reserved for decision by the future representatives of the country.

PRUSSIA.

A few days ago their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William were presented with a gold cup studded with jewels, as a gift from Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort to their little grandchild, the future King of Prussia. The costly chalice, which is the production of a London artist, bears the following inscription in English:—"Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to their grandson Frederick William, in remembrance of the 5th March, 1859." The date refers to the baptismal day of the little Prince.

A Berlin journal states that the Russian and Prussian Cabinets have concurred in proposing that a conference of the five great Powers shall assemble for the purpose of settling the affairs of Italy; but an agreement has not yet been come to respecting the basis on which to hold a conference.

The Prussian Government has sent a reply to the Saxon memorandum on the military organisation of the Confederation. This document combats the deductions of Baron de Beust, and especially repels the insinuation that the adoption of the Prussian propositions would be equivalent to the abdication of their sovereignty on the part of the lesser States. In demanding that the federal forces should be incorporated with the armies of Prussia and Austria, Prussia only meant such a measuse to be applicable during the war. When peace ensued each State would recover its natural rights. Prussia also strenuously denies all intention of encroaching on the sovereign rights of her confederates.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Bishop Monrad arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday to undertake the formation of the new Ministry. He declared to the King that his Ministerial programme would entirely differ from that of the late Cabinet. His Majesty consented to the policy of the Bishop.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet, last Saturday, the United Committee for the Affairs of Holstein proposed—"That the King of Denmark be requested to fulfil the promises of 1851 and 1852, and to grant an assembly of delegates. That the Royal rights, in reference to general and special affairs, be maintained; but that no general laws be promulgated without the consent of the Diet of Holstein." The vote on these proposals will take place on the 8th of March.

Nova Scotia.—By latest accounts we learn that the Cabinet has resigned, and that a new Ministry had been formed under Mr. William Young. The following will probably be the new Government:—Hon. William Young, leader of the Government (without office); Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Adams Archibald, Attorney-General. (Other offices yet unknown.) The House was adjourned for a month.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning :—

VIENNA, Thursday.—The *Austrian Gazette* announces that the reply of the Austrian Cabinet to the French note left within the last few days for Paris. A conspiracy against Prince Daniel has been discovered in Montenegro, the principal participators in which have received sentence of death.

MADRID, Wednesday.—The *Correspondancia Autografa* states in a correspondence from Tetuan, dated the 16th, that Marshal O'Donnell has remitted to the Moors the following bases for the conclusion of peace—viz., the possession of all territory conquered, including Tetuan; an indemnity of 200,000,000 reals; an engagement to respect the Catholic religion; and commercial stipulations favourable to Spain. A delay, terminating on the 23rd, is granted for a reply.

UNITED STATES.

The news from America is not of much interest.

The Chamber of Commerce has memorialised Congress soliciting mediation between France, England, and China.

Stephen, the Harper's-ferry conspirator, has been convicted.

The Legislature of Mississippi had rejected the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into the State by a vote of 3 to 1.

The Governor of South Carolina had pardoned Michael Porter, of the steamer *Marion*, who was sentenced to be hanged for aiding in the escape of a slave.

A bill appropriating 300,000 dollars for the defence of the frontier of Texas had passed the Senate of that State, and would probably pass the House.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York with Californian advices of the 20th ult., and nearly a million and a half of treasure, and upwards of 300 passengers. Governor Tatham had been elected senator.

The paddle-steamer *Northern* was wrecked on the Oregon on the 6th of January. Thirty-six persons, crew and passengers, were drowned. Among those lost was a Mr. Blomfield, son of the late Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London.

At New York, on the 10th, it blew a heavy gale, causing considerable damage to shipping. Both bridges of the Jersey City Ferry Company were demolished. The Catholic Orphan Asylum in Sixth-street was unroofed. A large factory building in Brooklyn was demolished, and hundreds of other buildings in the city of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hobmen were unroofed or otherwise injured. The steamers *Hendrick Hudson* and *Isaac Newton* were badly injured. Fifteen or twenty other vessels were more or less injured. Loss of life is reported.

The barque *Emily*, recently brought to New York, has succeeded in making her escape, and is supposed to have sailed for the African coast.

The *Charleston Courier* reports the capture of a slaver off the coast of Guinea just as she was about to embark 600 negroes. She had been brought to Charleston in charge of Lieutenant R. M. M'Arann.

The *North Briton* arrived at Portland on the 8th instant, having picked up the crew of the brig *Eliza Grieves*, of Newfoundland, wrecked at sea.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Lord Canning has completed his progress through the North-west Provinces, and is on his way to Lahore, where he will receive the principal Sikh chiefs, and will confer on the Maharajah of Puttiala and others suitable rewards for their loyal services during the mutinies. The preparations for the expedition to China are advancing; but it is not thought that any of the troops will leave Calcutta before the month of March. The Chinese Government is said to be assembling great forces for the purpose of resisting any attempt to enter the mouths of the Peiho and advance on Pekin.

The Austrian authorities have received an invitation to attend the fourth Statistical Congress in London in the month of July next.

A telegraphic wire has been submerged between Kurrachee and Aden.

A destructive fire had broken out at Valparaiso, and destroyed fifty houses.

Advices from Bogota state that the Catholic clergy had collected many Bibles which had been distributed by the London Bible Society. The Bibles were burnt in the public square.

The *Kalouga Gazette* announces the arrival in that town of Schamyl's family, consisting of fifteen persons, including his two wives, two sons, and five daughters with their husbands and children.

A letter from Teheran of the 21st of December informs us of the arrival there of Sir Henry Rawlinson, British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia.

M. Sainton and Madame Sainton (late Miss Dolby) are at present in Paris on a wedding trip, and intend to give a concert in the Grand Salle of the Hotel du Louvre.

The Queen has approved of M. Antoine Odilon Amédée Fabre as Consul at Edinburgh, and of M. Ladislas Cochot as Consul at Singapore, for his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Peter Paterson, Esq., has been appointed civil engineer for the colony of Natal; and John Melliss, Esq., surveyor and civil engineer for the island of St. Helena.

M. Alexandre Dumas has returned to Paris from Italy, bringing with him copious autobiographical memoirs of Garibaldi, which it is his intention to work up into a history of the General, in three volumes.

According to letters from Bologna, Madame Mortara is dangerously ill. Her malady, it is said, has been occasioned by sorrow for the loss of her child.

The Servian Hospodar, Prince Michael Obrenovich, has forbidden his house to the French Consul-General, on account of his offensive conduct.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has given orders to a firm at Bombay to prepare a splendid court robe of crimson velvet interlaced with gold, which he intends to present to her Majesty the Queen of England.

Accounts from Vienna state that a commission which had been formed to inquire into the subject of the cultivation of tobacco in Hungary has not been able to accomplish its task. Differences of opinion having arisen among the members, the sittings have been adjourned sine die.

Count Aldenberg, at present Russian military representative at Berlin, is about to proceed to Jerusalem. He is charged to convey to the Greek church there a large painting representing its patron saint. This work of art is in a black marble frame, set with precious stones, and bearing the Emperor's cipher.

The late Count Camarisini has bequeathed 3,000,000 scudi (the scudo is equal to about 4s. 3d.) to the Propaganda of Rome, and in his will he prays the Emperor of Austria to act as his executor, in order to see the sum duly remitted to that institution.

A letter from Genoa announces the death of the well known painter Raffet. He had gone to Italy to rejoin Prince de Demidoff, by whom he was first brought into notice, in 1840, as illustrator of the "Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale." He had only attained his fifty-eighth year.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree suppressing the satirical journal *Viscardello* of Florence, for having published a caricature in which the ex-Grand Duke is represented in an abject and disgraceful attitude.

Some of the leading Tuscans have opened a subscription for a marble bust of the Devonshire militia rifleman, Mr. Peard, who, it may be remembered, earned the title, during the Lombard campaign, of "Garibaldi's Englishman."

A woman named Alliot, a flower-dealer, has been tried by the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police for a singular fraud—namely, selling to a lady what appeared to be a magnificent bouquet of natural flowers, but of which many of the flowers, and particularly the roses, were in paper. The fraud having been clearly proved, the woman was fined 50 francs.

Sir Jung Bahadoor, who at the last rendered such valuable services in routing the rebels from Nepaul, according to a letter from Bombay, has received a magnificent acknowledgment from our Government in the shape of a territory 240 miles long and forty miles broad, for which he has given us in return about 3,000 rebel sepoys, and twenty-seven or twenty-eight rebel chiefs.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

There are more than 100 candidates for St. John's Vicarage, Leeds.

The restoration of the interior of the west end of Gloucester Cathedral is now nearly completed, and the memorial brass to the late Bishop of the Diocese has been erected.

On Sexagesima Sunday eight soldiers were baptized in the Camp Church, Aldershott; and on Quinquagesima Sunday the Bishop of Winchester held a confirmation in the same church, when 228 soldiers, one officer, and twenty-one civilians attached to the Army received imposition of hands.

On Sunday, during a high wind and snowstorm, in the middle of the afternoon service, the spire of Kettering Church was struck by lightning, which was seen by some persons to pass through the church. This is the second time during the last twelve months that this beautiful church has suffered from the effects of the electric fluid.

The opening of a place of worship recently built by Mr. John Deverell on his estate, and distinguished as Christ Church, Purbrook, is reported by the *Hampshire Telegraph*. In registering the church it is described as to be used by "members of the Church of England protesting in self-defence against the Romanising corruptions of doctrine and practice forced upon congregations by certain of the clergy of their own authority." The Rev. T. Roberts, late of Gloucester, has been appointed to officiate as the Minister.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Miss Burdett Coutts has given the sum of £5000 as an endowment for two open scholarships for students of geology and natural science bearing on geology, in affectionate remembrance of the late venerable President of Magdalen, the ever-valued friend of her father. The scholarships are to be known as the Burdett Coutts Scholarships, and are tenable for two years, of which one will be filled up each year, in Lent Term. Miss Burdett Coutts has also presented a collection of Devonian fossils, to be named the Pengelly Collection, in honour of the gentleman whose scientific knowledge has enabled the foundress to make the collection.

CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.—The business of Convocation was brought to a close last Saturday, when both Houses met for the dispatch of business at Westminster. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The Bishop of Oxford moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:—"That this House have read and considered the representation of the Lower House on the subject of church rates, and concur with the Lower House in the great importance of retaining for the parishioners of parishes of this land, in vestry assembled, the right of assessing themselves for the maintenance of parish churches." A discussion took place on the subject of missionary Bishops, and an address to the Queen was agreed to. Some other business having been transacted, the House adjourned. The Lower House sat all day, and disposed of matters having reference to illegal marriages, churchyards, &c. Both Houses were adjourned until June.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. L. W. Owen, Rector of Holy Trinity, to be Rural Dean of Colchester; Rev. H. Allen, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Clifton, to be Rural Dean of Bristol. Rev. J. D. Hastings, Rector of Trowbridge, to be Prebendary of Grantham Borealis in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. *Rectories:* Rev. T. Burnaby to Stanton Wyvil, Leicestershire; Rev. G. T. Cameron to Bonnington, Kent; Rev. W. N. Marshall, Prebendary of Hereford, to Panton, with the Vicarage of Wragby annexed, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. H. Nutting to Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire; Rev. W. Urquhart to West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorset. *Vicarages:* Rev. S. E. Garrard to Salford, Warwickshire; Rev. G. Halls to Clent, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Mason, Curate of Jarrow, to Whitfield; Rev. C. B. Yeoman to Manfield. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. J. G. Davis to the Dorset County Hospital, and Curate of Holy Trinity, Dorchester; Rev. G. A. Goddard, Vicar of Clyffe Pypard, and Rural Dean, to the High Sheriff of Wilts; Rev. J. Turner, Vicar of Lancaster, to the High Sheriff of Lancashire. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. A. Geake to Willington, Durham; Rev. E. T. Horn to Howden Panns, Durham; Rev. T. B. Jenkinson to Hilderstone, Staffordshire. *Curacies:* Rev. E. Anderson to Frankley, Worcestershire; Rev. G. M. K. Ellerton to All Saints', Northampton; Rev. M. Ferry to Sherborne; Rev. T. Fletcher to Christ Church, Clifton; Rev. H. James to All Saints', Northampton; Rev. G. B. Macilwain to St. George's, Chorley, Lancashire; Rev. J. Price to Beaminster, Yetminster, and Chetnole; Rev. H. L. Todd to St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that the present infantry shako is to be exchanged for a light cloth cap.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan has refused to *Gazette* the medical officers of the numerous county corps at all.

Another addition to the Navy has just been made by the launching of the *Mullet* gun-boat from the shipbuilding-yard of Mr. Charles Lungley, Deptford.

The command of the Dublin district will become vacant on the 1st of April, by the promotion of Major-General Gascoigne to be Lieutenant-General.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has signified his intention of presiding at the dinner of the volunteer officers to be given on the 7th of March.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—We learn from the Parliamentary return just issued that the total amount of the fund for military savings-banks, up to the commencement of the present month, is £227,299 10s. 3¼d.

The General Commanding in Chief, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday, visited the Armstrong-gun factory, and the pattern-room, where some of the guns are deposited, in Woolwich Arsenal.

At the levee on Wednesday the uniform of the volunteer rifles made its first appearance at Court. It was worn by the Mayor of Wisbeach, under his municipal robe. The Mayor is an officer of his corps, and came to the levee to present an address.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord De Grey, in reply to a question, stated that it was intended to encourage the formation of separate rifle companies into battalions, and that to each battalion an Adjutant would be appointed and paid by the Government.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—On Friday morning (last week) at an early hour, Private Beecroft, of the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, now in garrison duty at Windsor, received pursuant to his sentence, fifty lashes, in the barrack square, and in the presence of the whole of the battalion. He was also sentenced to 165 days' imprisonment. The man bears an exceedingly bad character in the regiment.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The *Gazette* of yesterday week, as we recorded in our town edition last week, contained an official notice, which, after referring to the resolve, previously declared, to confer this high distinction on non-military persons who have borne arms against the mutineers in the late operations in India, signified her Majesty's intention to confer the decoration on Mr. W. Fraser M'Donnell, of the Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Sarum, for great coolness and bravery on July 30, 1857, during the retreat of the British troops from Arrah, in having climbed, under an incessant fire, outside the boat in which he and several soldiers were, up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On the lashing being cut, the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death. This notice also states that her Majesty has graciously signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain Cafe, 56th Bengal Native Infantry, and on Lieutenant Brown, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, for their bravery in rescuing wounded soldiers under a heavy fire from the enemy; and the same distinction is to be conferred on Private Dennis Dempsey, 10th Regiment (1st battalion), for having, at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, carried a powder-bag through a burning village with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position.

MILITARY DRILL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Last Saturday a meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, London, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of preliminary military drill in our great educational establishments as a sort of nursery for rifle volunteers in years to come. Lord Elcho occupied the chair, and the meeting was well attended by a large number of highly influential personages, including the Provost of Eton; Lord West; the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Chaplain of the Forces; Sir De Lacy Evans, and several members of Parliament. Opinions were read from Lord Palmerston, the Bishop of London, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, the Dean of Christ Church (late Master of Westminster School), the Earl of Shaftesbury, and others, in favour of the movement; and Lord Elcho stated that he had also received the concurrence of the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Ashburnham, and others thereon. Resolutions were adopted unanimously expressive of an opinion that, with a view to the permanence of a volunteer force, it was desirable that elementary military drill should be established in all public and other schools as a part of the general education, being also calculated to afford physical development as well as great moral improvement of the pupils. One resolution, moved by the Provost of Eton, who ought to be an authority on such matters, was as follows:—"That where elementary drill has been established it has been found to conduce to the discipline and order of schools, and to the mental advancement of scholars as well as to their physical development and improvement."

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A VALUABLE discovery has just been made in the vaults of an eminent London banker. The discovery consists of a large box of letters containing the correspondence of Mr. Bradshaw, Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of George III., a man very well known to the readers of Walpole's Letters and of the Secret History of the Court Intrigues when Queen Victoria's paternal grandfather was King. The letters are of the most confidential nature—written by men like the Duke of Grafton, Lord Bute, Lord North, Lord Rockingham, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Barrington, Richard Rigby, Sir Philip Francis, and Mr. Boswell's Dr. Samuel Johnson. Johnson's letters relate to his pension; and there are traces of "Junius" in this valuable box of papers.

This mention of "Junius" reminds us that the opening article in the March number of Mr. Thackeray's *Cornhill Magazine* contains a pleasant report of a conversation with Lord Macaulay touching "Junius," detailing a discovery, hitherto unpublished, fixing Sir Philip Francis as "Junius" with additional precision. The "Bradshaw Papers" will possibly determine the question.

Only a Knight Commander of the Bath! Thus died, a few days back, Napier—*the* Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War. This Napier was in every respect a very great man, a soldier true to the steel he wore, and who gave to all time, with the fidelity of a soldier and the skill of a master of the English language, an imperishable book. As long as the English language lasts, as long as deeds of unsurpassed skill in managing men and conquering other men are held in esteem, Napier's History will be read by readers heroic in arms and conversant with the English language. It was said in our hearing, by a man skilled in letters—and we much admire the saying—that Napier's History was written with the point of a bayonet. That, indeed, was a steel-pointed pen! "These Napiers," it was said by a scholar only on Tuesday last, "form a family of great men. We have had the lives of the Norths and the Lindsays—why not the lives of the Napiers?" A man not unskilled in scholarship or society added, not unhappily, "Yes, by all means; but I would rather have written Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War' than have invented Napier's Logarithms." These sayings were advanced in a large company of wits, and the hearers justified what the latter speaker advanced. Never did a great book come into the world under greater difficulties than did Napier's "History of the Peninsular War." Murray, the greatest publisher in London, published the first volume. The volume attracted attention. Napier had fought through the Peninsular War; Murray—not the publisher, but the Quartermaster-General of Wellington—had gone through the same war. "This," said Sir George Murray to John Murray, "is not *the* book. I will write you *the* book." Murray bowed to Murray, and volume two of Napier's noble work was published by another bookseller. And what did Murray do for Murray?—some four Quartermaster articles for the *Quarterly*! The articles are forgotten; Napier in his "History" lives for all time.

Our churches, said a wit of the Sedley period, are turned into theatres, and our theatres into churches. You remember the fine line in Cowley:—

> God the first Garden made, and the first City Cain.

Loving the Church of England well, in a Laud and George Herbert spirit, I wish from the very recesses of my heart tha these squabbles about the unnecessary parts of a love of God could come to an end. A religious war is the worst of all wars. The Bishop (Tait) is doing his work well; but he should be armed with greater power. *He* will do his work discreetly. And in this we concur, with all well-wishers to any religion. Sixty policemen inside the Church of St. George-in-the-East for the preservation of religion, and only fifty persons forming a congregation in St. Ann's, Soho.

We have read Mr. Hamilton's book in defence of Shakespeare against Mr. Collier. At present we shall not pronounce an opinion upon it; but we may in the matter of gossip just mention shat this little bit of news, that the genuineness of the "Shakspere" signature on the folio "Florio," for which the country paid so much, will soon again be called in question—and a little unpleasantly. Since this was written Mr. Collier has made his reply to the British Museum attack; and the *Athenæum* of last week contains a long and able vindication of him, written, it is understood, by Mr. John Bruce, whose knowledge of English history and of handwriting of the seventeenth century is indisputable.

We hear it is said—"What a pity it is that the amateur burlesque 'The Forty Thieves' at the Lyceum Theatre, and the volunteer ball at the Floral Hall of Covent-garden Theatre should both be fixed for the same night!"

The Commons have fallen by accident into a mean kind of mind, and the "Miscellaneous Estimates" of her Majesty's Government are now to be revised by a Committee of the House. This Committee must, necessarily, have great power, and the formation of the Committee is a point of great importance. We in England are not all Manchester men. Trade is not everything. We are not a nation alone of tea and tobacco, of household troops and metropolitan police. We are not a nation of shopkeepers; and this England is not to be governed, and will not be governed, by vestrymen representatives, or by clamorous members returned by the most ignorant portion of either a thinly-populated or a largely-populated borough of any county in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed not excepted.

Gladstone's cold was, it is said, only a bit of Lord Chatham's acting. The delay was a convenience, and Gladstone was only a gladiator. In this, of course, we do not believe; but there was a Surrey Theatre and my-Lord-Chatham-like look about the whole delay. What is it not worth—income tax included—for a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Rothschild to gain on time?

Mr. W. Burges, architect of the Memorial Church at Constantinople, is engaged in the restoration of Waltham Abbey.

Three thousand French Orphéonists have been invited to take part in a "Grand International Choral Festival" to be given in the Crystal Palace in June next.

The President of the Water-colour Society has been consulted as to the disposition of a remarkably fine collection of paintings in water colours which the present proprietor is desirous of presenting or bequeathing to some public institution.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday evening, her Majesty's gracious sanction to the award of the Royal medal to Sydney Smirke, R.A., Fellow, was duly announced by the honorary secretary.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—Mr. Lancaster, a wine-merchant, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, sued the Eastern Counties Railway Company in the Ipswich County Court, yesterday week, for £3 16s. 9d., as compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered through the delay of an express train. The Judge, in announcing his decision, said the company in their time-bill stated that they bound themselves to make every exertion to ensure punctuality, but that they did not hold themselves responsible for failing. The question was, whether in the present case they had made every exertion. He considered that they had, that they were protected by the proviso in their time-bill, and that they could not be accountable for the circumstances in which the plaintiff was placed. Judgment for the defendants.

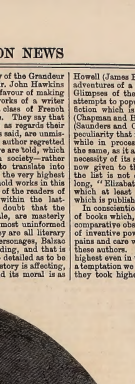
LITERATURE.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, ESQ., ON THE PURSUITS OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By SIR JOHN E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

The latter part of this title really embodies "the reason why" the book was written. Mr. Assheton Smith himself left no material. Although he had many good hunting stories, which he could tell his friends when he was in the vein to chat, about Tom Wiggfield, Jack Shirley, Dick Burton, and the other companions of his Queen and Lincolnshire days, he kept no regular hunting record. Such very unjust reflections, however, were cast upon him by one of the leading daily journals, which described him as a man of one solitary idea, and living only for the stable and the kennel, that the publication of the present biography became almost imperative upon his friends. It is mainly compiled the thoughts of his widow during the few months she survived him, and she has intrusted the keeping of his memory to a kind and loving hands.

For half a century the fame of Mr. Assheton Smith has been the theme of every sporting writer, and the editor has not only gathered every item of interest about him from the *Field*, the *Sporting Magazine*, "Silk and Scarlet," "The Post and the Paddock," and other works, but he has interwoven a large number of fresh anecdotes which old friends have heard and treasured up in their Tedworth visits. Mr. Smith began his characteristic career by taking a Nazaritish vow, as a boy, in consequence of an unjust flogging, that he would never do anything all his life long from violence or compulsion, and right rigidly he kept it. Jack Musters spoiled his beauty in that ever-memorable drawn fight at Alton; and it was by our hero's rough-and-ready appeal to this wager of battle, when Nottingham was placarded with "No Fox-hunting M.P.!" and the mob yelled like furies, that even in that birthplace of Bendigo the Hittite he gained a hushed hearing. In fox-hunting enthusiasm he had no peer. One day his friends observed him put down the county paper with an expression of deep horror and grief, and, when they expected to hear of some fearful death at home or revolution in France, he observed that a dog fox had been found next to death in a barn!

It is, however, to the other side of his character that our author has applied himself with most delight, relying more on his own observation, and not so much on the aid of others. He delights to sketch him in his Welsh home, conferring happiness and comfort on hundreds in those wonderful slateworks at Llanberris which produced when some £30,000 a year, and dispensing his wealth with a bountiful and yet discriminating hand. His steam-yacht building, and the immense energy he brought to bear upon it, are also described at length; and his claim to be the practical originator of the wave-line most impartially considered. None of his eccentricities are withheld. Perhaps we do not get the story of the surveyors who took their reckonings one wet Sunday when he was at church; but there is no blinking the fact that "The Irate Provincial" who had to be fined £5 for an assault at a metropolitan police-office, and nearly repeated the offence before the very judgment-seat, was the great Julius Cæsar of the hunting world. These freaks of temper were nevertheless more speckx on a fine English character. Like his ancestral friend the Duke of Wellington, who honoured him as a man of iron soul like himself, he knew his duty, and he did it. He loved well to see the "Hampshire woodlands, stripped for business," but the pleasure of hewing them with his Bertrams, and his Nigels, and his Saffrons, never lured him into forgetfulness that, as a Christian, a landlord, and an employer, there were far higher aims of life. The book is very beautifully got up, and embellished with a portrait of Mr. Smith after Abraham Cooper, R.A., and other little sporting woodcuts illustrating the text.



GENERAL SIR W. F. P. NAPIER, K.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 180.

IF probably has not entered into the calculation of any but those who are in their various ways among the initiated in the world of literature how great is the quantity of printed matter, nearly bound, and garnished with the names of respectable publishers, which issues weekly and monthly from the press. The books which are heard of through the medium of notices in newspapers, and seen in the advertisements, form but a tithe of the number of volumes which load the tables of editors, who have only single copies, and must therefore crowd the shelves of booksellers to an extent which is scarcely conceivable. Every now and then the accumulation in the former case grows so formidable that the duty of compassing the slain of that direst notice, becomes a simple impossibility. Once in a way, with a desperate courage, we plunge into the centre of the mass, and endeavour, as best we can, to cut our way out of it. One of these efforts is now before the public, and, to the extent of our strength and, above all, of our space, we will try what we can do in the way of dealing with a considerable number of good-looking volumes.

The first on which our hand falls bears on a personal interest in the author. Miss Kate Crichton, the writer of "Before the Dawn, a Tale of Italy" (Skeet), early in the year 1852, made a very successful appearance as a dramatic singer. After receiving continued encouragement for several months she left England and proceeded to Milan, with a view of qualifying herself to appear at the Italian Opera House on her return home. Soon after her arrival in Italy a dangerous fever so impaired her vocal powers as to compel her to relinquish a profession which had been commenced under circumstances of such promise. She was thus induced to devote her attention to, and seek a vocation in, literature in lieu of that for which she had been designed. During her stay in Milan an insurrection occurred in that city, which terminated in a number of scenes of horror and suffering, a description of which, with other real incidents that came under her notice, she has introduced into this tale, for the purpose of giving some idea of the cruel and bloody scenes the people of Italy before the "dawn" of that happier future which she hopes is tending to that consummation. The main object is, of course, interwoven with a tale of dramatic life and affections in various phases, in the development of which the authoress shows much knowledge of the human, and, of course, the most of woman's, heart, as well as of the influences of the world and the force of circumstances on the nature of ordinary, in the sense of not uncommon, kinds. There are touches of life and manners in Germany included in the current of the story, which, on the whole, we prefer to those of Italy, which are probably intended to be the most prominent. We will venture to say that, on the whole, Miss Crichton gives as much promise in this, her new vocation, as she is reported to have held out in her primary calling; and we can only hope that she will meet with no check in the career she has last adopted.

Upon the face of it it would seem a doubtful experiment to offer to the English reading public a series of the works of Balzac. This, however, has been done by Messrs. Saunders and Otley, and the first volume has been published, being "The History of the Grandeur and Downfal of César Birotteau," translated by Mr. John Hawkins Simpson. The projectors argue, oddly enough, in favour of making accessible to every class of English readers the works of a writer whose fame is rightly or wrongly associated with a class of French literature which is not to be named to ears polite. They say that Balzac's works may be divided into three classes as regards their probable good or bad effects. A few volumes, it is said, are unmistakably objectionable, and these it is supposed their author regretted having ever published. Some, again, there are, we are told, which could not possibly have any bad effect on French society—rather the reverse—and which it might be unfortunate to withhold from English without careful revision; while many are of the very highest moral tone, such as will sooner or later be household works in this country. We leave this reasoning to the judgment of the readers of the volume before us, which, we agree, comes within the last-mentioned category. There can be no little doubt that the characters in "César Birotteau," male and female, are masterly delineations of French middle-class life. Even the most uninformed and unlearned reader must see at a glance that they are all literary photographs. In the minute anatomy of his personages, Balzac certainly in this tale seems to us to exceed Fielding, and that is saying a great deal. At times the dissection is so detailed as to be almost tiresome, but it is abundantly real. The story is affecting, though simple matter of fact in its materials, and its moral is as good as it is obvious. So long as the series is confined to works of this description we can have little or no objection to Balzac disclosed. Of the translation it is quite possible to speak favourably. Though very good English, there is a French flavour all through it, which gives, on the whole, a very tolerable idea of the original.

M. Octave Feuillet has acquired some note as a writer of fiction in his own country. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have recently published a translation of a tale of that author, entitled "The Marquis D'Hauterive; or the Romance of a Poor Young Man." Both as regards any pretension to high-principled originality, is a very interesting and a very well-constructed story. The earlier scenes, which are laid in Paris, are wrought out with considerable power, and the remainder of the story runs through a series of pictures of French provincial life, which are painted with the skill of an artist, and toned by the feelings and style of a gentleman. The slight infusion of improbability which assists in bringing about the happy catastrophe is not by any means inexcusable, and is redeemed by the necessity for the introduction and delineation of one of the most original characters in the book—that Mlle. de Porhiet-Gaël who in the year that she saw her 86th spring looked like a reed preserved in silk, and who was the last scion of a very noble race, whose earliest ancestors were thought to have been discovered among the fabled Kings of ancient Armorica, and who was of opinion that the Napoleons were of a good and noble family, but that there were better.

In taking up a volume entitled "Old Friends and New Acquaintances," by Miss Agnes Strickland (Simpkin and Marshall), one feels a little surprise at discovering that of which we were certainly not aware before, that the graceful and careful historian of "The Queens of England" has been accustomed, shall we say, *disjecta in loco*, in the shape of a number of small tales contributed from time to time to various periodicals. On examination it was to be observed that these literary "nugæ" are all marked by the characteristic good sense and simplicity of style which distinguished her authoress. There is nothing particularly striking in the groundwork of the stories, though many of them are founded on matters of interest which are romantic, but, so to speak, not exactly uncommon; but the chief feature of the series is a delineation of peasant, seafaring, and middle-class life in Suffolk, the dialogue being interspersed with local phraseology and idiom, which gives the whole a smack of originality. This little work gives one the idea that, if Miss Strickland were so inclined, she might, out of her stores of historical lore, pick out a subject which she might work up successfully into a romance of some period embraced in her celebrated biographies.

Within one bound we are compelled to include "New Relations and Bachelors' Hall" (Westerton); "Alive or Dead," by Charles Howell (James Blackwood), an interesting narrative enough of the adventures of a certain "Curate of St. Crispins;" "Yes or No, or Glimpses of the Great Conflict" (Macmillan and Co.), one of the attempts to popularize religious opinion and principle in the form of fiction which is now so prevalent; "The Sailor Isle Tragedy" (Chapman and Hall), which is a Scotch, and "The Land of the Kaik" (Saunders and Otley), which is an Irish, story, the latter having the peculiarity that it went to press under the name of "Lorna," and while in process of incubation there another work appeared with the same name, so it appears by our title, thus involving the necessity of its supersession and the adoption of that by which it is now given to the public; and lastly, but only for the present, for the list is not quite exhausted, that may probably be received are long, "Elizabath; a Story which does not end in Marriage," an idea which at least has the merit of novelty in the records of fiction, and which is published by R. Grant, of Edinburgh.

In conscientiously looking over the not inconsiderable collection of books which, in the very nature of things, are destined to a less comparative obscurity, we cannot but be struck with the sevidences of inventive power which, probably, and, generally speaking, the pains and care which have been bestowed upon their production by these authors. They belong to a class which is far from being the highest even in the genus to which they belong, but which holds out a temptation we presume not to be resisted by many writers, who, if they took higher ground at first, would probably be more really successful. If the art of writing up to certain standards was more easily acquired than it probably that immediate success which is represented by acceptance by a publisher, and a place in circulating libraries of the second class, would not be attained, we believe that many an author who stops short at the point we have indicated would reach to better and more enduring things. Only, if not all, of the books of which we have here given a flying list might be read with sufficient return of amusement, and many of them of interest, and we should be glad if our hurried glance at them in the bulk should tend to introduce any or all of them to the notice of our numerous readers.

The name of Schleiermacher is probably not much known in this country, but it is a name which has been recognised in Germany as that of a man who for a quarter of a century exercised in Berlin the double function of a teacher in the University and in the Church, who approved himself a fearless Christian in times of imminent peril, and a highly-inspired preacher during a period of great religious indifference. It is said of him that in a most critical juncture in the history of Prussia he contributed as much if not more than any individual to keep alive in all classes the pride of nationality and the love of independence, to the awakening religious earnestness and the quickening of moral sentiments. Everready to sacrifice himself in the interest, not only of his country, but of the whole German nation, then bending under the yoke of France, his example acted contagiously in Berlin, more especially where his influence was supreme, and sustained the people in that determination to liberate themselves when an opportunity offered, which was ultimately so nobly carried out. On the 15th of February, 1834, a funeral procession was seen moving through the streets of Berlin—the like of which that capital had rarely witnessed before, inasmuch as it was by a spontaneous movement of every class that the civil and military functionaries were honouring in death the name of Frederick Ernst Schleiermacher. Since that time his name and works have continued in high repute, but it has been only lately that his biography, often demanded, has appeared, founded on his own autobiography and his letters, and which has been given to the English public under the title of "The Life of Schleiermacher, translated from the German by Frederica Rowan (Smith and Elder). There is much in the work to make it fully desirable here it was read, it was as cordially received as it has been in Germany; and we do not doubt but that the English public, though less warmly interested in its subject-matter, will recognise in it the labours, profound yet unflagging, of an uncompromising contender for great principles. The letters which occupy the greater portion of the volumes before us of course help us best to a portrait of the mind and heart of the writer, and they prove him to have been as warm in his affections and excellent in private life as he was eminent for his scientific attainments and for vigour and eloquence in his public career.

The Manners, Customs, Institutions and Incidents of Missionary Labour,"just published by Seeley and Jackson, even the very general and most unthinking public will find a good deal to interest them, for the subject-matter embraces a variety of descriptions of Chinese life and scenery, and the work includes a range of pictorial illustrations, with coloured engravings, over Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Smyrna, a large portion of savage Africa, the colder and more desolate regions of North America, the climate and scenery of South America, Cuba, New Zealand, and even a part of the interior of Russia. The views are selected from those published monthly in the Church Missionary Gleaner, and the illustrations have been compiled partly from that periodical, and partly from other sources. While giving a notion of the wide extent and extent of missionary labour, the work in its present shape is not purely a religious one, although we are from saying this as intending it as an indictment to the Church.

Messrs. Day and Sons have recently produced a very nice illustrated volume, in folio, of "Studies of Animals," drawn from sketches by Miss L. M. Cubley, who has also supplied the descriptions. During a stay in Palestine the ruminating cattle of the East caught her childhood, Miss Cubley made numerous sketches of various objects of interest, figures, and groups, which on her return home were regarded in the pictorial form which they have assumed in the volume before us. The only merit that she herself claims, both for them and for the descriptions, are their truthfulness; but we think that other merits of skill in design and pointedness in execution will be recognised by those who look at the work. Among the subjects which we desire particularly to designate are "The First Sight of Jerusalem from the Jaffa Plain," "A Street in Jerusalem," "The Via Dolorosa," and "Still Country of the Land of Moab for poor." The sketches of interiors are very good, though, as we think, a little harder than those of scenery or of animals, the latter of which is a very excellent bale-book, for it does not pretend to take any rank as a literary production.

The members of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts of Scotland have had presented to them a memorial of Robert Burns of no ordinary character and pretension. It consists of a series of illustrations of the song of "Auld Lang Syne," by George Harvey, R.S.A., engraved by Mr. Lumb Stocks, A.R.A. Nothing can be more happy than the idea of some of the pictures, while all of them are full of character and excellent grouping. The execution of the engravings, which are five in number, is admirable. The volume, as a whole, is an admirable specimen of the luxurious in art as applied to the glorification, in its true sense, of the poet whose immortal lyric it illustrates.



A PAWNEE INDIAN ATTACKED BY GRIZZLY BEARS.—SEE PAGE 176.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 26.—Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 27.—Mutiny at Berhampore, 1857.
TUESDAY, 28.—Derby Reform Bill introduced, 1859.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Moon's first quarter, 7h. 55m., p.m.
THURSDAY, March 1.—St. David. Brutus buried with pomp, B.C. 509.
FRIDAY, 2.—St. Chad. Emperor Nicholas died, 1855.
SATURDAY, 3.—John Wesley died, 1791. Admiral Laws died, 1859.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 39	4 52	5 7	5 22	5 57	5 54	6 12	6 34	6 58	7 24	7 56	8 37	9 26	10 17

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Second week of Wallace's grand Opera of LURLINE.—On Monday, and during the Week, LURLINE. Music by W. Vincent Wallace. Libretto by E. Fitzball, supported by Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, G. Honey, and W. Harrison; Misses Pilling, F. Cruise, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, A. Mellon. To conclude each evening with the great Pantomime of PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms. Messrs. Payne, Barnes, Tallions, Clara Morgan, Infanta Lauri. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and during the week an entirely new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled THE OVERLAND ROUTE, written by Tom Taylor, Esq. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss M. Ternan, Miss C. Wickes, and Mrs. Wilkins. After which the great Haymarket Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the True Lover's Knot. Scenery and opening of the Fairy Palestine by Fenton. Pantomimists, the unrivalled Lelliq.

NEW ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Monday and during the Week ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS: Mr. J. L. TOOLE. A new Comedy, PAPER WINGS: Messrs. A. Wigan, Fisher, Toole, Belford, Billington; Mrs. A. Wigan, Miss K. Kelly, Miss H. Simms; and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Doors open at Half-past Six; Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Directress, Madame CELESTE.—On Monday and during the Week, the new and successful Drama, called A TALE OF TWO CITIES. After which the new Christmas Extravaganza, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD—King Thrushbeard. Miss Julia St. George.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON; Directress, Miss WYNDHAM.—On Monday and during the Week, FIRST AFFECTIONS, DIDO, MY NAME IS NORVAL and I WILL IF YOU WILL.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Feb. 27th, and following four nights, BRUTUS: or, the Fall of Tarquin. After which, a new and original romantic Drama entitled CAUSE and EFFECT: or, the Dancing Girl of Marseilles. To conclude with a screaming Farce entitled THE THREE PAIR OF LOVERS.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—THIS EVENING, the New Drama of HOLLY-BUSH FARM; or, the Track in the Snow. To conclude with the Pantomime. Glorious Transformation Scene.—The best Pantomimists in London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5); Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MISS LAURA BAXTER begs to announce to her Pupils and Friends that she will give a grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, the particulars of which will be published shortly. Communications to be addressed to Miss Laura Baxter's residence, 155, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD, Herr Becker, Sig. Piatti, Mr. Winn, Miss Susanna Cole, and Madlle. Parepa, will APPEAR at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 27, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the works of Italian Composers. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS: OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's., 201, Regent-st.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at BATLEY, FEB. 27; RIPON, 28; THIRSK, 29; RICHMOND, MARCH 1; STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 2.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. Albain's COLOURED CHOIR will give their incomparable CONCERTS of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC in Court Costume thus:—Feb 27th, Privately; 28th, Paisley; 29th, Kilmarnock; March 1st, Irvine; 2nd, Paisley; 3rd, Glasgow. Address—Wm. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, London.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. The Celebrated and Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS (organised in 1852). The public is informed that the Christy's Minstrels will commence their Farewell Season in London, previous to their departure for America, on MONDAY, FEB. 27th, 1860.—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, holding six persons, £1 1s. Tickets and Places may be secured at Mr. Austin's West-end Box-Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The First Grand Morning Performance will take place on Saturday, March 3, at Three o'clock.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 3.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten, admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily. The Picture Gallery is open. Saturday, Vocal and Instrumental Concert; admission, by Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.—The Exhibition of more than Five Hundred Foreign and British Photographs, from which Subscribers may select their subjects, is OPEN, at the Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street W., from Nine to Six daily; and from Seven till Ten on Tuesday Evenings, when the following Lectures will be delivered:—Tuesday next, Feb. 28, James Fergusson, Esq., F.R.A.S., 'On the Photographs of Jerusalem:' chair to be taken by W. Tite, Esq., M.P. Tuesday, March 6, William Burges, Esq., 'On French Portals.' Admission free to Subscribers; to the Public One Shilling. Season Tickets, admitting at all times and to the Lectures, Half-a-crown. Illustrated Catalogues, for the benefit of those who cannot visit the Exhibition, Six Shillings. Selections in excess of the subscriptions may be made from the collections of former years. Will close early in March.—WM. LIGHTLY, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS—Fourth Season.—The Annual Exhibition is now OPEN at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.
ELIZA DUNDAS MURRAY, Sec., 8, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, Regent's Park.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 2, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Miss Banks, Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

FOR PRIVATE and IMMEDIATE SALE, the late Sir JOHN HAY WILLIAMS'S, Bart., COLLECTION of ORCHIDS and VARIOUS STOVE PLANTS.—Full Particulars obtained by writing to the gardener, Mr. Thomas, Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Coast of Sussex.—A married Clergyman, M.A., Oxon, Graduate in Honours, Incumbent of a quiet and very heathly watering-place on the coast of Sussex, near the South Coast Railway, will be prepared after Easter to receive into his House, by the Seaside, Three or Four PUPILS from ten to fifteen years of age. Address Clericus, M.A., Littlehampton, near Arundel, Sussex.

MEDICAL PUPILS.—A Surgeon to a Provincial Hospital, west of London, containing 100 beds, has a Vacancy for a Resident Pupil on moderate terms. First-class references. Apply by letter to SIGMA, Messrs. Corbyn and Co., 300, High Holborn, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Proprietors of a first-class LADIES' SCHOOL in South Devon have a VACANCY for a daughter of a Gentleman, who will receive a careful education on peculiarly advantageous terms, which may be known on application.—Address N. E. C., Messrs. Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria-lane, London.

A VACANCY in a respectable DRAPERY Establishment, in WORCESTERSHIRE, for a sharp YOUTH as an APPRENTICE; also a JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Apply to Messrs. ALLAN and BADGER, 153, Cheapside, E.C.

CHEAP FRAMES.—A Pair of neat Gold Frames for the Coloured Pictures of this Paper, 5s. complete. A very handsome Pair for 7s. Country Dealers supplied with Gold and Fancy Wood Mouldings; ½ Gold Beads, 7s., at GEORGE REES', 129, Drury-lane, opposite Drury-lane Theatre.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Visitors pass RAMSAY'S BERLIN WOOL WAREHOUSE, 10, Brompton-row, S.W., where they may obtain every article for Fancy Needlework, Wax and Paper Flowers, and Leather Work.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH SPA HYDROPATHIC and SANATORY ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within 20 minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace. Particulars of Dr. Ritterbandt, M.D., the Resident Physician.

EXTRACT from the BRADFORD OBSERVER of 16th February, 1860:—
HORNBY CASTLE.—"We understand that the magnificent estate of Hornby Castle is in the market for private competition, and that several applications have already been made by persons of fortune, with a view to the purchase. We allude to the circumstance as one of deep interest in this neighbourhood. Anything relating to one of the finest properties in all England, comprising a baronial residence fit for the occupation of a monarch, must needs be of importance in any part of England; but to us who live in North Lancashire it is a matter of deep concern to speculate on who may be the possible possessor of a domain so splendid as Hornby Castle. We have heard the names of persons in treaty mentioned, but in the present stage of negotiation we are not at liberty to mention any."—Lancaster Gazette Feb. 11. [Since the above appeared in the Lancaster Gazette of Saturday last we have heard from undoubted authority that John Foster, Esq., of Cliffe Hill, near Halifax, has purchased this magnificent estate, consisting, as we are informed, of the Honour and Manor of Hornby, the Borough of Hornby, the Manor of Tatham, and about 3500 acres of land; the Livings of Hornby, Tatham, and Lowgill, the right of sporting over upwards of 24,000 acres of land, and of fishing over seven miles or more of the River Lune, and the whole length of its tributary streams—the Wenning, Hindburn, and Roeburn.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN PALACE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL.
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OFFICES—61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY, pro tem.,—Captain Barlow.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was established for the purpose of providing on a large scale the means of intellectual improvement and physical recreation for all classes of the community. In this respect the experiment has been so successful that, although situated on the southern side of the Thames, at a distance of about eight miles by railway from London-bridge, and, consequently, difficult of access to the immense majority of the metropolitan population, it appears by the last report that 1,381,163 persons visited it during the twelve months ending the 31st of October, 1859, and the net profit realised during the same period amounted to £45,315 10s. 8d., equivalent to 7½ per cent on the capital of this company—viz., £600,000.

The Palace of the People at Muswell-hill will be readily accessible to the vast population on the northern side of the River, numbering more than a million and a half of persons, who will not be subject to the inconvenience of being obliged to pass through the crowded streets of London. No Institution of a similar character exists in this quarter; and it is a remarkable fact that this populous and wealthy district is entirely destitute of any great centre of attraction, where the improvement and recreation of the masses can be combined.

The site selected for the Palace of the People possesses peculiar advantages for the erection of a building devoted to general instruction and amusement. It is on the line of the Great Northern Railway, within a quarter of an hour's journey from King's cross, and, from its elevated position, it commands extensive and beautiful views in all directions. The Palace will occupy nearly the centre of a circle including, within a radius of six miles, Hornsey, Colney Hatch, Highgate, Kentish Town, Hampstead, Hendon, Finchley, Totteridge, Barnet, East Barnet, Southgate, Edmonton, Enfield, Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Clapton, Homerton, Hackney, Kingsland, Stamford Hill, Finsbury, Islington, Highbury, Holloway, Camden Town, Hyde Park, the Regent's Park, Maida Hill, St. John's Wood, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, and Bayswater. From many of these places it will be within an easy walk, and from all the others it will be within a short drive by omnibus or carriage.

Passengers arriving by the London and North-Western, Midland, Great Western, and Eastern Counties Railways will reach the Palace without traversing the streets of London, and the trains of the Blackwall, North London, and Metropolitan Railways will convey visitors every quarter of an hour from Fenchurch-street, Farringdon street, Paddington, and the intermediate stations. The works on the Metropolitan Railway are already commenced, and it is expected to be completed before the opening of the Palace.

The estate which has been secured for the purposes of the company consists in the whole of about 450 acres of the finest land in the county of Middlesex, well supplied with water, thoroughly drained, and interspersed with ornamental timber. It is intended to appropriate 150 acres to the special use of the palace and grounds. A reserve of 30 acres will be made in favour of Benevolent Institutions connected with Art, Science, Literature, Music, Horticulture, and the Railway interest. The remainder of the estate (about 270 acres) is admirably adapted for the erection of Suburban Villas.

It is impossible to estimate the value which this surplus land will ultimately realise in consequence of the construction of the Palace and of the Branch Railway running through it, whereby direct access will be secured to the heart of London, over the Great Northern and metropolitan lines.

The Palace of the People is projected in no spirit of opposition to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Experience has proved that fair competition is favourable to all sound enterprises; and, although the range of local visitors which the situation of the Palace of the People must command would seem to be of itself sufficient to ensure success, the general public may expect to derive advantage from the stimulus which each undertaking will receive from the efforts of the other.

In designing the Palace of the People, the Architect (Mr. Owen Jones) has endeavoured to secure some important additional attractions over its predecessors in Hyde Park and at Sydenham, combined with a considerable saving in expense.

A large dome, visible from all parts of the building, will contain a Winter Garden, in which a proper heat will be maintained, without inconvenience, or injury to the rest of the Palace. Semicircular colonnades at each end of the nave will be devoted to Refreshment Courts.

A spacious Concert Room, or Lecture Theatre, surrounded by corridors, projects from the centre of the building on the north side. This Theatre will contain many thousand persons comfortably, and the corridors will enable them to take their seats and to disperse with facility. Beneath the platform on which the Concert Room stands is the Railway Station, where passengers will at once enter the building, under cover, without the fatigue of a long ascent. Visitors by carriages and on horseback will alight under a glazed corridor.

In arranging the plan of the grounds, Mr. John Spencer, of Bowood, has endeavoured not only to make them objects of beauty and interest, but to furnish instructive examples of gardening.

Ample space is provided for out-door amusements, including Archery, Cricket, and Riding; and, by means of a carriage drive, which will be carried round the grounds, invalids and equestrians will be able to witness these sports, and to enjoy the beauties of the scenery, without alighting.

A distinctive feature of the Palace of the People will be the endeavour to render the resources of the institution subservient to the cause of popular education. English History, Geography, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining will all be illustrated in a systematic manner; and Horticulture, Economic Botany, and Ornamental Planting will be practically taught and illustrated on an extensive scale.

Provision will be made for a fund to be applied to the promotion of this object by means of lectures, prizes, and otherwise; the control and disposition of which will be confided to a council of distinguished men, who will preside over the Educational Department. The Right Hon. Lord Brougham has kindly consented to accept the office of President of this Council.

Special advantages will be offered to Colleges, Schools, and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the kingdom; and meetings of such bodies as may become permanently associated with the undertaking will be held in the Palace at convenient periods.

An agreement will be entered into with the Great Northern Railway Company for the working of the railway to and from the Palace, on terms of mutual advantage, and such as will ensure ample accommodation to visitors.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—The shares will be of the value of £10 each, and the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his holding. £2 10s. per share will be payable on allotment. Three instalments of £2 10s. each will be payable on June 30, 1860, December 31, 1860, and June 30, 1861, respectively.

Every original subscriber for not less than ten shares will be entitled to receive a free ticket, giving admission to the Palace and grounds for a period of ten years after the opening, in addition to dividends.

Taking as a basis of calculation the ascertained results at the Crystal Palace, and applying these results to the proposed undertaking, with the additional attractions and facilities of access above referred to, and regard being had to the greatly-reduced amount of capital required, a handsome return on the share may be confidently reckoned upon.

Application for Shares may be addressed in the annexed form, to the Directors, at the Offices of the Company, No. 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of "The Great Northern Palace Company, Limited."
Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me .... Shares of £10 each, in "The Great Northern Palace Company, Limited," and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Share on the Shares allotted.
I am, Gentlemen,
Name in full ....
Address in full ....
Date ....

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, Kingston-on-Thames, by Voluntary Contributions. Patrons, her Majesty the QUEEN, and the other members of the Royal Family. The next Election for FOUR WIDOWS will be held on THURSDAY, May 3. Subscriptions thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., E. F. Leeks, Esq., Hon. Sec., and JOHN RUSSELL CLIFFERTON, Sec.
Office, 19, Parliament-street, Feb., 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

MR. GLADSTONE won his Magenta gallantly, and with extraordinary damage to the enemy. The battle has been renewed, and is raging while we write, but the Opposition army is dispirited and charges languidly, and all seems tending towards a Ministerial Solferino. The latest despatches from the scene of conflict will be found elsewhere. The Chancellor of the Exchequer distinguished himself in the first engagement by a feat of arms of the most brilliant character, and none of his own Homeric heroes could have more terribly "poured in thunder on the foe." Dropping martial metaphor, it may be said that the best debater in the House of Commons delivered, in answer to Mr. Disraeli—no unworthy antagonist—a speech in which the lucidity of the argument was worthy of the powerful declamation of the orator. When Mr. Gladstone addresses himself in his best manner to his work, as he did upon the occasion in question, the House of Commons is justly proud of its illustrious member. Sometimes, like Burke,

> he goes on repining,
> And thinks of convincing while they think of dining

(or rather of dividing, for he seldom throws himself away upon the *Impransi*); but there was no such waste of thought on the occasion in question, when he closed with his adversary like a man who meant mischief;—and he did it. Mr. Disraeli knows best whether it was wise to get his forces so exceedingly well beaten at the beginning of the financial campaign; but that is his affair and Prince Rupert's. Sixty-three is an awkward-looking number in a preliminary majority.

Macbeth speaks of "untying the winds, and letting them fight against the churches." The Emperor of the French, persevering in his determination not to be injured more than he can help by priestly malevolence, has turned his lawyers on his clergy, and has signified that he who put down ultramontanist journalism will bear no disloyal demonstrations by ultramontanist ecclesiastics. A very strong order on the subject is put into circulation, and may, perhaps, bring his Majesty nearer to the excommunication said to be preparing for him in the arsenal of the Vatican. If the French clergy would only read history they would see how much nobler was the attitude of the Church of France when she was resisting the anti-national tyranny of Rome than at any other period of her existence; but this is an "idea" for which, we fear, the Gallican clergy are not inclined to make war. They, as a body, prefer the traditional influence they derive from a connection with the City of the Hills and the veneration of the ignorant. At present, however, they seem to be in terror of the strong hand of the nephew of him who dared to imprison and menace the Pope himself, a stronger Pope, moreover, than Pius IX., now, it is said, offering all kinds of reforms if allowed to retain the Romagna. As the brazen head said, "Time *was*."

It is understood that the Duke of Tetuan, who has had experience of the truth that "the absent are always wrong," especially in the palace of Queen Isabella II., desires to finish the Morocco campaign, and return to Madrid. But the Spanish people think that more ought to be done in Africa, and their eyes are on Tangier. There appears as great hurry on the part of the Moorish Emperor to make the submissions demanded by the conquerors. The atrocities which have been perpetrated by the more savage tribes of Moors upon the unhappy Jews in Tetuan are worthy to be mentioned in history beside those which the Spaniards and their priests have, in times not so very long past, inflicted upon the same unhappy people in Spain, though we do not read that any of the Jews have been burned alive in the principal square of Tetuan in presence of the Moorish authorities, and to the sound of mocking music. It is due to the Spaniards of the present day to record that their entrance into the captured city has been the signal for the cessation of outrage and the establishment of something as like order and law as could be expected under the exceptional circumstances of the occupation. Rifled cannon and the electric telegraph are strangely new introductions to Morocco, and it may be reasonably hoped that a compulsory civilisation may in due course lead to one of a better nature.

Until the Budget fight at home shall be fought out there will be little other Parliamentary news. On the principle that Parliament, like the elephant's trunk, can both root up an oak and pick up a pin, some of its members, titled and untitled, ask it to occupy its august leisure by enactments of the smallest character. One legislator wants the weights of racehorses adjusted by a decree that might more properly issue from the Jockey Club, and another proposed a legislation to prevent maid servants from standing on window sills to clean the panes. When we have been told that even the organ nuisance, which injures property and drives the student wild, was but a thing to be taken up by Parliament, it is hardly to be supposed that we should have acts *de minimis* like the handicap of the turf swindler or the duster of the housemaid. The latter "puerility" has indeed been disposed of. Members of both Houses are also asked to read a mercilessly long pamphlet, in which Colonel Rathborne addresses himself to prove that Mr. Disraeli encouraged him to write against the late East India Company, and then sacrificed him, instead of rewarding him in the way it is said the distinguished patron of the Colonel engaged to do. But, even for the satisfaction of finding a case made out against a public man, people will not tolerate the indignation that waxes so awfully voluminous.

We deplore that our weekly record should have to include notice of some lamentable catastrophes. An emigrant-vessel from France, and also the well-known *Ondine*, have been lost, with a fearful destruction of life, the details in the latter case being of the most heartrending kind. A railway accident has also occurred near Tottenham, and several valuable lives have been sacrificed, while a large number of persons have been much injured. Among natural deaths, the two that will be most noticed are those of the

aged Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Murray), and of Mr. Henry Drummond, the representative of West Surrey, a gentleman remarkable for his learning, courage, and new theological views. The see vacant by the first of these deaths is much too large, and should be divided. St. Albans, which is in it, would make an admirable centre for a diocese on this side the water, and has an Abbey ready to become a cathedral.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Rector of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, was presented by his congregation with a suit of silk robes, and Mrs. Laughlin with his portrait, on Monday last, the anniversary of their wedding-day.

A series of meetings of shipbuilders, and of gentlemen interested in naval architecture, will be held in London next week, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Institution of Naval Architects.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—On Wednesday evening a number of American and English gentlemen assembled together at the New York Hotel, Leicester-street, for the purpose of celebrating the 128th anniversary of the immortal American General and statesman.

A LUNATIC, named Alfred Elliott, who some months back attempted to penetrate into Windsor Castle under the delusion that he was Duke of York, Prince of Wales, &c., has been again at large, threatening to force admission into her Majesty's presence, with a view of establishing his right to occupy the position of the Prince of Wales. The lunatic was arrested on Monday night, and, on the certificate of Dr. Winslow, conjoined with the warrant of a magistrate, has been removed to Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society on Monday evening next papers will be read on the following subjects:—"Africa, S., Discovery of a new River flowing to the East, in lat. 17° 30′ S., long. 19° E.," by C. J. Andersson, Esq.; "Proposed Expedition up the Congo," by Capt. N. B. Bedingfeld, R.N., F.R.G.S.; "Proceedings of the British North American Exploring Expedition between the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver Island," by Capt. Palliser, F.R.G.S., communicated by the Duke of Newcastle.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN SEWER is about to be commenced in the Stratford district, and during the last three months from forty to fifty navvies have been ascertaining the nature of the soil between Stratford and Barking Creek. London blue clay is found on an average 16 feet below the surface, but in some places it lies from 20 feet to 27 feet deep. In the vicinity of Barking Creek there is a fine gravelly soil, and deposits of shells which have been discovered lead to the conclusion that at a remote period the district was covered by the sea.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The disturbances in this church attained a milder form on Sunday. In the forenoon there were some fifty policemen present, who were ranged along the passages in case their services should be required. The congregation was small, not over 400. The greatest quietness prevailed, and there was no display of feeling whatever. The Litany service in the afternoon was but thinly attended, and met with but little interruption. In the evening there was a numerous attendance. The Rector was present and read the prayers, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie. The greatest order prevailed during the whole of the service. There were inside and outside the church some 300 policemen; and there was little or no disturbance.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the usual report for the past half year, and for the election of directors in the place of those retiring in conformity with the terms of the Act of Parliament. After a long personal discussion, in which the claims of Mr. Love and Mr Godson, the retiring directors, and of Mr. Waddington and Mr. Gamble, the new candidates, were very freely discussed, the meeting agreed to the adoption of the report, which of course carried the dividend of £3 7s. 6d. per cent per annum. The election of directors was then proceeded with. For Mr. Love nearly every hand appeared to be held up, and he was declared by the secretary, who put the motion, to be elected unanimously. Against Mr. Godson there were eight or ten hands held up. The meeting very emphatically declared against Mr. Waddington and Mr. Gamble, neither of whom demanded a poll.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 950 boys and 930 girls—in all 1880 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1706.—In the week that ended last Saturday 1454 deaths were registered in London—757 were the deaths of males, and 697 of females. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1171. The deaths of last week exceeded by 166 the number which the average death-rate would have produced. Smallpox proved fatal in 31 cases; while scarlatina carried off 40 persons, and whooping-cough 40. Diseases of the respiratory organs were the cause of 415 deaths; of these 250 were attributed to bronchitis (which is still on the increase), and 125 to pneumonia. The deaths referred to phthisis, or consumption, were 165. Eight persons died at the age of 90 years and upwards, and among these was a man residing in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, who, it is said, had attained the age of 101.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Bradford's cooperage and stave factory, at Horselydown, which was communicated to above twenty other adjacent buildings, and in a short space of time several thousand pounds' worth of property was laid in ruins.——On Monday morning three fires took place in the metropolitan district. Between six and seven o'clock a fire happened in the premises occupied by Mrs. Emma Jones, Dorset-place, Dorset-square. The firemen were unable to get the flames extinguished until the building and all it contained were nearly destroyed.—A fire happened the same morning on the premises of Mr. Holmes, baker, carrying on business in Northumberland-park, Tottenham, six miles from the nearest brigade engine station. Mr. Holmes's premises were destroyed, and considerable damage was done to those adjoining.—Another fire took place on the premises of Mr. Smith, a chandler, Salisbury-lane, Bermondsey. Conductor Dunk arrived with the Royal Society's escape in the course of a few minutes, but Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their two children, had previously jumped out of the window, but fortunately they received no personal injury. The premises were consumed and the contents destroyed.——On Wednesday morning fires broke out on the premises of Mr. Bullen, Grafton-yard, Hampstead-road; of Mr. Fitch, New North-road; and in an unoccupied house, Queen's-terrace-grove, South Kensington; and considerable damage was done in each case.

THE PAPER DUTY.—The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held on Wednesday night at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre—Mr. Ayrton, M.P., in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the success which had already attended the labours of the society, and detailed in historical order the results of the influence which the society had brought to bear upon successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. Dr. Watts, of Manchester, in moving the first resolution, to the effect "that the excise duty on paper obstructs literature and education, impedes commerce, wastes capital, harasses industry, injures the revenue, is capable of collection without violating the law of the land, has been condemned by Parliament, and ought to be repealed forthwith," entered into a long detail of grievances to prove the truth of each of these assertions. The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Thomas Routledge and supported by Mr. Alderman Fowle, of Oxford, was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Charles Knight and Professor Key, upon the theme of the prospect of the public press being exempted from all taxation; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Milner Gibson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for their services in bringing about such a state a things. On the motion of Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Washington Wilks, a petition to the House of Commons in the spirit of the first resolution was adopted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Both the large hall and the platform were crowded to excess, and amongst the company present was a very large proportion of ladies. The Rev. Dr. M'Crie having offered up a brief prayer, Mr. Shipton, the secretary, read an abstract of the report, which was of a highly-satisfactory nature. The principal fact of interest was the assembling, in July last, of delegates from the various Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country for conference upon matters of common interest. The committee had joined in deputations to the Government to beg that no encouragement might be given to the opening of public museums and galleries on Sundays. It was gratifying to find that on every occasion the Government had promptly responded to the appeal, and pledged itself to oppose any movement in this direction. Mr. J. Gurney Hoare moved "That a vote of thanks be passed to the president and other officers of the committee, and this meeting pledges itself to sustain by prayer, and, if necessary, by pecuniary support, the important mission of the association to the commercial young men of London." The motion, having been seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, was carried by acclamation. The Rev. Henry Allen then addressed the meeting, the subject of his discourse being "The strength of young men consecrated to God." The Rev. S. Henry Tarleton followed, taking for his subject "Work and the Workman." Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

JAPAN.—Trade has been suspended in Japan by the native authorities, with the approval of the British Consul-General, on account of the grossly-improper conduct of some of the British residents there, and because of outrages committed on Japanese by drunken sailors.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Leader of her Majesty's Opposition has never succeeded in gaining any more decided character as a public man than that of a clever party tactician and a skilful manipulator of Parliamentary proceedings. He seems to be in a fair way to forfeit even that reputation. In the absence of Mr. Gladstone on the last evening of last week Mr. Disraeli was tempted by the maladroitness of Lord John Russell, who never could, never did, and never will manage the House of Commons, to put an impromptu notice of motion on the paper, which has resulted in covering him with personal confusion, and leaving his party much in the same condition as the Light Brigade when it returned from the charge at Balaclava. If ever a leader was placed in a ludicrous position, it was when Mr. Du Cane (whose demeanour can only be described by the term "cocky") signified his gracious assent to affording Mr. Disraeli precedence. At that moment his countenance and that of Mr. Gladstone were the subject of a curious study; and when the former rose it was clear that he had already found out his mistake, and that his heart had failed. Anything more meagre as a Parliamentary display, in the sense of its effect on the House, was never witnessed, regard being had to the circumstances. The very attitude Mr. Disraeli assumed was significant. He did not lean broadways on the brass-bound box on the table and shake his handkerchief at the Treasury bench, as his manner is; but he turned away at an angle, and addressed his voice to, and kept his eyes fixed on, the first seat below the gangway, which used to be occupied by Mr. Drummond, whose infinite jests and Yorick-like wit will be heard there no more. This time Mr. Gladstone did not lie back on his seat in that assumed repose which has been his ordinary way of receiving Mr. Disraeli's set speeches; but he leaned over towards him, marking him with his glittering eye, and flourishing a gold pencil-case and a piece of paper about as if he was taking notes, which he did not (the idea of his wanting a note!), and evinced palpably a grim triumph in the fact that the Parliamentary single combat which he thought Mr. Disraeli would have dodged away for a week had fallen into his hands at the very outset. The probabilities are that eulogium of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken every possible shape, in every possible mouth and paper; and, therefore, it will be only necessary to affix to it a characteristic here which is, perhaps, not so generally acknowledged. To a looker-on at that personal contest the oration seemed to indicate downright cruelty; it was merciless; it was like the end of one of those duels of the French stage of which that in "The Corsican Brothers" is a type, in which the victor, having given a mortal thrust to his adversary, draws his sword to and fro in the wound with a refinement of vengeance and a sense of joy in the contemplation of physical agony and mental despair. There was a cheerful barbarity all through the demeanour and style of Mr. Gladstone's address, which was not confined to his immediate foe; as, for instance, when poor, sombre Mr. Newdegate croaked out a dismal ironical cheer, he turned on him, and, in the very spirit of that appreciation of Warwickshire wisdom attributed to Dr. Parr, which we mentioned in our Sketches last week, intimated that some utterly ludicrous assertion which he made would be typical of the wisdom of the House as represented by the lugubrious member in question.

The debate nearly collapsed there, for nobody staid to listen to Sir H. Cairns' gentlemanly fluency, which he accordingly cut short; and, after Sir R. Bethell had inflicted some of his lisping sarcasm on, and Sir F. Kelly had pounded the last drop of patience out of, the lingering audience, the Speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Ayrton, inspired into bitterness, we suppose, by the non-appearance of that Indian judgeship which persists in not turning up, burst into so palpable an imitation of Mr. Bright's most impassioned style that that gentleman, sitting exactly below him, stared much as Orson must have done when he first beheld his countenance in the mirror-like brightness of the knight's polished shield, and he seemed to think it necessary very soon to neutralise the effect which was caused, by proving that he could on occasion make a dull speech himself. Very remarkable is the evident fraternisation of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone; and, when the former was making one of his haw-haw lumbering speeches, the continued nods of approbation and ready and constant cheers of the latter positively inspired Lord John Russell, and he rose to a point in his address which he has not reached for many a day. Lord Palmerston must, every hour of his present official existence, congratulate himself on his success in inducing Mr. Gladstone to join his Cabinet, for he has not only got the man who has saved and will preserve his Government if any man can, but he has got rid of a most annoying, damaging enemy on his flank. Well, Mr. Horsman, never forgetful of the contemptuous refusal of the Premier to give him a seat in his Cabinet, has taken a similar flanking position, and certainly does contrive to discharge a series of the most offensive missiles that can be concocted in a continuous volley into his now enemy's ranks. He seized on this occasion a happy opportunity, when the hour was late and the House crammed, and as he, in common with every one, felt that the chances of any further exciting debate on the Budget were as good as lost, he, wisely for his own purposes, delivered himself of the speech which he meant for the other and more final discussion. Perhaps Mr. Horsman may not take it ill if we venture to mention an opinion which prevails that, though acids in oratory, as in cookery, give piquancy, yet that continuous draughts of undiluted vinegar are apt to set the teeth on edge.

Many persons have come to the conclusion that the most damaging thing that can happen to the present Ministry is the committing to Lord Palmerston the winding-up of great debates. There has come over the noble Lord a touch of the spirit of 1857, which, happily for him on this occasion, the bitterness and palpable personal *animus* of Mr. Horsman and the excitement of the House tended to neutralise; but we will venture to assert that, if the feeling and intention of members had been a pin's point less decided, such a style and such a tone as that adopted by the Premier would have lost him many a vote. As it was, the division settled the future for the Budget, and left the House in a condition which poor Mr Du Cane must have keenly appreciated on Tuesday.

The necessity imposed on that gentleman of keeping his oratorical fixed air hard under cork and wire for twenty four hours was of itself a bore; but far greater must have been the mortification when the sound of the popping and fizzing fell on the dulled sense of a reactionary audience. This rising hope of his party is a somewhat pumping orator, with a weak, husky voice, and a jerking gesture, reminding one rather of the present Lord Ripon, supposing his style to be very much watered—an operation which it was not in the least calculated to bear. The House, having nothing better to do, waited very patiently, but awfully tamely, and listened to him without the slightest emotion. Mr. Disraeli, in the discharge of a fostering duty of leadership, turned round in his seat and watched him as he spoke; but even he was wearied out by the undeviating tenacity of a speech which would not have been without its merits if it had been put into forty minutes instead of something near two hours. It was quite within the spirit of the occasion, but still slightly cruel for the Government not to put up an official of their own to answer him, but to let the task fall on an adherent so near to their good graces as the younger brother of Lord Granville must be. The debate which followed must have been conclusive as to the utter discomfiture of the Opposition as an organisation against the Budget for it consisted solely of the pottering of young gentlemen, of whom the oldest, though he looks the youngest, was Sir Stafford Northcote. What its condition actually was may be gathered by the fact that Mr. Ayrton was suffered to wind it up in a speech of an hour and a half, which consisted of a string of loudly-pronounced generalities, and was only to be marked by an idea that it gave rise to, that the prospects of the Indian judgeship had assumed a new phase in his eyes since the night before, for this time he neither abused (quite the contrary) nor declared his intention of voting against the Government.

Among the more general features of the past week which are to be noted we have only space for two. At the close of last week the condition of the Government in the House was such as to lead to a belief that defeat was impending over them. We have already alluded to Mr. Disraeli's fatal success when he sought to separate the consideration of the Treaty with France from that of the Budget which was indorsed by several supporters of the Government, and especially by the chartered mouthpiece of the Whigs, as they at present exist pure and simple, in the form of Lord Harry Vane. It was he who unconsciously led Mr. Disraeli into the trap out of which he has escaped very nearly with the loss of his tail. But positively Lord Palmerston in person was beaten in fact, and would have been discomfited on a division, if he had persisted in taking one, by even such a person as Mr. Pope Hennessy. Yes, it had come to this, and would have come to worse, if Mr. Gladstone had not interposed on Monday.

Could the spirit of the great Sir Robert Peel have looked down on the scene he loved so well it would have shrieked to see the heir of his immediate name doing his best to bring the House of Commons into the position in relation to its great functions as a judge-and-jury society bears to a high court of law. It may minister to a morbid taste for notoriety for a member of Parliament to play a long series of fantastic tricks, and to string together, in an hour's speech delivered to a deliberative assembly, a sequence of jests which would be appropriate to that after-dinner moment at which Sir Robert Walpole used to say it was necessary to introduce a topic on which every man could converse fluently; but we do not envy the situation of a representative of the people who, having for a time extorted rather than excited a sort of mirth under protest from the House of Commons, sits down amidst an ominous silence, and ungreeted by the faintest whisper of a cheer.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, rode on horseback in the riding house of Buckingham Palace on Saturday. The Prince Consort visited the South Kensington Museum. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Rev. F. Garden, Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, honoured the studio of Mr. Theed, in Drummond-street, with a visit. The Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence. The Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, rode on horseback in the riding-house of Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort went to the South Kensington Museum and presided at a meeting of the council of the Horticultural Society, when Mr. Nesfield explained his plans for the laying out of the new garden at Kensington-gore. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. At the former M. Musurus, Turkish Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty a letter from the Sultan. At the latter Mr. William Hutt, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and declared by the Queen Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Charles Seely was appointed Sheriff of the county of Southampton, and Mr. Charles F. Thruston was appointed Sheriff of the County of Merioneth. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Earl Cawdor, and Sir George and Lady Grey.

On Thursday the Queen held her second Levee this season at St. James's Palace.

Lord De Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Camoys and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Thursday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. The Queen and his Royal Highness shortly afterwards entered the throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. Her Majesty wore a train of lilac satin trimmed with guipure and lilac gauze ribbon, with petticoat of white satin trimmed to correspond. The headdress was composed of a circle of diamonds. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended the Levee. The diplomatic and general circle was very numerously attended. At the Levee Mr. William Atherton, M.P., her Majesty's Solicitor-General, was presented to the Queen by Viscount Palmerston, and received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood. Captain M'Clintock, R.N., late commander of the *Fox*, Arctic expedition, was also presented, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. The following were among the numerous presentations to her Majesty:—Lord Taunton, on elevation to the Peerage; Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles, on receiving the Victoria Cross; Sir William Dunbar, M.P., on his appointment as Lord of the Treasury; and Viscount Gilford, R.N., on his return from China.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

On Friday the Prince of Orange and suite, who had been staying on a visit with the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton, after paying a visit to Raglan Castle, became the guest of Lord and Lady Llanover, at Llanover, near Abergavenny, where the aristocracy of the principality were invited to meet him, and where a brilliant party assembled yesterday se'nnight to a ball given by Lady Llanover. On Saturday the Prince and suite visited the Crumlin viaduct and the iron-works of Merthyr and Dowlais. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service at Llanover Church; and on Monday the Prince took his leave of Lord and Lady Llanover, and proceeded with the members of his suite to Hereford, and thence to Chester and Bangor.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has removed from St. James's Palace to Gloucester House, Park-lane.

His Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess d'Apponyi were honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at dinner on Saturday evening at Chandos House.

The Duke of Northumberland, according to recent letters from Lisbon, has been confined to his hotel in that capital by an attack of gout.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at her mansion in Piccadilly. The company began to arrive at half-past ten o'clock, and carriages continued to set down up to midnight.

Miss A. Dixon has had the honour of painting miniatures of their Royal Highnesses Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lord Holland's will, which from particular causes has been much delayed, and which has excited the interest of the public, was proved in London, in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate, on Feb. 20. It was executed by his Lordship the day before his death; the greater part was written by his medical attendant, and finished by the British Consul at Naples, who is one of the witnesses thereto, his Lordship having resided in that city for some time. The will runs thus:—He leaves everything "to the will" of Lady Holland. To his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale he bequeaths a portrait of Prince Talleyrand; to his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Bonaparte he bequeaths the portrait of the Emperor Napoleon by Gérard; to his friend Edward Cheney, Esq., he bequeaths his Italian paintings, which he hopes will be worthy of his accceptance; to M. S. Davidson, Esq., £500; to Mrs Smith, of Barfoot, £100; and he bequeaths the following annuities:—To John Latham, Esq., his medical attendant, £800 a year; to his valet, £100 a year; to his butler, £50 a year; to his cook, £60 a year; to his head gardener, £40 a year; and one half-year's wages to all his servants respectively; and appointed Lady Holland, the Earl of Shelburne, and Madgwick Spicer Davidson, Esq., of Spring-gardens, his executors. The personalty was sworn under £50,000.

The late Dr. Todd, eminent alike both as a physician and for medical literary attainments, died suddenly on the 30th of January. He had made his will on the 13th of October, 1856. Is exceedingly brief, and the most intelligible language is employed in its framing; but it was not executed till the following year (on the 27th of December, 1857), when it was attested by W. Conner, M.D., and H. Cooper Todd. It is merely a family disposition; and the personalty, which was sworn under £14,000, is held in trust for the widow during her life, and at her decease is to be equally divided amongst his four children. The executors are the widow of the deceased; the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, the brother; and Robert Cheere, Esq.

The will of John Wynne, Esq., who held a position of some distinction in society, and who died on the 1st of January, 1860, at the College, Shrewsbury, bears date the 11th of December, 1854, and he appointed his nephews, George Jendwine, Esq., and the Rev. William Jendwine, his executors. He has bequeathed his funded property to his said nephews absolutely, and to his three nieces he leaves his plate and furniture. His shares in the Salop Fire Office he leaves to his brother William; in trust for his only child William his residence and estate at Belmont; and all other his real and personal estates he leaves to his three nieces for life, and, after the decease of the last survivor, then to his said nephews.

THE NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.

THE Right Hon. W. Cowper, second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, is descended from an ancient family resident in Kent, and subsequently in Hertfordshire, of which the most distinguished members were the poet William Cowper and the Chancellor, who took a leading part in the political transactions of the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. He has represented the borough of Hertford since 1835. The right hon. gentleman has been less heard of in party conflicts than in connection with social questions and domestic legislation. He passed the bill which settled the long-agitated question of medical reform, and brought forward many projects of sanitary legislation. Out of Parliament he has been chiefly known as taking part in philanthropic movements for the improvement of the social condition of the people. He was a leading promoter of the Social Science Association, and delivered addresses at the meetings at Liverpool and Bradford in the capacity of President of the sections on Education and on Public Health. The latter has been published separately for general circulation. He has held successively, in the administrations of Lord J. Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Viscount Palmerston, the offices of Lord of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for the Home Department, President of the Board of Health, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.



THE RIGHT HON. W. F. COWPER, M.P., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR OF THE PRAIRIES.

THE Engraving on page 173—which we owe to the graphic pencil of Mr. Darley, of New York—represents the struggle of a Pawnee Indian with a grizzly bear, an animal that, next to the buffalo, is the most noted and most formidable of the wild creatures that roam over the great prairies of the West. Captain Randolph B. Marcy, of the United States' Army, in his recent admirable little work, "The Prairie Traveller," gives the following interesting information with respect to the manner in which the Indians track the bear over these regions, and to the sport which its pursuit yields to the white sportsmen and pioneers of the wilderness. The readers of Cooper's novels are familiar with the wonderful sagacity of the Indians when on the "trail," either in war or in hunting. Captain Marcy corroborates these details by his own experience:—"I remember upon one occasion," he says, "as I was riding with a Delaware upon the prairies, we crossed the trail of a large party of Indians travelling with lodges. The tracks appeared to me quite fresh, and I remarked to the Indian that we must be near the party. 'Oh no,' said he; 'the trail was made two days before in the morning,' at the same time pointing with his finger to where the sun would be at about eight o'clock. Then, seeing that my curiosity was excited to know by what means he arrived at this conclusion, he called my attention to the fact that there had been no dew for the last two nights, but that on the previous morning it had been heavy. He then pointed out to me some spears of grass that had been pressed down into the earth by the horses' hoofs, upon which the sand still adhered, having dried, and thus clearly showing that the grass was wet when the tracks were made. At another time, as I was travelling with the same Indian, I discovered upon the ground what I took to be a bear-track, with a distinctly-marked impression of the heel and all the toes. I immediately called the Indian's attention to it, at the same time flattering myself that I had made quite an important discovery which had escaped his observation. The fellow remarked, with a smile, 'Oh no, Captain, may be so be not bear-track.' He then pointed with his gun-rod to some spears of grass that grew near the impression, but I did not comprehend the mystery until he dismounted and explained to me that, when the wind was blowing, the spears of grass would be bent over towards the ground and the oscillating motion thereby produced would scoop out the loose sand into the shape I have described. The truth of this explanation was apparent, yet it occurred to me that its solution would have baffled the wits of most white men."

The grizzly bear is not a pleasant customer either to fall in with or to fall out with, though Captain Marcy speaks more contemptously of him than some other travellers. Besides the common black bear of the Eastern States, several others are found in the mountains of California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico—viz., the grizzly, brown, and cinnamon varieties. All have nearly the same habits, and are hunted in the same manner. "From all I had heard of the grizzly bear," says Captain Marcy, "I was induced to believe him one of the most formidable and savage animals in the universe; and that the man who would deliberately encounter and kill one of these beasts had performed a signal feat of courage, which entitled him to a lofty position among the votaries of Nimrod. So firmly had I become impressed with this conviction that I should have been very reluctant to fire upon one had I met him when alone and on foot. The grizzly bear is assuredly the monarch of the American forests, and, so far as physical strength is concerned, he is, perhaps, without a rival in the world; but, after some experience in hunting, my opinions regarding his courage and his willingness to attack men have very materially changed.

"In passing over the elevated forks of the Platte River, in 1858, I encountered a full-grown female grizzly bear, with two cubs, very quietly reposing upon the open prairie, several miles distant from any timber. This being the first opportunity that had ever occurred to me for an encounter with the ursine monster, and being imbued with the most exalted notions of the beast's proclivities for offensive warfare, especially when in the presence of her offspring, it may very justly be imagined that I was rather more excited than usual. I, however, determined to make the assault. I felt the utmost confidence in my horse, as it was afraid of nothing; and, after arranging everything about my saddle and arms in good order, I advanced to within about eighty yards before I was discovered by the bear, when she raised herself upon her haunches and gave me a scrutinising examination. I seized this opportune moment to fire, but missed my aim, and she started off, followed by her cubs at their utmost speed. After loading again, I gave the spurs to my horse and resumed the chase, soon passing the cubs, who were making the most plaintive cries of distress. They were heard by the dam, but she gave no other heed to them than occasionally to halt for an instant, turn around, sit up on her posteriors, and give a hasty look back; but as soon as she saw me following her she invariably turned again and redoubled her speed. I pursued about four miles, and fired four balls into her before I succeeded in bringing her to the ground, and from the time I first saw her until her death-wound, notwithstanding I was often very close upon her heels, she never came to bay or made the slightest demonstration of resistance. Her sole purpose seemed to be to make her escape, leaving her cubs in the most cowardly manner.

"Upon three other different occasions I met the mountain bears, and once the cinnamon species, which is called the most formidable of all, and in none of these instances did they exhibit the slightest indication of anger or resistance, but invariably ran from me. Such is my experience with this formidable monarch of the plains and mountains. It is possible that a man can suddenly upon the beast in a thicket, where it would have no previous warning, be might be attacked; but it is my opinion that if the bear gets the



SOLFERINO, NOVEMBER, 1859.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY I. SACCHI, MILAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 187.



WAR IN MOROCCO—CONFLICT BETWEEN MOORISH AND SPANISH CAVALRY ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 197.

wind or sight of a man at any considerable distance it will endeavour to get away as soon as possible. I am so fully impressed with this idea that I shall hereafter hunt bears with a feeling of as much security as I would have in hunting the buffalo.

The grizzly, like the black, bear hybernates in winter, and makes his appearance in the spring with his claws grown out long and very soft and tender; he is then poor, and unfit for food. I was told by an old Delaware Indian that, when the bear has been travelling against the wind, and wishes to lie down, he always turns in an opposite direction, and goes some distance before making his bed. The same Indian mentioned that, when a bear had been pursued, and sought shelter in a cave, he had often endeavoured to eject him with smoke, but that the bear would advance to the mouth of the cave, where the fire was burning, and put it out with his paws, then retreat into the cave again. This would indicate that there is endowed with some glimpses of reason beyond the ordinary instinct of the brute creation in grizzly bear, indeed, is capable of discerning the connection between cause and effect. Notwithstanding the extraordinary instinct of which he is capable, this animal exhibits upon some occasions, upon others he shows himself to be one of the most stupid animals imaginable. For example, when he has taken possession of a cavern, and the courageous hunter enters with a torch and rifle, he is said he will, instead of forcibly ejecting the intruder, make himself small as possible, and cover his eyes with his paws, so as to exclude the light; apparently thinking that in this situation he cannot be seen. The hunter can then approach as close as he pleases and shoot him down."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 194 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Treaty with France was further discussed when it was understood by the Government that the proposed reduction and abolition of import duties, pursuant to certain Articles of the Commercial Treaty, were to take effect as regards the produce of other countries than France and her colonies only. In virtue of the obligations of the most favoured nation clause. Mr. Cornewall Lewis said that the treaty with France had no effect upon the treaty with Prussia, which was a separate convention, and which he did not think fit to touch during the negotiations of other countries they would not be justified in making the concessions to France.

Public Improvements Bill.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. Ayrton objected to the principle of the bill, which was to raise rates for places of public resort or amusement, which was much the same as taking the Sunday out of church rates, which he thought objectionable. For example, when he has taken possession of a cavern, and the courageous hunter enters with a torch and rifle, he is said he will, instead of forcibly ejecting the intruder, make himself small as possible, and cover his eyes with his paws, so as to exclude the light; apparently thinking that in this situation he cannot be seen. The hunter can then approach as close as he pleases and shoot him down."

Mr. Bernal Osborne thought that the principle of the bill was an inordinate animation of despotic Governments. That hon. gentleman had before now expressed great admiration of the French despotic Government, and had always been foremost in supporting the Emperor of the French. As regarded the Treaty of Commerce, it was a most extravagant idea to suppose that the Emperor of the French would not be actuated by the highest degree, and the imposition of a double income tax as a penalty on Treaty had no obvious precedent. The whole question was then proceeded to analyse the commercial treaty, and maintained that all the evidence in favour of the treaty was ex parte evidence.

Mr. Cardwell vindicated the financial propositions of the Government which, however, were favourable in the abstract, would, he believed, open up new sources of trade and industry, which would very soon more than balance the present expenditure of the country.

On the motion of Mr. Newdegate the debate was adjourned.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed an explanatory letter to "The Committee of Importers and others," who had forwarded to him remonstrances against the proposed duties on the importation of paper, paper-hangings, and warehouse, and against the stamp proposed upon deeds, covenants and warrants to sell. Mr. Gladstone says that he is aware that all new taxations may require to be modified; but the details of the modifications must be left to the Committee of Ways and Means, which will deal with the larger and more vital questions involved in the scheme for the remission of taxation. Mr. Gladstone says that the Government has not hesitated further admits that many of the proposed warehousing charges are too high, and that the experience of the past year has suggested to him an alternative proposal, urged by a deputation from Liverpool, that all goods should be allowed to be warehoused without any charge for rent. Such warrants are "not intended to be liable to those frequent renewals which attend the transfer of goods from hand to hand, with regard to contract notes, bills of parcels are not contemplated in the new taxation. Mr. Gladstone recommends that the Stamp Office should act upon the suggestions of the representations of the commercial community, and instructions to that effect will be given. Mr. Gladstone has already digested system of remissions of and additions to taxations; but it is their intention to give the country the benefits of the new Treaty before they entertain advantageously with that imported into some of the mercantile discussions of the present session.

Meetings of the different trades affected by the Budget have been held in all the principal towns, and in London the commerce have, since Saturday last, been mostly vetoed in favour of the Ministerial measure. Mr. Gladstone has had a numerous deputation from the cotton districts, and from the silk districts, the Irish and Scotch distillers, the licensed victuallers, the tea dealers, the wine merchants, the grocers, the French silk manufacturers and traders of Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Cork, Greenock, and other towns. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received them all, and has assured them that the Government will not be induced to lower its duties upon English silk goods above the rate already proposed.

Ireland Bankers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Major S. Hayes, said that the Government had no intention to propose any fresh issues of notes and paper to be bonded in Ireland towers. Neither was it their intention to increase the number of the banks of issue, which were now limited by the 6 and 7 Victoria.

Duke Lechmere.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Wyld, said the much-vexed question of beer licensing would be left to be dealt with in a future session, as the Government had enough on their hands to be taken into consideration.

Prince of Wales's Revenues.—Mr. S. Herbert, in answer to Sir H. Stracey, said it was the intention of the Government to lower the prince of Wales's revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall to £40,000 a year, and there was no alteration in the pay of either force from what it was at present.

Dublin Corporation Bill.—Mr. Cogan, in reply to Mr. Jones, said that the Government had received information as to the amount of the Dublin private bill, and that it was very much larger than was anticipated.

The Income Tax.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. R. B. Sheridan, said that he would continue to levy the income tax here before. Incomes under £100 would, therefore, of course be exempted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY AND COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr. Hubbard opened the adjourned debate. He said he could not congratulate the country upon the benefits it had derived from the treaty. Mr. Cobden had not been appointed by the Queen to represent the views of the French had shown himself a very apt pupil; but this country would have to pay a bill ordered by the Emperor and Mr. Cobden to be executed by an free trade to the Emperor Napoleon. If our Plenipotentiary had exerted himself to get the best terms for this country he might have succeeded to a certain extent, but would have been a real benefit to the country, and we might then have been able to dispense with the income tax of £10,000,000 sterling. He deprecated both the continuance of the income tax and the machinery by which it had to be carried into execution. It was a most unpopular tax, because it was not only unequal in its operation as between class and class, but also as between individuals of the same class.

Mr. E. Baxter said the treaty with France had been accepted and approved of by the leading commercial men of this country. He did not think although England has gone further in her principles of free trade than France, that she had gained so much, nor had she displayed so much her established right to the extent that France had (Hear). He regarded the Treaty and the Budget as supplementary to each other, and as carrying out free trade, and promising great prosperity to the country as the result of these operations.

Mr. Hubbard, in explanation, said he thinks that they were taking the people at large to purchase free trade for the benefit of a few manufacturers. He was far from this House was a species of protection that was most unjust. He did not envy the income of a manufacturer compared with that of a poor man, and not even the revolution of his bed, number for fewer.

Mr. Mason opposed the motion, and expressed his conviction that the advantages to be derived from the treaty, the greatest of which was that, in the course of a short time, would be the abolition of the income tax.

Lord Stanley of Alderley objected to the treaty because it did not retain in the hands of the Government the power of exporting corn during a season of war, and also because it made no provision with regard to shipping. He had been always in favour of a repeal of the paper duty, but he thought that it was a most inopportune time to propose that measure, when there was no prospect of a surplus. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had repealed that duty, and equalised the duty on spirits to 10s., a corresponding income tax would have been sufficient. He thought the penny stamp on papers an impolitic measure. Notwithstanding his objections, he could not support a motion which tended to prevent the passing of a measure that would close the tariff of a host of duties, and, by removing the shackles from trade, would materially increase the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Evans cordially supported the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, especially with regard to the commercial treaty, the principle of which he hoped to see adopted by other countries as well as France. His approval of the treaty was not as a permanent source of revenue, although it was unequal in its pressure, and required readjustment.

Sir F. Baring defended the general principle of commercial treaties, but contended that endeavours should be made to get from other countries the same concessions that we had obtained from France, inasmuch as the concessions on our side were made, not to please merely the Emperor of the French or his office of Minister, but would be to diminish the charges for those of France. He concluded by warning the Government against leaving to us a deficiency as £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 to be dealt with by a new Reformed Parliament.

Mr. Horsfall gave his warmest support to the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and reminded the House of a speech he had made last year, in which he urged the necessity of extending intercourse with France whereby those obstacles to the trading intercourse of the two countries would be removed, and he could not consider the offer of £100,000,000 customers for her produce. Soon after that speech, negotiations were set on foot by the then leading commissioner of France—Mr. Cobden and himself in reference to the propositions the result of which was the treaty now before them, which he considered one of the best measures which had ever been effected for the benefit of both countries.

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Mr. Gladstone then replied. He said he could not congratulate the country upon the benefits it had derived from the treaty. Mr. Cobden had not been appointed by the Queen to represent the views of the French had shown himself a very apt pupil; but this country would have to pay a bill ordered by the Emperor and Mr. Cobden to be executed as free trade to the Emperor Napoleon. If our Plenipotentiary had exerted himself to get the best terms for this country he might have succeeded to a certain extent, but would have been a real benefit to the country, and we might then have been able to dispense with the income tax of £10,000,000 sterling. He deprecated both the continuance of the income tax and the machinery by which it had to be carried into execution. It was a most unpopular tax, because it was not only unequal in its operation as between class and class, but also as between individuals of the same class.

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On the motion of Mr. Newdegate the debate was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
	Barometer corrected	Temp. of Air	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	9.30 A.M.	Minimum on Grass.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity.	Quantity.	Number of Hours.
	Inches.									Inches.	
Feb. 16	30·403	35·2	30·6	85	10	35·9	29·0	NW.	9·5	0·00	Sn. 24 Sn. 0·1
17	30·236	36·7	27·7	71	10	39·0	29·0	NW.	13·0	0·00	Sn. 24
18	30·434	37·1	31·3	81	9	34·3	31·6	W.	4·6	0·00	Sn. 24
19	30·236	40·1	32·9	74	9	38·3	31·2	N.	6·0	0·00	Sn. 24
20	30·315	41·0	36·9	87	10	34·7	32·4	N. NW.	7·0	0·00	Sn. 24
21	30·243	42·2	37·7	84	10	34·7	32·4	W.	4·6	0·00	Sn. 24
22	29·794	37·8	27·6	70	6	32·9	32·0	NW.	4·6	0·00	Sn. 24
23	29·794	37·8	27·6	70	6	32·9	32·0	NW. W.	4·6	0·00	Sn. 24

The following are the readings of the mean pressure of the atmosphere, at that point, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.:—

Barometer, corrected	..	29·344	30·150	30·441	29·393	29·830	29·511	29·736	
Temperature of Air	..	36·2	39·3	39·9	39·4	39·6	31·3	36·9	
Temperature of Evaporation	..	36·1	33·2	37·7	29·6	31·3	30·9		
Direction of Wind	..	NNW.	N. NNE.	NNW.	W.	WNW.	WNW.		

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thit front completely extinguished all prospect of racing at Lincoln last week, and there was nothing for the great mass of trainers and horses but to wait patiently till the end of Tuesday. The chances of sport at Nottingham were also very dubious till the sun shone out at last, and Captain Christie, one of the stewards, pronounced the naturally fishy surface of the course sufficiently safe for business. Upwards of seventy horses had arrived, and nearly forty of these were stripped on the Tuesday, so that the 1860 season opened merrily enough. Cruiser's grey son, Rattleboro, made very short work of the Trial Stakes for Two Year Old; and Mr. Golding's stable, with H. Grimshaw in the saddle, scored the other three races with success. The Spring Handicap was won by Wallaco, who had been "a hot favourite" for the Two Thousand and Confusion, a remarkably marked son of Newminster, and the winner of the Champagne at Rugby, added another victory to the already large winnings of the stock of the Rawcliffe crack. This colt won again on Wednesday; and Lord Zetland's mare, Lady Golightly, was the first of twelve that ran for the Little John Stakes; Zodiac, by Orlando, being second. His Lordship's filly will be remembered as the winner of the Yearling Stakes at Shrewsbury last September.

The Cheltenham Club on Tuesday, and Lincoln on Wednesday and Thursday (we believe), are the meetings before the next week.

John Day, junior, has lost his landlord and steady supporter in John Shirley Baker Mill, of Mottistont, near Romsey. He once kept a pack of foxhounds, and was a fair rider to them, as those who knew Danebury. He bought Cymbi, the winner of the Oaks, in 1845, and bred a fair horse in Cymbi, but his racing was on a very quiet scale. He was originally in the Church, and died in his fifty-sixth year.

The racing world, which is uncommonly fond, as in duty bound, of a fray, was delighted at the gratified yesterday at Guildhall by the case of Barry v. Shipley. It seems that the plaintiff, who declares that he is a Captain in the Scots Greys, and white others, who profess to have his pedigree by heart, stoutly maintain that he was a drummer boy in the 9th or 12th Lubies till he was sweetpea, and has lived on his wits in England ever since, had devised "the best robbery out," in the shape of a Turf Purification Society to "put down" pot-house racing at a guinea a year, and have the privilege of inspecting photographs of Wisbech and debauched Doncaster. The defendant, the *Sporting Life* attacked him and his scheme in the most uncompromising terms, and not only denounced him as a card-sharper, but stated that he had been strongly suspected of arson as a Nottinghamshire bankrupt. An action for libel was accordingly brought, and the defendants, holding a plea of justification on the records, had proved it to the satisfaction of the jury, and won their verdict.

Lord Derby's desire to prevent any one from winning the Derby, starting a horse for a race unless he carries 7st., under pain of forfeiting £200, has met with a qualified approval from the racing world, and they are beginning to see how far the present and ex Premiers will deal with it. Had his Lordship said 6st. there would not have been a dissentient voice as to its propriety, but Jockey Club have done quite as much as the private handicappers to favour this wretched system, as they do not scruple to handicap so low as 6st. 7lb.

Greek Fire, Billet Doux, Sally (the winner last year, who was drawn against Salamander), and Maidolina, were bought in their first courses for the Waterloo Cup; and the result of the first ties was as follows:—Mr. Gibson's Snipsy, Hardy's best Steady Heart, Sampler beat Penrith, Dread Nothing beat Kingston, Wildflower beat Daylight, Cardinal York beat Pompey-a-line, Skittles beat Perfection, Fly-a-line beat Fancy Free, Mr. Lee Barber's Lucy Lockett beat Lancewood beat Wilberforce, Maid of the Mill beat Scrauger, and Eldridge beat Carnation. The latter four contestants this morning has been great havoc among the presumed cracks, both Scotch and English.

The friends of the South Berks Hunt, who were exceedingly sorry to receive the late master's resignation, praise the acceptance of the office on a gentleman master, Mr. Pusey, but he declined it. There is the greatest anxiety among the gentry and farmers to have the country well hunted, and £1,000 was subscribed at the meeting on Saturday last. This, of course, does not include the subscriptions of those absent, and other minor contributions to the earth-stopping fund. It is to be hoped that the experiment will be successful in their search. What says Mr. Percy Williams?

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes of 5 sovs.—Rattleboro, 1. White Rose, 2.

Nottingham Spring Handicap of 10 sovs.—Wallace, 1. Jenny Longlegs, 2. Stand Plate Handicap of 50 sovs.—Confusion, 1. Spicebox, 2.

Innkeepers' Plate of 50 sovs.—Golightly, 1. Polly, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—TUESDAY EVENING.

Liverpool Steeplechase.—10 to 1 agst Amelia (1); 10 to 1 agst Xanthus (1); 12 to 1 agst Jerusalem (1); 25 to 1 agst Rosewell (1); 25 to 1 agst Sable Arrow (1); 25 to 1 agst Lady Langdale (1); 30 to 1 agst Ribbon (1).

Lincoln Handicap.—100 to 8 agst Cheese (1); 20 to 1 agst Nutcracker (1); 25 to 1 agst Nuncombe (1); 40 to 1 agst Lupellus (1).

Lincoln Cup.—100 to 8 agst Butterfly (1); 25 to 1 agst Victrix (1); 30 to 1 agst Tenor Boy (1).

The Two Thousand.—7 to 4 agst Sir Victor (1); 5 to 1 agst Sir Hugh (1); 10 to 1 agst Lupellus (1).

The Derby.—7 to 1 agst Umbriel (off); 9 to 1 agst Mainstone (1); 11 to 1 agst Secretary to 40 to 1 agst Sir Victor (1); 50 to 1 agst Lupellus (1); 100 to 1 agst Sir Hugh (1); 100 to 1 agst Sir Hugh Traverse; 30 to 1 agst The Doctor; 30 to 1 agst Upperhead (off); 30 to 1 agst Diamond (off); 100 to 30 agst Sir Wilson (off).

THE Profit for 1860 of the Championship.—A strong feeling has been manifested in the Isle of Wight that the forthcoming prize fight for what is termed "the championship of England." At the recent meeting of the Isle of Wight Rifle Club, the oldest constitutional institution of the magistrates to the subject, with a view to their taking steps to prevent the pugilistic exhibition. A resolution to that effect was accordingly addressed to the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, requesting them to refuse to grant the use of their line for the conveyance of the party, in defiling a special train for the purpose of taking down the combatants and their associates. We are happy to say that this step has been received by upon this judicious suggestion, and we trust that the directors of every line, refuse to encourage such a breach of the peace, will adopt the same course, or in any way aid in carrying out the objects of the promoters of these brutal and demoralising exhibitions.

The house of Michael Angelo at Florence, which is filled with works of art, has become the property of that city, by the bequest of Signor Buonarotti, one of the great sculptor's descendants. As soon opportunity was made by Signor Buonarotti's heirs, the Tuscan Government settled the matter by paying down 4000 scudi. It is stated that among the bequests there become public property are several unpublished works by M. Angelo in prose and verse, and a number of interesting relics of the illustrious contemporaries.

The Paris correspondents of some of the German journals state that Mr. Cobden declined the cross of the Legion of Honour when offered to him by the Emperor as an acknowledgment of his co-operation in negotiating the treaty of commerce.

MUSIC.

The management of the Royal English Opera have of late been reverting to some of the older articles of their *répertoire*—"The Rose of Castille," "The Crown Diamonds," the "Sonnambula," and one or two others—thus producing a variety of entertainment, which has proved very attractive. "Dinorah" was given one evening this week by command of her Majesty. People have been surprised that this most beautiful opera, after so successful a production, should have been withdrawn so soon from the bills. This arose, however, from no slackening of its run, but (as we understand) from an arrangement with Mr. Gye—natural under the circumstances—that its attraction should not be too much exhausted before its reproduction in its Italian dress. Mr. Vincent Wallace's "Lurline" was performed for the first time on Thursday, with complete and well deserved success. Next week we shall give some account of the opera and of its production.

The New Philharmonic Concerts commenced for the season at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, under the direction of Dr. Wylde, by whom they are now carried on. The concert of Monday was an excellent entertainment. Dr. Wylde has formed a first-rate orchestra, conducted by himself, with Mr. Henry Blagrove as principal violin, and including many of our most eminent instrumentalists. The chief feature of the concert was Beethoven's sympony in B flat, one of the greatest of his works, performed in a manner that did high honour to the orchestra and their conductor, who wielded his bâton with great firmness and judgment. Mozart's pianoforte concerto in G minor was admirably played by Mdlle. Marie Wieck, the sister of the celebrated Clara Schumann, and akin to her in talent as well as in blood. Mr. Henry Blagrave performed one of the finest concertos (that in E minor) of Spohr, his illustrious master, with a beauty of tone, brilliancy of execution, and grace and purity of style, which none of the foreign lions of the day could have excelled. "A prophet," they say, "is not honoured in his own country," and, though this adage cannot be applied literally to Mr. Blagrove, yet he is too often made to give place to foreign violinists not equal to himself. Piatti played Bach's "Saraband and Gavotte," displaying his incomparable command of the violoncello. The singers were Madame Rudersdorff and Mdlle. Parepa. The Hall was crowded, and the performances, both instrumental and vocal, were greatly applauded.

The Madrigal Society had its one hundred and nineteenth anniversary festival, at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday last week. Sir George Clerk, the president of the society, was in the chair, and there was a large assemblage of members and visitors. The music of the evening was an admirable selection of madrigals, consisting of fine specimens of Wilbye, Weelkes, Morley, Morenzio, and other great English and Italian masters of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries, sung, as usual, *con amore*, and consequently well. This excellent society enjoys a green old age. It is independent of the influence of transitory tastes and fashions; and, long as it has lived, there is every probability that it may live as long again.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union completed, on Saturday morning their series of performances at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. This series has continued for seven weeks, during which time the performances (given twice a day) have been constantly attended by crowded audiences. Having already fully described these performances, it is sufficient at present to say that they are to be resumed at the same place on Monday next, and to be continued for a fortnight. Later in the season, we believe, the society will return to the Hanover-square Rooms, where, last season, they gave the concerts which first made them known to the public.

THE THEATRES, &c.

St. James's.—A new little drama of touching interest was produced on Saturday, entitled "First Affections;" which are shown to be sometimes evanescent. The heroine (Miss Wyndham), on becoming a widow, writes to her lover, who has been some time abroad in a military capacity, that she remembers her earliest pledges, and would be happy now to give him the hand of which circumstances had previously deprived him. He hastens to accept her offer; but his altered and hirsute appearance displease her, and she would fain find refuge in the arms of a smooth barrister who has long courted the lady; while the bluff soldier, who has formed a new attachment, is only too glad to pair off with her sister. The little piece is very nicely played, and has proved deservedly successful.

New Adelphi.—"Still Waters Run Deep" was revived on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan supported their usual characters, and secured the approbation of a fashionable and numerous audience.

Surrey.—A new drama has been produced at this theatre. It is in three acts, and is called "Cause and Effect." Of the plot it would be sheer folly to attempt an analysis. It is sufficient to say that it consists wholly of melodramatic situations, with just sufficient dialogue to introduce each member of the terrible series. Such a drama we have not witnessed for years, and hope many may again elapse before we witness another. Mr. Shepherd, as *Manteuffel*, the homicide, worked hard to sustain a part which is of the Robert Macaire school, and demands incessant vigour. The character is amusing in its atrocity, and is relieved by being contrasted with that of a dancing-girl and domestic, named *Estelle*, which Miss Sarah Thorne enacts with much cleverness and spirit. The parties to the plot are involved in all manner of complexities, and are all at cross purposes, the lady running off with the wrong gentleman, and the right one being shot through a door in the King's name, being mistaken for the murderer *Manteuffel*, and thus killed instead of him. Nevertheless, in the height of his triumph, the assassin is betrayed into the toils by *Estelle*. The piece was well placed on the stage, with scenery and accessories of considerable beauty. It was followed by the performance of the three-act abridgment from Shakspeare's comedy called "Katherine and Petruchio." The characters were both powerfully supported. Miss Heraud and Mr. Creswick contrived to excite the crowded audience to boundless merriment, and, on appearing before the curtain, received a well-merited ovation.

Mr. Charles Mackay—whose new poem, in seven cantos, "A Man's Heart," in announced for publication this week—has been lecturing recently at Oxford and Kingston upon "Poetry and Song." He delivered the same lecture on Thursday evening last at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institute.

An Amateur Performance of the Savage Club, for a benevolent purpose, will take place on the 7th of March next. The first piece will be "The School for Scandal," in which Mr. Frank Talfourd will play *Sir Peter Teazle*, and Mr. Byron *Charles Surface*. The female characters will be professionally supported—Miss Sedgwick playing *Lady Teazle*, and Mrs. Weston *Mrs. Candour*. A burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" will be the concluding piece.

Royal General Theatrical Fund.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre—Mr. Buckstone in the chair. It appeared from the statement of the secretary, Mr. Cullenford, that the total income of the society for the past year amounted to £1382 15s. 7d. With respect to outlay, the committee had bestowed a donation of £250 to the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, one of £50 to a lady—a former dramatic celebrity—and one of £3 to another. They had also paid the funeral expenses of two other ladies, and added the sum of £625 3s. 0½d. to the annuity fund. The report having been received and adopted, the committee of management was appointed for the ensuing year, and other business transacted.

Dramatic Sick Fund Association.—The fourth anniversary of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Thackeray in the chair. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Association," called upon the members of the profession to help each other. They must not depend on "swells," but must help each other. Every man, from "Hamlet" down to the sawduster in the equestrian ring, ought to lay by for a rainy day, and for old age, which would inevitably come. The secretary, in reading the report, said that the association had £1004 at the bank. He then read the subscription list, the more prominent items being the following:—Miss Amy Sedgwick, £10 10s; W. B. Parker, Esq., M.D., £10 10s.; Mr. Thackeray, £5 5s.; Miss Swanborough, £5 5s.; Messrs. Robson and Emden, £5 5s.; Mr. Albert Smith, £5 5s.; Mr. Defries, £5 5s.; Messrs. Johnson, £5 5s.; Mrs. Charles Young, £5; Mr. W. H. Swanborough, £3 3s.

A Real Shakspearean Discovery.—It is a curious coincidence that, at the very moment when the literary world is shocked by the exposure of an unparalleled series of fabrications in connection with the life and times of Shakspeare, some legal documents of unimpeachable authenticity relating to the poet's family and property have been brought to light. The precise nature and interest of these papers we are not in a position to unfold. All that we at present know is that such documents have been discovered during the recent repairs of the Rolls Chapel, and that, by direction of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the duty of making them public has been intrusted to Mr. Staunton, who is well known to be now engaged on an edition of Shakspeare's works.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The result of the division in the House of Commons on Monday night, and increased ease in the money market, have produced comparative activity in Stock Exchange circles. There has been an increased demand for Home Securities, in which steady investments have been made on account of the public, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Although a few parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, it appears to be the general impression that money has seen its highest range for the present. The supply on offer for discount purposes is very large; bill-brokers and others are taking long-dated paper with more freedom; and most of the Continental exchanges show very little profit on shipments of gold. In Lombard-street short first-class paper has been discounted at 3¾ ⅞; three months', at 3⅞ to 4; four months', at 4 to 4½; and six months', at 3¾ to 5¼ per cent.

Advices from Bombay state that the supply of gold had considerably increased, both from this country and Australia, and, further, that it had fallen to a nominal amount; hence the next packet is expected to carry out very little bullion. The last steamer took out £224,392, of which £20,905 was in gold, the rest in silver. The Indian Council have drawn no bills upon either Presidency. The value of the gold known to be on passage to this country is £410,000. Bar silver has sold slowly, at reduced rates—the last quotation being 62d. per ounce standard.

We understand that the amount to be invested next month in the purchase and extinction of the Anglo-Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds is £127,000.

At a meeting of the Oriental Inland Steam Company it was admitted that the attempt to navigate the steam-trains on the Ganges, arising, we presume, from the want of adequate steam power, has proved nearly a failure.

The report of the directors of the Berlin Waterworks Company states that the profits last half year were £1215, against £249 in the previous six months.

English Securities were steady in price on Monday, but the dealings in them were by no means numerous. Bank Stock sold at 230. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 95; Consols, for Money, 94¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 94¾ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 94⅞ 95; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ⅞; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97½ ⅝; Ditto, 1859, 97⅝ ½ ⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. prem. to par.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem. India Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, was 97½ ⅝. Prices were somewhat on the advance on the following day, and the market was very firm. Consols, for Transfer, touched 94⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 94⅞; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95⅛; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅜; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ⅝; Ditto, Debentures, 1859, 97½ ⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. Bank Stock realised 230 to 231; India Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 98; Ditto, Five-and-a-half per Cent, 102¾. A further rise took place in the quotations on Wednesday:—Bank Stock marked 231 to 230; Reduced Three per Cents, 95¼; Consols, for Money, 95⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 95⅛ ¼; New Three per Cents, 95⅜ ¼ ½; India Five per Cents, 104¼; Ditto Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 83; Ditto Five per Cent, 98½ ⅜; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104 103¾; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97⅝; Ditto, 1859, 97½ ¼; Ditto Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. The market was very quiet on Thursday; prices, however, were firm:—Consols were done at 95 to 95⅛; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95¼ ⅛; Long Annuities, 17⅛; India Five per Cents, 104⅛ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 97⅝ ⅜; and Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. India Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was 98⅜; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104.

The dividend of the Southampton Dock Company is 2 per cent for the past half year.

Shares in the new projects have been in but limited request. Ocean Marine have sold at 2⅜ ½ prem.; Universal, ½ ⅝ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; Bank of Turkey, ⅝ ½ dis.; and City of London Brewery, Preference, ⅝ to ⅞ prem. The scrip of the New Canadian Loan has been quoted at 2⅛ ⅜ prem.

An increased amount of speculative business has been transacted in Turkish Bonds, both old and new, and prices have somewhat improved. All other Foreign Securities have ruled steady, at about previous quotations. The leading currencies during the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102¾; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 94; Ditto, 1852, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Deferred, 21⅜; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, Passive, 12; Turkish Six per Cents, 79½; Ditto, New, 66¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 101¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 102.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been moderately active, and prices have continued firm. Australasia have realised 80; Bank of Egypt, 24½; Bank of Turkey, 2⅜; British North American, 58½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22¾; London and County, 33; London Joint-stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 55¾; New South Wales, 52½; Ottoman, 19¾; South Australia, 29⅝; and Union of Australia, 46.

Colonial Government Securities have attracted considerable attention, and the quotations have been well maintained. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have marked 114¼; Ditto, March and September, 113½; Ditto, 1879, 111½; Ditto, 1882, 112½; Ditto Five per Cents, 100⅝; Ditto Scrip, 20¼; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99⅜; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99⅜; Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅝.

The Miscellaneous Market continues steady. Australian Agricultural have been done at 33; Crystal Palace, 30; Electric Telegraph, 102½ ex div.; English and Australian Copper, 2½; Great Ship, ⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3; London District Telegraph, 1¼; National Discount, 4; North British Australasian, ⅞; Oriental Gas, New Shares, ¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15½ ex div.; Rhymney Iron, New, 6⅜; Scottish Australian Investment, 112; London Docks, 70; Victoria, 102½.

The Railway Share Market has been tolerably active, and, in most instances, prices have shown a hardening tendency. The traffic returns continue favourable. The increase in last week's return of the London and North-Western is £3989; the Great Northern, £1605; and the London and South-Western, £171—when compared with the corresponding week in 1859. The dividend of the South Devon Company will be £1 13s., and of the Norfolk, 3⅜ per cent. per annum. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 93½; Cornwall, 6⅛; East Anglian, 14½; Eastern Counties, 57½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29¼; Great Northern, 110; Ditto, A Stock, 99¾; Great Western, 69⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 69 ex div.; London and North-Western, 99⅝; London and South-Western, 92¾ ex. div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¾; Metropolitan, 1; Midland, 108⅝ ex div.; Midland Great Western—Ireland, 53⅜; North British, 61⅝; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93 ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 47½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 76¾ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 14¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39¼; South Devon, 42¾; South-Eastern, 89⅛; South Wales, 69; Stockton and Darlington, 39½ ex div.; Ditto, £9 paid, 18¼ ex div.; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 10⅝.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 212½; London and Greenwich, 65; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93¾; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 97 ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 1⅜ ex div.

Preference Shares.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 77; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 89; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 125¼; Midland, Bristol, and Birmingham, 140; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102; North-Eastern—York, H. and S. Purchase, 9⅝; North Staffordshire, 23.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; Ditto, B, 12¾; Buffalo and Lake Huron Preference, 7; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, June 1, 1874, 75; Eastern Bengal, 4⅝; East Indian, 101⅞; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 100⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 94¼; Ditto, Debentures, 73½; Ditto, 1862, 85¼; Ditto, 1867, 76½; Great Indian Peninsula, 99¾; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Great Southern of India, 9; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Madras Five per Cent, 98; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 9¼; Scinde, 19⅞.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4⅝; Bahia and San Franc'sco, 6⅞; Great Luxembourg, 7; Lombardo-Venetian, 12; Namur and Liege, 8⅝; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35¾; Recife and San Francisco, 11¾ ex int.; Sambre and Meuse, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Feb. 20.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market; but the general condition of the samples exhibited a farther improvement. For most kinds the demand ruled steady, at fully last week's prices. Foreign wheat—the show of which was reasonably good—changed hands slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes, however, were tolerably firm. There was an active inquiry for barley, at extreme currencies; but malt ruled somewhat heavy, at barely late rates. Oats commanded extreme quotations, with a steady fall; whilst both beans and peas, as well as flour, were steady in price.

Feb. 22.—For all kinds of produce there was a fair demand to-day, and Monday's currency was well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 47s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s.; malting ditto 30s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto white, 20s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to —; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 22s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—Rapeseed moves off steadily, at very full prices. Other seeds are dull, but not cheaper. Cakes rule inactive.

Linseed, English crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s.; hempseed, 34s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 13s. to 15s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 58s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 0s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 per ton; canary, 50s. to 53s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 60s.; white ditto, 83s. to 94s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 24s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 31s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 31s. 4d.; beans, 38s. 5d.; peas, 36s. 1d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 117,309; barley, 71,544; oats, 17,985; rye, 55; beans, 7230; peas, 1581 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, at barely late rates. Privately very little is doing. The shipments from China show an increase of about 21,500,000lb. when compared with last year.

Sugar.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar, and the demand is confined to very moderate quantities. West India has sold at 34s. to 45s.; fine Bengal, 40s. to 46s; and fine Mauritius, 41s. to 45s. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Our market generally is firm, and late rates are well supported.

Rice.—There is an improved inquiry for this article, at extreme rates.

Provisions.—For most descriptions of butter the inquiry is somewhat restricted: nevertheless, prices are supported. Bacon is dull, but not cheaper. Other provisions move off slowly.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and prices have slightly given way. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 59s. 6d. to 59s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. to 52s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 27s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Olive is active, at £60 for Gallipoli, and £53 for Mogadore. Spirits of turpentine, 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum continues to move off slowly, at about last week's decline in value. Brandy is less active, yet prices rule high—the best qualities being worth 12s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 16s. to £4 8s; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 3d. to 14s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities support previous quotations; but the demand for them is inactive. Other kinds are very dull, and lower to purchase.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching public sales the demand for all kinds of wool is very inactive, on former terms.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Feb. 23.—Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, the demand for all breeds ruled inactive, at about Monday's currency. Sheep, the show of which was rather limited, changed hands slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. The few lambs in the market moved off heavily, at from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 10d. per 8lb. The sale for calves was extremely inactive, at a decline in prices of fully 4d. per 8lb., the top figure not exceeding 5s. 6d. Prime small pigs were in fair request, but inferior pork, as well as milch cows, sold heavily, at late rates. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 28s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1050; cows, 140; sheep, 3122; calves, 122; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 122; sheep, 594; calves, 72.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat continue moderately good, and the demand generally is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

T. WRIGHT, Saffron Walden, Essex, builder.—K. CHANDLER, Albert-road South, Norwood, Surrey, builder.—G. BOOTH, Holmes-terrace, Kentish-town, provision-merchant.—J. WEBSTER, Wavertree, Liverpool, joiner.—S. A. JOHNSON, Broad-street-buildings, commission-agent.—J. ROE, Southtown, Suffolk, merchant.—J. DURHAM, Norfolk, railway-contractor.—C. J. SAYER, Francis-place, Holloway, boarding-housekeeper.—W. WATTS, Southam, builder.—S. GIFFORD, Newport, Essex, corn and coal dealer.—H. G. CUTTS, formerly of Buenos Ayres, commission-agent.—G. C. WHITE, Donington, Lincolnshire, brewer.—D. S. OLIVER, Bristol, wine-merchant.—H. COLLINGBOURNE, Vauxhall Mills, near Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer.—A. FISHER, Wilford, Nottinghamshire, grocer.—A. BRINE, Great Northern Stone Wharf, Canal-road, Caledonian-road, marble and stone merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

I. F. COYLE, Glasgow.—J. KINCAID, Hamilton, cabinet-maker.—W. F. BOOTH, Greenock, spirit-dealer.

Tuesday, February 21.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards: Capt. C. F. Holder to be Captain; Cornet J. B. Hepburn to be Lieutenant. 7th: J. T. Cammilleri to be Cornet.

1st Dragoons: Capt. F. N. Astley to be Captain; Cornet C. S. Glyn to be Lieutenant.

3rd Light Dragoons: W. P. Maxwell to be Cornet. 9th: Lieut. J. Goldie to be Captain; Cornet F. R. C. Crofton to be Lieutenant. 13th: Major A. Tremayne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. L. Jervis to be Major; Lieut. W. Atkinson to be Captain; Cornet G. G. Huddleston to be Lieutenant. 15th: Ensign H. Humphrys to be Cornet. 17th: Major R. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. L. E. Knight to be Major; Lieut. C. Waymouth to be Captain.

Royal Engineers: Brevet Col C. E. Wilkinson to be Colonel; Brevet Major A. H. Freeling to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. St. George Ord to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. C. B. Moody to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. and Brevet Major C. H. Sooley to be Capt.; Lieut. R. N. Dawson to be Second Captain.

Military Train: Ensign W. Shaw to be Lieutenant; J. Simpson to be Ensign.

3rd Foot: Surg. J. Burke to be Surgeon Major. 6th: Capt. J. J. Kendall to be Captain. 11th: Major A. F. Jenner to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major and Brevet Col. C. Wise to be Major; Capt. J. Roe to be Major; Lieut. A. Martin to be Captain; Ensign W. A. Irwin to be Lieutenant; E. L. Street to be Ensign. 15th: Lieut. W. R. E. Durrant to be Lieutenant. 18th: Ensigns G. L. H. Poole, W. E. Twyning, and R. A. Marsland to be Lieutenants; R. B. Farwell to be Paymaster. 22nd: Lieut. E. T. Evans to be Lieutenant. 23rd: Ensign H. F. Seagram to be Lieutenant. 24th: Capt. G. L. Hedley to be Captain; Quartermaster Serg. J. Hawkins to be Quartermaster. 25th: Ensign H. W. Scriven to be Instructor of Musketry; Ensign H. Wilkinson to be Quartermaster. 26th: Lieut. G. W. Northey to be Captain; Ensign L. A. Gregson to be Lieutenant; A. D. Eden to be Ensign. 28th: Ensign E. Brett to be Lieutenant. 32nd: Major G. G. C. Stapylton to be Major. 33rd: Lieut. C. W. Willis to be Captain; Ensign W. B. Gore to be Lieutenant. 44th: Capt. J. L. O. Mansergh to be Captain. 45th: Brevet Col. H. Anderson to be Major; Ensign G. W. de Thoren to be Ensign. 46th: Lieut. Col. C. C. Deacon, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 49th: Capt. F. W. Gostling to be Major; Lieut. W. Madan to be Captain; Lieut. W. Magee, Ensign R. O. Aldworth, to be Lieutenants. 52nd: Lieut. C. M. Prendergast to be Adjutant. 58th: Lieut. J. F. Baxter to be Captain; Ensign J. Charley to be Lieutenant. 69th: Lieut. F. V. Northey to be Instructor of Musketry. 69th: Capt. H. Rowland to be Captain. 83rd: Lieut. H. Gandy to be Captain. 84th: Lieut. M. Williams to be Captain; Ensign W. F. Wheatley to be Lieutenant; G. E. Montagu to be Ensign. 87th: Ensign R. E. C. Jarvis to be Ensign. 90th: Ensign R. A. Nolan to be Ensign. 91st: W. D. Candwell to be Ensign. 93rd: Ensign W. F. Fullarton to be Lieutenant. 94th: Capt. J. T. Tovey to be Captain. 96th: Lieut. R. A. Mostyn to be Lieutenant. 97th: Ensign R. Thompson to be Lieutenant. 98th: Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Bell to be Major; A. R. Hamilton to be Ensign. 100th: Ensign F. Morris to be Lieutenant; Serg.-Major A. Taylor to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Hon. C. G. Legge to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. G. H. Burt to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Capt. H. P. Batcheler to be Captain.

Depot Battalion.—Major H. J. Buchanan to be Major; Surg A. Gibb, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major.

Invalid Depot (Chatham).—Brevet Lieut. Col. H. J. Shaw to be Major-Superintendent.

Recruiting District.—Major and Brev. Col. R. Gardiner to be Inspecting Field Officer.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeons J. S. Smith, M.D., G. M. Webster, M.D., and J. A. Fraser, M.D., to be Surgeon-Majors. To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces:—A. Bruen, F. Falwasser, R. Waters, M.D., J. B. Hamilton, M.D., E. D. Tomlinson, J. J. Chappell, M.D., M. J. E. Fagan, M.D., W. Cherry, S. E. Maunsell, E. K. W. Smith, M.D., W. Traill, M.D., N. Avent, M. J. Burke, M.D., W. C. Robinson, J. Wales, J. F. Ashby, J. R. Gausen, M.B., J. L. Power, P. W. Stafford, T. H. White, M.D., W. H. Hill, T. Quinlan, O. Owen, J. Ferguson, E. J. Boulton, J. Stevenson, G. E. Will.

Brevet.—Brev. Col. J. Singleton to be Major-General. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B.:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fergusson, K.C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. E. F. Gascoigne to be Lieutenant-General; Brev. Col. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Michel to be Colonel; Brev. Major J. Bruce to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. F. Mountain to be Major.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. THORPE, Commercial-road, New Peckham, painter.—G. and M. SIMONS, King's-square, Goswell road, watch manufacturers.—D. R. LILLY, Birmingham, coach-builder.—J. GOODFELLOW, Coventry, cabinet-maker.—S. BEDDOE, sen., Horsley Heath, Tipton, and West Bromwich, Staffordshire, rope manufacturer.—F. H. STAIT, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, baker.—J. HANCOCK, Bristol, licensed victualler.—J. J. HOLT, York, tobacconist.—H. BINNING and G. DOWSON, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, shipowners.—J. S. WARBURTON and W. STEVENSON, Manchester, timber merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FRASER, Inverness, clothier.—A. R. RENNIE, Leith, merchant.—D. TURNER, Candithead, Stirlingshire, farmer.—H. FERGUSON, Muthill, Perthshire, farmer.—J. GILBERT, Alness, Ross-shire, wood merchant.

⁂ *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 7th of December, on the voyage from Western Australia, the Hon. Mrs. Bury, of a daughter.

On the 8th of January, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon Herbert Baillie, H.M. Bengal Army, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at No. 1, Albany-terrace, Park-square East, the wife of Fletcher C. Norton, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at The Cedars, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, the wife of W. Nicholson, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., the wife of H. B. Downing, Esq., of 48, Guilford-street, Russell-square, and Mark-lane, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., at 37, Camden-square, the wife of Alexander Robert Eyre, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Herne Hill, Dulwich, John Shepherd, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Phebe, second daughter of Francis Collison, Esq. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Collison, Rector of East Bilney with Beetly, Norfolk, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Matthew Anderson, Incumbent of St. Paul's.

On the 21st inst., at Old Dalby, near Melton Mowbray, by the Rev. R. Coalbank, R. D. Nevill, Esq., solicitor, Wellington, Salop, to Marianne Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Blase, Esq., of H.M. Customs, London.

On the 17th ult., at Savannah la-Mar, Jamaica, by the Rev. William Mayhew, M.A., Wilmot Westmorland, Esq., to Josephine Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late William Williams, Esq., of Hendon Hall, Westmorland, Jamaica.

On the 16th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Charles Browning Hall, Esq., of West Wickham, Bromley, Kent, to Emma, widow of the late George Sherrard, Esq., of Blessington-street, London.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., in Chester-square, the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, aged 78.

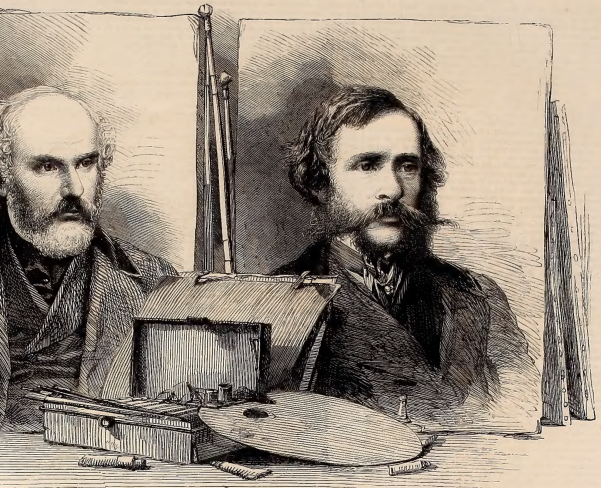
On the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., aged 70.

On the 13th inst., at Rotterdam, Sir James Henry Turing, Bart., aged 69.

On the 27th ult., at Moxhull Park, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Noel.

On the 20th inst., at Kentish Town, of diphtheria, aged 2 years 11 months, the dearly-beloved George Ellis Newton Clarke, son of John Clarke, and grandson to George Measom.

On the 18th inst., William Bates, Esq., of Liverpool, at his residence No. 1, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, in his 65th year.



HENRY O'NEIL, ESQ.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS. W. C. T. DOBSON, ESQ.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. SCHWENDLER, DRESDEN.

THE TWO NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

W. C. T. DOBSON, A.R.A.

It has been sometimes charged against the Royal Academy that its members are not insensible to the charms of good living, and the fascinations o friendship cul-ivated and ripened at the festive board; and that the elections to academic honours have often been more or less influenced by such considerations. That the self-elected forty do not despise the claims of the culinary art as an associate of, or assistant to, Fine Art proper is evident from the fact that their annual exhibition is always inaugurated with a "spread," when the newly-varnished pictures are introduced to the gaze of the world of taste and fashion amid the fumes of turtle and turbot, and the poppings of champagne. But, after all, this proceeding is perhaps only a covert rebuke upon the patron-public, whose preceptions require priming from within before they can appreciate the efforts of genius decorating the walls, and whose pockets are only to be got at through their stomachs. That the Academicians should carry the same feeling home with them, and adopt it as a guiding principle in the constitution of their body—that the associate and academician are, as a rule, elected in recognition of their convivial powers, and other social qualities—is what, although we have often heard it repeated, we are not disposed to believe. No doubt there are certain considerations of personal merit and private regard which it is difficult altogether to set aside even in the exercise of an elective franchise of a quasi public nature, and which, *cæteris paribus* or nearly so, might not unnaturally turn the scale in favour of the man who had always a welcome to offer at his well-furnished mahogany. But further than this we are not disposed to concede the charge of undue postprandial influences in Trafalgar-square; and even this extent of private influence will probably give way in time in deference to public opinion, as by degrees public opinion expresses itself more and more definitely and emphatically. And certainly, if the imputations of the nature we have just been discussing had at any time any foundation, they are wholly inappropriate as regards the most recent exercise of the electoral functions of the Academy in the choice of two gentlemen as Associates whose Portraits we give in the present number. Both are working men in the strictest sense of the word; and no two working men in the lists of academic candidates ever did less in the way of dining out and giving dinners. Mr. O'Neil, pursuing his industrious career in the seclusion of his studio, has not yet started his *chef*, nor graduated in the science of vintages; whilst Mr. Dobson, for many years past, has been a great deal abroad, far removed from personal intercourse with the Potentates of the Academy. We may add that in both these selections, more especially that of Mr. O'Neil, we perceive a prompt recognition by the Royal Academy of a verdict already arrived at by public opinion. With these preliminary remarks we now proceed to record the few facts that have come to our knowledge in the lives of the two artists mentioned, beginning with Mr. Dobson.

William Charles Thomas Dobson was born at Hamburg in the year 1817, being of English parentage on the male side only. His father, John Dobson, was for many years a merchant in the above-named city; but, having suffered severe losses, returned to London with his family about the year 1826. The subject of our memoir had from earliest childhood evinced a great taste for drawing, which his friends, fortunately, encouraged. He commenced his studies from the antique in the British Museum, about the year 1835, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He received his first instruction in painting from Mr. E. Opie, of Plymouth, a nephew of the late John Opie, R.A., who took great interest in the progress of his promising pupil. Added to this he was so fortunate, early in life, as to be introduced to Sir Charles (then Mr.) Eastlake, from whom, during many years, he had the advantage of receiving instruction and advice—both given without remuneration and entirely as a matter of kindness. The fruits of this friendly teaching by a man of the cultured mind and pure taste of the worthy President are clearly seen in Mr. Dobson's works, which constitute a class of themselves, distinct, in many respects, equally from the rude, venturesome painting of the old English school and from the pedantry and elaborate finish of the new Pre-Raphaelite school.

In the year 1843 Mr. Dobson was appointed—such the public patronage of rising genius in this country!—Head Master of the Government School of Design in Birmingham, where he taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting for two years. But a drudgery so unsuited to a creative fancy, so crushing and discouraging to all aspiration for future advancement, could not hold him long. In 1845 he resigned this office, and hastened to Italy for the purpose of pursuing the study of high art in its noblest home. Before his departure the students of the school tendered him a presentation of plate, in grateful recognition of their esteem and high appreciation of his talent. After his return from Italy, Mr. Dobson resolved to extend and diversify his course of study by proceeding to Germany, now the seat of an important movement in art. During the last two years he has been painting at Dresden, whence, we understand, he proposes returning in the course of the spring.

The subjects painted by Mr. Dobson have been chiefly selected from Scripture or episodes of a devotional character. In his treatment of these themes he displays, unmistakably, what is so often wanting in the mere art of the schools—a love for holy things, and a reverential feeling which at once inspires and guides his pencil. The consequence of this is a prevailing moderation of tone, in which passion is almost entirely suppressed; a style of beauty in form and colour which denotes the safe middle course of contentment and health rather than the wilder passages of worldly strife and vicissitude. He thus creates a sort of idea kingdom, upon which the eye rests directly with calmness and pleasure, and which awakens our sympathies to wiser and more generous relations than the world in its every-day course learns of. That with these qualities he should not succeed in satisfying everybody is not surprising. The respectable author of a volume on "Our Living Painters," for instance, says of Mr. Dobson, "He is, we confess, somewhat too much of a purist for us, his works evincing a certain shrinking non-acceptance of humanity as a whole, which s ully weakens his grasp of expression and character. To paint scenes of human life truly we hold it necessary to accept human nature unconditionally in its entirety. Not by expressing man as less than man, we think, can the artist hope to touch the deeper sympathies of the spectator. Purism takes away from, "improves" nature; naturalism accepts the whole nature, but shows us it at its best. Between these two methods of treatment the gradations are infinite, but we cannot for a moment pretend to doubt which is the highest."

We quote this passage the more readily on the present occasion as it opens up the question between two styles of art which happen to be respectively



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. A. EWING, OF GLASGOW.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 186.

very strongly illustrated in the works of the two new Associates whose memoirs we are now considering—Mr. Dobson representing what the author is pleased to term "Purism," and Mr. O'Neil naturalism. Agreeing, to some extent, with what this writer says to the superiority, in some respects, of the naturalistic over the purist treatment in art, we have yet to inquire how far they are respectively most appropriate, regard being had to the character of the subject treated. Now, Mr. Dobson's subjects are, as will presently be seen, with few exceptions, all founded upon passages in Scripture, in which sentiment rather than action is involved; and here, as we hold, the mind of the artist may most appropriately be employed in submitting his materials to a purifying process, and reducing them to an ideal as near as may be to perfection. Mr. O'Neil, on the contrary, dealing with passages of every-day life—passages which come home to the bosoms and hearths of the millions of wayfarers through this struggling world—does well to take his models from amongst the great multitude passing before him, and to paint them in feature and temperament just as he sees them. Both are right in their way; both would be wrong if they were to change places.

Of the works of Mr. Dobson we may enumerate the following as amongst the most important, and which were respectively exhibited at the Royal Academy at the dates indicated:—"Tobias and the Angel" (1850), in possession of — Eden, Esq., Preston. "The Almsdeeds of Dorcas" (1854), in the possession of Henry Wallis, Esq. (engraved and published by Messrs. H. Graves and Co.). "The Charity of Dorcas" (1855), in the possession of her Majesty (engraved in the *Art-Journal*). "The Prosperous Days of Job" (1859), in the possession of Henry Houldsworth, Esq. "The Children in the Market-place" (1856), in the possession of Messrs. Graves and Co. "Reading the Psalms" (1857), in the possession of Miss Burdett-Coutts (engraved and published by Messrs. Graves). "The Child Jesus Going Down with his Parents to Nazareth" (1857), in the possession of Miss Burdett-Coutts. "Fairy Tales" (1858), in the possession of J. Lancaster, Esq. (now in the hands of the engraver). "Hagar and Ishmael Sent Away" (1858), in the possession of Mr. Gambart. "The Holy Innocents" (1858), in the possession of W. Bowman, Esq. "Der Rosenkrum" (1859). "And he (David) bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow" (1859), the last two bought by Lewis Pocock, Esq.

HENRY O'NEIL, A.R.A.

We have already, in the preceding notice, referred incidentally to the subject of our present memoir, and, the materials of his life available to our hand being but slight, we shall be excused for dealing with him with comparative brevity. There have been few instances in the history of British art of rapid advance to honours and rank in public estimation to compare with that of the painter of "Eastward Ho!" Willie is the only man who, before him, won fame and fortune by a single performance as he has done. In saying this we are, of course, perfectly aware that Mr. O'Neil had tried his hand many years before the production of this remarkable work, exhibiting, from time to time, pictures of far more than ordinary merit which stamped him to be a rising man. But it was not until the appearance of this picture that he singled himself out from the general run of exhibiting artists, or, to use a homely phrase, "hit the right nail on the head" having done so, may he clinch it too. With such a start as he had it will be his own fault if he do not carry all before him in his own particular line, which, be it observed, is one which is emphatically popular.

Mr. O'Neil was born at St. Petersburg, of British parents, in the year 1817. In 1823 he was brought over to England, and soon afterwards began to give evidence of taste and talent for design. He appears to have had the advantage of any culture in this line till 1837, when he became a student of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture in 1839, after which time he yearly sent something to the Royal Academy, but still with no result which may be termed remarkable. In 1840 appeared the "Jephthah's Daughter," a creditable work, afterwards engraved in the *Art-Journal*, 1844. "Ruth and Naomi," which was purchased by Prince Albert. To pass over others, we have, in 1849, "The Last Moments of Argyle," in 1851, "The Scribes Reading the Chronicles to King Ahasuerus;" in 1853, "Queen Catharine's Dream;" in 1855, "The Return of the Wanderer," which has been engraved. In this picture, representing a young woman, long a wanderer from her home, kneeling in grief over the grave of her mother, whose death-stone first meets her eyes as she returns from the inscription on the tombstone, Mr. O'Neil (after a dubious career amidst uncongenial History and Poetry) plunged into the great world of nature and real life, in which he has since achieved such noteworthy triumphs, and which, we presume, he will not abandon in a hurry for any other. In 1858 appeared the "Eastward Ho!" which was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 22, 1858, and which to describe now were a work of supererogation. We believe we may state that the suggestion of this subject was purely accidental. The artist happened to be going down the river one day in a steamer, when he saw a crowd of boats shipping a party of soldiers on board a transport, bound for the then sad scene of strife and bloodshed (India), and hurriedly taking leave of their wives and families—in too many cases taking leave for ever. The artist was struck with what he saw, *felt* his subject, and produced a work which will live for ages in the sympathies of his enterprising countrymen in all quarters of the globe.

In the next year he produced a worthy companion picture, "Home Again," the poetry of which was more gratifying if not so true, but a work quite equal in artistic treatment to its predecessor. For the coming exhibition of 1860 the new Associate is preparing a picture, on an original theme, of even a more powerful and exciting character, the subject being a volunteer about to swim from a wreck, to convey a rope to the shore, as a last hope of saving his shipmates, who crowd in agitated groups upon the forecastle.

Mr. O'Neil's style is essentially truthful—true to nature, true in drawing, true in colour—and with these qualities he cannot fail of securing a large and intelligent circle of admirers.



MAP SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF SAVOY AND NICE.

SAVOY AND NICE.

AMONG the political complications of Europe not the least was the rumoured annexation to the French empire of Savoy and Nice. Nice is the question entirely removed, even now, from that category, although the assurance has been officially given us that the Emperor Napoleon will not take any overt step in the matter until the kingdom of Sardinia shall have been formally augmented by the addition of the Central Italian provinces; and a promise has also been given that his loyalty will never affect the annexation of these provinces unless with the consent of their inhabitants, nor proceed to say final decision in the matter without having previously consulted the great Powers of Europe. Indeed, Savoy and Nice have been claimed for France as a natural right by some of the French journals. "Does it not suffice," says the *Patrie*, "to cast a glance upon the map to understand that it is a fragment detached from our territory? Treaties made in hatred to France may have decided otherwise, but they have outraged geography, and diplomacy in 1815 was in flagrant opposition to nature. A wise and enlightened power will re-establish the proper state of things. No obstinacy will be shown in separating territories connected by so many bonds. Like Savoy, the county of Nice will again become French, and that great nation called France will no longer have for a frontier a rivulet called the Var." Sardinia has, it appears, made no engagement to cede Savoy to France; and Switzerland has signified to our Government that she has no desire to see any change effected, though, in case of this transfer, the neutral territory would, in all probability, be made over to her, England having intimated her intention to support the neutrality. It is not our purpose, however, to enter into the political bearings of the subject. As chroniclers of the news of the day, we have given from time to time the sayings touching this matter. For the present we content ourselves with giving the accompanying Map, by which the relative positions of Savoy and Nice to France on the one hand, and to Sardinia on the other, may be plainly seen.

The Duchy of Savoy, forming one of the Continental divisions of the kingdom of Sardinia, in the valley of the Rhone, is separated by the Alps from Italy on the east and Piedmont on the south, by the Rhone from France on the west, and partly by the Lake of Geneva from Switzerland on the north. Its area is 4270 square miles, and its population in 1850 was estimated at 610,900. It is situated in the basin of the Rhone, besides which river it is watered by the Durance, Arve, Isère, and its affluent the Arc. Mont Blanc is on its south-east frontier, and it contains Little St. Bernard, Mont Iseran, Mont Cenis, and many of the other principal mountains of the Alps. The valleys are narrow, and great destruction is often caused by avalanches. The chief lakes are those of Annecy and Bourget. Its climate is similar to that of Switzerland. Its soil is infertile, and little corn is raised. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry; the vine is cultivated in the more sheltered spots. Its mineral comprises iron, copper, silver, lead, and coal; the mineral springs of Aix, near Chambery, are celebrated, and salt is there made extensively. Many Savoyards quit their mountains in early youth, in order to exercise in France and other countries the professions of petty traders and domestic servants. Savoy is divided into eight provinces—Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Tarantaise, Maurienne, Carouge, Chablais, Faucigny, and Genevese. The Duchy of Savoy was the nucious of the kingdom of Sardinia. Chambery is its chief town. During the French Empire, under Napoleon I., it formed the department of Mont Blanc, and part of that of Leman.

The province of Nice, situated in the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian States, is surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the Maritime Alps, the French department of the Var, and the Mediterranean. Its length is fifty miles, and its breadth from thirty to forty miles. Nice, the capital of the above province, a seaport, is within four miles of the French frontier. It is situated in a plain. Its chief edifices are a palace, cathedral, convents, and hospitals; a theatre, bath establishments, an English chapel, and a triumphal arch. The port on the east, beyond Monte Albano, is protected by a mole. It has manufactures of wine, oil, silk, and perfumery, and is a free port. The population of this county of Nice, according to the census taken in 1858, is 125,000 inhabitants; that of the town, of Nice is 44,000, including the garrison and the strangers, who only remain during the few months in winter. The annexation of Nice to France would add little to her territory, but it would give her a magnificent strategical position, and the harbour of Villafranca would be a valuable acquisition to France. The following historical details, contained in a letter from Nice, will be of interest under existing circumstances:—"The foundation of Nice is due to a colony from Marseilles, and dates as far back as three hundred years before the birth of our Saviour. The colony remained dependent on Marseilles until the reign of Augustus Cesar, who placed it under the jurisdiction of Cemenelum, a Roman town, of which the ruins are still to be found near Nice. During the war of the disputed succession of Joseph Joanna I. of Naples, the people of Nice had recourse for protection to Amadeus VII. of Savoy; and in 1402 King Ladislas of Naples, and soon after his competitors of the house of Anjou, renounced their claims upon Nice to Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy and Prince of Piedmont. The county of Nice has remained ever since, with brief interruptions of temporary conquest, subject to the house of Savoy. The circumstances connected with the annexation of Nice to France deserve notice. The French troops, under the command of Napoleon, entered Nice with enthusiasm, and a similar reception was given to another body under General Montesquieu, when they entered Chambery. Immediately after the entrance of the French troops two deputies were sent to the Convention by the inhabitants of Nice to demand their annexation to France. One of these was Blanqui, the father of the political economist, and he explained the wishes of his fellow-citizens at the sitting of the Convention the 21st of October, 1792. The President immediately placed the resolution among the orders of the day, but on the observation of Barrere that previous to the annexation of one nation to another the wishes of the people should be fully and freely expressed, the Convention declared that they could not entertain the question until the people had voted on it. The electors of Nice assembled on the 9th of December, and Blanqui again presented himself before the Convention on Jan. 11 to renew his demand. The annexation was finally voted at the proposal of Cambon on the 31st of the same month.

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2. William Hogarth, Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher. Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time. Essay I.—Introductory Appreciative. (With an Illustration.)
3. Framley Parsonage.
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5. Framley Parsonage. Chapter VII.—Sunday Morning. Chapter VIII.—Mr. Crawley's Troubles.—Mr. Crawley's Reform.
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7. Give us Rivers.
8. Thou hast before the baby beam.
9. Oh, had I wings like a dove.
10. Cease to mourn Zion.
11. Thou art the Lord my God.
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13. Jerry to God known.
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THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The exhibition at the British Institution rather improves upon a second visit. If not remarkable for the high merit of the greater proportion of the works, it is interesting as illustrating the struggle now making in onward progress and the resources and appliances which the experimental artist will avail himself of in search of popularity. That these experimental ventures are always to be approved of we are far from wishing to imply, but they are important as evidencing the state of the public taste, which the artist, as in duty bound, endeavours to propitiate, and which must be elevated and improved if Art itself would rise to eminence and dignity.

A. Provis, for instance, knows that he is always at home and sure to find friends in his little interiors, so comfortably furnished and so admirably painted. He has two of these on the present occasion, which, in their way, leave nothing to be desired—namely, "Harvest Ale" (4), representing the well stocked cellar of an old-fashioned country house, and a young woman about to draw some of the frothing beverage; and "The Lacemaker" (107), painted in a charming warm tone.

C. J. Lewis has found ready purchasers for his two child sketches—"The Little Drummer" (6), and "Sunny Days" (10), the former representing a little boy with a drum; the latter his sister, with a small cart and other toys.

F. H. Calderon is rather too coarse in his handling in "Dressing for the Fair" (14), but the rude humour of the subject will command its full share of sympathy with a certain class of amateurs.

G. Stanfield improves unmistakably in his drawing, which is firm, sharp, and well defined. His study of his subject, also, as in "Huy, on the Meuse" (12), and "Dinant, on the Meuse" (236), shows judgment and an eye for the picturesque, but in colour he even surpasses the coldness observable very generally in his father's works. In the last-named picture he is very successful in realising the cold, fresh crispness of the atmosphere at early morning, and the coolness of his pencil is appropriate and truthful. But the atmosphere is not always cold, and the landscapist should be prepared to paint Nature in all her moods, and under all the aspects of changing seasons.

John Gilbert has produced a fine, spirited battle incident in "The King's Artillery at Marston Moor" (33). The rugged ground; the wild energy of the drivers, who urge their tired horses onwards with their uplifted lead; and the bustle and excitement depicted in every part, aptly typify the fury of that ever-memorable struggle. Passing into another vein, the talented artist treats us to a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew," act iv., scene 1:

Petruchio. Where lie these knaves? What! no man at the door
To hold my stirrup, nor to take my horse?

The heading passion of *Petruchio* is well assumed—a little exaggerated of course; the serving-men tremble in abject terror, and "gentle Kate" looks on in amaze. Mr. Gilbert's third contribution is the "Sancho Panza," of which we give an Engraving this week.

"The Home where Titian was Born" (46) is a subject worthy of better treatment than Mr. Holland has bestowed upon it. The drawing is careless; the colouring crude and opaque in the extreme; and that glorious sky which inspired Titian with his grand notions of colour—where is it?

"The Deserted Wreck—Winter Morning" (52), by Alfred Montague, has some good work in it, but betrays too obviously a recollection of Stanfield's celebrated picture on a similar subject.

H. Jutsum has produced a charming bit of poetic landscape in "Norbury" (53).

By the soft windings of the gentle Mole.

A verdant shade hangs above, and is reflected in the smooth, glassy surface of the sluggish stream, which is only here and there marked with the faintest ripple. Without, through the tangled branches of the trees, are caught glimpses of the cool, bright evening sky—quite a fisherman's evening; and sure enough a young angler is perched on the bank intent on sport which he knows is in store for him. All the details of this genuine English landscape are painted with an informed and feeling hand, which leaves little for the imagination to supply or wish for.

H. Dawson exhibits a very fine view of "Nottingham" (62), taken from the side of the river, upon the surface of which a small skiff is sailing. On the road on the left a market-cart is seen advancing, which is well foreshortened. The whole of the various parts of the subject are treated with boldness and breadth, under the glowing orange rays of a setting sun.

Another sunny landscape, but not so boldly nor so well painted, is that of "The Nile below the First Cataract" (81), by Frank Dillon. But here we not seen enough of the Nile, and of African desert scenery in general!

"Fishing-boats, Lagunes, Venice," by V. de Flauxy, is a rich display of colour, and a creditable performance in many respects.

"Florisel and Perdita" (82) is a little sentimental episode in "A Winter's Tale," which has been treated with appropriate sentiment by Mr. W. Faber.

"Cribbage" (108) is a favourite



"THE VICAR'S DAUGHTERS."—BY MISS EDWARDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



"NORBURY."—BY HENRY JUTSUM.

subject with *genre* painters, and its resources have pretty well been exhausted. Mr. Haynes adopts it, however, and tries to infuse some originality in the face of the puzzled old gentleman who hesitates what card to play. The details exhibit a good deal of very nice finish.

The experiences of Spanish travel still contest the exercise of Mr. Anadell's pencil. In his fine picture of "The Spanish Flower-seller," which we suppose, he has not a bad subject, and he treats it in an effective manner. A muleteer, with a stock of the finest produce of the garden, is offering a delicious nosegay to a dark-eyed beauty, seated at her window, puffing his cigarette the while. The fine white mule who bears the fragrant store is an admirable specimen of animal painting. The distant landscape is rather stodgy in style, and some other portions of the picture bear the appearance of haste, but as regards truthful character, general effect, and rich, harmonious colouring, the picture leaves nothing to desire.

Undoubtedly the gem of the collection is G. Smith's little picture, entitled "Fondly Gazing" (416):—

> Fondly gazing on that young face
> With anxious thoughts for future years,
> The mother watched each budding grace,
> And mused on all her hope and fears.

But the poetry of the situation is not quite realised, and the sentiment is lost in the elaboration of art. The little infant, a very perfect specimen of the kind, with delicate, transparent skin and little arms, reposes in an ample supply of the whitest of linen; but surrounding this is a display of textural work in the blanket and purple curtain overhead, and the many-coloured quilt in front, upon which the artist has evidently bestowed more pains than upon the child itself. The mother, leaning forward in a position rather very elegant nor very natural, is but an ordinary sort of person, in whose features we seem to read the engrossing theme of which the title lines would suggest. Nevertheless, the picture is a remarkable specimen of minute and careful painting, with great intensity of effect in point of colour, though the light is unfavourably placed in the interior of the conservatory.

A. W. Williams has a powerful seapiece, entitled "Lost and Saved" (213), in which is a wreck on a lee-shore, and one of the crew holding on by a spar, to whom a rope is being thrown from the land. The breakers roll on in majestic volume, and the excitement of the scene is well maintained.

"The Pet Bird-nester" (247), by F. Underhill, is a pleasing group of young people sketching among the rocks. But why always the cold, grey tone in which this artist habitually paints? Mr. Frith, R.A., Underhill, warm up your canvas occasionally, particularly for a winter exhibition.

"Winter" (365), and "Autumn" (277), by E. U. Eddis, single-figure subjects, are cleverly treated, in a rich tone of colour.

E. C. Barnes shows us a specimen of his quaint style in "Autonimes" (281) from a private box—manma smiling languidly, the three children all on the broad stare and grin of excitement. This effect is little strained, perhaps, but it is amusing nevertheless.

"Spending a Holiday on Hampstead Heath" (283) is an ambitious and in many respects a clever, performance by Mr. Goodall, in the school which may be said to be typified in Mr. Frith's "Derby Day." The various groups of personages in various attitudes of life are scattered over the heath, in many of which considerable humour is displayed. The principal of these is composed of a family of the middle class, with a pseudo-military figure, and a pale young urchin riding pick-a-back on papa's shoulders; and a touch of sentiment is introduced in the case of the child's mother, who is seated on a bank with child of a widowed mother, who sits, looking very pale and wobegone on a bank hard by. A donkey race, and a pair of sentimental lovers exchanging a fervent squeeze, complete the chief incidents introduced, the background being filled in with a pretty good view of the great city. The faults of the picture consist in a little over-elaboration of detail, and a coldness and hardness of treatment.

Another Walker and Cobbett (223), by W. Gale—yes, but a very different humour to that in "Fondly Gazing"—a lively, jolly, intelligent, staring girl, with lanky, uncombed hair, and a big woodedoll in her arms, which she is about to dress, and which is also a very clever little picture, which, all things considered, shall take rank next to that by Mr. Smith.

A. J. Woolmer's "The Conchologist" (390) presents a pretty sentimental group on the seashore, delicately painted.

J. Cook's theme from "Auld Robin Gray" (397)—"I saw my Jamie's wraith, for I cou'dna think it be"—exhibits considerable power in the female face. The faithful lover is a good deal out of look out at the apparition, considerably enhances the interest of the situation.

We are not generally enthusiasts in favour of still-life subjects, but there is so much truth of form, colour, and texture in Mr. Duffield's large picture of "Dead Game, Game, and Poultry" (406), so much firmness of pencilling and breadth of treatment—that we must refer to admire it even for its important artistic qualities. Of the composition the reader may judge from our rough sketch of it, and it will be seen that it comprises almost every description of subject usually introduced into pictures of the class. The hare is the greater variety, a cut meion, peaches, grapes, and other fruits, to each of which the artist has given due colour, texture, and surface-gloss are given with a precision not to be surpassed. The hare matting and the old rug or blanket hanging across one end of the picture display the artist's style of handling in a manner subdued, but not restriction—that of the rug, at any rate—might be charged as being too obviously premeditated for the purpose of display.

Miss Edwards has two female figure subjects, which are clever in conception and admirable in drawing—"Mariana" (326) and "The Young Daughter" (435). Of the latter picture, the two fragments itself by two very pretty faces and two very graceful figures, we have great confidence in giving an Engraving.

As a specimen of very creditable miniature-painting, with much of the quiet, storytelling purpose and intelligent expression which we remark in the French genre school of the present day, we may point to a small picture by E. Davis, entitled "Feeling an Apple" (344). What engrossing sentiment in the boy, face of the bigger girl, who is peeling the apple with a strict eye to economical waste of the fruit; and the hungry devouring eagerness in that of the younger one, who is looking on with eyes et cetera of the picture—old granny sitting by the fire in the background, a little cat among the crockery, and a mother, with whom she is evidently a pet; even the half turned-down sock of the girl, unimportant as it may appear, is one of the intelligent passages in this little group, are such as to show in no ordinary degree the being and hand of the true artist.

The "Mary Magdalen" (467) by Landseer is a pre-Raphaelite effort, which must not be overlooked. The flushed, impassioned countenance, long flowing, and rippling hair and voluptuous curves are very imposing; but they do not fulfil our scriptural notions of the Magdalen. The "Queen Eleanor" (537), by the same hand, is in many respects a more satisfactory performance.

"La Corda Rotta" (507), by R. Ansiconi, is a rather masterly study, somewhat after the style of Leslie, of a young girl singing, with loose, wavy tresses, singing to her lute, one of the strings of which she has broken while touching it.

We have already spoken with praise of Dickree's "Joy" and "Sorrow," in the north room. By the same artist we meet with "A Labour of Love" (585)—a lining figure standing with a fine, sturdy child on her shoulders—the subject of which we surely have seen before, and a very interesting "Cordelia" (609).

"The Ordering of Colour" (564), by E. Hopley, illustrates an incident connected with the life of Sir Isaac Newton, wherein he is examining a diagram of the relative proportions of the primary and matic colours which has been prepared for him by his niece. It is of a similar class of subject to others Mr. Hopley has engaged in before, but which we cannot consider very favourable for pictorial treatment.

"The Penitent Thief" (591), by J. Stevens, is a heavy academy figure, heavily draped, which will do little for high art, and is altogether out of keeping with the class of works by which it is surrounded.

But we must hasten to a close. It will be judged from the scope of our remarks that the landscape efforts in the present exhibition are neither very numerous nor important. There are one or two pieces in this line, however—in addition to Mr. Juteum's beautiful work, which we engrave—of which we must give a passing word of praise. "Stepping-stones" (236), and "Silent River" (370), by H. Chester, two charming bits of lasfaire; "Under the Pine-trees at Castel Lusano, Romagna" (603), by F. R. Bridell, with a nice receding distance, and a fine effect of tall trees against a cold sky; "Evening on the Thames" (120), by A. Gilbert; "A Welsh Stream" (266), by T. Danby; "Westminster Palace from the Thames" (376),with setting sun seen through the arches of the bridge, by J. Danby; and "From Dufferin Lodge, Highgate" (416), by Viscount Hardinge, a very creditable sketch, broadly handled. Of marine pieces, "On the Frith of Clyde, a Fishing Boat Taking Sail in Low Tide" (14), by J. Knell; "Mont Orgueil" (345), by J. Webb; and two bits by E. W. Cooke, "Fishing Boats on the Lower Tagus" (129) and "San Servolo and San Lazzaro, Venice—Evening in November" (236), may be pointed to as in every way satisfactory.

In the department of sculpture we will only mention a very graceful "Titania," in marble, by John Lawlor; an interesting "Child's Head" (1,000), by Alex. Munro; a "Portrait Bust" (1,009), and "Head," by H. Weekes; and a very pretty female statuette, by G. Halse, entitled "Playfulness."

GENERAL SIR W. F. P. NAPIER, K.C.B.

SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK NAPIER, K.C.B., was the third of the six children of the Honourable Colonel George Napier, by his second wife, Sarah, seventh daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, and was the grandson of Francis, fifth Lord Napier. His elder brothers, both deceased, were General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the famous conqueror of Scinde, and General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., a soldier of note, who lost his arm when fighting most gallantly at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. His younger brother is the author of the "Peninsular History of Florence," died a Captain in the Royal Navy. One brother, Richard Napier, Esq., a learned and accomplished gentleman, and one sister, Miss Napier, died unmarried. Another sister, Lady Lynedoch Napier, K.C.B., M.P., is Sir William's cousin.

Sir William Francis Patrick Napier was born at Castletown, Celbridge, Ireland, on the 17th of December, 1785, and entered the British Army in 1800. His career in the service was one of great activity, and in the field he became highly brilliant. Napier took part in the siege of Copenhagen and Walcheren in 1807, and in the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1813. He was engaged in the combat of Vera, at the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, in the passage of the Adour, and in the combat of Orthez. He was again engaged in the battle of Orthes. He served also in the campaign of 1815, but does not appear to have been in the field. He received the gold cross and seven silver and clasps for his services in the battles of Salamanca, the Nivelle, and the Nive. He received the commemorative silver medal for his military faith; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Fuentes de Onoro, and Orthes. He was present in many minor actions, and received other honourable distinctions. He attained the rank of Major as a Lieutenant-General on the 11th of November, 1851; was made Colonel of the 90th Light Infantry on the 20th of June, 1854, and raised to the rank of General the 17th of November, 1859. He had the Hanoverian Guelphic Order of Guernsey from 1813 to the beginning of 1848, and in the latter year was created a K.C.B.

Sir William Napier achieved a high reputation as an author. His "History of the Peninsular War" is a work which has long been placed as a standard work, and will be ever looked on as a classic record of that terrible and eventful period of warfare. Never was a more vivid history of equal excellence has ever been written. It cost the author sixteen years of continuous labour. He was himself a witness of very many of the events of operations which he has given to the battles. His wide acquaintance with military men enabled him to consult many distinguished officers, English and French, upon all he was especially supplied with materials and documents by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult. The ordinary sources of information were also freely opened to him. Napier's "History of Scinde" also rivals deserves special mention. When Joseph Bonaparte fled from Victoria he left behind him his carriage, containing his papers, which, however, were without order, in three languages, many almost illegible, and of very important import, of which there was no key. It was the correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. Sir William Napier was in a state of perplexity, and almost in despair of ever being able to make any use of these documents, when his wife undertook to arrange the letters according to dates and subjects. She made a clerk of reference, and succeeded in epitomise the contents of each. Many of the most important documents were entirely in cipher; of some letters about one-half were in cipher, and the rest of the letter written interspersed. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and by the rare power of her memory supplied the secret writing. The entire correspondence was then made available for the historian's purpose. She also made out all Sir William Napier's rough outlined sketches of battles, and almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fairly for the printer's use. Napier was a very rapid writer, and very few changes made. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the fifth edition of his "History of the War in the Peninsula." He was also the author of various tales, reviews, and essays, among which may be reckoned his "Six Letters to Lincoln, Life of his Brother, Sir Charles Napier," "Remarks on the Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," extracted from his "War in the Peninsula." He was also the author of various tales, reviews, and essays, among which may be reckoned his "Six Letters to Lincoln, Life of his Brother, Sir Charles Napier," "Remarks on the Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," extracted from his "War in the Peninsula," "Remarks on the Military Commissariat," "Duke of Wellington and other Documents concerning Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde," "The Government of Scinde, by Captain Rathbone, late Collector in Scinde;" and "Defence of Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde," by Sir William Napier." His "Conquest of Scinde," his tales, reviews, and essays have also done him great credit.

Sir William Napier's first wife, Caroline Amelia, second daughter of General the Hon. Henry Fox, granddaughter of Henry, first Lord Holland, died in 1835. By this lady he married Charles James Fox, and has had an only son, John Moore Napier, Esq., and six daughters: all these four have been married—viz., Elizabeth, Countess of Aran; Louisa Augusta, who died on the 7th of January, 1858, wife of Colonel M'Dougall; Pamela, the wife of Philip William Skynner Miles, Esq., M.P.; and Emily Augusta, wife of Sir Charles Sir Henry Austin Bruce, Esq., M.P., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire.

General Sir William Napier died on the 12th inst., at his residence, Scinde House, Clapham Park.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.—The following inscription has been put up in the vault of St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh :—"In memory of Sir William Hamilton, Baronet, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, who died 6th of May, 1856, aged sixty-eight years. His motto was, by a pure philosophy, to teach that now we see through a glass darkly, now we know in part. His hope that in the life to come he should see face to face, and know even as also he is known." He not often says the *footmen* that so much humility and truth mark over the grave of so much greatness.

A bazaar of useful and ornamental work will be held in Willis's Rooms during the last week of April next in aid of the building fund of the Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew-close.

THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

On Friday, the 10th inst., a building erected to commemorate the worth of Mr. George Stephenson, and his no less illustrious son, was opened with great ceremony at Willington, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The building, consisting of an institute and schoolroom, occupies the site on which stood the cottage where Mr. Robert Stephenson was born, and where the elder Stephenson passed many years of his life. A Sketch of this cottage appeared in the Number of this Journal for October 9, 1858. On the inaugural day the village was gaily decorated with flags, which formed an arcade through the principal street, and on every side tokens were not wanting that the inhabitants of the place were a happy neighbourhood. Shortly after two o'clock a large crowd assembled in front of the Institute, whilst those who had cleared their holiday attire were admitted into the school. At the time appointed for the commencement of the ceremony the schoolroom was completely filled with a number of ladies and gentlemen, the former of whom were accommodated with seats immediately below the dais on which the speakers were assembled. The latter, with the exception of those on the platform, occupied the seats in the body of the room. The proceedings were enlivened by the band of the Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers playing a variety of pleasing airs. Lord Ravensworth presided, and gracefully performed the duties of various local speakers. A short history of the rise and progress of the building was given by Mr. Addison Potter. In 1852 Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson, who were large shipbuilders near that place, proposed to him that an educational building should be erected upon that site, as the means of education were very much needed in the neighborhood; and it was found that no better memorial could be erected to the memory of the founders of children. The sum of £575 was promised to the promoters of the schools, and £2,000 was subscribed, out of which there were many expenses; and this was all they had to commence a building which would cost £3000. For some time they were brought to a standstill in consequence of the death of Mr. Parkinson, and the untimely death of Mr. Coutts. In 1858, however, Mr. Robert Stephenson, in an interview which took place with Mr. Potter, kindly expressed a great desire that these schools should be gone on with, and he promised to add to the amount that had been already subscribed, the sum of £400 which had up to that time been paid, and also £100 each year up to the current expenses. The schools would have been opened last May, but that was prevented by the illness and ill-health of Mr. Stephenson, whom they desired to see present on that occasion. Mr. Stephenson visited the schools on the 3rd of May, 1859, and was received in the neighbourhood—and was very much pleased with them. His lamented death, a sudden death had been a very great loss to the institution, as he took a great interest in it, and no doubt it would have derived all possible pecuniary as well as personal assistance from him. The schools are now fully furnished, but are not finished and endowed it in such a manner that it would not have required any assistance from him. However, its friends would now have to do the best they could, and no doubt they succeed. It was the wish of Mr. Stephenson that Lord Ravensworth should preside at the opening, and he was also desirous that Lord Ravensworth's eldest son—a man who had known him in his younger days, and his lordship's brother-in-law, Mr. Liddell, when George Stephenson left his residence near the place where he (Mr. Potter) then resided, and to go into the employment of Lord Ravensworth. It was the wish of Robert Stephenson that the schools should be established as much as possible in that school; and in a neighbourhood like that, where all religious denominations are so much divided, it would be almost suicidal to adopt any one particular belief in which the children were to be educated. Stephenson wished for the best master that could be procured, and Mr. Goddard, a gentleman who was therefore selected, had been chosen for his qualifications alone. Mr. Potter then read a letter from Charles Dean, Dean of Hereford, eulogising the character and qualifications of Mr. Goddard; and he further stated that Mr. Goddard had been selected by Mr. Stephenson after a personal interview, in which Mr. Stephenson satisfied himself of Mr. Goddard's views. Mr. Potter concluded by expressing a wish to see his parents each Sunday morning in the school in order that he may see the male parents themselves using the room which had been established expressly for their use, and which would be entirely under their own management.

For Engravings from a photograph by W. and S. Downey, of South Shields.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO MR EWING.

A DINNER was given at the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, on the 11th of January last, to Mr. Alexander Ewing, Chairman to the Barony Parochial Board, for the purpose of presenting to him a handsome piece of plate in testimony of the services rendered to the Barony parish. The testimonial consists of a silver centrepiece, with six candelabra springing from it. On the base are three artistically-modeled figures representing "Charity," "Hope," and "Humanity," guarded over by "Justice;" and from the base also arises a vine-stem, supporting a crystal bowl, surrounded by a wreath of vine leaves. The whole base is in the form of a triangle, on the one side of which are the following words, and on the second the armorial bearings of the worthy recipient's family, and the third bears the following inscription :—

"Presented to Alexander Ewing, Esq., by a few of the heritors and ratepayers of the Barony parish, as a small testimonial of their sincere regard, and as an acknowledgment of the many valuable services rendered by him in discharging the various duties of his office as Chairman of the Barony Parochial Board.—Glasgow, 1859."

The piece, which is elaborately chased with scrollwork in relief, stands upon a handsome pedestal, and is a very fine piece of work, accompanying the foregoing is also a massive silver coffee-tray, of oval shape, with a handsome border, raised in the centre of style, bearing an inscription similar to that on the centrepiece. The whole was executed by Mr. D. C. Rait, goldsmith to the Queen, Buchanan-street, from a design by Mr. William Keddie, and the work is of such a nature as to reflect the highest credit on both these gentlemen.

THE JAPANESE AT NAGASAKI.—An one stall we found microscopes, telescopes, thermometers, barometers, compasses, guns, blade, trinkets, and mirrors—all of native make upon European models, and generally very creditably executed. The small, but the lowest estimate of the value of labour it was a puzzle how any profit could be realised upon the articles. The microscopes were highly creditable. The telescopes were framed in neat paper cases substantially thick and ingeniously contrived to draw out to a great length of focus. The glasses, indeed, were clear; the magnifying power was not great, but it was a marvel to see such an instrument sold for a dollar. The thermometers, on the principle of Japanesetoscope, six feet long when pulled out, it was quite as powerful as a gentleman as those we have seen in the hands of natives are in the habit of procuring for credulous parents when equipping their children as seaports. The price of these was 2 dollars, or 8s. 6d. The barometers 1 dollars 37 sterling! The Japanese clocks exhibited for sale were beautiful specimens of native workmanship, and proved to us that, that the people of this country are most cunning in the fashioning of metals. One was like these table clocks we see in the drawing-rooms of our friends, the case being open to scrutiny; it was six or eight inches high and about as broad, and it might be seen through the glass that the works were of Dr. Dunn's style of description. One day some great personage desired to have the construction of Cook's pistols and Sharp's rifles explained to him, in order that he might undertake their manufacture. Another insisted upon making arsenals at Nagasaki, and a third wished to establish a steam-engine and cotton mills at the specimens of ornamental bottles were very original and tasteful in pattern. Iron and brass were cheap, and coal was found in one or two inches diameter. Shells, with the latest improvements in fuzes, one prince could produce; and another became acquainted with the art of gunnery, and, I dare say, so shocked at the enormous price the Dutch charged them for their ammo'n, that a factory for their construction was established, and one complete engine has already been turned out of hand, put up in a vessel built at Nagasaki, and actually worked about the harbour.—*Captain Osborn.*

A Parliamentary return, extending to one hundred and eleven pages, was issued on Monday, containing a copy of the observations of the Superintendent and officers of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport, Pembroke, Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich, and of the Accountant-General of the Navy, on the report of the Committee on Dockyard Economy; also a memorandum of the Surveyor of the Navy of the Admiralty, with board minutes thereon.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Our efforts in coloured printing have hitherto been lavished on subjects of a peaceful description: we have at different times presented our subscribers with coloured pictorial illustrations of the beauties of Nature or the productions of Science, as witness our pictures of Italy, the Christmas Carol, Summer, the *Great Eastern*, &c. On this occasion we have had again to do with an Italian subject; but it is a scene of strife upon which we have been engaged—an labour; the sword has replaced the ploughshare, and the vineyard has become the battle-field.

Monsieur Beaucé, the eminent French painter who represented the Imperial campaign of the war in Italy, and who marched with the allied armies during the recent campaign, had committed to his canvas for us the scene represented in our present Engraving. It is the first painting which has been done even on the conclusion of the war; and we feel a pleasure, now that Europe is again in the enjoyment of peace, in being able to place before our readers an authentic and permanent souvenir of one of the most important battles of modern times.

The Battle of Solferino, which resulted in the Peace of Villafranca, has been so fully described in our columns that we need not here enter into the details of that celebrated struggle, in which the greatest energies, both of the Allies and of the Austrians, were put forth. We have only to describe the particular circumstances relating immediately to our illustration. It will be remembered that the long battle had been continued from early morning on Sunday as decided success to either army. Redoubts, farmhouses, and even villages had been won and retaken—thousands of soldiers on each side had been either killed or wounded—a pause was now necessary to ensure a victory, for the Austrians had sworn to their Emperor to conquer or to die. The effort was made. Towards the middle of the day, whilst the Duke of Magenta was advancing with his victorious troops on the centre, the Emperor Napoleon ordered General Manèque, of the Voltigeurs, supported by the Grenadiers under the command of General Mellinet, to turn their right from Solferino. Carrières—a village—was taken, and their enemies found to be irresistible, and which speedily decided the fate of the day. Our Engraving represents the moment when General Manèque received the command of the Emperor to advance with his brave Voltigeurs against the Hill of Cypresses and the Square Tower of Cavriana, seen in the illustration. An Austrian dragoon and prisoners had just been brought to his Majesty; but Napoleon was too much occupied by the movements of his army movements in course of execution under his personal direction that he could not find time to notice the welcome and hardly-won trophy.

M. Beaucé has well depicted all his personages. What lifelike energy, for instance, has he shown in the brave French trooper who is expostulating with his German captives! The whole tableau is replete with character, which speaks for themselves. In the midst of being historical; and, as it places on record one of the most important scenes of war which the present generation has witnessed, we feel assured that our subscribers will be satisfied with us for having deviated for once from the paths we generally follow during the "pipings times of peace."

THE TELEGRAM. BY T. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts has here touched a chord in the human heart which will find response in every bosom, whether that of the lord or the lady of the land. "The end of all things is Death." Honours, glory, duty, all end in the one fatal abyss, in which too often the hopes and life of survivors are engulfed. A nation's hopes in a trying campaign, such as that of the Crimea, or more recently that of India, are as nothing compared with those of individuals who, losing one life, lose their all. And the severity of the blow is unavoidably aggravated by the suddenness. A few days of suspense and hope—to-morrow the wires of the telegraph make widows and orphans, bereft of all, and sometimes without even present means to meet the most pressing requirements.

Such an incident as this Mr. Roberts has powerfully and truthfully illustrated in the picture before us. The cruel telegram, which has been hastily opened, is yet in the hand of the unhappy woman who swoons by no ready assistance. Her innocent daughter—the daughter—just'of the age to understand the nature of her loss—hangs over her shoulder inquiringly, and in vain seeking for some means of offering solace. The servant girl, and even the telegraph boy, stand staring in rough amazement at the sad scene enacting before them. Not the least affecting part of the picture is the little boy amusing himself on the floor with a drum and minnie soldiers, and who still gets on with his play in ignorance of the change in the family place. Through the window is caught a pleasant glimpse of the country and of the village railway station, which, by suggesting the health and bustle of life, offer a striking contrast to the speechless sorrow which reigns in the seclusion of that humble domicile.

THE PONT DE SOLFERINO, AT PARIS

SINCE the existence of the present French empire three new bridges have been erected over the Seine at Paris—the Pont de l'Alma, the Pont Saint Michel, and the Pont de Solferino, originally intended to be called the Bridge of the Tuileries, but subsequently named the Pont de Solferino in commemoration of the crowning victory of the Italian campaign. The decree authorising the erection of this new bridge, the least notable ornament that the French capital possesses, was signed by the Emperor at Tuileries on the 24th of July, 1858, and on the 28th of August of last year it was thrown open to the public. little more than a year having been employed in its construction. It is 450 feet in one side of the Quai d'Orsay, close to the Palace of the Legion of Honour, and on the other on the quay facing the Garden of the Tuileries, into which a new gate has been opened immediately opposite the bridge, thus greatly facilitating the means of communication by the seven Place Vendome and the Faubourg Saint Germain, which was previously difficult of access on account of the distance that separated the two bridges formerly connecting the west end of Paris with the aristocratic faubourg.

The Pont de Solferino, as will be seen in our illustration, is composed of three wide arches, the centre one 158 yards and the two wide 22 yards. The balustrades and arches are of cast iron, raised upon piles of masonry, each of which is decorated with an escutcheon bearing the Imperial crown and cipher. The abutments are of beautiful red veined marble, as also the parapets and the approaches to the bridge by both sides. The foundation is in masonry of the most perfect description. This additional ornament to the city of Paris cost 1,170,000f. (£46,800); and the expense of its construction has been borne in equal shares by the Government and the Municipality. On the panel of each of the four abutments facing the quays is the following bas-relief inscription in gilt letters:—"Pont de Solferino; construit sous le règne de Napoléon III.: 1858 1859.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CHANNEL.—Early on Sunday morning the steamer *Osiris*, from Dublin to London, was run down off Beachy Head by the schooner *Hermine*, of Bideford. The *Osiris* sank in fifteen minutes after the collision. Sixteen of the crew and four passengers were saved by the *Hermine*; and the remainder, thirty in number, are supposed to have been drowned.

A RECENT VISIT TO THE FIELD OF SOLFERINO.

DR. GEORGE BENNETT, of Sydney, New South Wales, with a party of friends, went over the battle-field of Solferino in November, 1859, and during the visit a photograph was taken, from which our Engraving on page 176 of the present Number was made. Dr. Bennett thus describes this remarkable spot:—

We arrived first at San Martino, and it happened, that the day being very fine, a number of the Piedmontese officers and soldiers (many of whom had been in the action and were invalided) were visiting the field of battle with their friends, among whom were several ladies, who had arrived in carriages, like ourselves. The officers were desirous to show us the most advanced positions of the battle-field, and pointed out the different positions of the two armies, and the ground over which they had taken and retaken each house; the Piedmontese and retaken by the Austrians nine times. At length it became the property of the former, when although the ground in front grew burning in it the opposite direction, against the latter, in which state it remains at present. The Piedmontese lost heavily in this action, and their loss on this occasion was upwards of six thousand men; and the immense mounds of dead will testify to the truth of this. They showed us, to us, was very great from the Austrians firing upon them as they advanced, because the ground, for a mile or half a mile, was covered by the mournful cypress-trees, and which bear evidence of the battle, some being without their tops, and others having been entirely cut down across the line of this battery. From the number of them in the line of fire it is surprising the slaughter that was made. The Austrians had a great advantage in the direction taken by the Piedmontese. The battery was of very small size and a mere point for work, and very close to the enemy's position on the shot, and testing to prove, both by its appearance and that of the trees near, that the Austrians must have taken aim with great precision and effect more by the musket and bayonet than by cannon.

Observing that the Church of San Martino was a dense cluster of cypresses, we walked to it. On a declivity near to it there remains a small battery, surrounded by a ditch and earthworks, exactly as when left by the Austrians, who obstinately defended this position, but which was at last carried by the Piedmontese at the point of the bayonet. We climbed to the top and found many marks of the contest, more especially in front: it is well peppered by musket shot, and the ground is covered with the fragments of shells and earth, together with pieces of exploded shells, and are sold by the little children who play about the battle-field, and who are very keen to find them. We observed the infantry in much cultivated here, with clumps of cypresses dotted about in this, it was explained to us, to enable the fields in excellent cultivation, exhibiting no traces of the late warfare, and the whole scene as luxuriant as could be expected at the season of the year.

On arriving in sight of the village, tower, and hills of Solferino, we at once saw that the Austrian position was well chosen, and the line of battle can be easily distinguished. They were posted on the hills, which the French ascended, attacked, and took after a severe contest, during which they were driven back to the plain, leaving behind them twelve pieces of cannon. Numerous graves are seen on both sides. On approaching Solferino small graves are seen, by a cross are seen, some with wreaths of flowers over those of skirmishers, or, what is more probable, from the distance from the actual field of battle, and which, as we have before stated, were carried off the field, had died and been buried on the spot. We soon arrived at the little village, and, on entering the principal street, which is also the street at a wretched tavern, we walked up the steep hill by a broad, winding road leading to the top of the tower, which is the second in point of height to command a fine view of the country around, including San Martino, Cavriana, and the hills where the principal battle was fought, and on the north Lake of Garda, with the Tyrolean range of mountains in the background, and the Austrian position on Montebaldo. The tower of Solferino, like all the battle-fields can be well distinguished from this position. San Martino formed in a centre of the Austrian position, and Pozzolengo, which Victor Emanuel's position, and Pozzolengo, which Victor Emanuel's Volta the fourth: the last can be distinguished by aid of a telescope, and was three days in possession of the Austrians. The view is very extensive, and all the natural causes combined to enable one to enjoy the fine scenery of the country. Solferino is a dirty place, and not worthy of notice as a human being, but now so quiet and comparatively deserted, except by the local authorities and the few visitors who, like ourselves, have come to explore the battle-field. On descending the hill, and advancing towards the cemetery we found the church and other buildings were attacked, and the former displayed evidences of having been used as a hospital, as many of the windows had been shot, and over the entrance a deep indentation evidently from a spent cannon-ball. We entered the cemetery, which was surrounded on the front part of which had been pierced for musketry, and other parts perforated by cannon-shot. The graves are in the usual manner, and many surmounted by decorations made by the shot, and a picture hanging on one of the side walls has been perforated in many places by musket-balls. There are only two graves in this cemetery of those who had so recently fallen in the battle. One of these contained the body of a Piedmontese officer, which was rudely written or painted: "Ici repose la Baron des Chapelles, Lieut. 2me Regt. Grenadiers, tué à la bataille de Solferino, 24 Juin."

Our illustration presents an excellent view of the cemetery as seen from the road in front of the village. The graves are seen in every part of it, in all directions with indentations and perforations occasioned by the volleys of musketry that were poured into the cemetery, and the front gate of the cemetery there is a box for contributions for masses for the souls of those who died in the battle. The Austrians have certainly chosen a most desirable one for the Austrians; and it is a matter of surprise that with such a position they were ever driven from it. Many more graves could have been erected from them.

From the cemetery the road to the battle can be followed over the heights and on the declivities of the hills by the thousands of cartridge-papers covering the ground, and which are also to be seen in ditches, &c., and the slopes of the hills, there was strewed about also bits of cloth, leather, and paper, the latter being the wads of the muskets, and many letters picked from the ground. One we picked up was evidently written by a son to his parents, but was illegible, and was destroyed.

There were several mounds of dead marked by small rude crosses, and occasionally a few graves together, but the bulk of the dead are in the female peasantry. One mound was pointed out to us in which, in a deep trench, fifteen hundred Austrians were buried, and there are some horses; but no unpleasant effluvia arose from such a smouldering though although the heat was considerable, as it was the middle of June of the year. The opposite and severely-contested hill could readily be accomplished by the Austrians, and which they had done, and were in the evening evidence of the severe battle around and about them, although so much more time had elapsed since the conflict than when we visited it. The mournful monuments to the dead beneath them. We collected a great number of these cartridge-papers, distributed them to our friends, and also the children collected bullets for us digging them from the ground and from the walls of the houses and cottages. Many were thus obtained. Some Austrian eagles worn in front of the soldiers' caps I also purchased. It is a leaden plate, as they were not numerous, and grape-shot and Minié rifle balls, which, from being more abundant, were cheaper. Some of the Austrian caps were also purchased. The French soldiers picked up on the battle-field—one was named Gaudibert, 2nd Regiment de Tirailleurs de Algerie, and who was killed on the 24th of June, 1859; the other was named Rousseau, 8th Regiment d'Infanterie de Ligne, and the name of the regiment was also on his cap. The dead were pretty thickly scattered over the battle-fields, and, having collected some as mementos, we left the battle-field of Solferino, which is surrounded by the landscape.

We left Desenzano and arrived at Meyer's Hotel in the evening, situated close to the beautiful Lake of Garda. From this dirty little town we took the train to Milan, and on our way to Novara and Turin had an opportunity of viewing the battle-field of Magenta from the railway, about which are mounds of dead, with crosses upon them in great numbers; some are buried close to the railway, and also the bridge across the Ticino which was partially blown up by the Austrians: this is now repaired, and the train passes over it as usual; the railway station is just opposite, and many houses near; one in particular is riddled with shot, having all the windows destroyed. Our one of the largest mounds of dead, near the railway, a large painted wooden cross has been erected to the memory of those who perished in the cause of Italian liberty.

John Augustus Longworth, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Monastir, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul-General in Servia.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SPANISH AND MOORISH CAVALRY.

One of the most brilliant incidents we have yet characterised the Spanish arms in the African campaign is the dashing cavalry charge which took place on the first day of the year. On that morning the camp in front of Ceuta was struck, and an advance made towards Tetuan. During the early part of the march the Moors offered but little resistance, and were speedily driven from one position to another. Here and there, however, they showed some daring and even a disposition to advance against the Spaniards, and in one instance, which we have before us, they suffered considerably for their temerity. Overlooking a shallow wooded ravine a battery of mountain artillery had taken up its position. The Moors came on, howling furiously, waving their arms and brandishing their long guns, to the further side of the hollow, which men on foot could easily pass. There were a score of horsemen, and a crowd of infantry. They paused to indulge in their customary vociferations and cries of "Allah! Allah!" and this gave time to treat them to a round of grape, which sent them to the face about in silence. In the main body the little squadron of Spanish lancers had got well into the rally, preceding most of the infantry, and looking out for an opportunity for a dash. They had already made one insignificant charge, when the bugle sang out General Prim rode up to them and gave them an order, which appeared not to have been accurately understood. As the new bearing them he said something about their charging freely when they saw a chance, that the Moors were cowards and would not stand. The commander of the lancers misunderstood the words, and thought the term "cowards" applied to his men. The consequence of this mistake was that he ordered a charge, and with a very small handful of troopers literally the enemy's skirmishers and up a narrow and slightly ascending road, which led to the ridge leading to a plateau on the lower slopes of the mountain, where the Mo rish camp was pitched. The Spanish infantry was not yet well advanced in masses; a considerable force of Moors were still in and around the camp; and from his heights on either side of the confined lists in which the desperate contest was entered upon a storm of bullets fell upon the lancers, who continued their furious career until they reached the camp itself. Here they found a hand to hand fight with the Moorish cavalry, who greatly exceeded them in numbers; and in the rabble a Spanish corporal slew the Moorish standardbearer and carried off the standard. This is the only standard captured in our Regency. The Moors, although surprised by the sudden appearance of this very forlorn hope, fought desperately in spots, and many fine horsemen suffered severely. Two last officers killed and five wounded, while a great proportion out of two squadrons. One wounded officer fell into the hands of the Moors, who buried themselves with taking off his uniform, which they doubtless thought would bring a ransom. He escaped, however, half-naked, by his comrades, who charged to rescue him. Another officer was brought back with his face and nose cut to pieces by the Moorish gumiars—straight short swords, which are ground very sharp. The affair was a most unfortunate one, but, at the same time, highly creditable to the gallantry of the lancers. It was a fine episode in the various circumstances, of our own glorious Balaclava charge. In that instance, as in this, the misconception of an order was sent so many men to die gloriously for no practical gain whatever.

TETUAN.

A letter from the *Times* correspondent in Morocco, dated Tetuan, Feb. 7, is the first written from within that city. It describes the main character of the city, and the reception of the Spanish troops by the inhabitants:—

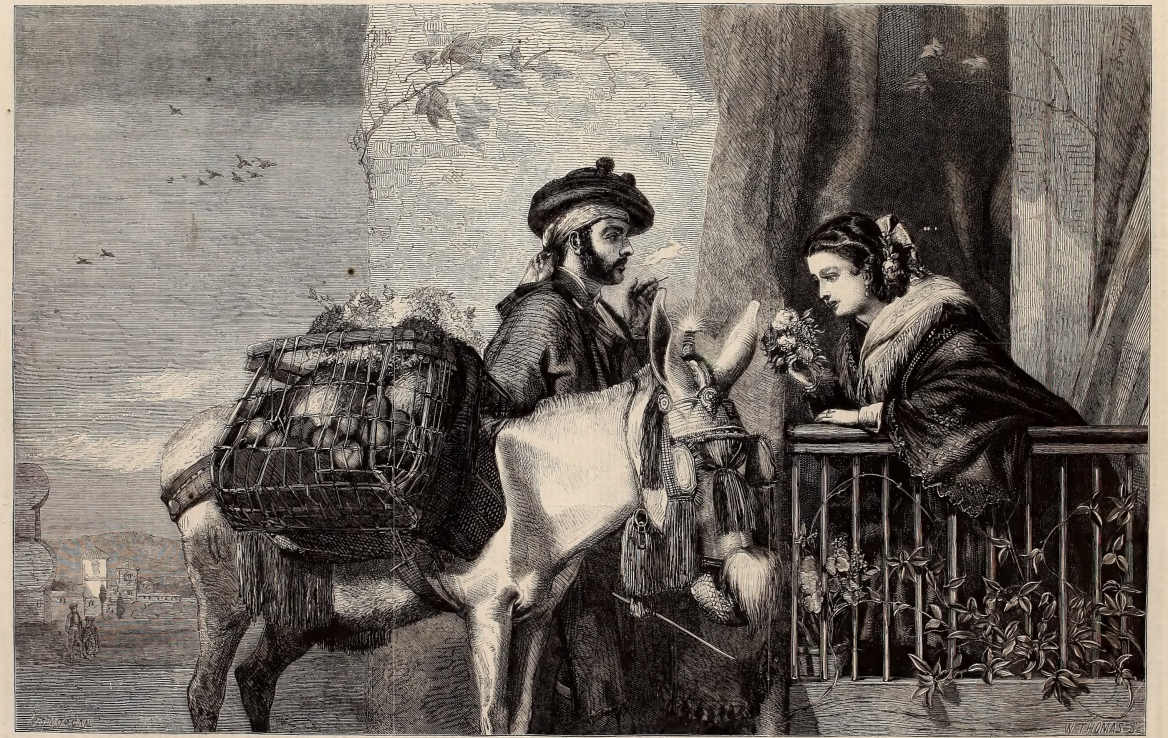
Early yesterday morning a renegade Cadiz watchmaker, Robles by name, came to O'Donnell's head-quarters, and said that the Moorish soldiery, both Moors de Re, or regulars, and the irregulars of the Kabyles or fellahs, had been assembling in the Plaza de Armas for several hours and, in the name of the inhabitants, he implored the entrance of the Spanish troops. It appears that the communication satisfied the Commander-in-Chief that the proper thing to do was to enter Tetuan, for General Ros d'Eroles was immediately ordered to march upon town and citadel. This was done, and the Spanish colours were planted on the latter. It is said that the Moors have to have entered Tetuan after words in Marshal O'Donnell's train. The gate through which he passed led in once into the Jews' quarter, and he found the streets the scene of desolation that three presented itself. The narrow filthy streets were strewn with dead of every kind—dogs, horses and asses, and, amongst, paltry merchandise of all descriptions, fruit, grain, smashed crockery—the whole blended in a confused mass. Many houses had been fired. When the spoilers had taken all they thought worth their while, or that they were able to carry off, they had themselves destroyed the rest. The Jews, who, as I afterwards learned, had shown signs of terror and for the most part hidden themselves in their dwellings on the first firing, had taken courage on perceiving that these were orderly and well behaved, and that no one insulted or ran over them, and into the streets, and even to welcome the soldiers with cries of "Bien venidos!" "Viva la Reyna!" and the like. They had evidently suffered much. Many were nearly naked; others had their garments torn, as if from rough treatment. Like all the Africans, Moorish Turkish, Jews, and quite Spanish; and they were voluble in their descriptions of what they had undergone. They pointed out their threads, and told how they would be stripped. Having thus cut by the wives and 'gormias' of the Moors. The city itself resembles us that of Gibraltar, and it is probable that there an attempt to fire it will be made until better acquaintance and greater leisure. Of the filth that disgraced the streets, and which was increasing every hour, we can never have had any run at night angles to them. I can give you no idea, even were it desirable to do so, of the foul, fetid, and hungry dogs belonging to the Moors. All the further end of a very narrow lane, heaped with rubbish and ordure, even which I glanced a human face, and a head, grey and long, bloodbedaubed, over a mural of raw flesh. I had not time, nor was I anxious, to read the Arabic characters of the text, but, from the form of some words they I saw sticking up, a horrible suspicion crossed my mind that it consisted of human remains. This was the case. There were lying in the streets several dead bodies of Moors lying on the street in different parts of the town, some naked, others apparently scarcely touched by the attack.

While the General and his staff were wandering—not very prudently under all the circumstances—through the streets, and many new apartments of the palace, two explosions took place, one within and the other outside the building, and three officers, one Spanish, natives and Europeans, were badly burnt. Some say the explosions were accidental, caused by sparks from cigars; but the Spaniards say they were intentional and deadly, although this appears to me improbable. Water was thrown over several times before the fire was extinguished, and the alarm created was needless. Many of the Moorish inhabitants had fled from the city, but many still remain, although in great numbers. The gallop from Ceuta on the night of Saturday, or rather at three o'clock on Sunday morning. The Jews say that the Moors are not yet reconciled to coming; for that reason the Moors, having taken all their property, would have cut their throats, on their return to Ceuta, if they had found it wealth they had not secured. Now that we have seen Tetuan and its capabilities of defence, we are satisfied to believe that the Moors have been severely beaten, and have abandoned about fifty guns and mortars of various calibre, some very large ones, a few of them of brass. Ammunition, too, they have left behind, and have away had they chosen to do so, or been able in a hurry. They have also left a large quantity of powder, shot, shells, bread, and cattle. The guns are of all countries, French, English, Spanish, Moorish, and some of them very old.

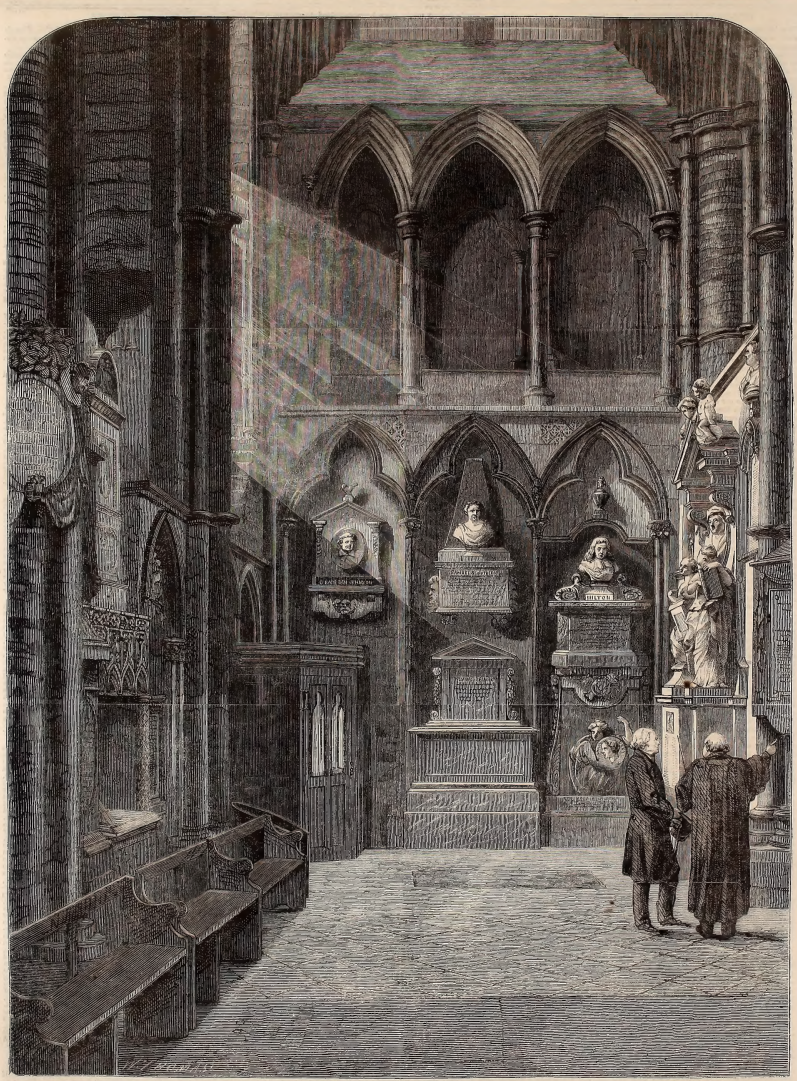
(TO THE EDITOR of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Having had the pleasure to read you, in your last number, account to my brother's "Review of the Volunteer System," contained in the subjoined which I am anxious to correct. I allude to the words: "We believe we are correctly informed when we say that the two eighteen-pounders which were of such essential service at Inkerman." The truth is that my brother, Captain Peel, commanding the Land Transport Corps, was not present in the field at that instance by the late Lord Raglan as to the feasibility of bringing forward the two eighteen-pounders, which were under the charge and direction of Captain Peel, and which were brought into action by Colonel Wood Dickson, R.A., to place those guns in position, and it was under his superintendence they were worked with such marked effect during that memorable day. In commemorating this fact, I can only bring justice to the merits of this energetic and gallant officer.—WILLIAM L. ARDY, Mary House, Dorset, Feb. 20, 1860.

The Windsor-cleaning Bill, introduced by Sir C. Burrell and Mr. Cole, proposes to subject to a penalty of 40s., or, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate, to fourteen days' imprisonment, any sweep or occupier of a house who may order or permit his servant to sit, stand, or kneel outside any window for the purpose of cleaning or repairing it, unless the window be on the sunken story.



"THE SPANISH FLOWERSELLER."—BY R. ANSDELL.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 185.



"THE POETS' CORNER."—BY VICTOR PROUT.—IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

WHATEVER may be our opinion of the result of the application of photography to portraiture, there can be no question of its success in reproducing works of art, and more especially those in architecture. Here the use of the new process of sun-painting may be described as invaluable, whilst it is free from the objections which usually attach to it in other subjects. By this means the greatest works of ingenious men of all ages are brought before the eye with an exactness and detail which the eye and hand of the draughtsman, however conscientious in his work, could never attain; and at one glance the successive changes in style which have been in vogue from the earliest time to our own day are placed before the eye.

Mr. Victor A. Prout, a nephew of Prout, the celebrated architectural painter, has just completed a series of photographic views of the interior of our venerable Abbey of Westminster, twenty-three in number, which are published in a handsome volume, and which are also included in the exhibition of the Photographic Society in Pall-mall East. Interiors are always difficult things to manage in photography, on account of the deficiency and peculiar conditions of the light, and Mr. Prout has combated these difficulties with remarkable success. We have selected for engraving the view of Poets' Corner, a sacred shrine in the estimation of all Englishmen who treasure the mental achievements of their country. This interesting spot has never been represented in a more satisfactory manner. The view comprises the tombs of some of the earlier worthies of English poetry:—Chaucer (on the left), and then, successively, "Rare Ben Jonson," Butler, Spenser, Milton, Gray, and Matthew Prior. The light pours in from a window at the side, just sufficiently to illumine the apartment, and to bring into relief the principal effigies contained in it.

OUT-DOOR AUMSEMENTS.—MARCH.

The beginning of this month is generally distinguished by cold, keen winds and slight frosts, which are not very favourable for fox-hunting, and towards the middle, the sweet-scented violet and pale primrose, denounced by that celebrated sportsman Dick Christian in language we will not follow, have their flowers full blown, and by their strong odour destroy the scent of the wily animals. Stag-hunting, however, may be carried on, and a brisk gallop with her Majesty's hounds will circulate the blood with even a strong breeze blowing from the east, and which, according to the old adage, is "neither good for man nor beast." The "gunner," who for seven months has been in pursuit of grouse, pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, hares, and rabbits, may wind up the shooting season with a day with the wildfowl; and those who are hardy enough to brave the piercing cold or pitiless storm may have good sport out of a punt with the numerous birds that are to be found in the fens and meres. The angler, too, may commence his operations, if he is content with the unexciting amusement that carp, tench, dace, roach, and greyling will afford him. There is one amusement, however, to which the sportsman can have recourse, and which, though not carried on as much at present as in former years, comes at a season when foxhunting is over, and will break part of the tedium that intervenes between the return of that more popular sport—we allude to otter-hunting, immortalised by Somerville in his truly graphic description of the chase:—

Huntsman, bring
Thy eager pack, and trail him to his *couch.*
Hark! the loud peal begins; how greedily
They snuff the fishy stream, that to each blade
Rank-scenting clings!
Now on firm land they range; then in the flood
They plunge tumultuous; or, through reedy pools,
Rustling, they work their way: no *holt* escapes
Their curious search.

In illustration of the above lines we will lay before our readers a description of an otter-hunt which was participated in some six-and-twenty years ago, and the delights of which are still fresh in our memory.

It was in the year 1834 that, previous to what is called the London season, I betook myself with a friend to that country immortalised by Cotton as the one in which, during the early part of 1751, he had taken above five hundred trout. It is true, the period for fishing had scarcely commenced, and we therefore contented ourselves with rambling through the romantic valleys of this picturesque spot. A few weeks soon glided away, and we were about to wend our way homewards, when we heard from a gentleman who had extended a great amount of hospitality to us that he had arranged for an otter-hunt previous to our departure. Gladly did we accept the invitation to breakfast with him on the following morning by daylight, when we were to be equipped with spears and everything necessary for the hunt.

Accordingly we started at five o'clock on a fine spring morning from Llangadock to Talley. As our road lay principally over hill and dale we resolved to shorten it as much as possible, and with this view we determined to ford the Powey with our ponies, which enabled us to gain the high road by cutting off an angle of two miles. In about two hours we reached what our Continental neighbours would call "le rendezvous de chasse," where we found our friend busied at the door of his cottage ornée in arranging hunting-spears and giving orders about his well-bred hounds. Without further ceremony we entered the breakfast-room, paid our respects to the lady of the house, who, albeit at a most early hour, did not (as most fashionable dames would have done) complain of being called in the middle of the night, but, with a most gracious smile and welcome, presided over the neatly-arranged and well-provided meal. We were shortly afterwards reminded by our Amphitrion that the hour had arrived for our departure, and that he had been informed, from unquestionable authority, that near the bridge at Edwin's Fort, a seat on the banks of the Cothy, an otter had lately been seen engaged in busy slaughter of the trout. Having been joined by many gentlemen of the neighboorhood, we proceeded to the spot where the mephitic animal had been heard of.

But, before we proceed, it may not perhaps be out of place to describe my friend's hounds and give some little account of the otter. The pack were well matched in size, figure, and colour; were all wire-haired, strong on the leg, fearless of the water, and of unflinching hardihood. Every attention had been paid to their breed, which we understood was a cross between stout harriers and rough-haired terriers, the latter having a considerable dash of the bulldog in them to give that ferocity and true indifference to punishment which is so essential a requisite in an animal that is called upon to bear without crying out the bite of his amphibious prey, which is more severe than that of any other British animal, the badger excepted. In addition to the John Bull courage of the hounds they possessed another great feature—a true vermin antipathy to the game they hunted, and the result of the day's sport proved the excellence of the pack.

The *Mustela Lutra* of Linnæus is characterised by Cuvier as having three small molars above and below, a strong talon on the upper carnivorous tooth, a tubercle in the internal side of the lower, and a large tuberculous tooth about as long as broad above. The British otter of full growth is about two feet in length from the nose to the tail, which is of itself fifteen or sixteen inches long, and tapers to a point. In colour it is a deep brown, with a light patch on each side of the nose, and one also under the chin. The throat and breast are ash-coloured; the head is flat and broad, the mouth small, and the ears short and rounded. The eyes, which are diminutive and placed near the nose, have a somewhat vertical aspect. Its neck is thick; the legs are thick, short, and very flexible in their articulations, so as to enable them to act with all the ease and effect of fins in the water, in which they have great power, as well by the mobility of their joints as by the muscular strength of their members, and also by the close webbing of the toes, which, extending down to the very point, serves as paddles or oars, and gives them great power in swimming or diving. The otter shows great sagacity in forming its habitation, though as an architect he is inferior to the beaver: his lodging is called his kennel or couch, and his occasional lodgments are termed holts. His kennel, which he occupies during the day, is usually an excavation formed in banks by the side of rivers, large brooks, or extensive ponds. Aquatic, however, as he is in his maraudings against the finny tribe, he is very careful to lie perfectly dry, and he therefore constructs various couches at different heights, so that, let the water rise or fall, he is not subjected to "a damp bed." He is also found in the hollow of some large tree, or in the deep recesses formed by the intertangled roots of the alder. Of all amphibious creatures the otter is considered the most obnoxious to anglers; it is subtle as it is voracious, for he not only kills his prey, but with wasteful excess destroys much more than he eats. In some instances it has been known to prowl eight or nine miles in a night to catch fish for its young ones, with whom its maternal instinct is particularly strong, or to seek some new haunt when its former one has been molested. We have digressed. To resume.

After a hasty march we came within sight of the bridge, and, under a close-set bank beneath some trees which overhang the stream, descried an otter enjoying his usual morning's piscatorial repast. In a second, "Grip," the trustiest and foremost of the dogs, challenged, when the amphibious animal speedily left his couch, and, diving under water, made head up the stream, and was soon half a mile in advance. The hounds were then laid on, and the otter's ventings were carefully watched. In venting and respiring his muzzle only appeared above the surface, but his tract was observed by the bubbles of air he threw out. "Look out, there he is," cried Morgan Williams, a genuine Cambrian; and as he spoke the master of the hounds cast his spear dartlike, but without effect. In less time than we take to describe it the hunted animal was personally engaged with "Grip," "Crib," and "Vixen," and in diving drew the last-mentioned dog with him, who, until he was nearly strangled, never quitted his vicelike hold. Again he rose to the surface. "Take care," said Morgan, as I held my spear on high, and was about to strike, "or you will transfix one of the hounds." Happy was it that I was thus cautioned, for the eager pack were ready to sieze their prey the moment he vented, and had I acted on the impulse of the moment a valuable hound might have been sacrificed to my precipitancy. "Crib" now seizes the prey; still he makes a vigorous fight, but, overpowered by numbers, is about to succumb, when the barbed spear of the gallant master penetrates the tough hide of the dying animal, raising him in triumph "high in air."

Elated with the day's sport, my friend prevailed on me to remain a week longer in the neighbourhood, and, as my companions were compelled to return to their respective avocations, I was left alone free to dispose of my time as best suited my inclination. "Then no difficuity can arise," said the kind master of the hounds. "We have but a spare room in our cottage, which, though large enough for one, would not have accommodated three. Send for your things, and make my abode your head-quarters for as long a time as you can spare." To this hospitable invitation I gratefully consented, and in less than an hour took possession of a most cheerful room, furnished in the true cottage style, with a landscape from its window such as old Isaac Walton was so fond of describing. The river flowed in gentle murmurs through the most verdant of meadows, thick set with waterlilies and other aquatic plants; the honeysuckle around the porch oppressed the air with its delicious perfume; the lambs were heedlessly sporting under the wide-spreading beech-trees or hanging over their shadows in the water, and the birds from the adjoining groves were caroling "their wood notes wild."

Upon the following morning, with flyrod in hand and basket slung by my side, I strolled, accompanied by my newly-formed acquaintance, Morgan Williams, along the banks of the Cothy. Here he arranged my tackle for sewen, a fish peculiar to the Principality. The fly he used, and which I would strongly recommend to all anglers in the mountain streams of Wales (more particularly in spring), was made upon the hook No. 7, and is better known in those parts by the name of the cob-fly. Its body is composed of brown foal's hair, tops of the wings of a woodcock, some ruddy others grey, well mixed together, warped with pink and yellow or pink and light-coloured brown silk twisted together, and wing of a cock pheasant's feather. The river was in the finest possible order, for there had been a heavy fall of rain a few days before which had tinged it with a dusky but transparent beer colour; in addition to this there was a delightful breeze from the south, which just stirred the water, so that there was every prospect of success. Nor had I any reason to be dissatisfied with my day's sport, for after six hours' enjoyment I found that my return was ten brace of sewens (the largest four pounds and a half, and none under three pounds) "killed" and one "missing," for in winding up my wheel with inconceivable rapidity the line broke, and away darted a splendid specimen of the prey I was in search of.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

Turin.

Were I to report to you what I *hear*, "the Italian Question is settled; England and France are in perfect agreement; the Duchies and the Legations are to be annexed to Sardinia; Savoy and Nice, being small and inferior considerations, which will be, doubtless, arranged to the satisfaction of their peoples and the Great Powers of Europe." What I *see* is, however, not perfectly in accordance with the pleasant and peaceful programme. I see Austria reinforcinig her Venetian garrison with every strength of her army, restoring the fortifications of Mantua and Verona, and replacing the old artillery by rifled guns of immense calibre. I see vast bodies of recruits on their way through South Tyrol and Styria to join the Papal army. I see the French stealing in reinforcements, in small bodies at a time, to the army in Lombardy; replacing the ineffectual troops by fresh regiments, and refitting the granaries; while Piedmont is drilling and organising on every hand, her land forces increased, and her fleet, which will shortly amount to eight heavily armed frigates and several smaller craft, can be ready for sea within a fortnight. Are these, I ask, signs of peace and security? Is it thus men prepare for a period of commercial industry and prosperity?

The language of the local newspapers is not less menacing. The great metropolitan journals, like the *Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Opinione*, are, of course, impressed with the reserve imposed by the weight of their authority, and the sources from which their information is derived; but small and local papers speak more undisguisedly, and occasionally are more true exponents of popular feeling. Now, all these are full of the probability of another war.

You will naturally ask where, and between what forces? France having declared her peaceful intentions, Austria averring that she has neither the will nor the way to fight. If a war should now break forth it will be between the Central Italian army and that of the Pope. An aggressive movement by either may occur at any moment. Within the last twenty-four hours a strong division of the Parmesan volunteers marched from Florence for Arezzo. Some aver that they have gone to repulse an expected advance of the Roman troops on Tuscany; others pretend that their destination is Perugia. Mezzo Capo has repeatedly declared that he cannot keep his army together much longer in inactivity. The very discipline at such times becomes a despotism, and the valiant soldier is really rendered a dangerous mutineer.

Is it the policy of France that this over-taxed patience should at length give way. Is this the game of him whom M. Montalembert calls the modern Machiavelli? Are these the reasons for which a powerful French force is maintained in Lombardy, so that, when the hour of a settlement has arrived, *he* should be in a position to decide the fate of Italy? Some of your English politicians attach little consequence to the French designs against Savoy, but a deep importance to their plan of annexing the duchy of Nice. It is quite true that to *us* every foot of Mediterranean shore in the hands of France is a peril the more, and she would, by this line of coast, obtain some possessions of vast importance, and no inconsiderable addition to her marine recruitment.

As for Villafranca, however, nothing short of an immense outlay will ever make it a safe or convenient harbour. In the first place, it has the almost unique disadvantage of over-depth. To anchor requires a hundred and eighty or two hundred fathoms of cable! Even with this, much of the bottom is hard rock, and has no "holding" whatever. Secondly, when the mistral blows, every ship is forced out into the open sea; and with the wind called the Greco-Levante there is great risk of being driven on shore. I heard thus much from one of the Russian engineer officers commissioned to report on the station, and who declared to me that, with their merely temporary right to the place, his Government would never think of incurring the expense of the necessary improvements. To the French, however, this would not apply; they would be the possessors of the port, and care little for any expenditure which would strengthen their position in the Mediterranean.

Now, France has declared that if Piedmont receive such an addition to her territory as should elevate her to the rank of a strong State, she herself will, for self-protection, demand that Savoy be annexed to her empire. What more reasonable for us, while concurring in this view, than to retort and say, every aggression by France on the littorale of the Mediterranean is for us a menace and a danger. We only ask mere measures of security, and we demand the cession of Elba to Great Britain.

Elba in itself is no very great possession, but would in our hands be a station of considerable value. It is to the Gulf of Genoa what Corfu is to the Adriatic. Surely Sardinia could not demur to an arrangement which would place near to her shores a Power that has ever been her friend and ally. With France at Villafranca, the presence of England at Elba is almost a necessity. It is the exact counterpoise of the Imperial influence. If it be only required, in compliance with the fashion of the times, that a popular movement amongst the Elbese should declare in favour of this annexation, give your Correspondent three weeks and the necessary funds at his disposal and he will answer for as full, as perfect, and as spontaneous a vote for this object as ever emanated from any of those emphatically styled the oppressed nationalities of Europe.

A grocer in Hartlepool who had been summoned at the county court by a merchant for £5 odd is said to have paid the whole amount into the court office in farthings. Assuming the truth of this statement (which, however, there is great reason to doubt, as the tender was not a legal one), the debtor must have given himself more trouble than he would cause to his creditor.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Velpeau, in the name of a commission of the French Academy, has reported favourably on the use of the Corne et Demeaux disinfectant (composed of coal-tar and plaster).

Aimé Bonpland, the great botanist, the friend and companion of Humboldt, according to recent information, was born at La Rochelle, on August 22, 1773. He resided since 1816 in South America, and died at San Francisco de Borja, May 4, 1858, aged eighty-four years and eigh months.

Dr. Hooker on the Origination and Distribution of Species (the introductory essay to his "Flora of Tasmania") singularly enough appears before the British scientific world in the *American Journal of Science.* The author had kindly forwarded the sheets to one of the editors, Professor Asa Gray.

Terrestrial Magnetism.—In the new number of *Silliman's American Journal of Science* Dr. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States' Coast Survey, gives a general account of the discussion of the declinometer observations made at Philadelphia, 1840 to 1845, with especial reference to the "eleven years' period."

Cultivation of the Silkworm.—M. Fintelmann, of Berlin, has recently proved by experiments that silkworms may be reared and enabled to produce excellent cocoons by being fed on the leaves of the following plants:—Ricinus, Acer platanoides and tataricum, Spiræa sorbifolia, Lonicera tatarica, Symphoria racemosa, Syringa vulgaris and chinensis, and Prunus padus and serotina.

The Great Auroral Exhibition (Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, 1859) is further discussed in *Silliman's Journal.* Mr. Prescott, of Boston, U.S., says, "I have seen the auroral current produce magnetism, decompose chemicals, and produce heat and fire." Notices are given by observers in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburgh.

Conduction of Electricity.—The results of the experiments recently made by MM. Guillemin and Burnouf seem to confirm the results of the experiments made long ago by M. Gaugain, and to show anew that the motion of electricity in a conducting-wire is propagated, not like luminous waves, but according to laws analogous to those which heat follows when spreading itself through a bar. Their mode of experimenting is given in *L'Institut.*

Spontaneous Generation.—This subject has been lately revived by the researches of M. Pouchet, who affirms the reality of spontaneous generations. This is denied by the great chemist, M. Pasteur, who, in his recent important experiments on fermentation, states that he has demonstrated clearly that the various infusorial creatures, on which Pouchet and others found their arguments, are merely the developments of germs existing in the atmosphere. M. Pasteur's important memoir, recently read before the French Academy of Sciences, appears in the *Comptes Rendus.*

M. Jamin's elaborate experiments "on the equilibrium and motion of liquids in porous bodies" are also given in the *Comptes Rendus.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Dr. Lankester gave his fourth lecture "On the Relations of the Anima Kingdom to the Industry of Man" on Saturday last, the subject being the class of annulose animals. The leech and worms were first described. These were followed by the various tribes of insects yielding useful products. The first group considered were the coccidæ, a little family of insects yielding cochineal, shell lac, lac-dye, kermes, and wax. The culture and history of the silkworm was next dwelt upon; followed by the bee, yielding honey and wax; and, lastly, the group of gall-flies, producing gallic acid—the important ingredient in black ink. The lecture was illustrated by specimens of sealingwax manufacture from Messrs. Hyde, of Fleet-street; of wax flowers, from Mr. Mintorn, Soho-square; of galls and other insect products, from Messrs. Savory, of Bond-street. Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a new beehive, with specimens of the combs of bees.

Professor Owen delivered his seventh lecture "On Fossil Reptiles" on Tuesday last. After pointing out some peculiarities in the structure and teeth of the sea-lizard, Pliosaurus, which he called "one of his own children," as having been described and named by himself, he proceeded to the consideration of the flying reptiles of ancient times—the order Pterosauria—selecting for particular description the Pterodactyle (or winged lizard), still represented by the *Draco volans* of tropical climates, a lizard which is enabled by batlike wings to spring from branch to branch in search of its prey. The remains of the old Pterodactyles have been found in the lithographic slates of Bavaria, the green sands of Cambridgeshire, and in the chalke of Kent. The smaller species were about the size of a raven, the largest had probably an expanse of wing from 18 to 20 feet. The true character of the remains of this strange creature was determined by Cuvier. Its anatomical structure was ably described, and illustrated by the aid of large diagrams.

Professor Tyndall delivered his sixth lecture on Light and Colour on Thursday last week, treating upon the following subjects, with suitable experimental illustrations:—Colour-blindness, called also Daltonism (from the eminent chemist John Dalton not being able to distinguish colours—scarlet and drab being alike to him).—The eye may be rendered cognisant of objects within itself: thus, by means of a strong light cast upon his eye, a person may see the veins therein.—*Total reflection* is caused by a ray passing from a dense medium striking with sufficient obliquity the surface between it and a rarer one. This obliquity varies in water, flint-glass, &c. Beautiful effects were thus produced by throwing the electric light upon a jet of water, which appeared like liquid silver. These effects were rendered more brilliant by dropping sand and shot upon the jet, making it glow like fire, and by introducing coloured glasses.—Though in a less degree, gases reflect and refract light like liquids and solids.—Atmospheric refraction flattens the sun and moon when near the horizon.—By total reflection in the atmosphere the mirage of the desert is produced. The morning sun heats the earth's surface, the surface heats the air adjacent to it. In passing from the denser air above to the lighter air at the surface, oblique rays may be totally reflected, and an inverted image of the object from which they issue be produced.

Professor F. Crace Calvert gave the Friday evening discourse "On the Influence of Science on the Art of Calico-printing"—John Webster, M.D., F.R.S., in the chair. The progress of this art is based upon three distinct branches of knowledge—mechanics, art, and chemistry. Since 1815 machinery has gradually supplanted hand labour, and thereby immensely decreased the cost of production, and improved the beauty of the results obtained. During the early part of this century the production of designs upon calico was performed by means of hand blocks, of wood carved in relief like woodcuts; or the figure was formed by the insertion edgewise into the wood of narrow slips of flattened copper wire, and the patterns were finished by the hand labour of women, with small brushes called pencilings. In 1815 the gradual introduction of cylinder-printing began. The first kind of roller used was made by bending a sheet of copper into a cylinder, soldering the joint with silver, and then engraving upon the continuous surface thus obtained. Immense improvements then followed; and in 1834 began the tracing of patterns on the surface of rollers by machines constructed on the principle of the pentagraph. A very recent improvement is the application of galvanism to the diamond tracer. This is effected by tracing the pattern with a varnish on a zinc cylinder, which is so placed in the engraving-machine that, as a needle, passing over its surface, comes in contract with the zinc, the galvanic current is established, and by simple machinery causes the diamond to trace the corresponding pattern on the copper roller. This invention (of M. Gaiffe, of Paris) promises very important results. Chemical knowledge has exercised immense influence on the progress of calico-printing, especially by the application of chlorine gas as a bleaching agent, which property was discovered by Scheele in 1774, and applied by Berthollet in 1786. Afterwards the gas was combined with lime by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who thus formed chloride of lime, or bleaching powder. By this latter agent calicos are now much better bleached in twenty-four hours than, formerly, by six weeks' exposure to the atmosphere. In 1820 Mr. G. Wood discovered the means of mordanting calicos by oxide of tin, and Mr. Walter Crum, in 1859, laid before the British Association a method of avoiding the tedious process of ageing madder goods (occupying three or four days) by passing them for a quarter of an hour through a moist atmosphere (temp. 80° to 100°). After this Professor Calvert dwelt especially on the discovery of garancine, murexide, alloxane, and other important colouring substances, derived from guano, coal-tar, and through the chemical researches of Prout, Liebig, Hofmann, Stenhouse, Perkins, Price, and other chemists. The lecture was illustrated by specimens from the most eminent manufacturers in the kingdom; and a valuable pattern-book, commencing with 1790, which once belonged to the first Sir Robert Peel, was laid on the table through the kindness of Mr. W. Grant. In 1858, 785,666,473 yards of printed calico were exported, valued at £13,147,280.

Sir Henry Somerset has taken passages to England for himself and family by the mail which leaves Bombay on March 27.

Death of a Celebrated Dog.—On Saturday morning, whil-t the 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards were returning to their barracks, accompanied as usual by their celebrated dog "Bob," he was run over by a cart and killed. "Bob" sailed in the *Simoom* with the regiment to Malta in 1854, and on the declaration of war proceeded to Scutari. He was present with the regiment to which he was attached at the landing in the Crimea, and at the battle of Alma, where he was returned amongst the list of "missing." After the flank march, however, to Balaclava he again joined, after an absence of three days. He was present at the Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava, at Inkerman, and served in the trenches, and at length was at the final capture of Sebastopol. "Bob" returned with his regiment at the close of the war, and marched into London at the head of his corps. "Bob" had been awarded a medal for his services, which he wore round his neck as a memento and decoration.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS ON SIEGE OPERATIONS AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.*

AFTER nearly half a century of peace Sir Howard Douglas sees occasion in the present juncture of European affairs to reproduce a work published that lapse of time ago, in which he considers the systems of fortification, and of siege and attack then adopted, having especial regard to the important question of the relative advantages of attack and defence as modified by them. He also appends, what is of more immediate interest to ourselves, "a tract upon the means of naval, littoral, and internal defence of this country in case of invasion."

As within the last few years it has been our duty to treat so largely of military operations, and as, by the agency of the press, the general community of this country have become gradually indoctrinated into the mysteries of warfare, of which they were formerly profoundly ignorant, and because we consider that this knowledge of the horrible penalties and complicated difficulties attendant upon military operations will tend, through the influence of public opinion, to dissuade nations from rushing into hostilities, we propose to devote some attention to a subject which, under other considerations, we should have cast aside as one of a purely technical character and professional interest.

The first and largest portion of this volume is that treating of the modern systems of fortification, more especially that of M. Carnot, and a comparison between the polygonal and the old bastion system; and the occasion for the adoption of the new system, and the purpose it was intended to effect, are not a little interesting in an historical point of view. Under the bastion system the attack had always the superiority over the defence, insomuch that the reduction of any place adequately invested was only a question of days, nay hours, to be calculated beforehand with nicety. The truth of this was acknowledged and proved by Vauban himself, the great perfecter of the bastion system; but the relative disparity of attack and defence has been greatly increased since his time through the improvements in the construction of artillery, by which their range has been increased to such an extent as to overleap the successive lines of outworks by which the approach to the enceinte was formerly defended, and to render a new system of defence necessary.

This fact, so important now, was important even in the first Napoleon's day, though not to the same extent. The circumstance, however, of that great conqueror's having established almost universal dominion over the western and central portions of Europe, and, being in possession of all the principal fortified places, rendered it of importance, before he could carry his operations further east, that he should establish a strong and certain system of defence for the garrisons which he left behind him. It was upon this occasion that M. Carnot was employed to report upon the subject, and to recommend a system of defence which should be perfect, or nearly so.

M. Carnot's system, divested of technical detail, may be described as consisting of two principles—first, the establishment of casemated instead of, or in combination with, open batteries and, secondly, in the general employment of vertical fire, meaning a discharge of shot from guns or small arms at considerable angles of elevation to fall down in a shower upon the enemy so as to destroy them when at work in the trenches. The latter discovery when it first made its appearance created a considerable sensation, the more so from the exciting observations of the author of it, who wrote, "From what we have just read results, I think, very evidently this tranquilising truth—that the barriers of the French empire are absolutely inexpugnable by any Power, or coalition of Powers, whatever, if well defended."

Sir Howard Douglas, however, was not tardy in standing boldly forward to investigate the case in all its bearings, and established, to the satisfaction of the Duke of Wellington, General Jones, and other authorities, that the supposed inexpressibility was fallacious. With respect to the detached wall, upon which M. Carnot's system of defence mainly depended, he showed (by experiment) that it could be breached at any part, even though unseen, by heavy guns or howitzers placed in the first or second parallel and we need hardly say that, if this was true in 1819, how much more so will it be now with the Armstrong gun at our command. But as for the vertical fire, resulting in a *pluie de bals* poured by the garrison upon the besiegers, the English General demolishes its pretensions even still more signally. He shows that the momentum of a falling shot, though theoretically equal to the force of projection, is practically so diminished by the resistance of the air through which it has to pass that "4-oz. iron balls, or cubical planes of iron of one inch (Fr.) side cannot in descending from the vertex of a very elevated curve acquire velocity sufficient to give a mortal blow, except on an uncovered head, and that the effect of musketry under such circumstances would be almost harmless." These considerations, dry and technical as they appear on paper, teem with suggestions to the observer of events, and prepare one for a complete revolution in the art and chances of war whenever that calamity shall revisit the world.

Of more immediate interest, in a speculative sense, though, we trust, far remote in practical import, are the author's observations on "the naval, littoral, and national defence of England." We may observe that the General is rather an alarmist, probably from old associations and an inherent jealousy and distrust of the policy of the present ruler of France. It is satisfactory, however, to add that, though he seems to look upon an invasion of England as a contingency quite within the chapter of probabilities, he is by no means desponding as to our ability to resist any such attack, and he enters minutely into the description of "a mixed system of defence which he could venture to offer as a practical measure for the security of an insular, maritime, and military power like that of Great Britain." Of our resources first in importance is our Navy, the efficiency of which, now that the system of impressment has been given up, he sees considerably marred by the difficulty of obtaining hands; for which reason he states: "We should keep up, without reference to what any other nations may do, a large standing, active navy, fully manned with well-trained gunners and seamen, with reserves to boot; and then we might concede to constitutional scruples, and the objections of the economists, the folly of keeping up likewise a large standing army, provided always that the militia force is complete on paper, ready to be called out, and that all our scientific corps and appurtenances—which, like the fleet, require well-skilled men—are well kept up, and we might carry the savings to the account of the Navy Estimates." Towards encouraging the manning of the fleet he proposes to abolish corporal punishment except when awarded by court-martial, and to restore prize-money from captures made at sea. This mention of prize-money naturally recalls the reprehensible act of the abandonment of our belligerent rights made by a too-complacent Minister at the late Congress of Paris, the consequence of which will be felt with fatal effect whenever this country shall happen to be engaged in a naval war.

Admitting a descent upon our coasts to be feasible, the author next insists upon the importance of the establishment of movable batteries, to be brought to bear at any required point by means of railways; and he cites an observation which fell from the Duke of Wellington at the time of the invasion panic about the time of the accession of the present Emperor of the French to the Presidency: "His Grace being at Seabrooke, between Sandgate and Hythe, conversing with his Staff and other officers, the principles of permanent camps and other fixed defences became the subject of discussion, when the Duke used the following expressions:—'Look at those splendid heights all along this coast; give me communications which admit of rapid flank movement along those heights and I might set anything at defiance.'"

Colonel Adair, in a lecture recently delivered at the United Service Institution, argued that the Militia force of this country are capable of making an effective resistance against an invading enemy. Sir Howard can only admit of the services of the militia in co-operation with the regular army; and he declares "It cannot be too strongly put that, with such an army (militia and regulars) in the field, in addition to her other means of defence, England is safe." This is consolatory enough: but he insists further, that in order to bring the militia to a proper state of efficiency, the present system of annual training for twenty-eight days should be discontinued, and that instead of it portions of militia troops, in rotation, should be embodied during periods of at least two years.

With regard to works of fortification, he considers that the great naval arsenals, as Portsmouth and Plymouth, should be permanently fortified, but that few inland towns will require more than such detached works as may render the place an intrenched position, to afford temporary protection pending the arrival of reinforcements. Woolwich is pointed to as a danger and "monstrous evil." Arsenal, foundry, and manufactory of all descriptions of arms and warlike implements, it is wholly unprotected from an invading enemy, who could easily plunder it for means of attack upon the metropolis. On the other hand, the idea of fortifying Woolwich is too extravagant to be admitted, requiring, as it would, a series of works covering remote and extensive heights on both sides of the Thames, leading to a waste both of men and money. As the only remedy Sir Howard enforces the necessity that the Woolwich Arsenal should be given up, and a central arsenal formed at Weedon, or some other central point or points from which railways radiate in every direction, to afford protection to the metropolis.

In addition to the above-described provisions, "forts and fixed batteries must be constructed for the defence of all the great commercial cities and communities throughout the kingdom, particularly on the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Forth." These should be armed with the powerful ordnance of the present day, and should be manned with volunteer gunners, in order leave available for the defences of the naval arsenals, harbours, and roadsteads, and for the service of the army in the field, all the well-trained artillerymen of the service. "Thus prepared in all respects," concludes the writer, "the coast of Britain will be unapproachable, her shores inexpugnable, the interior of the country impenetrable by a foe, and England be made invincible."

* "Observations on Modern Systems of Fortification, including that proposed by M. Carnot, and a Comparison of the Polygonal with the Bastion System; to which are added Some Reflections on Intrenched Positions, and a Tract on the Naval, Littoral, and Internal Defence of England." By General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. (Murray).

THE WHITWORTH ORDNANCE.

A trial was made on the sands at Ainsdale Point, about four miles from Southport, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, of the Whitworth rifled cannon. There was a good attendance of scientific gentlemen at the trial, together with some military officers, amongst whom was Sir John Burgoyne. The trials were, on the whole, satisfactory.

A short distance (says the report in the *Manchester Examiner*) from the main shore, and upon the flat but not very dry beach, five cannons are ranged upon suitable carriages, with their muzzles pointed to the westward. A target is erected at one thousand yards, and a direct line beyond it is marked out with posts and cordage, bounded by a flag, some eight or nine miles away, visible only through a telescope. One gun is an 80-pounder, and it certainly presents something like the substantial aspect which one naturally expects when we hear of "heavy" ordnance; but the others—an 18-pounder, a 12-pounder, and two 3-pounders—look so thin and slender for their length as at once to suggest to the mind either that powder must have grown weaker, or metal has grown stronger. A slight examination of the beautifully smooth surface and fine grain of the material will soon furnish the explanation, and lead to the conclusion that if they do burst it can only be by a mighty amount of force.

The pitch of rifling in the Whitworth large gun is one turn in 100 in.; the Armstrong (according to the accounts published) has a turn in 126 inches. Mr. Whitworth's experiments have led him to the conclusion (as indicated in his paper on rifled firearms) that the amount of turn should be as quick as practicable, since the true extent of steady flight, in the case of a long projectile, depends upon the rotation given to it. Perhaps the greatest visible difference is in the breech. It is the most important part of the gun, and the most difficult intelligibly to describe. There is no "slot" to lift out at the top (as in the Armstrong), nor in fact anything wholly to detach; nor is the charge put in at the back through a hollow screw, although it is inserted at that part. The breech is a massive piece of metal, which works upon a powerful hinge, or swivel, projecting two or three inches on the right side; and upon this hinge the breech, or at least the back extremity of it, opens out, similarly to a furnace-door. You then see, in the thus exposed bore in the centre, a tin canister, which contained the last charge of powder. It has not burst, because the interior surface of the gun supported it; a little expansion, however, under the force of explosion, has made it fit rather tightly, and it requires a smart pull to draw it out. You can then look through the whole interior and see the beautiful and regular windings which give the rotary motion to the missile while on its way to the muzzle, and the retention of which is essential to its steady flight. To show the process of loading will perhaps convey the best idea of the mechanical arrangement of the breech. The movable back being opened, the longitudinal shot is pushed into the bore, and it, of course, slightly revolves as it disappears. A tin canister (which similarly fits the rifling), filled with powder, varying in length according to the weight of the charge, is pushed in behind the ball. At the end of it, next the missile, it is hermetically sealed with a wad, about half an inch thick, composed of wax and tallow. This, while it preserves the powder from damp, serves the important purpose of a lubricant. The powder-canister is not (and cannot be) pushed wholly into the bore, but projects from the smooth and massive end of the gun about an inch, and in the centre of the movable back there is an indentation to this extent, to receive the projecting part. One object of this projection of the canister is to furnish firm hold of it, after discharge, and thus to facilitate its withdrawal. This is done by a light instrument, which grasps it round, something like a pair of callipers, and is itself very ingenious. When the circles (or rather two half circles) are placed round the end of the canister, the handle points upwards, and by taking hold of it, so as to bring it into a horizontal position, a cam presses the two half-circles together, and, at the same moment, two inclined planes act as levers against the end of the gun for extracting the empty cartridge.

The charge being duly placed, the back or breech being pressed to, a handle in the centre of it is turned round rather under than over three times—the work of a second or two—and the breech and the barrel are one. The simple and efficient method by which this is accomplished is the wonder of every beholder. The massive back turns in an outer ring, and this ring it is to which the hinge is attached—it acts, in fact, as a sort of crane for the loose breech, guiding it to its place when the junction for firing is to be made. Round the thick end of the gun are half-a-dozen strong screw threads, each half an inch thick, and the movable back having corresponding ones in its inner surface, the turning of the central handle brings the two into close and firm contact. Two small apertures are made for the escape of the air, which would otherwise be compressed in the screwing up, for Mr. Whitworth's workmanship does not allow of the escape of even air, except by a special channel. The old plan of a touchhole on the top is disused, and the friction-fuse substituted. This is a little copper tube, about three inches long, and the eighth of an inch thick. It is inserted in an opening precisely in the centre of the back, and is ignited by the friction which results from detaching a portion of it upon a string being pulled. It discharges its contents against a minute aperture opposite to it in the rear end of the tin cartridge, and thus fires the gun.

Thursday was appointed for a special trial. Amongst those present were Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector of Fortifications; Colonel Campbell, Hon. Captain Wrottesley, Colonel Wolford, Captain Elgee, Mr. Lilley, Messrs. E. R. Langworthy, Wm. Entwisle, Thomas Fairbairn, and others. The day was beautifully fine, with a cold northerly wind, blowing frequently in gusts. Firing was commenced with a 3-pounder, charged with 8oz. of powder. At an elevation of thirty-five degrees it obtained an extreme range of 9688 yards, the deflection of the missile being thirty-eight yards to the right; at an elevation of twenty degrees, the range obtained was 7073 yards, the deflection being only four yards to the right. The 80-pounder, at five degrees elevation, with 12lb. of powder, threw a 90lb. projectile a distance of 2550 yards, when it ricocheted at right angles, and buried itself in the sea at an immense distance. A second shot, with the same charge, first grazed the sand 2620 yards distant from the gun, and only two to the right of the true line; from this point it glanced upwards, but continued a straight course onward, alighting in the sand at a distance of over 6000 yards from the gun. Had this piece been mounted so as to permit of its being fired at a high degree of elevation, there is not the least doubt but that it would have thrown its ponderous shot a distance of 8000 or 10,000 yards.

We intend to give an Illustration in connection with these deeply-interesting experiments, which have been resumed this week.

LETTERS FOR THE BRITISH FORCES SERVING IN CHINA.—The French Government having offered to reduce the transit charge upon letters addressed to officers, soldiers, and seamen of the British forces in China, when sent viâ Marseilles, to the same amount that is levied in France upon letters addressed to French soldiers and seamen serving in China, which is 2d. for a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight, and 4d. for a letter above a quarter and not exceeding half an ounce, the following will be the combined British and French postage, to be paid in advance, during the continuance of hostilities with China, upon such correspondence, viz:—For a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, addressed to a commissioned or warrant officer of the Army or Navy, 8d.; not exceeding half an ounce, 10d. To a non-commissioned officer or private soldier or seamen, not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, 3d.; not exceeding half an ounce, 5d. The privilege enjoyed by private soldiers and seamen of sending and receiving their letters by British packet for a postage of one penny will, in addition, continue in full force. Letters addressed to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, or seamen serving in China will be forwarded through France only when specially addressed "viâ Marseilles." Letters addressed to commissioned or warrant officers will be forwarded as a rule viâ Marseilles, when not directed to be sent "viâ Southampton."—General Post Office, Feb. 21.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

The seven-day cause of Morgan and Another v. the London Dock Company was resumed on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, before Baron Martin, and brought to a conclusion. A full report of the trial would fill an octavo volume; we are, therefore, necessarily restricted to the giving of a bare outline of the case.

The declaration stated that the plaintiffs had at various times delivered to the defendants certain wines, contained in pipes and casks, to be safely and securely kept by them for reward, yet afterwards, through the non-performance by the defendants of their duty, the wines contained in the pipes and casks became and were much adulterated and deteriorated in quality, and that large quantities of the wines contained in the said pipes and casks leaked away, or were drawn off, or became lost to the plaintiffs, and thereby large quantities of the said wines have become less valuable, and useless to the plaintiffs, and the brand, credit, and reputation of the plaintiffs in their trade and business as importers and sellers of wine became and are much injured, and the plaintiffs have been prevented from selling large quantities of wine.

The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty," and that they did not receive the wines upon the terms alleged.

The plaintiffs are wine-merchants in Savage-gardens, and represent a house which has existed in the wine trade for upwards of 100 years. In October, 1853, and from that time up to July, 1855, they had deposited port wines, shipped by the *Heber*, the *Monteiro the First*, the *Tweed*, and the *Dora*, in the east vault of the London Docks. Large quantities of these wines, consisting of small portions of separate marks of each shipment, having been found to be deteriorated, the plaintiffs made a claim against the defendants, alleging that the deterioration had been caused while in the east vault by the acts of the servants employed there. It was proved to be the custom of the company to pay for all deficiencies in casks when delivered out exceeding one gallon per pipe per annum. It was shown that several of the plaintiffs' pipes, when regauged after an interval of four or five years from the time of their deposit, showed no diminution of quantity whatever, notwithstanding that many samples had been taken from them. A commission to examine witnesses was sent out to Oporto, and samples of the wine as exported were brought over to this country and produced in court. Samples were also produced by several persons to whom the defendants had sold some of the wines of the same marks and shipments as those complained of; and the plaintiffs' witnesses—Mr. Wood, of Bond-street, Mr. Portal, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Tuke—tasted the wines so produced, comparing the Oporto samples and the English samples with the dock samples, and severally expressed opinions as to the various parcels of the wines that natural causes could not have altered the character of the Oporto and English samples so as to transmute them into the dock samples, and Mr. Norman obtaining from the witnesses that the peculiar darkness of the colour could not be the result of natural causes, Mr. Tuke in one instance stating, in answer to a question from the learned Judge, that he believed that some other wine must have been introduced into the pipes.

Several coopers employed in the vault deposed on behalf of the plaintiffs that, prior to the discovery of what was called in court the "Osborn fraud," a custom prevailed in the docks of filling up each cask with a crane and can to the required standard, less the usual one gallon per annum; and it was suggested that the plaintiffs' pipes and casks had been filled up in this manner with new and inferior wines, and hence the deterioration complained of. The loss-books of the company, showing the losses in the east vault, were put in evidence, by which it appeared that the plaintiffs' loss on their stock of wine deposited in their names in 1852 was six gallons on two pipes; in 1853, seven gallons on two pipes; in 1854, 18 gallons on two pipes; in 1855, 256 gallons; and, in 1856, 311 gallons. The general losses on all the wines in the east vault belonging to the merchants who deposited there, exceeding one gallon per annum for the three years from 1852 to 1854, varied from 629 to 669 gallons, increasing, in the year 1855, to 3427 gallons. The plaintiffs by the present action sought to recover about £2800 for the deterioration of their wines.

On the part of the defendants several of the persons in authority at the docks were called, and swore that it was impossible for wines to be drawn from one cask and put into another, as the watch employed by the company for the protection of the merchant was both numerous and vigilant, and that the Customs as well as themselves had a lock on the vault doors, and that no person was employed without making a strict search into his character; and, in fact, that the company used every exertion to procure the services of honest people; and that in December, 1854, they had discharged all the coopers who had been employed in the east vault at the time of the Osborn fraud. The vault keepers, the assistant vault-keepers, the coopers of every denomination, watchmen, lamplighters, labourers, and custom-house officers denied all knowledge of the use of the can and crane for the purposes as stated in the plaintiffs' case.

Some of the coopers, when under the sharp fire of Mr. James's cross-examination, said that some water had been put into a vat of sherry belonging to Messrs. Ray, which the company had been compelled to pay for, and which was afterwards sold at their sale. Another admitted that he had put some sherry into a quarter-cask of muscatel belonging to a Mr. Dyer, a wine-merchant, who, on being called, said that he thought it had been a mistake, and that he therefore made no complaint. The master cooper of the docks admitted that he might have been told of a man who was going to put two gallons of port into some sherry, and might have said that he was a fool for doing so.

Substantially, the defence was that the vintage of 1851, which at that time enjoyed a very high reputation, was affected by a disease called the oïdium, which first began to affect the grape in 1849, but did not fully manifest itself in Portugal until 1853; that the wines of the vintage of 1851 were deficient in natural alcohol, and that unless bottled in three or four years, or fortified with brandy, they would not keep, but turn acid; and that wines should be from time to time racked with the lees; and it was proved that the plaintiffs were not in the habit of racking or adding brandy to their wines.

Custom-house officers were called, who stated that they had known wines, though sampled and tasted, show no diminution when regauged after a considerable interval; and some wine-merchants were called who swore that they had known wines when left on the lees increase in colour. It was shown that of late years it was very much the practice to vat wines—that is, to pour several wines into a vat and blend them together, adding large quantities of brandy; and that the Customs had, with a view to this practice, or necessity, or whatever it may be called, allowed wine to contain 40 per cent of spirit.

The Superintendent of the Docks swore that he had never heard of the custom of making up the deficiencies, and did not now believe that such a custom did prevail.

It was proved that the plaintiffs' wines were a very considerable distance from the loophole through which wines are taken in and put out of the vault; it having been suggested by the plaintiffs' witnesses that wines were taken from casks close to the loophole to fill up deficient casks when going up.

After the examination of Mr. Gassiot, one of the directors of the company, who gave a very interesting account of the mode of conducting the business of the lodge or wine store in Oporto, and of blending wines for shipment, so as to ensure the perfect uniformity of each cask of the same mark and shipment, the counsel on both sides withdrew for some short time, and upon re-entering the court the case arrived at a termination by the withdrawal of a juror, his Lordship remarking that the plaintiffs and their friends had given their evidence in a very candid and honourable manner, and no doubt believed that the plaintiffs' claim was perfectly well founded; and, on the other hand, that the London Dock Company had acted with perfect good faith in resisting the plaintiffs' claim upon them. His Lordship added that he had never known a case in which it was more difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Handsome things were said by the leading counsel on either side, and so this case ended.

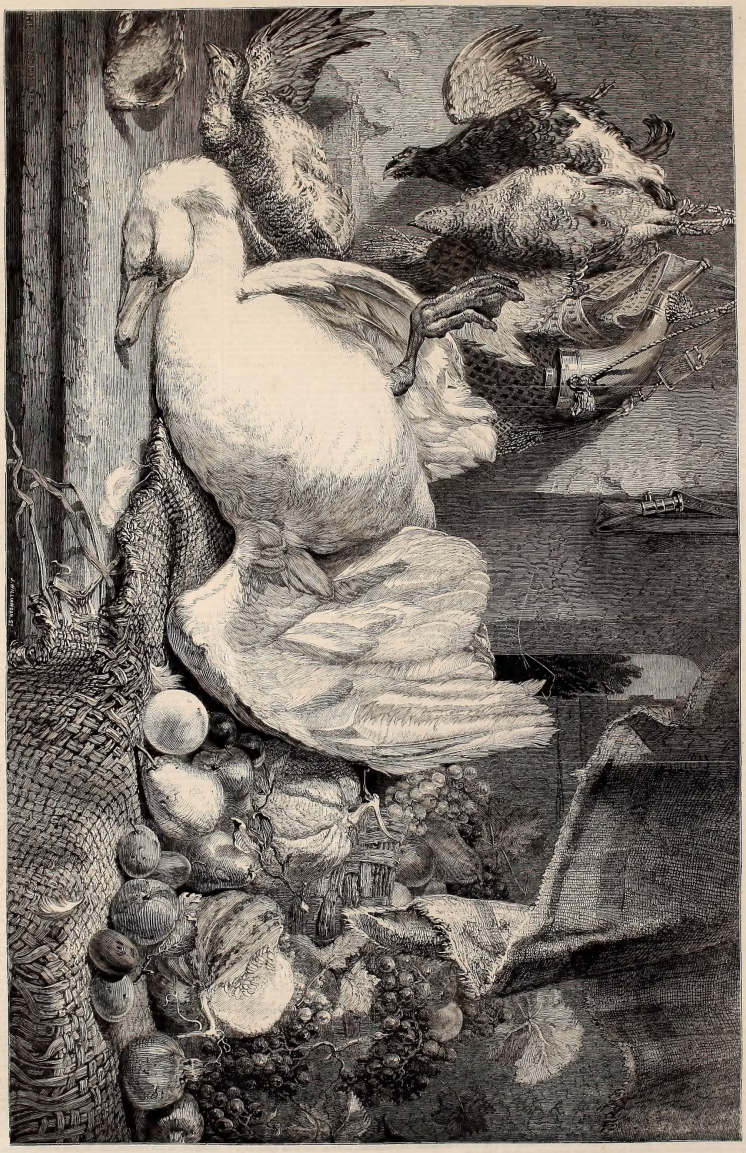
We ought to have stated that the Osborn fraud consisted in twenty-two pipes of Italian or Spanish red wine purchased at the rummage sales, and, being deposited in the east vault, changing in a peculiar manner into very excellent port wine. The Dock Company said that the fraud had been effected, not by the interchange of wine from cask to cask, but by getting rid of the wine from Osborn's casks by some undiscovered means, and filling them up by pilfering from good port-wine casks.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF UPWARDS OF 100 LIVES.—During the heavy north-westerly gale on Sunday evening the American ship *Luna*, 623 tons, Capt. Warkmeister, which only left Havre early that morning for New Orleans, with nearly a hundred emigrants and a crew of twenty-four hands, was totally lost on the rocks of Barfleur, to the eastward of Cherbourg, and the whole of her living freight (with the exception of two) met with a watery grave. The *Luna* belonged to Baltimore.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—In the Court of Exchequer Chamber last Saturday the Lord Chief Baron gave judgment in the case Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot v. Hope Scott and others. The late Earl of Shrewsbury by will demised the house and lands known as Alton Towers, in Staffordshire, to the defendants in trust for the son of the Duke of Norfolk. The plaintiff, who had established his right to the title, also claimed the estate in question, contending that, as heir to the title, he was also heir of, and entitled to, the Alton Towers estate. An action of ejectment was accordingly brought against the defendants, the trustees under the will, and, as the case rested entirely upon documentary evidence, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court above. The case was accordingly argued in banco, and at the conclusion the Court unanimously gave their judgment for the plaintiff. The case was then removed by writ of error into this court, and the case was again elaborately argued by Mr. Serjeant Shee, the Attorney-General, and other learned counsel, for the defendants, the Court intimating that Sir F. Kelly, for the plaintiff, need not then address them on the arguments urged on the other side, but that if the Court wished to hear him they would let him know. The learned counsel was not called upon, and the Lord Chief Baron delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court in affirming the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, and the plaintiff's right to the property. Judgment for the plaintiff accordingly.



COME ALONG.—THE PRESENTATION PLATE FOR 1860 OF THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 178.



"DEAD SWAN GAME, AND FRUIT."—BY W. DUFFIELD—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 206.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Volunteer Corps.—A conversation took place between Lord Vivian and Earl De Grey and Ripon, in which the former urged that regular adjutants should not be appointed to rifle corps, but their duties discharged by the adjutants of militia; and the latter showed that such a course was indispensable to the proper forming of the corps into battalions.

Delhi Prize-money.—Lord Berners obtained from the Duke of Argyll an explanation of the delay which had taken place in the payment of the prize-money taken at Delhi.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The Earl of Derby asked a question as to the mode in which the Government proposed to carry into effect the 20th article of the treaty with France, which provided that the treaty should not be valid unless her Britannic Majesty should be authorised by the assent of her Parliament to execute any engagements contracted by her in its articles. He urged that the treaty was anything but in consonance with free-trade principles. He could not understand why there had been such a secret made of the selection of Mr. Cobden as one of the negotiators of the treaty. The Government had been guilty of undue precipitancy in concluding the treaty, and had made an attempt to take Parliament and the country by surprise with regard to it. He also argued that they should have followed the precedent set by Mr. Pitt in 1786, and have given Parliament every facility and every information necessary for the full and accurate consideration of the treaty, and formally obtained from Parliament the assent specified in the 20th article. He moved for the production of certain papers connected with the treaty, his object being to give the House an opportunity of expressing their opinion with regard to it.

Earl Granville pointed out the different circumstances under which Mr. Pitt's treaty was brought forward to those of that which was now in discussion, and urged that the Government had pursued a proper and constitutional course, following the precedent of Mr. Pitt in every respect, except in such points as were inconsistent with the necessities of the present moment. The fullest opportunity would be given for discussing the treaty.

Earl Grey complained that the precedent of Mr. Pitt alluded to had not been followed, for when any of the resolutions on the customs duties were passed by the House of Commons they came into operation immediately; and their Lordships' House, if they had to discuss the treaty afterwards, could not deal with its provisions with any effect, inasmuch as they could not alter any financial arrangements made by the other House, whereas, in his opinion, the treaty ought not to receive the sanction of Parliament without its undergoing considerable modification.

After some observations in reply by the Duke of Argyll, and some remarks from the Earl of Hardwicke, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Neapolitan Tribunals.—In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. Russell said, with reference to the case of Giovanni Porpa, a naturalised British subject, who had been imprisoned at Naples, Lord Malmesbury declined to interfere, because the person in question was a born subject of the King of Naples.

The New Bronze Coinage.—In answer to Mr. W. Ewart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the delay in the issue of the new bronze coin was caused by the care which was required in the execution of the designs.

Wine and Beer Licenses.—In answer to Mr. E. James, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reference to the giving wine and beer licenses to eating-house-keepers, that it had been represented to him by a deputation of licensed victuallers that no change was necessary in the trade in strong liquors, but it had also been said at the same time that all persons who had spirit licenses should be compelled to take out wine licenses. He stated that he thought it was not desirable to leave the trade in its present unsatisfactory state. Still the details of his proposal were open to consideration, and would receive such consideration, and ample notice would be given before any step was taken in the matter.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.—DEFEAT OF MR. DISRAELI'S AMENDMENT.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs Act, Mr. Du Cane, who had a motion on the paper impeaching the principle of the Budget, postponed it until after that which was then proposed by

Mr. Disraeli: "That this House does not think fit to go into Committee on the Customs Acts, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the treaty of commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French until it shall have considered and assented to the engagements in that treaty." He commenced by saying that the general principles of the financial plan of the Government being wrong in the unanimous opinion of his party, they felt it to be their duty not to attempt to foil the Government on any question of detail, but to oppose it on a clear straightforward issue. This was raised by Mr. Du Cane's notice of motion, but in consequence of the conversation on Friday evening with regard to the mode in which the treaty of commerce was to be introduced to the House, which produced so ambiguous an answer from the Government, he had brought forward his notice, and without conferring with any one of his party, except Sir Hugh Cairns, he had determined to call attention to the unprecedented position in which the House was placed on this subject. By the form in which the business of the House had been arranged, the treaty of commerce with France could never have come before the House; for, when once the resolutions on the Customs Acts were agreed to, the articles of the treaty were, in fact, ratified. If that was so, how could the House deal with those articles of the treaty which had nothing to do with customs duties, and especially the 11th article, in which an engagement was entered into that there should be no export duty on coal? In what way was the treaty to be brought before the House? Was an address to the Crown to be moved, signifying the assent of the House to its provisions? It was not usual for the House to make such an address except in answer to a communication from the Crown. But if a message from the Crown, laying the treaty before the House, was brought down, after the Committee on customs was over, it would be simply a mockery to the Queen and an insult to Parliament. There was a precedent with regard to the mode of proceeding in the proceedings on the treaty of commerce with France in 1786. It was concluded in September, and published. When Parliament met, it was brought up by Mr. Pitt on the 2nd of February, with notice that it would be taken into consideration on the 12th. Mr. Fox protested against so short a notice, although it had been publicly known and discussed out of doors for four months. In the present case the provisions of the treaty were only known for a less time than that proposed by Mr. Pitt. On the 12th of February Mr. Pitt brought forward the treaty, and proposed general resolutions embodying its provisions. The resolutions when agreed to were sent by Mr. Pitt to the House of Lords for their consideration; and the two Houses presented a joint address to the Crown. The resolutions were afterwards considered in Committee on the Customs Act. Mr. Pitt in that Committee carried a great measure of financial reform, involving no less than three thousand resolutions; but he mixed up with it neither the treaty of commerce or his financial plans, but brought forward his Budget after he had carried his plan of financial reform. He (Mr. Disraeli) was of opinion that it was an unfortunate thing to have selected Mr. Cobden as the secret negotiator of the treaty; and he traced in it marks of the idiosyncrasy of the negotiator—as, for instance, in the reduction of sources of revenue which Mr. Cobden was prepared to meet by reduction of expenditure—a principle which had not been adopted by the Government. Then as to the form of the treaty. If it was a reciprocity treaty, reciprocity was never less adroitly managed; but if it was he could find no cause for its being managed as it was. He urged that the Government should not force a division on the points he had submitted, but should give the House its legitimate opportunity of considering the treaty, and which they could still do with honour and dignity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (who was received with cheers) said that Mr. Disraeli had dealt in strictness with a question of procedure, and he did not see that it was consistent with a discussion on such a question to criticise the competency and character of Mr. Cobden as the negotiator of the treaty. He ridiculed Mr. Disraeli's attributing to the Government a course which had caused the Queen to commit an illegal act, and was an attack on the constitutional privileges of the House of Commons, and repudiated the charitable protection of inadvertence offered to them by the leader of the Opposition—as he rejected his proposition. He asserted that Mr. Disraeli was wrong both in his facts and his arguments with regard to the course taken by Mr. Pitt in 1786. He read one of Mr. Pitt's resolutions which had been alluded to, and showed that they were not large and general, but specific and precise. The resolutions were not submitted to a Committee on customs, but one on simplifying the public accounts. As to the article relating to coals, it did not interfere in the least with the right to forbid their export as contraband of war. As to the motion itself, he did not know what it meant, and he believed Mr. Disraeli himself did not know what it meant. By the 14th article it was provided that the treaty should be in force when Parliament had given the necessary legislative sanction, which was the passing of the Act of Parliament which settled that part of it which related to England, and the 20th article only referred to its ratification as regarded France. The motion, if it meant anything, meant that the House should pass a specific assent to each article of the treaty. So far from withdrawing the treaty from the consideration of the House, the precedent of Mr. Pitt had been followed in every respect, except such as the altered circumstances of the times required. It was not the custom to make known treaties of commerce to the House by message from the Crown. The discussion in hand was simply puerile. The course taken by the Government was founded simply on the necessity of dispatch in matters connected with the trade and commerce of the country, and they proposed to bring before Parliament in a direct form all the provisions of the treaty which required legislative sanction. It was the intention of the Government, if the House adopted those portions of the treaty which required legislative sanction, to submit it as a whole for its assent. The object of the Government was simply to put an end to all exclusive legislation, and to consult as much as possible the public convenience. This, he contended, they had done in combining the consideration of the treaty and the financial plan.

Sir H. Cairns followed, generally reiterating Mr. Disraeli's arguments, but giving them a more legal aspect.

Sir R. Bethell also entered into the law of the question, replying to Sir H. Cairns, contending that he had only added to the erroneous conclusions of Mr. Disraeli.

Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Newdegate having spoken in favour of Mr. Disraeli's motion,

Mr. Ayrton signified his intention of voting for it.

Mr. Malins followed on the same side.

Mr. Bright said from the animated manner of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down a stranger might have supposed that the House was discussing a great question. He could not himself understand what they were discussing. Why did not gentlemen opposite at once say that they thought the treaty was a bad thing, instead of indirect carpings at it in and out of the House? If they were against it, why not bring forward a resolution directly asserting that opinion? They could not exaggerate the importance of the question involved, and one deserving of a great debate, and should not be treated by means of such motions as that before the House. Great interests were involved in this question, and it ought not to be made the stalking-horse of party, or the subject of indefinite motions. By taking a course which would have ensured the adoption of the treaty as a whole, the result would have been that the House would have been absolutely shut out from considering in Committee on the Customs Acts a single duty which was dealt with by its provisions. Gentlemen opposite had little idea of the suffering and uncertainty which suspense on questions like this caused in the country, and demanded an immediate and definite decision on the subject on the part of the House.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald protested against the reply of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Disraeli as characterised by more unfairness and misrepresentation than any speech he had ever heard in that House. He then, with no marked variation, repeated the arguments which had been used on the side of the question which he advocated, except a passing sneer at Lord J. Russell's capacity for the conduct of foreign affairs may be so considered.

Lord J. Russell said that it was only from the two last speeches on the other side of the House that he understood that the scope and object of the motion was a consideration of and discussion on every article of the treaty, a course which would be inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown, and that proposition came from a party calling itself Conservative. It was claiming a right larger than that exercised by the Senate of the United States. Mr. Pitt, in 1786, did not submit all the articles of his treaty to the House, but only those which required the assent of Parliament. The course adopted by the Government now was the only plain and rational course which they could pursue. Referring to the article on coal, which had been used as an argument as if it contained a secret intention of war on the part of France, he objected to such incessant intimations of the warlike intentions of that country against England; and expressed his belief that the treaty originated in the opinion entertained by the Emperor of the power of free trade to make France as prosperous and happy in peace as he desired to see her strong and prepared for war. He believed, too, that ere long that portion of the people of France who were most in favour of prohibition would see the advantage of a system which was founded on the principles of free trade. He indignantly protested against a small and undefined attack on a great measure which, if at all, should receive a fair, open, straightforward, and manly opposition.

Mr. Horsman expressed his surprise at the definition which had been given that night of the 20th article of the treaty. Every provision of that treaty carried with it great political consequences and responsibilities, and yet that instrument was not produced to the House, and its freedom of discussion was so far circumscribed. Having gone minutely through the details of the precedent of Mr. Pitt's treaty in 1786, which had been already so often dwelt upon, he urged that the proceedings in that case formed a painful contrast with the secrecy of negotiation, the secrecy of execution and delay until after the Budget of the present treaty, which he thought gave rise to a suspicion of the existence of some point in it which it was thought would not bear the light. It might tend to the giving of a new source of strength to a great military power, which might hereafter be used for purposes which England would be unable to control. They were all anxious to assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer in providing for the wants of the year, and in promoting a good understanding with France so far as was consistent with the interests of England and the maintenance of friendly relations with other nations, but it was not desirable to go further. The deficit in the revenue was partly caused by the treaty; and the question was whether the treaty was worth it; and therefore it ought to be first considered by the House. Why was it not manfully produced and the opinion of the House asked upon it? It was his belief that it was only a screen and a cloak for those immense armaments which we were obliged to rival, and only a portion of the hollow and disingenuous alliance with France which did little or nothing towards the preservation of peace. (The right hon. gentleman spoke for a considerable time, and was loudly cheered throughout by the Opposition.)

Lord Palmerston would not have taken part in the debate but for the speech that had just been delivered. All the other speeches had been utterly demolished by the addresses of Mr. Gladstone and Lord J. Russell. He vindicated the course taken by the Government, which he thought so clear that he wondered that a division was sought on the present motion, so clearly was it a mistake and an inadvertence. Mr. Horsman, seeing that the Opposition were in great distress, like a good Samaritan, delivered a speech which he had prepared for a different occasion and another phase of the discussion, and, without touching on the motion, dashed into the whole question of the Budget. His arguments went to advocate a system of non-intercourse with France, for anything which tended to make her more prosperous and more industrial was a danger to England. (Mr. Horsman here rose to explain, but Lord Palmerston did not give way for some time; the Opposition loudly cheering Mr. Horsman, and the noble Lord being as loudly cheered on his side.) He should not follow that right hon. gentleman's example of going into the Budget, beyond denying the assertion that it was a falling away from the principles of Sir Robert Peel. The question before the House was only one of procedure, and that alone.

Mr. Bowyer attempted to move the adjournment of the debate, but was met by such loud cries of "Divide!" that he did not persist in his motion.

The House then divided, and there appeared:—

For Mr. Disraeli's motion	230
Against t	293
Majority for the Government ..	—63

Mr. Du Cane stated that he should in Committee next day move a resolution to the effect of that of which he had given notice.

The House then went formally into Committee of Supply.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Fusion of Law and Equity.—A bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor for the further fusion of law and equity, and read a first time.

Italy.—Earl Granville read a letter from our Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, denying a statement of the Marquis of Normanby that he had attended the reception of Signor Buoncompagni officially.—The Marquis of Normanby declined to accept the distinction drawn by that gentleman between a private and an official reception.—Earl Granville pointed out that it was stated that he had never attended any official reception of Signor Buoncompagni.

Constitution of Tasmania.—The Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition from the inhabitants of Hobart Town, in Tasmania, praying for the disallowance of an Act amending the constitution of the Legislative Council in that country, on the ground that it gave further permanency to the status of the Council, and also restricted the franchise of the electors.—The Earl of Derby presented a similar petition from the clergy of Tasmania against an Act which they asserted interfered with the provision made for religious services, and touched vested interests.—The Duke of Newcastle doubted whether the first petition contained any real and tangible objection to the Act, and it was not proposed to withhold the assent of the Crown to the measure. With regard to the other, it was only the result of a progressive feeling against State endowments of religion in the colony.—After some remarks from Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellor, the subject dropped.

China.—The Earl of Selkirk having moved for certain papers relating to the instructions given to Lord Elgin on his mission to China, the Earl of Elgin referred to statements which had been made in the House of Commons with reference to his conduct of his mission to China. He was never charged by his instructions with the ratification of the Ttreaty of Tien-Tsin, and never had the option of going on to Pekin. He complained of the attacks which had been made on him; and, in a comprehensive review of his proceedings, showed that he had great difficulty to contend with from the first, and after the capture of Canton the troops at his disposal were required in India, and at the same time he was urged to force on the Chinese Government terms which would have amounted to the entire destruction of the commercial system of that country. But for his being called away to the south, in order to attend to English interests at Canton, he should probably have been enabled to go on to Pekin, and there have concluded the treaty, and thus have averted the unfortunate occurrence which had arisen.—After some observations from Lord Colchester, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Paper Duty and Income Tax.—Sir W. Miles gave notice that when the resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were considered he should move the omission of resolution 16, by which it was proposed to abolish the duty on paper, and the alteration of the ninth line in resolution 17, relating to the income tax, by changing 10d. into 9d.

Alleged Bribery at Norwich.—In answer to Mr. E. James, the Attorney-General said that his attention had been called to the case of proceedings at Norwich in regard to the alleged bribery of one Joel Fox, and the refusal of a magistrate to answer questions on the ground that his answers might criminate himself, but he did not propose to proceed by ex-officio information. An indictment, however, had been instituted in the case.

The Treaty with France.—In answer to Mr. E. Ball, Lord Palmerston said the present treaty with France was a complete instrument, but it was open to either party to amend any of its provisions by means of a supplementary treaty.

Order of the Budget.—On the motion that the House at its rising should adjourn to two o'clock to-morrow, it being Ash-Wednesday, Sir J. Graham drew attention to a point of order. He urged that the resolution of Mr. Du Cane was not such a one as could be moved in a Committee of Customs, as it dealt with questions of revenue beyond those connected with the customs duties proper. He suggested that it should be made as a substantive motion before the orders of the day were brought on.—The Speaker said that Sir James Graham was quite correct with regard to the point of order; the resolution must be confined to the subject-matter before a Committee.—Lord Palmerston said he would accede to any arrangement that might be made.—Mr. Du Cane said that his object was to move a resolution which embraced the whole scope of the financial scheme of the Government, and would accept the offer made to him to bring it on as a substantive motion.

AMENDMENT ON THE BUDGET.

The other motions on the paper having been disposed of,

Mr. Du Cane rose to move, "That while the House is desirous to relieve the trade of the country from all duties of customs which can safely be dispensed with, it does not think it expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by rendering necessary a large increase of the income tax." He disclaimed being influenced by any factious or party motives, but acted as a purely independent member, who objected to the leading features of the financial plan of the Government on the ground of its being unsound and unjust; that it did not grapple with the financial difficulty, but tended to increase it; that the principal reductions of taxes—viz, on wine and paper—were singularly inopportune at a time when the income tax was higher than it ever had been in time of peace; and, lastly, that it was founded on a one-sided commercial treaty. He proceeded to argue that, looking to the sources from which the present deficiency was met, some of which could not be depended on beyond the year, there would next year be a deficiency of £13,000,000, with which perhaps a new Parliament, elected under a new Reform Act, would have to grapple. They would find, too, an income tax of 10d. in the pound, which they would gladly seize on and make a permanent institution in its most odious form. Referring to the wine duties, he urged that the disease of the vine and other circumstances rendered a reduction of duty inopportune; nor was it calculated to produce a supply of cheap and unadulterated wine, acceptable to the English palate. With regard to the paper duty, he questioned whether the resolution of the House condemnatory of that duty was necessarily binding on a Finance Minister, nor was it such a reduction as would compensate for dear tea and sugar. These were the only questions with which he proposed to deal; and he then proceeded to discuss the treaty with France, denying that it was founded on the principles of free trade or reciprocity. He finished by quoting the concluding words of Mr. Gladstone's speech in 1852, when he called on the House to reject Mr. Disraeli's Budget.

Mr. E. L. Gower followed, defending the principles, and portions of the details, of the financial scheme.

In the discussion which ensued, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Dawson (who, with Mr. Hennessy, opposed the Budget from an Irish point of view), took part; and, Mr. Duff having addressed the House,

Sir S. Northcote was ready to admit ungrudgingly that there was a great deal of sterling value in the Budget; but it was possible that we might have to pay too dear for the valuable things it contained. With regard to the treaty, he was generally disposed to think that it was in its main principles not inconsistent with free trade; but there were some things in it which rather militated against free trade. Nevertheless, it was certain that it made a breach in the French system of prohibition. It was said that all the advantages to be derived from it were to be obtained at the low price of an addition of one penny to the income tax for one year. But the deficiency which existed might, on the calculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, have been made up by an income tax at sevenpence in the pound. He with some elaboration pointed out that this financial scheme was calculated to leave the country in a very serious, if not dangerous, fiscal and political condition.

Mr. Ayrton on this occasion was of opinion that the course taken by the Government in reference to the discussion on the Budget redounded highly to their credit and honour. In the resolution which had been proposed the treaty was not impugned, and it was not open to any one to impugn it by a side-wind; while the question of the imposition of the income tax was distinctly raised, not, however, as regarded the expectations of the people. He contended that the measure before the House could not be complained of as regarded the burden which it imposed on property. He expressed his gratification at the fact of the imposition of the income tax, which he trusted would not soon cease to exist. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Hubbard moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. The orders of the day were then disposed of.

(*Continued on page* 178.)

OUR NATIONAL DEFENDERS.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Although so much has been already written on the subject of our national defences, I consider that a little more attention may be claimed for and afforded to our national defenders. I allude more especially to the Navy. Notwithstanding the able letters that have appeared in the public journals on the subject of manning the Navy, but little in reality has been done towards effecting that object, principally because the question itself is imperfectly understood. The inducements held out are also decidedly inadequate, as the failure in the attempt to establish a naval reserve fully demonstrates. Manning the Navy and manning the Army are two very different affairs. In the one case the raw material is all that is necessary; in the other something far beyond the raw material is required; but, as the supply of the cultivated article seldom exceeds the ordinary demand for the merchant service alone, it is not very wonderful that in extraordinary emergencies we should find it impossible to obtain such a supply as we suddenly find ourselves to stand in need of. If enough able seamen cannot be found to man the Royal Navy, the number must be made up with ordinary seamen, or even landsmen. Now, as at least three years' servitude afloat is requisite to train an ordinary and from six to seven an able seaman, the difficulty of obtaining at a short notice an adequate supply must, under present arrangements, be much more likely to increase than to diminish.

The only way permanently to remedy this evil is, I conceive, to hold out greater inducements to the rising generation to enter the Royal Navy; and, as a preliminary step, I would advise that a Government order be issued that in all national, free, and charity schools one day in each week (either Wednesday or Saturday, these days being already half-holidays) be set aside for naval and military exercises, filling it up with athletic games and sports. This would not only improve the growth of the boys but would also cultivate a taste for one service or the other, and might be readily accomplished by means of pensioners, naval and military, to whom a slight remuneration would be sufficient inducement, while the extra expense to the country would be a mere trifle.

I would also advise that in every seaport town of any importance training schools for the Navy should be established, where lads from fourteen years of age and upwards should be articled or entered to serve from five to seven years as apprentices to the Government (the first twelvemonth on shore, the remainder afloat). These lads should be provided with good board, lodging, and clothing, with a small amount of pay, to be gradually increased every year, and to be so arranged that during the last year of their servitude the amount should equal the pay of an ordinary seaman. By this means a permanent supply of strong, useful lads might be kept up, ready on any emergency to take their places beside their more mature shipmates, and able to do duty, according to their strength, with credit and intelligence far beyond the general run of volunteers attracted suddenly by the offer of a bounty.

But, to render the Royal Navy popular, it will be necessary to hold out greater inducements than any that have yet been offered. The tide of emigration still sets powerfully from the mother country towards her numerous wealthy colonies; the demand for mechanical and agricultural labour absorbs nearly the whole of our remaining population, and the value of manual labour of all kinds is still steadily increasing. How can we, then, expect the rising generation to choose a profession where the pay is notoriously bad, the living questionable, and the discipline of the very strictest kind, while the greatest reward in perspective for a life spent in the service of the country is a ridiculously small pension, or, by chance, a berth in Greenwich Hospital; the prospect of rising to any distinction under existing regulations being so utterly improbable that the most sanguine youth would never dream of such a thing? But, only let it be known that all barriers to promotion are to be removed; that the highest distinctions will be open to fair competition; that by steady application, good conduct, and a determination to excel in the duties of his profession a young man may calculate upon meeting with due encouragement, and we shall soon find that, instead of the service being shunned, as at present, by the most intelligent portion of the community, we should have a steady supply of volunteers of a much superior grade to those we have hitherto depended upon.

To induce merchant seamen to join the Royal Navy it will be necessary to modify or reform many existing regulations. The punishment of flogging must be abolished altogether; a better rate of pay must be given; and, if a more liberal system of rewards for good conduct, skill, and length of servitude be established, by which means a sailor might clearly see the advantages of joining, there would be a constant supply of volunteers from the one service to the other. At the present time, besides the bounty (to which none but the refuse of the service attach any value), there is nothing to induce a man of sense to enter, but a vast deal to make him reject, the Royal Navy.

Apologising for this intrusion, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

An Old Sailor Boy.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LES FLEURS ANIMEES: Impromptu pour le Piano. Par A. SCHLOESSER.—WHY DON'T HE TELL ME SO? Ballad. By EMILE BERGER.—SWEET KATIE: Irish Ballad. Written by G. HODDER: composed by J. G. CALLCOTT.—"YOU CHIDE ME FOR LOVING": Song. By EMILE BERGER. Boosey and Sons.

The term "impromptu," though in common use among composers, is absurd as they apply it. How can a regular, symmetrical piece of music, evidently the result of thought and premeditation, not only carefully written down, but actually printed and published, be called an impromptu? If the word, so used, has any meaning, the meaning is a false one. Herr Schloesser's "Fleurs Animées" is no more impromptu, but something better. It is a masterly and elegant little piece, the design really very short, is made to go over more than ninght pages, merely by over-sparse printing.

M. Emile Berger's two songs are of a superior order. "Why Don't He Tell Me So?" is a pretty ballad, very arch and lively, and quite English in the style of the melody. Our only critical remark regards merely a matter of taste. We object to the accompaniment looking better from D natural to E sharp. The latter note should be F natural, which, though the same in sound with the other, appears more readily taken by the singer, as it forms the easy interval of the minor third. "You Chide Me for Loving" is simple, elegant, and tender.

Mr. Callcott's "Sweet Katie" is an imitation Irish ballad, a kind of article very easy to manufacture, and of no value when manufactured. That is the use of committing the spurious Scotch and Irish ballads when we have so many real ones, gems of feeling, which at present are too much neglected by the public?

VOCAL COMPOSITIONS OF SIGNOR ADOLFO FERRARI: Eight Ballads for Voice and Piano; "Two Canzonets for Soprano, Mezzo-soprano, and Contralto; Three Italian Songs. Duncan Davison and Co.

None of our native composers—for Signor Ferrari is a native composer, though the son of one of the most eminent Italian masters of his day—have had to do the art of giving expression to the vocal character, in contradistinction from music written for instrumental performance. And this is not only a great but a rare faculty; for a very large proportion of all the vocal compositions of the day are injured by inattention to the broad line of distinction between the two great styles of music, vocal and instrumental. The melodiousness and the purity, smoothness, and facility of melodies intended to be sung without the due admission of those graces which only properly belong to the *played*. How many songs do we meet with (especially those of the modern German school) deformed by harsh, unvocal passages, wrongly suggested by the mere instrument, and not by feelings of the composer! Such was not the case with the vocal music of the Italian school in the days of its glory. The great masters of that school deeply studied the voice, its character, and its powers of execution and expression, and the result is that their studies are embodied in those immortal works which ought still to be models for the vocal composer. Ferrari is a votary of the pure Italian school, which has been made by our public, by private and public example—by his admirable treatise on "The Voice and Singing"—(now in general request as a text-book authority), and by his vocal compositions which, from time to time, he gives to the public.

Ferrari's latest productions seem to be also his happiest. His "Eight Ballads" are, without exception, charming. They are purely vocal, and they have this precious quality—that the melody in every instance compels the singer to give the truest and most expressive utterance to every word and syllable of the poetry. Where all are so good we find it difficult to pick out any of them for special notice; we may say, however, that the greatest attention has been on us has been made by "Sweet Days of Youth," with its rich accompaniment; by "Sweet Hope," with its graceful and expressive simplicity; and by "Long Years of Care," with its great tenderness. This last song, by the way, is a remarkable exemplification of construction. The melody begins in one key and ends in another—opening in G minor and closing (in both verses) in B flat; the return to the key of G minor being made by a most delicate and prophecy of departure from rule, however, entirely justified by the effect.

The two canzonets for two and three voices are both very charmingly light and delicate. They are for female voices; and, gracefully warbled by three sweet-voiced damsels, are truly fairy music. Of the Italian songs we have only room to say—as we have of all present—"Vieni, Vieni," a serenade, with elegant verses, by the accomplished Signor Maggioni; and "Ah, Non Credea Mirarti," that it possesses all the features which have attempted to describe as characterising Ferrari's music.

LISETTE AT HER SPINNING-WHEEL: a Poem without Words, for the Pianoforte. By EDWARD LODER. Op. 7.—LEVITATION: Mazurka. Par F. EDWARD RACHE.—PRIERE DE JEUNE FILLE. By the Same.—"DORMI JESU": The Virgin's Cradle Hymn. The Music by F. BOOTH. Addison and Co.

We are glad to see once more the name of Edward Loder on the title-page of a new publication. Many charming, if not great, works, gained a place in the highest rank of English musicians, has long been disabled by sickness from pursuing his professional labours; but we hope that this new production is an indication of better health and energy. "Lisette at her Spinning-wheel" is a simple tale of a poor girl who plies her wheel under the kind protection of her mother, while her heart is broken by the loss of her lover. The tale is told in a ballad prelude to the song, and the music is a "sound-picture," full of truth and pathos. Played with congenial feeling, the little piece cannot be listened to without emotion.

Mr. Rache was a young musician of remarkable promise, whose career has been terminated by his untimely death. The two pieces for the pianoforte which he has published (he was an excellent pianoforte performer) will do honour to his memory. "L'Invitation" is a slight and brilliant mazurka, and the "Prière de Jeune Fille" is a simple and beautiful religious strain, with a rich accompaniment in the style of the organ.

The name of Mr. Booth is new to us, but he is evidently a composer of merit. "The Virgin's Cradle Hymn" is Coleridge's translation of the fine old Moravian Hymn.

Dormi, Jesu! Mater ridet,
Qui tam dulcem somnum videt."

The translation is in the same measure as the original, and Mr. Booth's music is adapted to both. It is full of simplicity and feeling, with a considerable share of originality.

PIECES FOR THE PIANOFORTE, by ANGELO CONIO, viz.:—La Reve de Marie, Idylle; Fiorella, Pensée; Contemplation; Fingerfile; Trop tard, largheito sentimentale; Le Repos de Cupid, andante; Mon Paradis, andante grasioso. Chappell and Co.

Till the appearance of these pieces we were acquainted with the compositions of Signor Conio; but he must be a voluminous writer, for the above pieces are numbered from 82 to 87 inclusive, as the last of his works. The author belongs to the most modern school of the pianoforte, and is evidently a thorough master of the instrument, as well as a composer of considerable originality. The names given to these pieces have little meaning that we can discover, and seem to be merely arbitrary names for the pieces to which they them. They are all in the most florid and brilliant style of the day, but the themes are uniformly graceful, and the *tours de force* and flights of rapid execution are mingled with many beautiful melodies and masterly harmonies and modulations. They are admirable studies, and can be recommended both to every one who aspires to conquer the difficulties of the pianoforte.

SOUVENIR DE LUTZOW, pour le Piano. Par W. KUHE.—GRAND GALLOP DE CONCERT. By W. KUHE.—COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING, arranged for the Pianoforte by BERNARD RICHARDS.—OLD FOLKS AT HOME, arranged by the Same.—TOLL THE BELL, arranged by the Same. Chappell and Co.

Herr Kuhe, it is hardly necessary to say, is a well-known and esteemed composer and pianist, whose pieces for the instrument which he professes are in much request among our amateurs. The above are his latest productions, and will not derogate from his reputation. The "Souvenir de Lutzow" consists of several of the favourite airs sung at concerts by that fashionable singer, formed by the help of introductory and connecting passages into a very agreeable pianoforte piece. The "Grand Galop de Concert" is a dashing composition, with the rapid, impetuous movement indicated by its title. It is, moreover, an admirable exercise, especially in playing octaves, which are much used throughout the piece.

Mr. Bernard Richards' arrangements for the piano of popular English songs have been very favourably received by the public, and those named above form an agreeable addition to the number.

POLKA MAZURKA; pour le PIANO. Par A. RUBINSTEIN. Ewer and Co.

Rubinstein is the pianist par *excellence*—the lion of the day. His style is peculiarly his own, and during his sojourn in London he astonished the public by his marvellous feats on his instrument. Such being the case, it was with pleasure that we found this polka manuscript (as modernised by Mr. Ewer) by a master of the pianoforte, indeed, fine and finished playing, but we have numberless lady amateurs who can execute such pieces as this; and Rubinstein will find their reward, for it is a beautiful and highly original composition.

DROOP NOT, YOUNG LOVER. Song by G. F. HANDEL. Edited and adapted to English Words by WILLIAM HILLS.—WREDS OF THE NIGHT: a Sonnet of Jersey. Music by F. M. JANSEN. Cooke and Co.

Mr. William Hills has gained golden opinions for his elegant and poetical versions of Handel's Italian songs. His edition of Beethoven's songs, which we noticed fully at the time of its publication, has become a text-book for our most accomplished performers when they sing those pieces in public. The song above named is from one of Handel's Italian operas; it is beautiful, and, with the characteristic poetry which Mr. Hills has so felicitously joined to it, it will prove a boon to our English singers. The pianoforte accompaniment, by modern hands, is added by Mr. Hills in a perfectly pure and musicianlike. "Weeds of the Ocean" is a ballad which, if its words are lawful, though not lovely, is set to a very practised writer, for the measure hats occasionally, and there are such rhymes as "storm" and "calm." The melody is simple in its performance; but it is sweet, and relieved by a brilliant accompaniment.

TWO SONGS: "Night Hymn at Sea" and "Oh! ye Voices gone." Composed by JANE FRANK. Oliver.

These songs are the work of a young lady amateur. They are dedicated to her eminent instructress, Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, by whose lessons, as well as to the composer's own talents, they do much credit. They evince taste and refinement, considerable practical technical knowledge, and their merit is sufficient to encourage the composer to proceed.

WHY DO I LOVE THEE? Ballad. Written and Composed by HERMANN SLATER.—WATERFALL POLKA. Composed by RICARDO SIERVOLD. C. Sailer.

These songs are the work of a pupil in Slater's song. The melody is sweet and flowing, and the accompaniment is musicianlike and effective. But the accent and emphasis of the words are sadly disregarded—a thing the more remarkable in the English compositions of a native. He is, we presume, a foreigner, and this may serve as an excuse for what would be a serious fault in a composition of native growth. Mr. Sirvold's "Waterfall Polka" is very spirited and pretty. It has, in short, all the rhythm and movement that is not only well adapted for dancing, but, independent of dancing, is an agreeable little pianoforte piece.

THE FARM.

THE stock sales of the season open at Stockwood Park, near Luton, next Thursday, when Mr. Strafford brings to the hammer the whole of Mr. John Day's herd of Shorthorns, the property of the late Duke of Bedford; and Kirkwington and Nobleman, of Mr. Bates's blood; British Sovereign, Duke of Oxford, Palmerston Guest, Prince Oscar, and First Fruits, of Mr. Booth's; and Jasper and Duke of Cleveland, who has been the principal crosses. On that and the following day Mr. Bloomfield's herd, of one hundred Herefords, descended from the Hower, Jeffries and Knight blood, will be sold at Corve Dale, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire, by Messrs. Stock and Wigan. Mr. Strafford also announces important shorthorn sales in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Devonshire, and Notts during the next six weeks, so the season promises to be busy. There are also several sales of stock in the market. Mr. Sandby offers his Duke of Argyll; Mr. Unthank, of Nobleman and Inverness; Mr. Thompson, of Grand Duke and Duke; the latter a very elegant animal of the Colonel Cradock and Lax blood, with the same fashionable cross, or, perhaps, ever sav on a bull; and Captain Spencer his yearling Seigneur, by Lord of the Valley, and half brother to Mr. Rambler's celebrated Prince Palatine.

The forty-fourth number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal has been published on hand. Notwithstanding a considerable or an increase of seventy-nine names since the last half yearly meeting; and its funded property amounts to £10,000 in the New Three per Cents, the Society is not overburdened by its liabilities, which are chiefly those at Chester the year before, the falling off is about £725, but the receipts are also proportionately reduced.

Among the most interesting papers in the journal may be mentioned that by Mr. Spooner, following Professor Spooner. Speaking of Mr. Valentine Barford's flock, he observes that it is difficult to breed entirely from his own flock, with no ill effects whatever, except that he ought to exercise more judgment in the selection of the portraits of the colossal-headed old Wiltshire sheep, which sometimes appear in his flock. Mr. Barford's sheep in the Dorset horned sheep as much superior to the old Wiltshire and Hampshire, but adds, if the Dorsetshire flocks have of late years been crossed and improved by the Hampshire, the Hampshire flocks of Lord Ashburton are now rare, and the distinction of the two breeds by the colour of the nose more difficult to ascertain. The report on the best farm implements speaks with justice of the deep perplexity entailed upon judges by the miscellaneous department of the Implement-yard, where they are called upon to decide on every conceivable article, from an apple-parer and a beefsteak-beater to a baby's perambulator and a lady sailing dress. The report needs a radical reform in this department, and we trust that in future the exhibitors will be prepared to specify the merits and style of the articles they bring. It is wholly alien to the original purpose to allow them to turn the ground into a mere bazaar. The Use of Salt to Land, by Mr. Grant, Experiments on Soils, by Dr. Voelcker; Experiments with Manures on Permanent Meadow Land; Pulping Roots for Sheep, by Mr. Torr; Sir John Kaye's Model Homesteads; Maxims are among the other principal papers. The latter is interesting, but we question the wisdom of a similar plan. In reference to the gold medal Hereford ox of last Christmas, Mr. Morton states that his weight when slaughtered was 87st. 6lb. (lbs.); which, considering that he was twenty-seven months old and seven months, is marvellous.

The great prize in the present number is Mr. Robert Smith's report on the live stock at Warwick, which is quite as keenly looked for by exhibitors as Mr. Rham's annual May comments by artists and the hanging committees of the Royal Academy. The show of cattle at Hereford should be it, we think, the best bit in the paper, and he tells us of those herd gleaned of old days, one of which stood 7 feet high and girthed 12 feet. This was at the very first meeting of the Smithfield Club, in 1799, and a cow bred by the same Mr. Tully in the last year that the different breeds were shown in competition, the Hereford steers and oxen won 185 prizes, or only five less than all the other breeds put together! Bulls, the first prize cow in milk, appears to have been his favourite in this class; and among the Devons, "those genius of the ox tribe," as he terms them, he includes Mr. James Quartly's two-year-old heifer Gem, whose parents, Napoleon and Graceful, were both winners at the West of England Society in 1855, while the latter was first again at Salisbury Royal. With the shorthorn bulls and bull calves, save Royal Rutherly, Prince Talwyntyd, and Royal Turk, he does not seem to have been especially struck. The shearling Leicester rams he did not consider, as a class, so good as usual; and he seems to coincide with the general belief that Mr. Sanday's aged ram—placed third out of forty-seven—was the best in its class.

Of the aged Southdown rams he does not profess to think very highly, and suggests that many of the defeated specimens "want another rib or two to hold them up;" and so on through the remainder of the sheep, horses, and pigs, blaming here and praising there in a quiet, judicious way; though, to a general reader, the paper would be pleasanter if none but the especially crack animals were introduced, and the comments on the rest of the classes made more general. At present the report is perhaps too much of an invoice-list and too little of an essay.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings at the Guildhall, London, before the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a Special Jury.)

SCULL *v.* INGRAM.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Hilbery, and Mr. Gordon Allen were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Prentice were counsel for the defendant.

The declaration alleged that the plaintiff, by one John Sadleir, his confidential agent, had purchased an estate near Castle Ryde, through the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, which was taken in the name of Ryre, that the plaintiff afterwards instructed by John Sadleir the resale of the estate at a profit, that the said John Sadleir represented to the plaintiff that he had resold the estate at a profit to the defendant, and that the defendant afterwards fraudulently and deceitfully, and in order to induce the plaintiff to believe that the said John Sadleir conveyed to him by John Sadleir was true, and to act upon the same, and thereby to enable Sadleir to take advantage of it, stated to the plaintiff that he had bought the estate through John Sadleir, and that he was the owner thereof, and that the said information of John Sadleir was true. The declaration went on to state that by such representation John Sadleir was enabled to deal with the property as his own and to mortgage it. The plaintiff had thereby been deprived of obtaining the estate and of the increased profits the estate might have produced. The defendant pleaded first not guilty, and there were six other pleas traversing the various allegations contained in the declaration.

Mr. Edwin James, in stating the case to the jury, said that the plaintiff, Mr. Scully, was a Queen's counsel, member of the Irish Bar, and representative in Parliament for the county Tipperary. The defendant was a gentleman of considerable enterprise, the proprietor of a newspaper which they all knew. He was also M.P. for Sligo, and had been for the last eight months. The representing to the plaintiff that he had bought, and was the owner of, the estate called Castle Ryde was true. But the information was not the only or well known, and no doubt acted in this matter from motives which it was difficult perhaps to divine. The plaintiff purchased the said estate through the estate under circumstances which would be detailed to them in evidence. The purchase was made in the name of Ryre, a relative of those whose memories had become, he (Mr. James) might almost say, infamous. He was at one time the confidential agent and secretary of the Irish Board. He was a person of very considerable activity and quickness, and of very great ability. He rose from a low position until he had settled down in Dublin as a practising attorney, enjoying the confidence of persons of property, of respectability, and of wealth. He was also a Parliament. He then acquired a vast influence over many of the representatives of the Irish people, and that influence became one of the Lords of the Treasury in Lord Aberdeen's Government. Mr. Sadleir, at the time he first became connected with the Irish Board, and the plaintiff placed unbounded confidence in him; but with what result they would hear in a short, yet, he feared, a most melancholy and forbear bunkafter the plaintiff). During 1853 and 1854, when the proceedings complained of took place, Mr. Sadleir was in the zenith of his power and position. He possessed a will, reckless, and overreaching ambition. He had the power of fascination, and he preserved a straightforward and honest course, amidst of the devious and tortuous path which he followed, it must have been observed, and was very early in contact with. He, however, became involved—and every phase of his life showed it—irretrievably involved in pecuniary difficulties. He had become the chairman of the London and County Bank, and had acquired considerable confidence in his name, as no doubt was natural. But he had become involved, entangled, and enmeshed in difficulties which his ambition had brought down him, and which he could not extricate himself; and it was a remarkable fact that this day four years, under the dim twilight of the morning, the body of John Sadleir was discovered on Hampstead Heath. He had committed suicide. That would be found material in the investigation. The plaintiff purchased the estate in question in the Encumbered Estates Court for the original purchase of the estate for £19,000, its reputed sale by John Sadleir for £21,000 to the defendant, and the subsequent sale by the latter passed between them, and referred to the continued rise in the price till Sadleir purchased it for £19,000 by Ryre.

The Lord Chief Justice interposed and said: I don't think, Mr. James, you hardly go to the jury the case that the defendant bought the estate by Sadleir's fraud upon the plaintiff. I don't think you put it so high as that. You may put it in the alternative, but you let it be clearly laid out to the last issues involved. I cannot but think that between two gentlemen with no imputation on the character of either, and residing in such extent in public, the matter might be settled in a different form to the present. I cannot but think that the matter might be laid more distinctly before the defendant or any other person in his position to avoid a public inquiry and discussion. I wish to express myself in that sense.

Mr. E. James: I thoroughly appreciate the kind manner that have been addressed to me, and I shall endeavour to follow you here. The case in which I have felt the deepest anxiety from feeling that Mr. Scully's honour is pledged and involved in it, and I am sure that the honourable gentleman which your Lordship has interposed is very opportune, and I am sure your Lordship will not think that I am wanting in that manner.

The Lord Chief Justice: Yes, and I am anxious to see whether a matter like this cannot be settled in a manner to avoid the publicity of future hostility.

Mr. E. James: I never felt more deeply or greater anxiety than in this case. They are gentlemen of the same club, meeting in the lobby of the House of Commons, and I am conscious of doing my duty fearlessly with the honour of my client.

The Lord Chief Justice: If personal honour is involved, let it be tried out by all means; but, if it is a pecuniary matter, I would submit that it might be settled in a manner less public.

Mr. Bovill: Mr. Ingram feels that his honour is involved in this case. He is the gentleman who purchased the estate, and he feels his position rather compromised by the verdict in the first trial having passed against him, owing to his not having produced documents which he now has in his power. He is anxious that the whole matter should be investigated. The matter has been investigated before Lord Cornwallis, and he has come to this Court there for further investigation. Mr. Ingram feels that in consequence of that verdict he ought to submit to a fresh investigation of the case.

The Lord Chief Justice: Sadleir having held out to Mr. Ingram that he was the owner of the estate, and that he was not, he was placed very considerable with the plaintiff having been deceived by Sadleir. If a gentleman of such great influence as Sadleir was in the habit of using the habits as the plaintiff had been deceived by Sadleir, it is very hard if such a thing is not considered. I am very anxious that the case, containing anything a fraudulent motive to the defendant, and therefore it is that I am anxious. If you will not accept my advice, I have nothing more to say to you.

Mr. Bovill: If the charge of fraud is withdrawn I have no objection to the course your Lordship suggests. Mr. Ingram would, however, prefer an investigation in a public court of justice.

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The learned counsel and the solicitors then retired from the court. On their return

The Lord Chief Justice said: I have considered what in my judgment ought to be done in this case. The transaction has been stated—viz., that personal honour is not involved in this case—I think it would be advisable that the matter should be settled out of court, and submit to arbitrators footing that will be employed in fighting out the case in a public way. I do not see any difficulty in the matter, and I trust that the plaintiff and defendant should involve any question of honour or character between them in the present case. One or two of the same gentlemen may have been misled by the unfortunate man who took his own life, and who was guilty of the most extraordinary frauds ever conceived by him; and there is nothing more simple than to suppose that the plaintiff may even now be misled by the same position as he supposes that the defendant was misled by the same position. I cannot see, if he has been misled by the machinations of Sadleir, why the pecuniary part of his case cannot be settled other than before a jury, and probably more satisfactorily. The course, therefore, which your Lordship suggests would be that all imputations of a personal character, of dishonour or misconduct, should be withdrawn on both sides, and the matter referred to some gentleman at the bar to settle.

Mr. Bovill: Mr. Ingram's object has been to take every opportunity to meet the charges and attacks that have been made against his character. After the statements which your Lordship has made, that all imputations shall be withdrawn on both sides, I have no hesitation in agreeing to your Lordship's suggestion.

The Lord Chief Justice: I am very glad to hear it, for I think it will result satisfactorily to all parties.

The jury were then discharged.

From the "Daily News."

The amount of duty paid upon sugar in the year ending January 1, 1860, was £6,236,000, against £5,966,000 paid in 1859; the duty paid on tea in 1859 was £5,916,000, against £5,610,000 in 1858, and on coffee, £421,000, against £350,000 in 1858. The consumption of tea per head in 1859, by a population of 29,069,000, was 7·1lb., and in 1859, in a population of 29,014,000, 7·4lb.



"ST. BERNARDINO, AND OTHER SAINTS."—IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



"LANDSCAPE, WITH WATER."—BY RUYSDAEL.—IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

NEW PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

We have already written in some detail concerning some of the new purchases made for the national collection, but the additions, we are happy to say, are so frequent that it requires some watchfulness to keep up with them. They are of various classes also, which is right, for the scope of Art is as boundless as Nature itself, and is not developed in any one or more particular schools. Italian and Dutch art, widely dissimilar in their purpose and modes of treatment, are both invested with all the attributes of original schools; both exhibit the original thought and creative will of the master, and present themselves to the educated mind as models for intellectual study. Of each of these schools we give examples in the present sheet.

Our first Illustration is after the grand picture by Alessandro Bonvicino, called Il Moretto, representing St. Bernardino and other saints, which was purchased last year from the collection of the late Lord Northwick. It is to be remarked of the Venetian school that it retained the severity and simple religious fervour of the early church-painting long after the dramatic power of Raphael and Michael Angelo; and the grace of Correggio had given a new and attractive turn to the pencil of the painter in other parts of Italy. Of this solemnity and earnestness of purpose the works of Alessandro Bonvicino afford a striking example; and it is upon this ground, as well as upon the intrinsic excellence of the performance, that we congratulate the country upon the acquisition so recently made of one of his works. This artist was born at Brescia in 1500, and died in 1547. Whilst in his colouring he adhered to Titian's first manner, he attempted in his design and composition to infuse into the inherent stateliness of the Venetian a little of the grandeur of form and character which distinguished that of Rome.

This picture presents us with a noble group of saints, in which St. Bernardino of Siena is the principal figure. At his feet are three mitres, being those of Ferrara, Siena, and Urbino, denoting three bishoprics which he successively declined. His countenance is stamped in a remarkable manner with that spirit of self-denial which prevailed above all other considerations in the earlier ages of Christianity, when the words, "He that would be great among you, let him be least," was a living principle with the fathers of the Church. He looks at the spectator with an air of calm and inflexible gravity, and holds aloft in his right hand the luminous monogram of Christ. In his left hand is the sacred volume, with the words inscribed in Latin, "Father, I

have manifested thy name unto man." Around him are four other saints of reverential mien. The figure of St. Francis kneeling, habited in monkish garb, his hands marked with the *stigmata*, is grandly conceived. Kneeling opposite to him is St. Joseph, from whose staff sprouts a little white flower, the emblem of purity. Behind Joseph stands St. Jerome, reading a book, and at his feet is the attendant lion, from whose foot he once extracted a thorn, and who follows him in grateful submission. Behind St. Francis, on the right, is St. Nicholas of Bari, who has the costume and crosier of a bishop, and holds in his hand three balls as symbolically characteristic of him. Above this group, and enthroned amid clouds, with a halo of glory, in the rear, is represented the marriage of St. Catharine with the infant Christ, which was a favourite subject of the early church-painters. St. Catharine, whose mien is extremely modest, carries in her hand her crown of martyrdom. On the opposite side is St. Clara, who kneels in adoration. The colouring of this picture is solid and sober in tone; somewhat heavy, perhaps, it might be called, particularly in the lower part; but this was not inappropriate to the solemnity and gravity which in those days were associated with the character of the apostolic mission. In the upper portion the artist exhibits a breadth of light and brilliancy of colour intended, probably, to illustrate the condition of the saints in heaven as contrasted with those who have not yet completed their earthly mission.

Jacob Ruysdael, the founder of the Dutch school of poetic or ideal landscape, as Claude was of that of the Italian, was a master of too high importance and too potent influence to be suffered to remain long absent from our National Collection. We are not surprised, therefore, that Sir Charles Eastlake should have watched eagerly for the appearance in the market of what he considered worthy specimens of him, and that he should have shown himself not grudging of the public money to procure them when they presented themselves. Accordingly, at the recent sale of the collection of Count Stolberg at Hanover, the worthy President lighted upon two Ruysdaels, which he purchased for the nation at a cost, as we understand, of somewhat over two thousand pounds. Both these pictures represent waterfalls so similar in character that they might be considered to have been taken on the same spot, only differing in the points of sight. This we consider unfortunate, for, although some of Ruysdael's grandest efforts were employed in depicting the savage mountain torrent rushing between some yawning chasm, tearing and whirling amid rocks, and filling the surrounding wide solitudes with its din, yet he was even more persuasively suggestive in the calmer retreats of wooded landscape watered by some murmuring brook, or the still quieter, almost stagnant pool, with perhaps, a ruined tower or dismantled mansion crumbling in the neglected shade to point to what was once the busy haunt of man. Occasionally we meet him in green meadows and merry cornfields, with cheerful sunrays fitfully gladdening the scene; but these were the exceptions, and his mood was habitually melancholy, dwelling on the past rather than the present or the future. Rightly to appreciate this great master, therefore, and what he did himself and what he did for Hobbema, who followed him in a sunnier vein, we should have had specimens of him in more varied character than in the two works before us, *one* of which we would gladly exchange for any of a few which have come to the hammer in this country within this year or two. Indeed, in writing about these new acquisitions, it would be useless to conceal the fact that an impression has got about—with what reason we will not take upon ourselves positively to assert—that one of these waterfall pictures (not the one we engrave) is of more than questionable authenticity; indeed, a copy; and the name of Jan van Kessell, who lived during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and who is known to have painted a great deal in imitation of Ruysdael's style, is mentioned as the maker of it. Those who assert this point to the two works as they hang side by side, and insist that they contain internal evidence—in the water, in the sky—in support of their position; in proof, at least, that both could not have been painted by the same hand. For a waterfall subject this is probably as fine a specimen as could be procured of the master, exhibiting all his grander and severer qualities in their fulness of power. Nothing can surpass the effect of the headlong impetuous torrent as it breaks into foam against the rock, strewing the edge of the current with broken timber, the victims of its vengeance. The sky, too, is hard and cold; and the solitary homestead on the slightly-elevated ground in the rear but heightens the dreary aspect of the situation. Upon the frail bridge are some herdsmen driving sheep and cattle, just to show that life still struggles on amidst the cold, inhospitable scene.

We believe that both these pictures were engraved by Catharine Prestel, an engraver of eminence who lived during the latter part of the last century.

"COME ALONG." BY JENKINS.

The committee of the Art-Union of London have selected for their presentation plate this year a very original and telling picture by J. J. Jenkins, entitled "Come Along!" The scene is a fordable pass in a mountain stream, surrounded by a most picturesque view. A young woman, with a load on her back, is picking her way on the foot-stones across the stream, and is calling back to her young daughter to "come along," who does so, as well as she can, picking her steps cautiously. This is of a class of subjects which everybody understands, and pleases everybody; and the Art-Union, having so many thousands of subscribers in all classes of life to gratify, does right in selecting them. The picture has been engraved in the first style of art by F. Holl.

The Cuban Ladies in Church.—The second thing to be done in Matanzas, if you arrive on Saturday, is to attend military mass at the Cathedral on Sunday morning. This commences at eight o'clock; but the hour previous may be advantageously employed in watching the arrival and arrangement of the female aristocracy of Matanzas. These enter in groups of twos and threes, carrying their prayer-books, and followed by slaves of either sex, who bear the prayer-carpet of their mistresses. The ladies are wonderfully got up, considering the early hour; and their toilets suggest that they may not have undressed since the ball of the night before. All that hoops, powder, and puffery can do for them has been done; they walk in silk attire, and their hair is what is technically termed dressed. Some of them bring their children, bedizened like dolls, and mimicking mamma's gestures and genuflexion in a manner more provoking to sadness than to satire. If the dressing is elaborate, the crossing is also. It does not consist of one simple cross, *In nomine Patris*, &c.; they seem to make three or four crosses from forehead to chin, and conclude by kissing the thumb-nail, in honour of what we could not imagine. Entering the middle aisle, which is divided from the rest by a row of seats on either side, they choose their position, and motion to the dark attendant to spread the carpet. Some of them evince considerable strategic skill in the selection of their ground. All being now in readiness, they drop on their knees, spread their flounces, cross themselves, open their books, and look about them. Their attendants retire a little, spread a handkerchief on the ground, and modestly kneel behind them, obviously expecting to be saved with the family. These are neatly, sometimes handsomely, dressed. In this status things remain until the music of the regiment is heard. With a martial sound of trumpets it enters the church, and fills the aisles, the officers taking place within the chancel, and a guard of honour of eight soldiers ranging on either side of the officiating priest. And now our devotions begin in good earnest; for, simultaneously with the regiment, the *jeunesse dorée* of Matanzas has made its appearance, and has spread itself along the two long lines of demarcation which separate the fair penitents from the rest of the congregation. The ladies now spread their flounces again, and their eyes find other occupation than the dreary Latin of their missals. There is, so to speak, a lively and refreshing time between the youths of both sexes, while the band plays its utmost, and "Evangel," "Kyrie," and "Credo," are recited to the music of "Trovatore" and "Traviata." That child of four years old, dressed in white and gold flounces, and white satin boots with heels, handles her veil and uses her eyes like mamma, eager for notice, and delighted with the gay music and uniforms. The moment comes to elevate the Host: thump goes the drum, the guard presents arms, and the soldiers, instead of kneeling, bend forward in a most uncomfortable manner. Another thump, and all that is over; the swords are returned to their sheaths, and soon, the loud music coming to an end, the regiment marches out of church, very much as it marched in, its devotional experiences being known to Heaven alone. Ladies and lovers look their last, the flounces rise in pyramids, the prayer-carpets are rolled up, and, with a silken sweep and rush youth, beauty, and fashion forsake the church, where piety has hardly been, and go home to breakfast.—*A Trip to Cuba.*

The *Perseverance* of Milan states that General Manabrea, having visited the new fortifications of Bologna, has announced that, with the labour of six hundred men now engaged upon them, the town will, in the course of fifty days more, become a fortress of considerable importance, and may, by further additions, become a fortress of the first order.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. H., Exeter.—The problem in three moves is defective, for if Black play 1. P to K B's 4th and then 2. R to Q R's 4th, mate is impracticable. That in six moves, however, is a very clever position, though it requires more examination than we have yet been enabled to give it.

Engreb.—It is customary in chess matches for each player to use the same coloured men with which he began to the end of the contest. See the revised chess code in "Chess Praxis."

M. D. P.—As we have before explained, if White play 1. Kt to K Kt 3rd, Black answers with 1. P to B 8th, making a Kt, and prevents the mate.

Solutions of Problem No. 834, by G. R., Felix, Engreb, Senex, O. P. Q., Antony, Philo-Chess, S. H. N., B. T., W. W., R. Oliver, Bradford, Philip, Czar, F. G. A., M. P., S. W., A. Vandesteene, Derevon, C. Schnitzler, Aide-de-Camp, Percy, I. F. T., Major H., Lorimer, Kalaf, Volunteer, Mercator, The Elephant, I. F. C., R. W. I., Box and Cox, Rifle, Romeo and Fanny, Bowline, Dover, Lex, F. G. F., H. L., Tom Brown, Omicron, D. B. T., J. N. T., St. Maur, P. P., 1860, S. P. Q. R., A Sister of Charity, Miles, German, Dred, C. F. N., Rook, Clericus, Little Dorrit, L. R. G., T. A. S., A. G., D. P. R., are correct. All others are wrong.

Solutions of Problem No. 835.—Miranda, Larry, R. W., P. T. S., Engreb, T. J., of Hanworth; Peter A. Vandesteene, C. Schnitzler, Bumble, Stella, I. T. S., N. O., H. S., W. W., Medicus, Philo-Chess, R. Oliver, Old Friend, George, X. Y. Z., Delta, E. F. P., T. L., W. L. C., D. C. G., S. W. L., F. O., Favourita, Omega, Antony, O. P. W., Iceland, Max, G. G., Nemo, P. W., N. L. S., Mercator, Box and Cox, Northman, Arbaces, T. F. T., Kenneth, St. Maur, School-girl, Houndsditch, Peterkin, William, F. J. N., C. P. J., Yoxford, Derevon, C. W., of Sunbury, Clayton, Romeo and Fanny, Sligo, are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 834.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th	Kt takes R, or (a)
2. Kt to K R 4th	Any move
3. Kt mates	
(a) 1.	Kt at Q 5th moves
2. R to B 5th (ch)	Anything
3. Q to Q 5th. Mate.	

(If 1. Q takes Q B P, then follows—2. Kt to Q B 4th (ch), and 3. Kt to K 3rd (dis. ch. and mate). Again if 1. Q takes Q P, then ensues 2. Kt to K Kt 4th (ch), and Kt to K 3rd (dis. ch. and mate).)

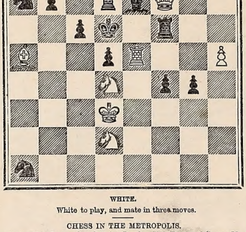
Solution of Problem No. 835.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to K B 3 (best)
2. B to Q B 4th (dis. ch)	K to K Kt 4th
3. B to K 2nd	Kt moves
4. P mates	

PROBLEM No. 836.

By Mr. J. Campbell.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An instructive Game played in the London Club Tourney between Mr. F. Deacon and Mr. Forbes; the former giving the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to K R 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
6. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	
(Advancing the K R P appears, at first sight, very strong play but, upon careful examination, it will be found to result in no advantage to White.)	
7.	Kt to K R 3rd
8. Q to K R 3rd	
(Better than taking the Kt.)	
8.	Kt to K B 2nd
9. Q Kt to K 4th	
(A tempting move, but a very imprudent one. He should have played—9. K Kt to K B 3rd.)	
9.	Kt takes K P
10. P takes Kt	B takes Kt
11. Kt to K 2nd	B takes B
12. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. P to K B 4th	Castles on Q's side
14. B to Q 2nd	K to Q Kt 2nd
15. Castles on Q's side	P to Q 3rd
16. P takes P	Q R takes P
17. Q to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
18. P to K Kt 3rd	K R to Q sq
19. B to Q B 3rd	B takes B
20. Kt takes B	
(Had he retaken with the P. Black would have won easily by R takes R (ch), followed by Q to Q R 6th (ch), &c.; and, if he had played 20. Q takes B, the answer would have been Kt to Q Kt 5th, &c.)	
20.	Q to K B sq
21. Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q 4th
22. Kt to K Kth 5th	Q to K Kt sq
23. Q to K 4th	K R to K sq
24. K R to K sq	R takes R (ch)
25. K takes R	P to K 4th
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q sq (ch)
27. K to Q B sq	R to Q 5th
28. Q to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
29. R takes K P	
(Had he moved the Kt to K 4th, Black would have played Q to Q 4th in reply, and would soon have had a marked superiority in position.)	
29.	P takes Kt
30. R takes K Kt P	Q to K 3rd
31. R to K 5th	Q to Q 3rd
32. P to K R 5th	P takes P
33. R takes K R P	P to Q R 4th
34. R to K R sq	
(He evidently could not safely play his K to Kt 2nd on account of 34. R to Q 8th, &c., And if 34. P to K B 5th — R to Q 4th; 35. P to K Kt 4th — Q to Q R 6th (ch); 36. K to Kt sq — Kt to Q Kt 5th. Winning easily.)	
34.	K to Q R 2nd
35. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 7th
36. R to K R 8th	
(If 36. Q to K 4th — Kt to Q Kt 5th; 37. R to Q B sq — Kt to Q 6th (ch). And must win.)	
36.	R takes Q B P (ch)
And wins.	

A slight Skirmish between Mr. Staunton and Professor Salmon; the former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. Salmon).	BLACK (Mr. Staunton).
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
5. P to K R 4th	P takes Q P
6. P to K B 4th	K Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K R 5th	K R to Kt sq
8. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
9. K to B 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P takes K Kt P	P takes P
11. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th
12. K Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Q Kt
13. P takes B	Q Kt to K 2nd
14. K R to K R 7th	P to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q to K Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 2nd
16. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th
17. Kt to K R 4th	Castles
18. P takes Kt	Kt takes P
19. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
20. Q to K B sq	
(Lost time, seemingly)	
20.	Kt takes Kt
21. K R takes Kt	P to K Kt 4th
22. P takes P	Q R to K B sq (ch)
23. K R to K B 4th	Q takes K P
24. P to K Kt 6th	R takes R (ch)
25. B takes R	Q takes B (ch)
26. K to K sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
27. Q to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th
And White resigned.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1139.—By Diabolus.

White: K at K 6th, R at K Kt 7th, R at Q 2nd, P at K R 6th.
Black: K at K R sq, R at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 5th, and Q 6th.
Black to move first, and White to win.

No. 1140.—By S. A. Harrison.

White: K at Q B 6th, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q B 5th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd.
Black: K at Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1141.—By C. L. C.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K 6th, R at Q R sq, B at Q R 7th, Kt at Q 5th, P at K 5th
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K Kt 7th; Rs at K 2nd and Q Kt sq; B at K 7th; Ps at Q 3rd and 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Rev. T. Richardson has been elected Lecturer of St. George-in-the-East, in succession to Mr. H. Allen.

The Royal Society of Arts at Jamaica are about to direct efforts for the promotion of cotton cultivation in the island.

The widow of the late Rev. Robert Hall died at her residence, near Bristol, on the 15th inst., at the age of seventy-four.

The corn-mills of Lucken, near Kilkenny, the property of Mr. Michael Sullivan, M.P., have been completely destroyed by fire.

We deeply regret to learn that Miss Nightingale's health, which has for some time caused much uneasiness, continues to decline.

The Duke of Northumberland, according to recent letters from Lisbon, has been confined to his hotel in that capital by an attack of gout.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for the last week, were 731,876lb.—an increase of 162,985lb. compared with the previous statement.

A special meeting of the Great Ship Company is called for the 6th of March, to increase the capital by an issue of £100,000 preference shares.

Captain A. O. Dalgleish, of Roseville, near Cupar, aged sixty-two, died suddenly whilst in the act of taking hold of a curling-stone on the ice on Monday week.

Marshal Niel and the Duke de Magenta are about to receive the Piedmontese Order of the Annunziata, the oldest in Europe, having been established in 1362.

On Monday evening the Dean of Carlisle addressed a large meeting in the Exchange Buildings, Bradford, on the Temperance Pledge and the Permissive Bill.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing a halfpenny postage-stamp for newspapers.

An extensive roof-fall took place on Thursday week at the colliery of Messrs. Harp and Waine, near Longton, killing two men and injuring two others.

It is stated that the Government of the Swiss Confederation have offered to Dr. Kinkel the Professorship of Archæology at the Ecole Polytechnipue of Zurich.

A solemn Te Deum was sung on Sunday last at Spanish-place Chapel, Manchester-square, in thanksgiving for the victory gained by the Spanish arms over the Moors.

It has now been arranged that the match between the cricketers of the North and South of England will take place at Rochdale on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of June next.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, on Friday, the 9th of March.

M. Babinet, the successor of Arago, says, in the *Journal des Débats*, that there will be the highest tide on the 8th of March next that there has been in Europe for a century.

Mr. Faulkner, who has been selected by the United States' Government to succeed the late lamented Mr. Mason as American Minister in Paris, has arrived in that city.

On Thursday, the 1st of March, Lord John Russell will bring in the Reform Bill. It was on the 1st of March, 1832, that his Lordship introduced the Reform Bill of that period.

We have reason to believe (says the *Times*) that Sir George Clerk, at present permanent Under Secretary of State for India, will succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Bombay.

The Norwich Musical Festival will be held in the third week of September, and the members of the local choral society have commenced their rehearsals, which will now be continued weekly.

A decision was on Saturday last arrived at by the trustees of the British Museum to take steps forthwith with a view to providing accommodation at South Kensington for the Natural History Collection.

We learn from Turkey that the Circassian emigration to the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor, which has been going on for some time, instead of exhibiting any diminution, is rather on the increase.

The Rev. Henry Garrat, Curate of the parish church, Chesterfield, was on Wednesday committed for trial by the magistrates of that town for appropriating £18 3s. 9d. of the Church Missionary Society.

On the 8th inst Darby Lenihan died at Coolnagower, Waterford, at the age of 112 years. He possessed all his faculties to within a few days of his death, and walked in an erect manner on the quay at Waterford within the last month.

The Royal Institute of British Architects have unanimously adopted the recommendation of their council, that the Royal gold medal be presented (provided the sanction of her Majesty be obtained) to Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, held on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, it was resolved to erect some permanent memorial in honour of the late Mountstuart Elphinstone, and a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution.

The *Delhi Gazette* has been informed that intelligence has been communicated to Government to the effect that the Nana was seen some little time ago on his road to Badrinath, disguised as a jogi, or religious mendicant. He is being looked after.

The Government (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) is about to purchase an extensive piece of land on the south side of Shooter's Hill, for the purpose of constructing fortifications, which, it is said, will be earth-works, to be mounted with Armstrong guns.

On the 1st of March next and thenceforward a letter or a packet of printed papers addressed to New Zealand may be registered on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of sixpence, be paid in advance.

The Theatre-preaching movement has spread to the provinces. Religious services are to be held in Colchester Theatre, which has been for some time past closed for dramatic representations, and the various Christian denominations of the town will join in the movement.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, the Aldermen and Common Council of several wards, together with their ladies and a select party of private friends. Covers were laid for 220.

While the ship *Typhoon* (just arrived at Liverpool from Bombay) was in lat. 13 N. long. 33 W., at about ten p.m. a meteor, extending from west to east, suddenly illuminated the heavens for leagues around. After describing an arc of about forty-five degrees, it suddenly disappeared.

On Thursday se'nnight the Mayor of Southampton gave a dinner at the Audit House to Captain Sundewall and the officers of the Prussian man-of-war frigate *Arcona*, at present undergoing repairs in one of the graving docks. Covers were laid for eighty.

Mr. Drummond, M.P., died on Sunday night, at his seat, Albury, near Guildford. Mr. H. Drummond was born in 1786, and married, in 1807, Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of the ninth Earl of Kinnoul, who died in 1854. He has sat for West Surrey since 1847.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 9644. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4407; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3515; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1225; students' evening (Wednesday), 497.

The *Ionian Gazette* of the 1st contains a notification by Sir Henry Storks condemning the custom, heretofore prevalent, of transmitting to the Lord High Commissioner, as confidential communications, documents containing slanderous attacks on persons both in public and private situations.

The Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands and their daughter, Princess Mary, sailed from Rotterdam on Wednesday week in the King's private yacht for the Isle of Wight. The two Princesses intend to remain three months in that island, but the Prince will return very shortly to Holland.

It is understood that consultations have already been held by the President of the India Council with the governors of the Bank of England as to the best methods of furnishing the notes and other requirements for the Government issue of £5,000,000 to be made in India, and which will be distributed in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

The India Council are to occupy temporarily a large portion of the building of the Westminster Palace Hotel Company, at a rent of £6000 a year. Public offices for the Council are to be erected in the same locality. On the removal of the India Council at Midsummer next to Victoria-street the old India House in Leadenhall-street will be sold.

The *Perthshire Courier* tells of a widower in that locality, on the wrong side of fifty, and with a small family, who, desiring a young wife, advertised for one in the London papers. He received a host of answers, and wrote to request a personal interview with one of his correspondents. The lady went down from London; and, the interview being satisfactory, the pair were in a few days united.

NEW MUSIC, &c

HENRY FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR.—"The most useful and best instruction-book we have seen."—Vide *Era*.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S RIFLE GALOP, splendidly illustrated by BRANDARD. Solo, 4s.; Duets, 5s.; Septett, 5s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside: Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Stith-street, E.C.

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QUILTED RIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are the most comfortable and elegant Petticoats for Spring, now worn in Paris. To be had only of W. E. RAYNER and SON, Patentees, 246, Regent-street, W. Agent for Manchester, Mr. FITHLER, 10, Ackers Buildings, Market-street.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—THOMAS HARVEY, SON, and CO., 61 and 62, Lombard-street, established 1811, Manufacturers of Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c. CLOTHS, with Napkins and Doyleys to match, Cooper and dresser, by the yard, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. 24 yards; with a starting cross 1 to 3 yards wide; backcloths, 1 yard to 2 yards wide, 1s. 6d. per yard; Damask by the yard, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent free. Napkins to match, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Samples sent upon receipt of letter from the country.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacés, at 2s. 6d. per yard, wide width, the manufacture of Camilles. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of the Patent Gros Grain Silks, for which the Queen has given a Royal order. Established upwards of 30 years. Carriage paid upon amounts over 40s.

FRENCH GLACE and other rich Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard.—Manufacturers of France are invited to send samples of patterns, and prices, of their best makes, to THOMAS HARVEY, SON, and CO., 61, 62, Lombard-street, London, to be delivered duty-free.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO., 134 and 135, Cheapside, have the richest and largest Assortment in London, at 2s. guinea the Dress, Rich Colours. COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square, corner of Sutton-street.

THE END of the MEMORABLE SALE of the LADIES' COMPANION and MIRROR OF FASHION at Nos. 27 and 28, Oxford-street, is approaching. The last day for negotiations is Saturday next, the 25th inst., when the doors will be shut on the 28th day of March. Messrs. Mugnier and Co., Queen's Gallery, 4, Pall-mall, have been appointed by the Proprietors of the Stock to dispose of the whole of the Fashionable Goods, which will be sold by private contract to families and the trade of London as the sale of Messrs. Mugnier and Co. will not interfere with the public sale of the Stock of Fashion. The English press has denominated the Intelligencer in Fashion the most splendid publication of the present day, and the Proprietors have the honour to announce that the first and second Parts of the Intelligencer, containing the Court Mourning, and the Court and upper classes of the vast establishment, despite the very many of the Intelligencer, have been sold off, and a third Part is now ready, and can be had

THE LAST LOTS OF FOREIGN SILKS,
THE LAST LOTS OF FRENCH MERINOES,
THE LAST LOTS OF FLOUNCED AND OTHER SILK ROBES.
THE LAST LOTS OF FOREIGN AND BRITISH SHAWLS.
THE LAST LOTS OF MANTLES AND RIDING HABITS.
THE LAST LOTS OF JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

Not an article will be refused, not a sample is desired to be retained, for the Proprietors will not have a single article to return.

All Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid Gloves, familiar in every household, at 1s. 6d. per pair, are now on sale at Mugnier's, 4, Pall-mall.

N.B. Country orders, for not less than its price must be accompanied by a Post-office Order for the amount.

THE PAVILION HALL of FASHION,
27 and 28, Oxford-street.

Carriage entrance in Wardour-street.

NOTE THIS.—Mugnier's, 4, Pall-mall, is the only establishment for the sale of Jouvin's Kid Gloves.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN SILKS!!

BEGG and BEARDALL (The Beehive), 69 and 64, Regent-street, have just received a large and varied Stock of Silks, which they have now on Sale as under

NEW STOCK of SPRING SILKS, consisting of

Elegant Flounced Silk Robes, 21 10s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

Rich Striped and Checked Glacés, 1 15s. 9d. to 2 guineas.

New Coloured and Checked, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 Inches.

Foreign, Striped and Checked, 42 3s. 6d. to 42 12s. 6d. the Dress.

New Colours in Lyons Gros de Rhin, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Inches.

Patterns forwarded for inspection, postage free.

N.B. The remainder of the Stock will ever be found fresh and elegant and at a great reduction.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine thread, at nearly one-third the price of the real. Pocket handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; Collars, 2s. 6d. each; Sleeves, 2s. 6d. per pair. Sample post-free.—BAKER and DOWNE, Upper Baker-street, Russell-square, W.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.

THE erection of this church has, it is thought, solved a practical difficulty of the day—viz., how is it possible to build large and yet cheap churches for the many poor and populous districts that abound in our cities and manufacturing towns? A good stone church would cost at least £5 or £6 per sitting, and the total expense of one for one thousand persons and upwards is such as to terrify any friends of the poor who would desire to collect funds for such a purpose. Iron churches certainly cost less, being about £3 per sitting, but these the Bishops will not consecrate as parish or district churches, so that they are only erected temporarily. Brick structures have also been resorted to, but generally, in order to avoid expense, they have been made more like ecclesiastical barns than churches. In the case, however, of St. Peter's, Oldham road, Manchester, we think the architects (Messrs. Isaac Holden and Son, of that city) have proved the possibility of combining cheapness with a pure ecclesiastical style, and of erecting, at a comparatively small cost, a handsome church for a poor neighbourhood.

The district of St. Peter's, which will be one of the rectories formed by the Manchester Division Act of 1850, contains a population of between 14,000 and 15,000souls, nearly all of the labouring classes. The need of a church was urgent, but the money for the purpose had to be solicited from individuals wholly unconnected with the place, except by sympathy. Then, the difficulty of obtaining land suitable for a site in a place so crowded and built over was no small one. However, the few gentlemen interested in the matter resolutely persevered: the site was purchased, and the excavations of the church commenced in the middle of May last year.

The church is Lombardic in its style, having nave and side aisles, with a semicircular apse at the east end, and a lofty campanile or tower at the north-west angle. The interior, which will comfortably seat 1350 persons, is divided by two rows of very ornamental cast-iron columns, supporting the clerestory arches, which are formed (as also are all the other arches, chancel piers and jambs, &c.) of white bricks. The roof of the nave is elaborately panelled, and is divided into bays by ornamental semicircular wood ribs or principals. A gallery extends along the side aisles and across the west end. In the latter it is intended to place the organ, over which there is a large wheel window. The general appearance of the interior, which is very finely proportioned, gains considerable attraction from the bench-ends, the whole of which are formed of cast-iron of a most elaborate and beautiful design by the architects of the building. The tower is intended to contain a peal of eight bells, a subscription for which has been commenced. The tenor bell is now being cast by Messrs. Mears and Co. The total cost of the church, inclusive of everything connected with the building and superintendence, the furnishing, the heating, lighting, and bells, is about £4200, or about three guineas per sitting. St. Peter's Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on Saturday, the 14th of January, as reported at the time in this Journal. The Incumbent is the Rev. F. Whylock Davis, who has officiated in the district for three years.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.

THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

THIS monster hotel is in course of being erected at the east end of Victoria-street, by a company of noblemen and gentlemen, for affording hotel accommodation to members of Parliament and to gentlemen frequenting the law courts, as well as to foreigners and the public at large. To make this hotel as perfect as possible the architects, Messrs. W. and A. Moseley, were directed to inspect various Continental hotels, and their investigations extended to upwards of thirty of the principal ones. Having completed their designs, all the principal builders were invited to compete, and the election fell upon Mr. Myers, his estimate being the lowest. He has vigorously applied himself to the prosecution of the work, and promises to complete it within the specified time—viz., the 31st of December next. As an exterior view affords but little information regarding the internal arrangements, it may be stated in further elucidation of the structure that the large windows on the right of the great doorway belong to the coffee-room, which is 96 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 18 feet in height, whilst it will be seen that those on the opposite side of the doorway have two windows of the same height as those just alluded to. The lower tier of these windows belongs to a story of committee and arbitration rooms; and the reason why there are two stories on this side, in contradistinction to one on the other, is that in this part of the building are the smaller rooms, and on the ground floor of the part on the other side of the doorway are the larger rooms. Besides the great coffee-room, there are two others—one at the extreme end of the building, the other fronting Tothill-street, 100 feet in length, intended for public dinners and meetings.

The hotel possesses more than four hundred rooms, all having immediate external light and air. The upper floors will be reached by an ascending-room, moved by hydraulic pressure, with the most complete arrangement to prevent accidents; and the internal finishings of all the principal parts will be on a scale of magnificence more generally to be found in palaces rather than in hotels. The building is to be fireproof. Its area exceeds throughout 3000 square yards on the ground plan, and which, counting its eight stories, gives more than five acres of flooring in the establishment.

The site is not without interesting associations. On it stood the house and printing-press of old Caxton; and the board of directors, taking advantage of this circumstance, have opened a subscription for putting up a statue of him on the exact spot, and a model of this, by Duncan, may be seen in the model-room at the Royal Academy. On the side also stood the old Bede-house of Westminster Abbey.



WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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MINISTERIAL SUCCESS.

THERE can be, of course, but one opinion with regard to the result of the majority in the House of Commons in favour of the principle of the financial scheme of the Government. There was in the composition of that majority, too, a feature which in itself deserves to be honoured by the name of novelty, for, examining the division lists, it becomes clear that a considerable number of the votes recorded must have been won by conviction. To be sure that conviction may, in many instances, have been the conviction that if certain members did not vote in a certain way there was not a doubt but that their constituencies would inquire in the most unmistakably unpleasant manner the reason why, at the very earliest opportunity. Few of those who were in this case were allowed the negative privilege of absenting themselves from the division, and presenting the rather undignified spectacle which was exhibited by Lord Derby's Solicitor-General, who perforce ran away at the last moment, leaving his leader in the very throes of defeat. But it is only charitable to suppose that some of the opinions recorded were born of abstract belief in the value and the rectitude of the proposals of Mr. Gladstone. It was satisfactory to find that the opinion of the country was, in the main, faithfully reflected in a House of Commons which was elected under the immediate auspices and influences, pure or corrupt, of a so-called Conservative Government. Any attempt, which was indicated rather than declared, to revive obsolete principles, and to raise the broken voice of Protection, was more than defeated—it was crushed out. The endeavour to check a principle of finance which is essentially progressive, and carrying countless benefits with its progress, which sows in the present those seeds which will in the future expand into prolific national benefits, and substituting for it a reactionary and barren system, was notably foiled. The adroit effort to combine a few special interests and threatened monopolies against the Government plan of liberal finance might have been successful as a party move, and at least impeded, if it did not actually destroy, measures of utility which were only questioned by a kind of Parliamentary special pleading, but for the fact that the voice of the country was heard menacingly in the Chamber of our Representatives. The demand to affirm once more the great principles of free trade and commercial progress was, if not loud in the sense of being noisy, too effectually and decidedly expressed to be resisted; and all that is now left to the Ministry is the careful and conciliatory guidance of the details of their measures.

It would be a grievous error if the importance and even the difficulty of this part of their task were to be understated. There might at this moment, without disadvantage, occur to the mind of Lord Palmerston certain reminiscences of 1857-8 which ought to play, in this his moment of triumph, the warning part of the death's head in the midst of the feast. He learned then, and it is to be hoped that he has not forgotten the lesson, that success has its difficulties and its dangers as well as misfortune, and that many a victor of to-day has been, by his own act, the vanquished of to-morrow. It might have been hoped by some, but we doubt if it was expected by many, that a broad and general attack upon the Budget would have been successful. It was probably a mistake in tactics for the Opposition to adopt that course; but it ought not to be supposed that the repulse which has ensued has resulted in the utter disorganisation of the attacking force. They are, notwithstanding many defections, still numerous, resolute, and, on the whole, well led, especially if a more desultory and skirmishing kind of warfare is adopted. It is possible that many of those members who, Conservative by profession, have been forced, by a wholesome dread of their constituents, to swallow the principles of the Budget may revenge themselves by turning against details. Already there are evidences that opportunities enough will be afforded of assault on parts of the Budget which may once more unite and close the ranks of the Opposition, and which will not be resisted with perfect unanimity by the supporters of the Government. May it be allowed to us to hint that Mr. Gladstone, whose splendid combativeness in the van of debate has had the effect not only of leading his followers right through the broken ranks of his opponents, but of snatching adherents from those very ranks, as he passed in his successive rapid, and resistless charges, has already exhibited some of that spirit which is, perhaps, inseparable from his high and impulsive nature? Already we fear that he shows symptoms of undervaluing his enemy. It is easy to imagine how a man whose fortune it has been so often of late to command not merely the applause but the submissive suffrages of a listening Senate, to sweep by his overwhelming eloquence every vestige of opposition from his path, cannot find it easy at once to subside into the calm and tactical manipulator of the House of Commons. There is about him an impatience of criticism and an eagerness to get on which, unless checked and modified, may conclude in generating a spirit of resistance which may be either active and aggressive, or, if that line should fail, dogged and pertinacious. As far as can be judged from what has taken place during the discussions of this week, there is every probability that the Opposition will partake of both these characters. One thing is certain, and there are overt acts enough to prove it, that opposition is, though "scotched," by no means dead. There are notices which go direct to certain important points in the financial scheme which have been prompted probably by intimations on the part of some of the Liberal members who have gone heartily enough in support of the Budget, as it recognises a principle and a policy, of a willingness to consider, if not to vote for, certain modifications and certain alterations which would result in the striking out of the scheme very important features.

For instance, it ought to be known as generally as possible that the proposal for the remission of the duty on paper is directly assailed, and, looking to the form which the intended assault has taken, it is not too much to say that that proposition is in some peril. A notice of amendment has been given by Sir William Miles that, in lieu of the proposed income tax of tenpence in the pound, the rate shall be fixed at ninepence, and that, in order to supply the deficiency caused by the change, the abolition of the paper duty should be postponed. Now, it is self-evident that a proposition to reduce the rate of the income tax bears with it a very *ad captandum* aspect. It speaks with a certain directness to a great many persons to urge that it would be more advantageous to the general public to have a penny in the pound less income tax to pay, instead of giving a million towards the advancement and improvement of newspapers; for it should be understood that a considerable number of persons unthinkingly believe that the abolition of the paper duty is a newspaper question alone, while, in point of fact, nothing can be further from the truth. It is in a very diminished and, indeed, a minimum degree that newspapers proper are interested in the remission of the duty on paper. The question is a much larger one; the impost is one which presses on a large, and which, but for the impost, would be an increasing, branch of trade and industry, that has opened, and would still further open, great fields for well-remunerated labour, and which, in reference to production, is not special but general, inasmuch as it concerns an article that enters into the daily and hourly use of every class and every individual of the community. It is from this point of view that the remission of this tax should be considered as a vital element of the Budget. It is not merely as with a tax upon knowledge, which gentlemen who are still inclined to speculate on the value of the extension of education and the free progress of opinion may think is a question which may be very reasonably postponed, although that part of the subject is quite capable of being argued out to demonstration, that those who are pledged to support the principles of the Budget through its details ought to deal with the paper duty. It is in its sense as a virtual prohibition of an important branch of industry—in its character as a remarkable obstruction to the freedom of trade—that this impost should be approached; and it is, probably, not too much to say that, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer gives way in this matter, immense encouragement



SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE POST OFFICE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—SEE PAGE 213.

will be given to other species of opposition which will go far to weaken, if not to destroy, the unity of his financial scheme.

We have taken this particular item as a specimen of the series of sectional attacks which are likely to be made on the Budget. Already we have seen that much smaller interests, and matters involving far more personal concerns, can be contested against the Government with vigour and pertinacity. It is true that in these minor matters the Chancellor of the Exchequer has displayed great resolution, and has enforced rather than won majorities sufficiently large for his purposes. It is hoped that when questions of larger import, and more directly interwoven with the great abstract principles on which the financial plan is founded, come to be discussed, and when the opposition assumes a broader and a more serious basis, that the same courage, the same firmness, and the same untiring activity and ability will be shown in their defence. The most earnestly counsel the display of these admirable and essential qualities should be judiciously tempered by forbearance and some slight deference to the peculiar constitution, and even the humours, of the House of Commons. Where this capricious is in the main generous and easily led when those who seek to reach its convictions are not only actually inspired with a lofty sense of its high mission, but by their demeanour and their treatment of that assembly give evidence of that feeling.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

The Chambers were opened on Thursday by a speech of the Emperor. The Emperor commenced by saying that the object of the commencement of last Session he had to warn them against exaggerated apprehensions of a probable war, but now to allay similar disquieting causes of the peace itself. This peace has been the object of his sincere desire, and he will neglect nothing to maintain it. He can only congratulate himself on his friendly relations with all the European Powers, the extreme East being the only part of the globe where his armies are engaged. Since the peace to the war in China, his Majesty observes that he hopes the difficulties in Europe are drawing to a close, and that Italy is about to be constituted herself. Without dwelling on the negotiations which have been protracted through so many months, he will proceed to speak of a few principal points. The Emperor continues:—

The predominating thought of the treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Italy, from the Alps to the shores of the Archduke. This transaction having failed, notwithstanding my most earnest endeavours, I have had to express my opinion, but to respect, both at Vienna and at Turin, for the situation, by being prolonged, threatened to terminate without issue. With the view of giving mutual explanations between my Government and that of Austria, it led England, Prussia, and Russia to take measures which in their opinion would clear the desire of the great Powers to reconcile all interests. In order to second this desire, it was necessary for France to preserve a plan to a position of which by Europe seemed most probable. Guaranteeing Italy against foreign interference by my arms, I had the right to lay down the limits of that guarantee. Thus I have not hesitated to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while I left him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the disadvantage of appearing in the eyes of Europe to be based on a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which threatened to give rise to new conflagrations. I counselled him to respect humanity to the wishes of the populations which had been annexed to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See, although the latter power could not satisfy all the world, it had the advantage of reserving principles and calming apprehensions, and it must be for the interest of Italy to avoid raising new millions of men. In the presence of this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passages of the Alps, it was my duty, for the safety of my frontier, to claim the French side of the mountains, the claim of a territory of which the inhabitants had spoken which ought to alarm Europe, or give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I had more than once manifested. My conscience does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however feeble it may be, either by military occupation or by promulgation of a decree of annexation manœuvres, but by expressing the question frankly to the great Powers. They will appreciate the compensation by their equity and disinterestedness. were either of them in similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which has taken place gives rise to a just compensation indicated by Nature herself.

The Emperor then proceeds to treat of the question of the Romagna, and observes that there is reason to hope for an early solution of that difficulty.

The Government (he then says) is about to submit measures with the object of facilitating production, improving the condition of those who labour, and multiplying the communications of France in country. He has taken upon himself the responsibility of entering into a treaty of commerce with England. His Majesty enlarges upon the advantages which this grand measure is likely to bring to both countries, and points out that it has but advanced the time of modification which each country would in the course of years have found it necessary to adopt, and given to indispensable reforms the character of reciprocal concessions. He goes on to allay the alliance of the two great peoples. His Majesty appeals to them for energetic measures in the adoption of laws which shall facilitate the peaceful working of the treaty. Provisions will be made to vastly protected France during the war, will not fail her in this pacific enterprise. The finance decree not to develop in proportion with her independence, the immense resources which Heaven has given her, acknowledging the truth as a maxim of humanity—viz., that the richer and more prosperous one country is the more she contributes to the riches and prosperity of others.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday published a decree on the reorganisation of the artillery, suppressing the regimental flag of battalions destined for field artillery, increasing the number of batteries of infantry by creating three new regiments, and re-establishing the artillery train.

On Monday the *Moniteur* published a report of twelve columns, by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, upon the trade, manufacture, rivers, canals, ports, lighthouses, and agriculture of the Empire, and the best plans of communication which could be made to lay open these objects of the residue of the last war loan. Four millions sterling to be thus expended within the next three years; which, with the annual credit of about twenty millions, to vastly devoted to the same purpose, will make a total of nearly six millions and a half sterling to be so applied in the time mentioned.

Vice-Admiral Charner left Paris on Sunday morning to take the command of the French fleet in China.

The Minister of State has granted a sum of 5000f. to the municipality of Orleans for the purchase of the house of Dinne de Poitiers in that city.

Father Lacordaire, the newly-elected Academician, has published a pamphlet on the Roman question, supporting, as might be expected, the same views as the Bishop of Orleans. The Bishop of Arras has addressed a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the same subject.

The annual Horticultural Exhibition takes place in the Palace of Industry on the 12th of May next; to be followed by the Annual Agricultural Exhibition on the 17th of June.

The young, of Brest, has received a formal warning for reproducing a great part of the article which led to the suppression of the *Bretagne*.

M. Emile Olivier has lodged notice of appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Imperial Court, which recently confirmed the sentence passed on him by the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

ITALY.

THE PROPOSED ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday published a despatch of M. Thouvenel, dated the 31st of January last, which was addressed to the French Ambassador at Vienna, to be communicated to Count Rechberg. M. Thouvenel draws an historical outline of the useless endeavours of Austria to bring about a solution of the affairs of Central Italy, the inhabitants of these provinces having refused to recognise their former Sovereigns. M. Thouvenel appeals to the conciliatory spirit of Austria in favour of the English proposal. As regards the Romagna, M. Thouvenel expresses his regret that the Pope should have allowed the state of things in that province to become so aggravated. France would still, however, consent to a bare radical combination than that proposing the dismemberment of the States of the Church, on condition of the principle of non-intervention being maintained.

The *Débats* on Wednesday states that private information agrees with the accounts received by the *Indépendance Belge* respecting a proposal by Sardinia that Parma and Modena be annexed at once to Piedmont, and Tuscany be called upon to elect a new Sovereign—France supporting the claim of the Duke of Genoa, a child, five years old, nephew of the King Victor Emmanuel. The *Indépendance* hears that the Romagna, by the French proposition, would be under the nominal sovereignty of the Pope, but that the effective sovereignty would devolve upon the new Grand Duke of Tuscany. The *Débats*, however, says that the proposition named the Prince Napoleon as the King of Piedmont. According to both the Paris and the Brussels journals, the despatch is a French ultimatum, in which these proposals are made, was to be laid before the King of Piedmont on the 25th. If not accepted, the French troops were immediately to withdraw from Lombardy. The *Débats* alleges that the contents of the despatch referred to above show that the French Government "will formally maintain its well-known intentions as to the annexation of Savoy and Nice: that it will persist, and justly so, in considering it as a legitimate and necessary compensation for the territorial aggrandisement which Piedmont will obtain, and as an indispensable guarantee for the safety of the French frontier."

The London correspondent of the *Débats* says that Piedmont, represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility which would fall upon Italy and upon himself if hostilities were to arise. Cavour was endeavouring to make the state of affairs less threatening, she were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. It is said that, in consequence of these representations, the following the advice of France, all projects in reference to Central Italy are to be suspended for the present.

Letters from Rome affirm that the Pope has received a communication from the Emperor of the French, demanding the immediate of the retention of the Umbrian Marches by the Holy See, and proposing a treaty for their cession. The negative reply of his Holiness was couched in the strongest terms. The Papal army is likewise ready to meet all emergencies.

It is stated that the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, in their reply to the English proposals for the settlement of the Italian question, have made common cause with the Vienna Court. A future Congress, after having been examined by a conference of the five great Powers. It is further said that M. Thouvenel, on receipt of these communications, told the Austrian Government would give its answer to them in concert with England.

By a Royal decree of Wednesday the electoral assemblies of Sardinia are convoked for the 25th of March, and Parliament is to meet on the 1st of April. Advocate Boncompagni will be a new senator. Victor Emmanuel has been the subject of a series of fêtes at the south of Piedmont and at Nice. Yesterday week he received a deputation of the Milanese clergy, who presented an address to him. The Archbishop of Milan, who presented, said the sentiments contained in the address, and was glad that the clergy agreed with him that spiritual authority should not interfere with political matters. The King replied that he had no fear of it.

"The presence of Lombardian sub-officers and private soldiers (writes the Turin correspondent of the *Débats*) having rendered it necessary to reunite with them the soldiers of the old provinces now on unlimited leave, in order to bring both classes into close union with their comrades, the Government has ordered the 15th different corps, and to make the instruction uniform. The King has, therefore, ordered that the men of the class of 1838 and 1839 will be called to be recalled to service."

The Government of Tuscany has, by a decree of the 23rd, fixed the form of the oath to be taken by the National Guard. It is as follows:—"I swear to be faithful to the King and to his Royal successors, loyally to observe the Statute, decrees, and other laws of the State, and to fulfil all my duties with the sole view of the prosperity and glory of the King and country."

Governor Farini, in his progress through the Romagna, has been received with great enthusiasm at Ravenna, Forli, and Cesena.

A decree of the Neapolitan Minister of War orders officers on leave to join their regiments on the 1st of March. Part of the Municipal Guards has been ordered to Capua, where they will be placed at the Abruzzi.

Chevalier von Toggenburg has arrived at Venice to replace Count Dissingen as Civil Governor of Venetia. He formerly occupied the same post.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The French Ambassador at Madrid gave a grand ball last week. He has presented superb vases to the Queen and Princess of Asturias. Napoleon. The entire press at Madrid, particularly the Progressist, section, violently attack England; and the censor has prohibited the circulation of the *Journal des Débats*.

The Spanish naval force has been brought into active requisition in the war with Morocco. The state of siege at Ceuta was granted to the 32rd ult., on which day Muley Abbas, accompanied by the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with the Minister on the Tangier road. The Moors objected to the occupation of Tetuan, upon which General O'Donnell insisted. A further delay, asked for by the Moorish Minister, was refused. O'Donnell, who returned to Tetuan and immediately sent for the commander of the Spanish naval forces, in order to concert with him the future active operations. What these were may be gathered in part from the following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, Feb. 27:—"The Spanish garrison has been relieved at Larache and Arzila, causing great destruction in those two places. Some of the Spanish vessels were slightly damaged. Reinforcements are arriving daily." It is said that Rabat has been also bombarded." After performing this feat the Spanish squadron was expected to form a reserve to the Algesiras. Marshal O'Donnell's army was to march from Tetuan to Rabat about the end of the present week.

The Madrid journals state that the mail loss is killed and wounded of the Spaniards, since the beginning of the war in Morocco, is 5423.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederick William was present on Thursday se'nnight at an entertainment given by the officers of the 20th Regiment of the Landwehr. The Prince and Princess Frederick William gave their last concert and soirée of the season on Tuesday evenings since. The Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia were present; and amongst those who were invited were the Ministers, the diplomatic corps, and of the members of the Prussian Chambers, numbering more than two hundred persons.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted Article 3 of the Land Tax Bill, which fixes the maximum of the sum to be paid at 9 per cent. on the revenue.

The Prussian Commercial Conference has just met at Berlin, with M. Hausmann as president. The assembly has unanimously adopted the proposal to recommend the Government to take into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Agricultural Congress at Frankfort concerning the reduction of transit dues and the abolition of usury laws. A proposal recommending the adoption of the decimal monetary system was unanimously adopted.

DENMARK.

The new Ministry has been formed as follows:—President of the Council and of *interim* Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hall: Minister for Public Worship and of *interim* Minister of the Interior, Bishop Monrad; Minister of Justice, M. Casse; Minister of War, M. Thestrup; Minister of Marine, M. Bille: Minister for Schleswig, M. Wolfhagen; Minister for Holstein, M. Rasslof.

TURKEY.

News from Constantinople to the 15th states that Prince Milosch being seriously ill his son had requested the Sultan to recognise him as hereditary successor. This demand was supported by Russia. Fears were entertained that in case of refusal an insurrection of the Slavonians in Turkey might break out. The progress also of the Panslavism was increasing. Said Pacha had written a letter to the Sultan expressing his desire to come to some arrangements on the question of the Suez Canal. Ibami Pacha, son-in-law of the Sultan, had been sent to Egypt on a special mission.

UNITED STATES.

A resolution has been adopted calling for a letter to the French Emperor on the subject of commercial relations and free trade. The Senate has expressed its gratification with the proposal of Paraguay. The bill abolishing the franking privileges has been passed, and referred to a select committee. The Senate is discussing the constitution of Kansas. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of removing the discriminating fees on patents. The Post Office Appropriation Bill has passed through the Senate. The Assembly has agreed to the amendments proposed in the Post Office Appropriation Bill, but refused to abolish the franking privilege. It was said that the English Government proposed to settle the San Juan difficulty by the erection of a new dockyard, abandoning Rosario and the Haro, Great Britain retaining the line of the channel, and the United States the remaining territory. Mr Stephen Whitney, one of the most wealthy citizens of New York, died on the 27th, the advanced age of eighty-four years. He is estimated to have died worth from six to fifteen millions dollars.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails bring no intelligence of great interest. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were continuing their tour through the North-West Provinces. A census was taken of the camp, and the civil camp alone was found to contain 15,000 men. Lord Canning was expected to arrive at Umballa on the 16th, where great preparations were being made for his reception. Mr. Wilson was on his return to Calcutta. On the 16th he was at Lucknow, where he received the principal civil officers, and also the chief residents of the station. Mr. Wilson also gave a reception to some of the Mahometans, and had a conference with the native gentlemen of the station. The preparations for the embarkation of the Chinese expedition are being actively pushed forward. The Government advises decidedly to its plan of individual volunteering, and every facilities and, sepoy is required to sign a declaration that he goes of his own free will. A similar declaration is required to be showing itself in the financial condition of our Indian empire.

CHINA.

A despatch from Shanghai of January 6 says:—"The tonnage dues have been reduced, by an edict from the Emperor, on ships of all nations, under the American treaty."

In the Shanghai correspondence correspondence complaining of young foreigners causing annoyance and threatening to raise mobs among the Chinese. The correspondent instances a case of wanton indulging in "larks," which the Chinese cannot appreciate, and which, if practised in Hyde Park, would be unpopular in Shanghai and in Japan as we ever were in Canton of old.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Celt*, Captain Boxer, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning, bringing a cargo of wool, copper, hides, &c. Among her passengers was Mr. Justice Phillips, from Natal. The wine district, identified as the oidium tuckeri, is spreading at the Cape. The Legislature has been summoned to meet in dispatch. The customs dues for the year showed a large increase. The Cape Town Rail Company had been incorporated, to the laity for the maintenance and extension of the Church. British Caffraria is quiet and prosperous. The Republicans of the Orange River settlement have elected Mr. Pretorius as their president. The Governor of Natal had suspended Mr. Justice Phillips from his office on the ground of conduct of certain strong language employed by the Judge in denunciation of the Government for exercising the Royal prerogative of mercy in the case of Langalibalele in 1873 case to the Bench. The colonists of Natal appear almost unanimously to have disapproved of Mr. Phillips. Intermittent was quiet and prosperous, and the missions there were progressing.

AUSTRALIA.

Dr. Seeman, the naturalist, has just left England for Australasia on a scientific mission.

The typhus fever raging among the fugitive Circassians at Constantinople is assuming alarming proportions daily.

M. Sienkiewicz, a distinguished Polish poet and historian, died suddenly in Paris a short time ago in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The Moors who crossed into the Spanish lines are stated to bring about peace are described as having been most friendly. They offered dates, and the Spaniards gave them bread and cigars.

An aged couple named Valls, of Empurani, in the Ardèche, France, who had been married rather more than fifty-two years, died last week on the same day, and were buried in the same grave.

A conspiracy against Prince Daniell has been discovered in Montenegro, the principal conspirator in which have undergone of death.

It is stated by the Paris journals that a series of experiments on the art of diverting balloons are to be made in the Champ de Mars during the ensuing spring.

In the Fire city of Hamburg, where a few ten years ago was not even slights for a night constable, a few fire suffrages of the citizens, but the state of the city of Hamburg enjoys in their sons. The highest dignity in that republic.

A new edition of Shakespeare is being published by the Viscount de Jernumha. This nobleman has devoted a lifetimes to researches on the works of the great Austrian poet, and his work is looked for with the greatest interest by the literary world.

The railway from Lyttelton to Christchurch, in the Canterbury province of New Zealand, is to be carried through a mountain by a new tunnel, to be cut through a volcanic range of hills of 2823 yards in length, without any air-shafts, but will cost the sum of £95,000.

The Supreme Ministry of Worship and Public Instruction at Venice has ordained that room be made in the halls of the Academy for public exhibition of the pictures representing "Apollo and Mireyas," belonging to Mr. Morris Moore, of which the Academy preserves the original drawing.

A society has been formed at Antwerp which intends erecting a colossal monument to the memory of Rubens. It is to be in the shape of pyramidal structure, bearing forty-four statues, with an allegorical figure at the top, representing the City of Antwerp crowning Fame. The monument a to be 200 feet high; the expense is calculated at 300,000f.

The *Eastern Post* says:—"A specimen of gold, sent by Madame Schebel when she performed the part of *Norma* has been deposited by her son in the National Museum at Pesth. It is in the shape of a crescent with 300 specimens stones from the mines of Hungary, and was presented to the celebrated singer by her countrymen in 1845."

From Tasmania we learn that two expeditions to explore the country, more especially for gold, had been organised, one of which would be headed by Mr. G. Gunning, Government geologist, and one of the ornithologist, and the other by Mr. R. Gunn. A large assortment of single and game birds and hares have successfully introduced into Tasmania from England.

SERVIA.—From Belgrade, Feb. 27, we learn that a new Ministry has been formed as follows:—Minister of Justice, Philippovitz; Minister of the Interior, Tschedomir; Minister of the War Department, Stefanovitz; Minister of Police, Stanislis. Prince Milosch continues ill.

MEXICO.—The accounts from Mexico exhibit a state of frightful anarchy in that unfortunate country. Vera Cruz has declared for Prebay states that Cuba had been defeated in Cuisco, and that Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz would probably be given up. Guadalajara had reconquied Colima, San Luis, and Zacatecas. The Church forces had been defeated near Tesacala, with loss of artillery and munitions. Well was successfully opposed in Jalisco. The English Chargé d'Affaires had presented an ultimatum to the Mexican Government, demanding payment of all British claims within eight days.

JAPAN.—The following is from the summary of the *China Mail*:—"No further intelligence has arrived from Japan announcing any change in the state of matters there; but it is confidently hoped that the firm attitude assumed by Mr. Consul-General Alcock will have the effect both of reassuring the Japanese Government, and of checking the improprieties of the British residents who have behaved in such a manner as to cause the partial stoppage of trade. It is to be hoped that the commercial community of China to mention that it has very generally condemned their conduct."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

WITH so many chances in favour of a settlement of the "Italian question" there is now every reason to believe that such an event is more distant than ever. You have been already warned by me that the so-called compact between France and England was no compact at all; that there was the very vaguest possible understanding between them; and that, actually to avoid discussions so certain to elicit dissensions, they significantly eschewed touching upon the most essential of all the elements of a settlement—that is to say, they adverted to Savoy and Nice by conversation only, and left the question of votation in the Duchies undecided, whether it was to be exercised by universal suffrage of the people or a vote of the elected Chambers.

It was not difficult to foresee that this rope of sand was not destined to resist a strain, and already, even without a strain, it is broken. England continues to maintain the policy of annexation, and France, more obstinately than ever, declares it to be "impossible," and sees neither rest for herself nor peace for Italy save in following out the conditions of Villafranca. In one word, France will not accede to the condition of a strong kingdom of Piedmont; and, to mark the ungraciousness of such a decision, she has to couple the possibility of this event with an impracticable condition—the cession of Savoy and Nice. Affecting to have fears for her frontier in the event of Piedmont becoming a state of the second order, France declares that Savoy and Nice are essential to her own security! It would be the purest waste of time to refute a statement so puerile and gratuitous—a statement I have never yet found one single Frenchman stoop to corroborate. No; the whole policy stands out palpable and clear.

Piedmont, from a variety of causes, will always be a country well affected towards England. Her policy has ever been to attach herself to our side, and her leading men acknowledge no other principles of Government than those which prevail with us. All the late efforts of France have been to strengthen her alliances on the shores of the Mediterranean. Her policy in Spain has had this one sole object; and her "coquetting" with Naples sufficiently indicates how gladly she would wish to contrast *her* conciliatory tone with *our* sternness and severity. Now, strange as it may seem after all that France has done for Piedmont, she has neither succeeded in attaching the Sovereign nor the people to her cause; and at this very hour, with the exception of Austria, there is no country of Europe less popular in Piedmont than France. It is, therefore, for this reason the Emperor so strenuously opposes the aggrandisement of Piedmont, and declares the annexation of Tuscany and the Legations to be "impossible." It is well for us to see this matter in its true light, and recognise the fact that the policy of M. Thouvenel is the policy of M. Walewski, and that, come what may in the States of the Pope, the Emperor of the French is as decided as ever that Piedmont is not to become a State of formidable pretensions.

In the midst of complications, to which every day adds some new element, the rumour gains ground that a new war will open in spring. Even they who are most confident of this do not affect to explain how or between whom it is to be. One phrase alone repeated on every side seems to solve the difficulty to their minds. "A war only can settle everything," and with this dictum all appear satisfied. It may not give you a very high estimate of "Your Correspondent's" political wisdom if I own to you that I regard such an issue as by no means improbable.

To-day I have heard that a French corps-d'armée of 3000 men are to arrive at Leghorn and occupy stations in Tuscany and the other Duchies; some say, as a measure of precaution against a surprise by the Papal troops now concentrating near Arezzo; others aver that the step is preparatory to a restoration of the Grand Duke.

Rely, at all events, upon one thing: the Italian difficulty is exactly where it was, and the most clear-headed and far-seeing politicians here are no more able to predict the future than the dullest of their neighbours.

The *Roxburgh Castle* has arrived from Melbourne with £89,000 in gold.

Piccolomini is married. She sang on Saturday week at the Crystal Palace, and then left for Dublin, where the knot was tied. The happy possessor of the fascinating singing-bird is an Italian Prince, a Roman by birth, and a relative of one of the Cardinals.

At an early hour on Monday morning a violent gale of wind broke over the metropolis and suburbs and continued for several hours, causing not only injury to several persons, but a considerable amount of damage to the shipping in the river.

The cork trade in Portugal appears to be on the increase. The annual exportation now amounts to upwards of ten millions of francs. London alone each day consumes 10,000lb. of Portugese corks. The Portuguese cork is inferior to the French, but superior to that of Italy.

The land covered by forests in Algeria is not less than 1,200,000 hectares (nearly 4700 square miles), without including a great extent of country overrun with brushwood, which the Arabs set on fire occasionally, not only to drive away wild beasts, but also for the good browsing it affords their cattle when the shoots make their appearance the following spring.

THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.—A series of letters, relating to the failure of the English naval forces on the Peiho, presented to the House of Lords by command of her Majesty, in pursuance of their address, dated February 21, 1860, was published on Tuesday. They bear upon the events which preceded and accompanied the failure of the English fleet in the before-named river.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW.—We learn from Singapore that his Netherlands Majesty's steamer *Onrust*, lying in a narrow creek about five days' steaming above Bangermassing, on the 27th of December last, was attacked by about 600 men in a great number of prahus, who suddenly made their appearance from the creeks, so that the crew had not time to fire more than one shot, when the assailants were in possession of the vessel. After murdering all on board (seven officers and fifty men) they ran the vessel aground.

In consequence of the establishment of a telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India, news from India will now reach us in six days. The news from China and Australia will not be accelerated until India is connected by telegraph with Ceylon, when we shall have intelligence from Hong-Kong in twenty-two days, and from Melbourne in twenty-five days. There are about 140 telegraph stations in India—at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, and all the principal cities and towns in Hindostan.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.—A new street, to be called the Rue du Louvre, is about to be commenced. It will start from the Rue St. Honoré and enter the Rue Montmartre, debouching in an open space at the junction. The length of the new street is to be 650 metres (upwards of 700 yards). In connection with this improvement is that of the Théâtre Français—the houses which now mask it are to be taken down and the theatre thrown open to the Rue St. Honoré. The house is to be enlarged and the approaches greatly improved. The space in front will be called the Place Napoleon.

A new screw-steam gun-vessel was launched last Saturday from the yard of Mr. Henry Pitcher, Northfleet. Her name is the *Griffon*, and her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet 10 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 127 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; breadth for tonnage, 25 feet; moulded breadth, 24 feet 6 inches; depth in hold, 13 feet. Her burden is 425 tons. Her engines, by Napier, of Glasgow, are of 80-horse power. Her armament consists of one pivot-gun of 85lb., to throw a solid shot of eight inches diameter, and four brass 26lb. howitzers.

A SLAVER AT CHARLESTON.—A rakish, full-rigged brig reached Charleston on Wednesday, the 1st ult., from the coast of Lower Guinea, after a passage of forty days, in charge of Lieutenant R. M. M'Arann, Midshipman N. H. Farquhar, and ten marines and ten seamen of the United States' Navy. She was taken on the 21st of December last, after a twelve hours' chase, by the United States' ship *Constellation*, Commodore Inman, the brig then being on the coast of Guinea, about sixty miles north-west from Cabenda. She displayed no colours and no papers have been discovered on her. It is thought, from information obtained from the sailing-master, who had command of her when taken, that her name is the *Delicia*, a Spanish vessel, built in Barcelona some twenty-five years ago, and at present rather old, but a fast sailer. She sailed from Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba, in September last, and in crossing the ocean for the African coast stood well to the north. She had been hove in near the land for several weeks previous to her capture, and, it is believed, was in momentary expectation of embarking a cargo of 600 negroes when she was taken. No money was found on board. A slave-deck, boilers for cooking, and all the necessary appliances, were found ready for immediate use. The captain or supercargo was on shore when the brig was taken, and he was consequently not captured. She had a crew of thirteen men, in addition to her officers, all of whom appeared to be Spaniards. The men were put on board the *Constellation*, but the first and second officers have been brought here in the brig. The vessel, &c., will be immediately placed in the hands of the United States' Marshal.—*Charleston Courier*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sir John Lawrence will visit Glasgow on the 3rd of April to receive the freedom of the city.

William Francis Caldbeck, Esq., Harcourt-street, Dublin, has been appointed Consul at Dublin for Monte Video and Uruguay.

A cab-driver at Newport has been fined 10s. for driving his vehicle through the ranks of the Warwick Militia while they were proceeding to church.

A lecture on "Spain" was delivered on Wednesday se'nnight to the members of the Hastings Mechanics' Institution by their representative, Mr. North.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed condemning the Lord Advocate's bill on the subject of the annuity tax.

An express train came in collision with a goods train near Greenhill, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, on Monday. Some thirteen or fourteen of the passengers were cut and bruised.

The Brymbo Lead Smelting Company, near Wrexham, have refined a cake of silver weighing about 2000 ounces, and worth 5s. 6d. an ounce. This is the first silver, it is believed, produced in Denbighshire.

The Oxford Middle-class Examinations will be held this year at Oxford, London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Reigate, and Southampton—commencing in each place on the 5th of June.

A NEW DOCK AT FALMOUTH.—A company has been formed for the purpose of providing Falmouth with dock accommodation suitable to its natural position, and on Tuesday Viscount Falmouth laid the foundation-stone. The ceremony was attended with masonic formalities.

Three men were killed on Thursday week at the Chidlew Colliery, the property of Mr. R. Beswick, Tunstall. They were descending the pit, when the rope to which the cage was suspended broke, and they fell to the bottom and were instantly killed.

It is said that the Government have determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of education in Scotland, and that in the meantime the capitation grants, which were to be extended to Scotland this spring, are to be suspended till the result of the commission be known.

OPENING OF THE BALMORAL LENDING LIBRARY.—A new lending library, the gift of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, for the benefit of the tenants on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, has recently been opened. The library contains upwards of 400 volumes in every department of literature and science.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a polished granite obelisk at Chester in memory of Matthew Henry. The site is to be the churchyard of St. Bridget's, the parish in which he resided for many years. The cost will be about £200, towards which the amount at present available is less than £160.

A shoemaker's apprentice, of the name of Graves, recently hung himself in play at Worcester, in the presence of a fellow-workman whose back was turned at the time. The latter heard a scuffling sound, but took no notice of it, thinking it proceeded from Graves in sport, but on turning round a few minutes afterwards he found Graves suspended and dead.

The late fancy dress ball in St. George's hall, Liverpool, which was attended by 1417 persons, produced a profit of nearly £800. The committee have made the following donations:—To the Royal Infirmary, £200; to the Northern and Southern Hospitals, each £120; to the North and South Dispensaries, each £120; and to the National Life-boat Institution, £75.

An inquest was held last week at Eastmeon, Hants, on the body of William Silk, aged thirty-eight. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was in the habit of living on raw swedes, dry bread, and raw onions for weeks together, and had been known to go three weeks or a month without purchasing any animal food, butter, or cheese, and has been living in this state for years on purpose to save his money. He had saved nearly £200, and was only in the receipt of 8s. per week. Verdict—"Died from starvation."

THE NORTH-EASTERN REFORMATORY INSTITUTION held its annual meeting, at Newcastle, on Monday. From the report of the committee it appears that of the fifty-nine boys discharged, after completing their terms of detention, only seven have relapsed into crime; and of these one is of weak intellect, and another was a hardened criminal of eighteen when he was received into the institution. Fifty-two lads are engaged in honest employment, earning wages varying in amount from 3s. to 16s. per week. At the meeting a committee was appointed for the purpose of erecting and properly rigging ships' masts for the exercise and training of of the boys.

A TEA PARTY OF CHIMNEYSWEEPS AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday evening a social gathering of chimneysweeps and their wives took place at Birmingham, under the auspices of the Town Mission Society. The tea meeting was held at the Mission House, and was presided over by Alderman Cutler, several gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in the social improvement of the people being also present. The room was decorated for the occasion, and a plentiful supply of tea, cake, &c., was provided. Good order and harmony prevailed throughout the evening, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and the gentlemen who had supported him terminated the proceedings.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE occurred on Tuesday week at Easton, near Huntingdon. A couple named Saddington, both upwards of seventy years of age, who had lived many years in the village, were found drowned in a pond opposite their cottage, having nothing on but their night-dresses. An inquest was held the following morning, when it was stated that the deceased had been to the guardians at Huntingdon for relief, when they were told they might go into the union. This, it is supposed, preyed so much upon their minds as to cause them to commit suicide. It appears it was a premeditated act, as on the previous day they had disposed of their few articles of furniture, and paid off some debts owing in the village. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

THE WHITWORTH RIFLED CANNON.—The experiments with Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon at Southport were continued on Wednesday and Thursday (last week). On Wednesday, with the 3-pounders and 12-pounders, at low elevations, the deviation from the line of fire was singularly small, and with the former, at an elevation even of 20 degs., the range was enormous, being in no case less than 6316 yards, and in most instances above 6500 yards. The deviation in the last-named series was, however, considerable, which may have been partly due to the wind at the time. On Thursday the range of this gun at 20 degs. elevation was equally great, and the deviation decidedly less. The 80-pounder, at an elevation of 10 degs., carried about 4400 yards, with an average deviation of twenty-seven yards. The public trials of these guns are now concluded, and Mr. Whitworth waits for an opportunity to be afforded him by Government of trying his inventions against those of Sir W. Armstrong.

CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS AT MANCHESTER.—Two extraordinary gambling cases were heard at the Manchester Police Court on Tuesday. Some days ago the police received information that a person named George Petts kept a gambling-house in Turner-street, and on Monday night Captain Palin, accompanied by several police officers, visited the premises. Four men were found playing at cards; £20 in silver lay on the table, and close by was a box containing dice. Two other persons were also found in the room, and all six were at once taken into custody—Petts on the charge of keeping a gambling-house, and the others on the charge of gambling. Petts was fined £100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment; and a penalty of £5 was inflicted upon each of the remaining defendants, with the exception of a cigar-dealer, named Lippman Arensberg, who set up what Mr. Maude called a "lawful" excuse, and thus escaped with a fine of £2.——Similar charges were brought against Mr. Bartholomew Onley, a beerseller in Thomas-street, and eleven persons who were discovered in the house on Monday night, surrounded with all the accessories of gambling. Onley, like Petts, was fined £100, or, in default, three months' imprisonment; while the other defendants were mulcted in penalties ranging from £2 to £5, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

THE RECENT GALES.—There have been some serious disasters from the severe gales which prevailed in the early part of this week. The *Nimrod* steamer, which left Liverpool on Monday morning for Cork, was driven upon the rocks off St. David's Head, on the Pembrokeshire coast, on Tuesday morning, and went down in deep water. About thirty persons were on board, all of whom were drowned.—The damage done along the banks of the Thames was serious. Between Blackfriars and Southwark bridges, on the Surrey side, a lightning-conductor, attached by strong fastenings to a lofty shaft, was forced from its position and carried away, dragging with it a large portion of the brickwork. The storm seriously damaged many of the larger-sized vessels lying in midstream and along the wharves on the Middlesex and Surrey sides of the river. Many heavy crafts broke away from their powerful gear, and were drifted a considerable distance. At Bromley Cut a boy, named George White, was playing upon the deck of a barge, when a gust of wind whirled him into the water, and he was drowned.—From all parts of the country there are accounts of buildings blown down and trees torn up. Much damage has been done to the shipping in the northern ports. The gale inflicted considerable injury upon the various pole-lines of telegraph. Not only in this country, but throughout the Continent, the lines have been interrupted, partly by posts being blown down, partly by trees falling on the wires, and hurling poles and wires together to the earth.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Columbia has arrived safely at his destination.

The Rev. John Giffard Ward, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, died on Monday night.

The Bishop of Lincoln proposes preaching after Evensong in his cathedral on the Sundays in Lent.

Extra Sunday evening services are being held in the choir of Peterborough Cathedral during Lent. On Easter Eve there is to be a full special choral service, and on Easter Day an early Communion.

The Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Rector of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, was presented by his congregation with a suit of silk robes, and Mrs. Laughlin with his portrait, on Monday week, the anniversary of their wedding-day.

The Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, late Master of Harrow School, was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. George Murray; but it is stated on authority that he has declined to accept it.

Christ Church, Lumley, Durham, was opened on Monday week, when there were two full services, both of which were numerously attended. The church occupies a commanding position on the Lumley Hills, and consists of nave, chancel, tower, and spire, in the Geometrical Decorated style.

The parish church of Othery, near Bridgewater, has recently been ornamented with a handsome stained-glass window in its north transept, in addition to five painted windows in the chancel, and one in the priest's vestry; the whole of them entirely at the cost of a munificent lady resident in the neighbourhood.

A memorial window has just been placed at the west end of the south aisle in the ancient parish church of Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, in memory of Captain George Kershaw Sidebottom, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who died on board the *Europa* on his way home from the Crimea, on the 20th of July, and was interred at Gibraltar, on the 23rd of July, 1855, aged twenty-four years.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London for the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral during the month of March:—March 4, Rev. T. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; March 11, Rev. J. W. Reeve, Minister of Portman Chapel; March 18, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canon of St. Paul's; March 25, Rev. W. Cadman, Rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone.

The *Hurkaru* of the 26th of January states that the Bishop of Calcutta has reached Allahabad. During his progress up the river his Lordship had two attacks of fever, but is now stated to be much better. Since the visitation commenced confirmations have been held at Berhampore, Rampore, Beauleah, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Dinapore, Buxar, Ghazeepore, Chunar, Benares, and Allahabad; 123 confirmations were in the English language, and 58 in the Hindoo.

THE MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.—We are requested to correct an error which appeared in part of our impression on the 17th of December last. "The meetings attended by the Earl of Shaftesbury, at Liverpool and Manchester, on behalf of the Malta College, were not for the purpose of paying off a debt of £10,000, but of paying off a debt of £2880, and of enlarging the operations of the college, and placing it on a satisfactory footing commensurate with the great objects it has in view," for which purposes a reserve fund of £10,000 is sought to be raised.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside to be Canon of Norwich; Rev. A. T. Lee, Rector of Ahoghill, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Connor; Rev. J. H. Ganby to be Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts; Rev. P. H. Lee to be Vicar of Upper Pattishall, North Hants; Rev. J. A. Atkinson, Incumbent of Hollinwood, near Manchester, to be Chaplain to R. J. Elton, Esq., High Sheriff of Somersetshire; Rev. W. Firch to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Lisle. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. G. T. Horn to Marton, Chirbury, Salop; Rev. J. H. Overton to Legbourne, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. W. Ruxton to Willington, Durham. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Hairby to Knowsley, Prescot, Lancashire; Rev. H. E. Lufkin to Carlton and Friston, with Snape, Suffolk; Rev. H. Munn to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev. T. V. French to Clifton, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Price to Beaminster; Rev. W. J. Rundell to St. George's, Southwark; Rev. G. B. Southwell to Yetminster-cum-Chetnole. Rev. G. A. J. Story, Curate of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, to be Missionary of St. Paul's Mission College, Dean-street, Soho.

LORD ELGIN AND SIR M. SEYMOUR.

The official correspondence relative to the differences in China between Lord Elgin and Admiral Sir Michael Seymour has been published.

In a despatch dated "H.M.S. *Furious*, Gulf of Pechili, 23rd of April, 1858," Lord Elgin reports the inconvenience which had been occasioned by the failure of Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour to carry out the arrangements which had been made to ensure the presence of a fleet of gun-boats off the Peiho to support the demands made by his Excellency on the Chinese Government. Lord Elgin communicated to the French, Russian, and American Ambassadors his intention of advancing within the bar of the Peiho with the gun-boats, and adds:—"On the 3rd of April, however, two days after the dispatch of the communications in question, the *Coromandel*, tender to the flag-ship, arrived at Shanghai, conveying the very perplexing intelligence that not only had Sir M. Seymour put off his own departure from Hong-Kong from the 16th, the date mentioned in his letter of the 2nd of March to me, to the 25th ult., but that no preparations for the immediate dispatch of gun-boats for the north seemed to be in progress at the time of her sailing. I gathered this information from the verbal reports of the officers of the ship, for on neither point did I hear from Sir M. Seymour." Lord Elgin then states that he was obliged to desist from his intended expedition, and expresses his opinion that had he been enabled to push on he would have brought the Imperial Government to terms. A second despatch of Lord Elgin is dated April 29, 1858. At that time Sir M. Seymour had arrived at the Gulf of Pechili:—"It is with a degree of surprise, which I have difficulty in describing, that I learn from the information which he has now for the first time furnished to me that his arrangements are so made that the very inadequate force which he is about to supply will not arrive here until the approach of the season when the climate is most favourable to the European constitution. No explanation of the cause of this most grievous disappointment has been given to me, and I do not trust myself to hazard a conjecture on the subject." Lord Elgin says, in conclusion, that the British force in the China seas is sufficient to carry out the policy of Government, but "it is indispensable that those who control the material force of Great Britain in this quarter should lend to those who direct its diplomacy a vigorous and intelligent support."

Sir Michael Seymour replies in a long despatch, addressed to the Admiralty:—"Before leaving Hong-Kong I had made every inquiry respecting the navigation of the Gulf of Pechili, and had come to the conclusion, which I had hoped to have communicated to Lord Elgin at Shanghai, that the end of April would be sufficiently early for her Majesty's ships to assemble off the Peiho, to carry on operations with effect, and the fact of the *Calcutta* having carried away her mainyard in the still strong north-east wind, while crossing the Gulf on the 23rd of April, sufficiently proves the correctness of my opinion. Even after the 10th of May there were many days during which it was quite impracticable for the gun-boats to carry on active operations. . . . . Had Lord Elgin waited my arrival at Shanghai, I should have been able to learn his Excellency's wishes, and to have made the necessary arrangements for carrying out any intended operations; but no later than the 10th of April his Lordship, acting on the verbal reports of the subordinate officers of my flag tender, and knowing I must be close at hand (I arrived three days afterwards), proceeded with the small force then at Shanghai to the Gulf of Pechili, and, having arrived there on the 14th, finds, according to his Lordship's own admission, that the force was inadequate for making any movement in advance, so that the only object attained was the placing me in a false position, by taking my ships from under my orders, and giving to the Chinese an undue knowledge of our approach." Sir Michael Seymour enters into the whole question at great length in his reply.

On this document the Admiralty expresses the following opinion:—"This answer has been fully considered by their Lordships, and they think it due to the high character and the long and distinguished services of Sir M. Seymour to state their opinion that such answer to the charges and imputations of Lord Elgin is complete and satisfactory."

It is stated that a movement is now in progress for the purpose of offering a testimonial to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for the county of Middlesex, and originator of the *Lancet* newspaper.

Larache and Arzilla, lately bombarded by the Spanish fleet, are two small ports on the Atlantic coast. The latter is a town of about a thousand inhabitants, eleven leagues south-west of Tangier, and is defended by only one fort. Larache has from time immemorial been the ordinary station of the Emperor of Morocco's fleet.

THE SWORDFISH.—A proof of the extraordinary power of the swordfish may be seen in the *Arab*, engaged in the African trade, and now undergoing repairs at Bristol. The fish appears to have driven its sword through a double sheathing of copper, a plank 2½ inches thick, and deep into one of the ship's timbers, when the weapon broke short off.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The General Committee met on Tuesday week and selected various sub-committees, which commenced sitting on Thursday. Two of these—the Weymouth and the Carlisle—came to their decision last Tuesday. In both cases the sitting members—Viscount Grey de Wilton and Mr. Brooks for the former place, and Sir James Graham and Mr. Lawson for the latter—were sustained in their seats. In the Carlisle case application was made for costs, but they were not granted.

LITERATURE.

Twelve Years in China. By a British Resident. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.

This is a valuable contribution towards the better understanding o a question which has recently assumed an importance not too accu rately, as we fear, estimated by either the Government or the public Mr. Scarth, the writer of the book, states that, in the absence o public information regarding late events in China, excepting from persons whose views would naturally, if not inevitably, be affected by the policy adopted by our Government, it seemed to him a duty in the present crisis to narrate his experience during a residence of twelve years in that country, and the opinions he was led to form. In the light in which events appeared to him they assumed a very different colour from that in which they have been painted by others. In order to judge of the fitness of the author to offer himself as a guide for public opinion on this subject it ought to be known that from the year 1847, when he first arrived in China, until late in 1859, he was not merely a resident at one of the British settlements on the outside border of the Celestial Empire, but, in the pursuit of business and health, or impelled by curiosity, he penetrated further into the interior (assuming the dress of a native for that purpose, even to the extent of shaving his head and wearing a tail of unimpeachable pretensions) than most foreigners have, even of late years, been enabled to do, and he thus had opportunities of seeing much of the people and the country. It is apparent from his work that he has, with no little success, broken out of that routine-life which makes it quite possible for a person to reside long in China and yet know very little about it. He repudiates the notion that Government interpreters are the best authorities on Chinese affairs; and it will be found that, in that criticism of Lord Elgin's proceedings in the negotiation of the treaty of Tien-Tsin which he very boldly produces and very elaborately argues out in the volume before us, he lays it down that the vital error committed by our Plenipotentiary was his blind acceptance of the advice and the views of two gentlemen of that class. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert that Mr. Wade and Mr. Lay, the officials in question, were the actual framers of the treaty, while they were certainly the chief inspirers of the measures by which it was preceded. It will be gathered from this hint that that portion of the work which is devoted to an examination of the most recent events in China is not favourable to the course pursued by our Plenipotentiary; while much of his conduct is actually impeached. Some articles of the treaty are declared to be so incompatible with Chinese feelings and habits that it is to be doubted whether it can be carried out; and it is urged that it is not easy to see any good results to arise from Lord Elgin's mission if the treaty be not carried out in its integrity, especially as it is asserted that Lord Elgin left China without having brought any point to a definite conclusion. It may be stated, in passing, that Mr. Scarth fully espouses the cause of Sir Michael Seymour in the controversy which is going on between Lord Elgin and the gallant Admiral. In considering this work, and the opinions which it lays down, it must be particularly observed that the details of the author's personal experience, and his account of the manners, habits, and feelings of the Chinese, lead up naturally to the formation of those opinions and the enunciation of his views. Every question relating to the piercing of the Chinese Empire by the foreigner (including that of coolie emigration) is dealt with; and, if there be some who may be disposed to differ with him as to the skill and wisdom of our diplomatic proceedings, few, we fancy, after perusing some of the statements in this work, will refuse to admit that any military operations which it may be deemed necessary to carry on must be conducted on a scale far larger, and on the principle of not despising an enemy, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case.

Napoleon III. on England. Edited and Translated by John Hawkins Simpson. Saunders and Otley.

This is a series of selections from the writings of the Emperor of the French, and the object of their publication is stated to be whether we can, from reflections made and committed to paper during his exile, form any decided opinion as to his real sentiments and intentions with respect to England. The aim of the volume is to put it in the power of every Englishman calmly to consider this question, and to answer it for himself. With this intention those passages which have direct or indirect reference to this country have been selected, without any attempt to favour any preconceived opinions of the editor. It seems to us that Mr. Simpson takes a sensible and practical view when he asserts that Englishmen are too apt to regard the rule of the Emperor in France from an English point of view. They do not consider that the two countries have neither the same character, the same manners, nor the same nature: the same words in each country would represent two things totally opposed to each other. By making this error the starting-point of their reasoning they are at once misled, and, being so far misled, they proceed in their course of error when they come to consider the nature of the feelings and the probable intentions of the Emperor towards this country. In the writings of Louis Napoleon, published at considerable intervals, and under very varied circumstances, there is certainly little or any symptom of hostility towards England; indeed, rather the reverse. He constantly expresses his admiration of her constitutional government, her power of public opinion, her freedom of the press, and even his great respect for her Protestant religion. That he has been no unthinking student of the salient points of our history is shown in the volume before us; for in the "Historical Fragments" considerable space is devoted to an examination of that portion of English history to the workings and the transitions of which we are apt to attribute our political condition at the present moment. Although there is much that is borrowed from Guizot (which, by the way, is not at all concealed) in these lucubrations, it is evident that even Macaulay hardly took a more enthusiastic view of the spirit and operation of our Revolution of 1688, nor was a more ardent believer in the wisdom, skill, and patience with which William III. aided to build up that edifice of free and constitutional government which was the result of that important event. It will not be without use to study and consider this evidence of the feelings and opinions of Louis Napoleon in connection with the circumstances of the present moment; and if we are inclined to question his ruling idea that the first Napoleon was in reality desirous of being the head pacificator of Europe, and was only thwarted in his intentions by the blunders and mistakes of the rulers of the other Powers with regard to his wishes and hopes, yet there is something to be gathered from the adoption of this, the "Napoleonic, idea" by the present Sovereign of France, and we can only trust that he will sincerely attempt to put into action that which he declares to be an idea of peace rather than an idea of war; an idea of order and of reconstruction rather than an idea of overthrow, and which is intended to develop the grand principles of justice, of authority, and of liberty.

Biography and Criticism. Routledge, Warne, and Co.

This is a second series of a work entitled "Eminent Men and Popular Books," and which consisted of reprints of essays published in the *Times* newspaper. It is intended, like the former volume, for popular reading, and comprises such articles only of recent biography and literary criticism as are presumed from their subjects to be generally interesting. The mode in which the *Times* deals with its literary department is almost peculiar to itself as a daily journal. Every now and then there is a gigantic burst of review of some work which has acquired prominence before the world, and these criticisms are founded a good deal on the model of those essays which in the earlier days of the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly* were the groundwork of a species of literarly exercitation on the part of writers who, in after life, having become distinguished in connection with books or living action, which tended to the adorning and perpetuating of their names, have from time to time reproduced their essays from the shade of the anonymous. In the present instance the publishers have not waited for the attainment by the authors of that fame which is born of publicity, but have trusted to the merits of the essays alone in order to rescue them from the comparative obscurity into which they would necessarily have fallen when confined to the fugitive columns of a newspaper. Some of the treatises now collected appeared as early as 1855, and the latest (a review of William Russell's Diary in India) is dated January, 1860. The most taking on the face of them are the dissertations on "James Watt," "Mrs. Elliott's Narrative of the First French Revolution," "Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel," "Lord Cockburn's Memorials of His Time," and that entitled "Mrs. Fitzherbert." It is very probable that a great many readers of newspapers are prone to make their daily journal an accompaniment to their breakfast, and do not afterwards recur to its perusal. To most of such persons an essay occupying a page of the *Times* has rather a formidable aspect, and is probably passed over with the good intention of reading it on some more convenient occasion, which in the very nature of things scarcely ever arrives. To such persons the production of the volume before us will be welcome, for it will come within the compass of those hours which are devoted to books as contradistinguished from daily journals, and will address itself to sympathies which are not often in action when one is hastily devouring that which is emphatically called news. It is quite certain that it is praiseworthy to attempt to rescue from the oblivion inseparable from the ephemeral nature of their first publication a series of essays which are, in a more or less degree, admirable specimens of literary power and critical acumen.



"PLAYFULNESS," A STATUETTE IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, BY G. HALSE.—SEE PAGE 209.

Memorials of Workers. By George Godwin, F.R.S. Hardwicke.

This little volume contains a lecture which was read by Mr. Godwin at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, and it is designated as an attempt to cause the past to encourage the present. The author, as he must now be called, begins by stating that he has been occasionally requested to correspond with men of the humbler classes who are struggling onward—men who desire to cultivate the powers with which they are endowed, who have aspirations beyond their position, and, in many cases, courage and energy to carry them out if they could assure themselves that success was probable. The fear, however, with which they are possessed that, work as they may, there is no chance of advancing relaxes their endeavours and keeps them down. It is to such men that the obvious advice is, "Recollect what others have done who were as ill placed as yourself, and who laboured under equal if not greater difficulties; that their number is not small; that they may be pointed to in every pursuit and every branch of human knowledge." It was from this text that Mr. Godwin spoke to those whom he desired to assist and encourage; and he adduces in a plain but not ungraceful manner numerous illustrations of the successful doers and workers under difficulties. Beginning with Bernard Palissy, he mentions among others Quintin Matsys, Arkwright, Samuel Crompton, Jacquard, Brindley, Watt, George Stephenson, and numerous others whose names are not so obvious to the choice, but the account of whose lives add immense force and value to his argument. We are glad to see that in a note allusion is made to two or three books dealing with the same class of facts which have appeared since this address was first sketched, and especially to Mr. Smiles's book, "Self-help," which occurred to us the moment we opened Mr. Godwin's little volume. Small as it is, it will worthily take its place in that class of practical literature to which it belongs.

The Odes of Horace. By Theodore Martin. J. W. Parker and Son.

This is a hearty effort to render into English verse the odes of Horace, and the translation is accompanied by a life of the poet and copious notes. The object of the translator has been to convey to the mind of an English reader the impression, as nearly as may be, which the originals produce upon his own. The difficulties of such a task are fully admitted. The dictum of Shelley—"that it is impossible to represent in another language the melody of versification, and that even the volatile strength and delicacy of the ideas escape in the crucible of translation"—is quoted with approbation, and it is acknowledged that no competent translator can satify himself, and still less can he expect to satisfy others, and that it is easy to demonstrate that Horace is untranslatable. The whole case, in fact, against this new attempt is fairly stated, and nothing is deduced as an argument against it, except that which every one is willing to receive, that with the translator, as with all those who have preceded him, this has been a labour of love, not undertaken with any view to a complete version, but which, in the course of time, has imperceptibly grown up into even such a volume as that before us. Mr. Martin, as is well known, possesses, as a versifier, a remarkable imitative faculty, and is master of a copious storehouse of language and imagery. Nevertheless, it is to be doubted whether these are exactly the qualities which go towards an adequate dealing with such a poet as Horace. In this case no power of parody can be brought into play, and Mr. Martin has very conscientiously abstained from yielding to any temptation into which the possession of that peculiar capability may have led him. He has, with praiseworthy care and diligence, sought to catch the tone of his author, and striven earnestly to infuse the charm of his manner into English verse. Once or twice he has, perhaps, failed in his effort to be "light without being flippant, and to be playful without being vulgar," but, on the whole, he has showed much of the delicacy of touch which is demanded by a work like this, and which he has proved not to be quite so hopeless of attainment as he himself thinks. How far he has got over the main difficulty in a translation of this kind it is not for us to say. That difficulty seems to be this: that for the classical scholar, and one who can and does appreciate Horace, no translation is necessary or desirable: while to enable the mere English reader to believe that the poet has a right to all the merits and charms which are claimed for him by those who can steep themselves in the original is a task for the performance of which there are no corresponding materials in the two languages.

Corayda and other Poems. By Ernest Jones. Kent and Co.

When Mr. Ernest Jones first appeared before the public in the character of a poet some surprise was felt that a leader of Chartists should give eminent proofs that he was a scholar, a man of refined literary taste, and a gentleman. It is likely that few persons have recognised the fact that it is probably the very ideality of Chartism which gave it its charm for Mr. Ernest Jones, and that in his quality of a demagogue and an agitator he may have found a vent for the enthusiasm and even the romance of his temperament. To his former productions due merit has been awarded by the critical world, and we think that the appeal which he makes to the public in the present volume will be responded to with equal favour. In the first poem of the collection, which is "A Tale of Faith and Chivalry," there is no pretension, but much that is musical in the verse, and the evolvement of the slightest of stories is graceful enough; while here and there are to be found, we will not say bursts, for they are hardly that, but gleams of thought and diction which are eminently poetical. In the detached pieces there is less calmness than in the more ambitious poems, but not the less natural evidences of emotion and passion. Indeed, in one or two instances, in a few eager stanzas, and even lines, the writer rises to a point which goes far to show the genuineness of the poetic inspiration within him.

A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems. By W. Stigant. Chapman and Hall.

The writer of these poems is a man of erudition, a man of no little imagination, has great command of language, and is capable of impression by circumstances and things from a poetical point of view, which go very far to justify the publication of the volume before us. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether he has established a right to demand for himself a character beyond that of a careful, a full, an illustrative, but rather unimpassioned versifier. There are in all the poetical pieces which are contained in Mr. Stigant's volume marks that he is trembling on the very verge of being a poet; but, nevertheless, he has not actually plunged into the Pierian spring. As a specimen of his command of rhythm, and of his powers of versification, we may point to the opening lines of the poem entitled "Samson and Delilah;" while for a burst of vigorous and indignant satire commend us to the stanzas headed "Urbs Adumbrata." It is not by any means intended to convey here an idea that Mr. Stigant has thrown away his time in the composition of this volume of verse. Far from it; it exhibits the fruits of a powerful mental exercitation in a shape which is often pleasing and never offensive; and really, when one compares it with the bulk of that cataract of verse which, day by day, deluges those who perforce are standing in its midst, the perusal of these poems have not only been a relief but a consolation. It may be added that, in common with the author of the volume last noted, Mr. Stigant has several translations from the German, and it is worth looking at the rendering of Uhland's "Minstrel's Curse" by himself and Mr. Ernest Jones respectively.

NEW CATHEDRAL AT MONTREAL.

THIS building, which is unquestionably the most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada, if not on the American Continent, has recently been opened for Divine service. It was designed by Mr. F. Wills (late of Salisbury), and is on the cruciform plan. It consists of nave and aisles, 112 feet long and 70 feet wide; transepts, 100 feet across tower, and 25 feet wide; tower, 20 feet square; and choir, 46 feet long and 28 feet wide, with aisle for organ-chamber. The spire rises to a height of 224 feet. Connected with the choir is the robing-room and clerk's room; and half detached from this the octagonal building, containing chapter-house, diocesan library, &c. Internally the nave, 67 feet high, has an open roof, the timbers of which are worked and carved. Two ranges of columns and arches separate the nave from the aisles. The capitals of these columns are elaborately carved and designed from Canadian plants. The four end arches of the nave spring from sculptured heads representing the four Evangelists. The ceiling of the choir is elaborately illuminated in blue and vermilion, and sparpied with golden stars. The wheel window (seen in the Engraving) is in coloured glass (the gift of the school children), and also the four small windows underneath, representing the four major prophets (these are the gift of the Hon. G. Moffat). The whole of the windows in the clerestory of the choir are in coloured glass (the gift of the clergy of the diocese). The altar-window (also given) is of the most chaste and elegant description, executed by Clayton and Bell, London. The transept windows, and the windows in the ends of the aisles, are also of painted glass (the gift of various members of the congregation). The pews are all low, with carved ends, and without doors. The stalls on each side of the choir are elaborately carved. The reredos is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles (chocolate-coloured ground, with the fleur-de-lis in green). On one side of the altar are the sedilia for the clergy, of exquisite workmanship. Three arched canopies, on polished stone columns, surmount the seats. At either side are busts of the Queen and the Bishop of the diocese. Over the arches is carved, and the letters illuminated, "Oh, worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." The font is a beautiful specimen of stone carving, executed in England. The organ, by Hill, of London, is in course of erection; and the clock and peal of bells are in course of manufacture, also in England. The church is built of Montreal bluestone, with dressings of soft colite imported expressly from Caen. The entrance-porch (seen in the Engraving) is a beautiful specimen of stone carving. It is in contemplation to erect a handsome throne for the Bishop in the choir.



CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL.

From various causes it has been thought better to defer the ceremony of consecration of the cathedral for a few months. It was, however, opened for Divine service on Advent Sunday. The morning service—in which the Dean, the Archdeacon, Canon Leach, and other clergy took part, the Lord Bishop preaching—was impressively performed, and the Holy Communion administered to a large number. There was also full service in the afternoon, at which the Dean preached. The evening service, which is on the plan of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, &c., being entirely free, was thronged long before the service commenced, and apparently not only by those who went from mere curiosity. The singing, led by a choir of men and boys (amateurs), was such that the whole congregation were able to join. The Archdeacon preached a most eloquent sermon. As this was the first attempt at a free evening service on the plan of the London cathedrals, it was extremely satisfactory to see so large a number avail themselves of the privilege. After the Evening Hymn was sung, to Talbis's canon, the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

Christchurch cathedral has received many valuable presents from well-wishers in England, including a magnificent altar-cloth, lectern, service-books, &c. The cost of the building is estimated at about £35,000 sterling.

BOLOGNA.

As Bologna is now the centre of the Italian movement, we give a View of the exterior of the city, which, like the majority of Italian cities, offers a rich and picturesque outline. Bologna stands next to Rome in population and importance. It is situated in a plain north of the Apennines, is surrounded by walls, and has twelve gates. It contains, which are numerous many of them of vast size, with three or four different courts), and in a good style of architecture, especially those of brick with terra cotta is remarkable for its fine palaces,



VIEW OF BOLOGNA, SHOWING THE TOWERS ASINELLI AND GARISENDA.

ornamentation. Among the best we may name Palazzi Bevilacqua, Fava, Magnani, Bentivoglio, and the house of the Caracci; the latter a building doubly interesting from its architecture, and having been inhabited by the painters Caracci. Many noble families reside in these palaces.

The great square is very picturesque, and always full of animation. In it stands the Palazzo del Pubblico, a fine building, the residence of the Cardinal Legate, and the seat of the various courts of justice. In this square is the fine fountain with the colossal statue of Neptune by Giovanni di Bologna.

Perhaps the great and peculiar features of the city are the arcaded streets, nearly every street, in fact, being so. The chief of them are built of brick and terra cotta, and many are exceedingly rich and effective. In a general way, owing to their height, and the climate, they do not obstruct the light so much as might be imagined, and as shelter from the sun and rain are most acceptable. One is naturally reminded by these of the ever-town of Chester, though the latter carriers off the palm for the picturesque. The twin Towers Asinelli and Garisenda, standing close together in the centre of the city, are a very remarkable feature of Bologna (they appear on the right hand in the View). Asinelli, so called from its founder, is very nearly 400 feet high—upwards of three times the height of St. Paul's—and is slightly out of the perpendicular: but Garisenda, its neighbour, not half the height, looking as though suddenly shocked in its growth, inclines on one side about nine feet. This inclination, it is said, like that of the Tower of Pisa, was the result of a subsidence of the ground under the foundations. The strange and fearful effect it produces is alluded to by Dante in the "Inferno." It has been fancifully observed that Bologna, seen from the neighbouring hills, has in its outline the appearance of a vessel with one mast, represented by the Tower Asinelli, while the more inclined Garisenda represents the chains.

The University of Bologna is the oldest and still one of the most celebrated in Italy. It dates its origin from Theodosius II. Medicine has the best-filled chairs. This University boasts of having had several celebrated female professors. The Medici family of Bologna are many: the chief is San Petronio, magnificent, but unfinished. On the pavement is a meridian line drawn by the astronomer Cassini. The ceremonies that take place in this church are most elaborate. In the churches and galleries are many fine pictures, chiefly of the Bolognese school. The names of a few of the names of their school is sufficient:—Francia, Primaticcio, Tibaldi, Guido, Domenichino, Chino, the Caracci, Guercino. There is a head by the latter said to have been painted in a night. The men of Bologna are fine-looking, manly and lightbearted, and certainly the best independent portion of the Papal States, and a considerable amount of information exists among the educated classes. The women are good-looking, but in Bologna is a thriving, industrious, wealthy city. It numbers some 70,000 souls.

The account of Bologna would be incomplete did we not mention the large sausages, so well known by their nickname *mortadella*. Their reputation is world-wide.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 4.—Second Sunday in Lent.	[Sunset, 5.35p.
MONDAY, 5.—Political Arrests at Paris, 1858. Covent-garden Theatre	
TUESDAY, 6.—Insurrection at Chalons-sur-Saone, 1358.	
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Perpetua. Full Moon, 46m. 4s.	
THURSDAY, 8.—William III. died, 1702. Waller the Pennyless left for	
FRIDAY, 9.—Dr. Clarke died, 1832. Lent Assizes begin.	
SATURDAY, 10.—Alexander Munro, Professor of Anatomy, died, 1859.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of MR. COLLETT.—THIS EVENING, at 7, will be performed the Opera of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. To conclude with a Ballet. On Monday, March 5, and during the week, Wallace's highly successful Opera of LURLINE, with new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. Lurline, Miss Rosina E. Henry. H. Corri, Lyall, and W. Harrison; Misses Phillips, F. Cruise, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Commence at 7. Doors open at half-past 6. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards. Dress Circle, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Extraordinary success of THE OVERLAND ROUTE, written by Tom Taylor, Esq., and (if) with Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Clark, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss M. Terman, and Mrs. Williams will commence Commencing at Seven, and conclude before Ten upon all Nights of Representation. Doors open at Half-past Six.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Mdme. CELESTE.—Last Week but Three of the present Season.—Monday and Tuesday, A TALE OF TWO CITIES; and ALICE DE JARVIS. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and PORTY THIEVES. Tuesday, THE SEIGNEANT WIFE. Mdme. Celeste, Miss Cottrell, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Leigh Murray.

NEW ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Monday and during the Week ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS! Mr. J. L. Toole. Every Evening, by Mr. Robert Brough, THE WIDOW'S MITE. Mr. Webster, Mrs. A. Wilton, Miss E. Kelly, Miss H. Simms; and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON. Every Evening, WYDHAM.—On Monday and during the Week, SO FORTY-NINE, FIRST AFFECTIONS, DIDO, MAGIC TOYS.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sydney Grundy's Comedy, A HERO OF ROMANCE. Wednesday and Saturday, CHARLES I. Othello, Mr. Creswick; Iago, Mr. Basil Potter; Desdemona, Miss Pyne. To conclude each evening with the Burlesque of OTHELLO; or, The Struggling Patriot: Messrs. Fotter, Fernandez, R. Mansell, and Miss E. Weber.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.—The Stirring Drama of THE LIGHT OF THE HEARTH; or, THE FARM; or, The Track to the Snow. After which a Farce: Miss C. Benson in four characters. With the Grand Ballet Scene, and the celebrated Pyrenean Dance, by Mdlle. Rosalie and Mdlle. Celeste.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MANY BLANK REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Also at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5 p.m. Admission, 1s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—BEETHOVEN NIGHT at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY Evening next, March 5, the Programme will be entirely devoted to the instrumental works of Beethoven, and will include the Quartet in F major, No. 17 (by desire), and the Grand Septuor. Principal Performers—Mdme Arabella Goddard, Herr Ernst, Signor Piatti, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Stay be obtained at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of the usual Agents. Doors open at half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR BOOK CIRCULT and BERKLEY THE BANKER, including a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM SMALL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs and Music. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-st.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S NEW Songs and Characters (14 changes), with the vivid Pantomime of NEW WORLDS FOR OLD, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Doors open at Seven. Stalls may be secured in London from the 15th of March to the 31st. Reigate, March 1. Panic's Wife, Mrs. Howard Paul. Representations on Tuesday and Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour to announce that they will give their Entertainment, entirely new for the season, by an entirely new selection of SONGS, SKETCHES, &c. at MIDDLEBOROUGH, MARCH 7, HARTLEPOOL; 9, DURHAM; 10, NORTH SHIELDS; 12, SUNDERLAND.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-st. (next door to Charing-cross Bridge). Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at Mitchell's Old Bond-street, and at Mr. Austin's, Wat-street, Strand-side. St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raymond. Secretary, H. Meutegan.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. Albain's COLOURED CHOIR will give their Inimitable CONCERTS of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC in Court Costume thus—DUNDEE, MARCH 5, and 7; ABERDEEN, 8 and 9; DUNDEE, 10. Address—Mr. Albain, 35, Northgate-terrace, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is NOW OPEN daily, at the GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East. Also in the evening, from 7 to 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

THE BUENOS AYRES and SAN FERNANDO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Joint-stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857 and authorised by Special Law of the Legislature of Buenos Ayres, dated June the 25th, 1855, and the Government Concession of the 18th of July, 1857. Guaranteeing Seven per cent; the same rate will be allowed on calls from the date of their payment, and Five per cent upon the Capital Paid-up in advance.

Capital £910,000 (or 7200 four-sixteen dollars) in 18,200 shares of £12 10s. each.

Deposit £2 10s. per share, of which all must be paid on application.

DIRECTORS.

General S. B. Campbell, United States' Consul, Gloucester-crescent, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park.

Thomas Bird, Esq., Liverpool.

Charles Bland, Esq. (Messrs. Headley and Cowan), 6, Great Winchester-street.

Thomas Bunn, Esq., Lombard-street, and Clapham-common.

G. S. Jackson, Esq. (late Jackson and Harrison), 18, Cannon-street.

Edward Lumley, Esq. (Messrs. Lumley and Co.), 39, Lombard-street.

L. S. Piedrabuena, Esq. (late Chas. Lumley, Piedrabuena, and Shewtons Railway Company), 3, Adelaide-place.

William R. Rogerson, Esq., Clapham-place.

Bankers to the Company—The Bank of London, 50, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Solicitors to the Company—Messrs. Tyler and Bircham, 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

Engineers—Messrs. Rawson, Brassey, and Betts, 2, Victoria-chambers, Westminster.

Consulting Engineer—Edwin Clark, Esq., C.E., 31, Great George-street.

Auditors—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Nicholas Ayrey, Esq., 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

Secretary—Mr. Thomas Bell.

Offices in London—Mr. Bell, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C. Offices in Buenos Ayres—Messrs. Reuthers, Carlton court, Old Broad street, and Hurrelbrinck, Block Exchange.

Brokers—Messrs. Sharpe, Pixley, and Co., 5, Bank-buildings, E.C.

In Dublin—Edward Fox, Esq., 31, Dame street.

In Liverpool—Thomas Bird, Esq., 3, Rumford-place.

The Company has been created to construct a Railway from the City of Buenos Ayres to San Fernando, a distance of 18 miles. The Concession confers the following privileges:—

1st. The exclusive right of constructing a Railway for the period of 99 years.

2nd. The grant of about 12 acres of land for Stations in the city of Buenos Ayres, the towns of Belgrano and San Fernando, and a Station and Depôt at the intermediate village of Barracas.

3rd. The right to import, free of duty, all rails, machinery, rolling stock, and other materials required for the construction and maintenance of the Railway, as well as coal, coke, stores, and provisions.

4th. All the Property of the Company (movable and immovable) is declared free from Municipal taxation during the term of the Concession.

5th. The works can be discontinued for a term not exceeding 18 months, and it is only necessary to complete the Railway within 3 years.

The Company has also acquired the interest in the Steam Navigation Company connected with the line, build stations, supply the fixed and rolling stock, and all other necessaries, and work the whole for the remunerative working order, on or before the 1st of July, 1861, and maintain the same in like condition for one year after completion, for the sum of £195,000, to be paid in Shares and Debentures, and ultimately to receive £15,000 in Shares, and £5,000 in Debentures, as the remuneration for their services.

The remunerative character of railway traffic in the Continent has been fully established by the experience of many years, and the Directors believe that the Shares will command a good premium.

The Buenos Ayres line (the only railway now in Buenos Ayres) has been partially opened to the public, and the Directors have every reason to anticipate a most remunerative traffic.

It appears probable that the local traffic of this line will largely surpass that of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, when the population of Buenos Ayres, which increases on the principle of Government premiums, places their chief reliance upon the immigrant and consequently increases at a rapid rate.

The Directors have entered into a contract with responsible parties for the Shares (as part payment of the deposit of £2 10s. per share; the balance, if any, must be paid on application), which they consider may amount to a further premium of about £2 per share.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of applications for shares may be obtained of the Brokers and Secretary, at the Offices, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS BELL, Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES and SAN FERNANDO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—No further APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be received after the 10th instant. By order of the Board,
THOMAS BELL, Secretary.
3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-stock Companies Acts, 1856-7, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to their Subscriptions.

Capital, £60,000, in 6,000 Shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

J. Challice, Esq., 3, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and Sydney-park, Southwark, Clapham.

Benjamin L. Armstrong, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, Enfield Lodge, Southall.

J. A. Bicknell, Esq., Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

Thomas Bird, Esq., Rumford-place, Liverpool, and Penwortham.

Captain Alfred Bird, R.N., Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire.

G. Steward, Esq., Director of the Royal Alexandra Railway, Randolph-road, Maida-vale.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street, London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, Dublin, and its branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 50, Saint Swithin's-lane, London.

Richard Hart, Esq., Folkestone.

BROKERS—Messrs. Sharpe, Pixley, and Brown, 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Sydney Harrison, 3, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR—Joseph Messenger, Esq., Spring-gardens and Folkestone.

OFFICES, 3, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY—S. J. Alison, Esq.

Temporary Offices, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the premises well known as the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, and advantageous arrangements have been made with the Proprietors of the Folkestone Pier for the conveyance of the Dover Mail Packets and Mr. Woodthorpe's saloons, and to take a large portion of the passenger-traffic to and from the Continent, which is expected to be largely increased by the new line, when such portion of the traffic as may be required will be provided for.

A first-class connection has already been secured to this hotel, as testified by the books, which, for the last two years, have been open to the inspection of the Directors, and which for the time have been borne by the present proprietor, or that a well-established business has been carried on during the whole of that period.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the terms on which the premises are to be purchased are most satisfactory, and very large profits upon the capital thereon have been realised; it is, therefore, confidently expected that the Shareholders will receive a large and remunerative dividend on their investment, and that the property will be secured to the Company before the accommodation is increased; and the Directors of this Company believe that the West Cliff Hotel will be found a most desirable investment to shareholders and others.

The present premises are held upon lease for 28 years from Christmas, 1859, at the low rent of £100 per annum, and the Directors have the option of purchasing the freehold at the end of the first seven years, at a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be appointed by the lessee, and other clerks and laying out the accumulated proceeds to the Holder; and for carrying on the business of a public hotel, and at our hands Directors have the option of purchasing the business providing entirely Coffee, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, together with a handsome Coffee-room, and a Ladies' Drawing-room, and Private Apartments.

The books of the present proprietor will be open to every one applying for shares, and if profit is thought proper to be divided will be declared at the General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held in the month of August next, and thereafter at the same period in each of the time of payment of the first dividend.

The Deed of Settlement of the Shareholders is proposed to be carried out by the Directors, and the Shares will be issued in the order in which the deposits are paid, and the payments from Shareholders who may at any time wish the Hotel. This arrangement, being open, is a better answer, proposed to be made, than the ordinary system of first calling the value of his investment, whilst at the same time the interests of the remaining Shareholders will be protected by the Deed of Settlement.

The unsolicited kind encouragement which has been given for the purpose, induced the contemplated addition and alteration of the opposite property, more especially as the hotel will become a portion of a very handsome terrace, which the Directors have reason to anticipated, a Special General Meeting of Shareholders will be convened for the consideration of the Deed of Settlement, and for the election of Directors, when the auditor's report will be presented, and the Directors will then retire by rotation.

The directors propose to enter into arrangements with the London bridge Railway Company, by which they will obtain a view of embarkation and disembarkation between the two companies, which will result in great advantage to the non-residents of both Companies.

Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary at the Offices of the Company.

THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Shares, £1 each. Deposit on application, £10s. per Share.

To the Directors of the Folkestone West Cliff Hotel Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid £ ..... to your bankers ..... pursuant to the Prospectus of the Company, dated March, 1860, I request you to allot me ..... Shares of £1 each in the Company, and I hereby agree to accept any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Joint-stock Companies Acts.

Name .....
Address .....
Profession .....

The above form, when filled up, is to be sent to the Secretary or Bankers of the Company.

THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

The following Receipt is to be filled up by the applicant, and, after being detached from the above Form of Application, is to be presented at the Bankers for deposit. When signed, it will be returned as a Warrant for the Shares.

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

London, 1860.

Received on account of the Directors of the above-named Company, from Mr. .....

the sum of £ ..... s. ..... d. .....

being the deposit of 10s. per Share on ..... Shares in the said Company.

£ s. d. For

PIANOFORTES.—A PROFESSOR of MUSIC, having had thirty years' experience in the selection of Pianofortes, takes this opportunity of making it more generally known that he offers his services for the selection of Instruments entered and purchased by him. The purchase-money may be paid to the manufacturer. References of the highest respectability. Address, A. B., 15, Addison-gardens, London-road, Kensington.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Trustees, The Viscount Bandon and J. C. Colthrd, Esq., M.P.—Five per cent per annum is payable on subscriptions, which may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Interest on loans half-yearly and cash. With power to let upon freehold security. Four per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on deposit accounts, with prompt withdrawal; depositors are not members of the society. Prospectuses free. The system adopted for all classes of the community; and the Society can be used either as a Savings or Deposit Bank, or as a cheap and speedy mode of acquiring Freehold Land and Houses. Office, 33, Parliament-street. RICHD. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, March 10.—Monday and Tuesday, Open as Usual. Wednesday, Concert of Ancient Music, with Selections from Handel, Haydn, Corelli, Graun, Organ and Pianoforte Performances daily. The Picture Gallery is open. Saturday, Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, One Shilling; Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Saturday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription One Guinea.—Prospectuses issued from the public subscription. Every subscriber has a choice of a valuable prize, and in addition receives a volume of Thirty Engravings, by W. J. Linton, Esq., from Pictures by Turner, Stanfield, Roberts, Cattermole, &c. Also a proof on Plate Paper, after J. Jenkins, entitled "Coast Alarm," now ready for delivery. Subscriptions received at the Office, 444, West Strand, March. ARTHUR FITZWILLIAM TAPLIN, Secretary.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—SHREWSBURY RACES, MARCH 8 and 9.—First and General Meeting of Railway Clerks and others, on Wednesday, March 7, next, at Shrewsbury. Mr. Hamilton Rideout, to be Shrewsbury, will be available for the return journey by any train (except the Mail) leaving Shrewsbury up to Seven o'clock, p.m. Applications for Shrewsbury and back.—First Class, 6s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.—Euston Station, February, 1860.

PUNJAUB RAILWAY.—Payments in Anticipation of Calls.—Interest at Five per Cent per Annum is allowed for the Security of Shares in anticipation of Calls. The Directors are prepared to receive, until further notice, Payments in Anticipation of Calls upon Shares in the Punjaub Railway, and to allow interest thereon.

Payments must be made at the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, on or before the 15th of any month, at least fourteen days before the 1st of the following month.

The necessary Forms to be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,
JOHN P. ANDREW, Chairman.
THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.
Punjaub Railway, Old Broad-street, Feb. 1, 1860.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Coast of Sussex.—A married Clergyman, M.A., Graduate of Cambridge, of good family and very wealthy worship-place on the coast of Sussex; near the South Coast Railway, will be happy to receive into his family, as a Private Pupil, a Gentleman's Son, who requires tuition to fit him for the Army, Address Clericus, 35, Lichfield-place, West Brighton, Sussex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Proprietors of a first-class BOARDING SCHOOL in North Devon have a VACANCY for a Pupil, who will be treated as a member of the family.—Gentle education on particularly advantageous terms, which will be found worthy the attention of Parents and Guardians. Address, Rev. J. Rowe, Ilfracombe.

CHEAP FRAMES.—A Pair of neat Gold Frames for the Coloured Portraits of this Paper, 3s. complete. A very handsome Pair for 7s. Country orders supplied with Frames, Glasses, and Backing complete. Size, 14 by 10, 7s. per dozen (4 feet), at GEORGE REES', 139, Drury-lane, opposite Drury-lane Theatre.

Illustrated Catalogues sent for Two Postage Stamps.

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An edition is printed on thin paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Journal under the above regulations is double to those places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin paper edition. For further information see "Post Office Postal Guide," published quarterly, by Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL introduced his Reform Bill on Thursday evening. The measure, which is of a very simple character, proposes to make the county franchise to consist of a £10 occupation, and to reduce the present borough franchise to £6. He preserves the present rating clauses, but makes the payment of poor rates only, and not that of assessed taxes, necessary to the attainment of a vote. He proposes to take away one of the two existing members from twenty-five small boroughs having a population below 7000, and he gives those members to fifteen populous towns unrepresented, and the remainder to Kensington and Chelsea, Birkenhead, Stalybridge, and Burnley, which are erected into boroughs; and an addition of one member is made to the representation of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham. Altogether the total number of persons added to the elective constituencies by the adoption of the new franchise will be above 634,000, which, he stated, would include a great number of the working classes, and on discussion, the addition of that very earnestly desired, would tend to add strength to the Constitution of this country.

MR. MACKINNON'S bill, which has the laudable object of trying the experiment of Conciliation Courts, before which the disputes between master and workman might be discussed, without recourse to the tribunals of law, was detailed on Wednesday. Cold water was thrown on the plan by Sir George Lewis, and the bill itself may be in many respects defective. Yet the great success of these useful Courts in France surely suggests a favourable hearing of their advocate. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, who, at the wish of Lord Brougham, has been investigating the subject in Paris, for the purpose of lecturing on it in England, states that out of 80,000 cases, large or small, that come before the *prudhommes* in a year, but 8000 are taken to the Courts of Conciliation, which is a sort of arbitration—surely the most rational way of settling quarrels.

Our Queen has had the satisfaction of welcoming home again her gallant young midshipman, Prince Alfred, who has returned from Lisbon, where the Royal Highness may be considered doubly fortunate in having escaped the terrific gale of Tuesday, which raged fearfully round the coasts as well as inland, and which has caused enormous destruction, and in a few cases—we hope that later advices may contradict the report—loss of human life—has occasioned loss of life. It departed as suddenly as it came, and the twenty-ninth of February, a sort of noticable date from its infrequent intrusion upon us, was as fine and calm a day as could be desired. The gale will be a remembered feature of one of the most curiously variable winters on record.

Lord Palmerston deserves all credit for having offered the vacant mire of Rochester to Dr. Vaughan, the late Master of Harrow, though, contrary to the hopes of those who know how valuable a man had been selected for elevation, that estimable

clergyman has said *nolo episcopari* in earnest. In times like these a hierarch should be, in the best sense, a member of the Church militant, and missionary; and Dr. Vaughan was likely to have administered excellently the important diocese at present waking as overlooker—one who has to look, from the chair of Gundulph, over the whole of Hertfordshire and nearly all Essex. "Tis a great charge," if we may quote such a personage as *Dame Quickly* in connection with we know not what a subject. "Tis the see (since Bury's) is proverbially a small one; perhaps those who parcelled out the diocese had other views than the duty of Bishops than those now held by the real friends of the Church.

A Parliament will be formed for three hours and a half whether Sir James Graham and his colleague should continue to sit for Carlisle. The decision was finally given in favour of those gentlemen. It is due to the character of a leading statesman to add that neither lawyers, clergymen, nor gentlemen of the very drumpery care of alleged bribery—in fact it did not, in its strongest aspect, deserve the name—should have occupied the Committee twenty minutes. The charge was, that on the complaint of an humble voter that some men in his employ had neglected their work for the election he was compensated to the extent of their day's wages, some shillings. It would have been perfectly ridiculous to permit such an act, even if it had been performed by Sir James himself, to disqualify the member chosen by Carlisle. Lord Grey de Wilton and Mr. Brooke, the Conservative members for Weymouth, have also been declared rightfully seated. The only other incident in the domestic history of Parliament is the passing of the Bill to give Right of Supremacy to take part in an Irish election when he was under the express orders of the House to attend an important Committee here. Captain Stackpole has been elected for Ennis, in place of Sir J. D. Fitzgerald, the Irish Law Officer.

Of foreign news the only item of much interest is the fact that the Spaniards do not consider they have done enough in the way of castigating the Moors, so the Envoys are sent back by the Duke of Tetuan, and Spanish vessels are bombarding towns on the coast. The Court of Spain has not evinced any liberality in feeling against England, for being so brutal as to ask, and even accept, payment of a small portion of her debt from Spain. Long reckonings do not keep nations friendly any more than individuals. Perhaps it is as well to have a country ready, upon a hint, to ludicrously false and foolish attacks of the Spaniards, unless we "project our souls into the future," and say to them, as to petulant children, "We very next time a Napoleon overruns Spain, see whether we send a Wellington to turn him out."

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Hon. Horatio Stopford, and Captain Bouverie, left Buckingham Palace on Friday (this day), and on Saturday afternoon to Lincoln's-inn Hall and Library. The Prince of Wales went to Newmarket, and visited the Cambridge and Suffolk Industrial Schools. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at a meeting of the Newmarket Association for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes. The Queen's dinner party included the Countess of Desart, Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Charlotte Innes Ker, the Australian Minister and Countess Appony, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Derby (Lord-in-Waiting), Baroness Courtown Bellew, Lord and Lady Colchester, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, Vice-Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew, Rear-Admiral Seymour, Vice-Admiral Heywood, and Major General Sir Richard Airey.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. J. P. Roupe, the Chaplain in Ordinary to the Household, officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode out in the morning. The Hon. Horatio Stopford, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, honoured Mr. Bell with a visit at his chambers, Kensington. The Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-palace. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe had Lady Charlotte Innes Ker, the Australian Minister and Countess Appony, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Derby (Lord-in-Waiting), Baroness Courtown Bellew, Lord and Lady Colchester, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, Vice-Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew, Rear-Admiral Seymour, and Major General Sir Richard Airey.

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On Tuesday the Prince Consort visited the British Institution in Pall-mall. On the following day a deputation from the Society of Arts waited upon the Prince Consort, president of the society, to communicate to his Royal Highness the decision of the Society for holding an International Exhibit. n of Art and Industry in 1861. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort were entertained by Baron Rothschild to a banquet at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dudley De Ros. In the evening the Queen's dinner party included the Countess of Desart, Hon. Horatio Stopford, Lord Confreybury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Leigh, Lord Overstone, the Right Hon. Sir C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, the Right Hon W. and Mrs Cowper, the Right Hon. C. and Mrs. Harcourt Lushington, Sir A. and Major Alleyn, and Colonel Wyndham.

On Thursday the Prince Consort rode on horseback. The Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, Princess Helena, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening.

The Queen and Princess Helena honoured the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Horatia Stopford of the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. The Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Windsor Castle by railway for London, and was received at a quarter past one o'clock from Portsmouth, having disembarked on the previous morning at the Victoria and Albert *Royal*. Major Cowell, R.E., was in attendance on Prince Alfred.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The Prince of Orange arrived at Liverpool on Thursday week, and after inspecting the lions of that port, and taking luncheon with the Mayor, his Royal Highness left for Manchester, accompanied by Manchester. On Friday his Royal Highness visited some of the principal establishments in Manchester and neighbourhood, and left in the evening for Crewe, where he took leave of the Mayor, and Birmingham. His Highness arrived in Birmingham on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning the Prince visited two or three of the manufactories, and afterwards left with his suite for Oxford. The Vice-Chancellor, after luncheon, accompanied the party through the colleges and public buildings, with which his Royal Highness appeared to be much gratified. The Prince and party dined with the Prince of Wales at Frewin Hall, and returned to the city, where he slept at the Mayor's, the next morning having breakfast for the Great Western Railway station. His Royal Highness was expected to London last evening, but the Hamburgh Mail contained a telegraphic message requiring his immediate presence at the isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny have left Albert-gate House on a visit to Baron and Baroness Mayer de Rothschild at Mentmore, Buckinghamshire.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio has left town for Turin, in consequence of a telegraphic message announcing the serious indisposition of his mother, the Marquise d'Azeglio.

The Countess Bernstorff had an assembly on Thursday evening at her mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

The Duke of Montrose has been confined to his residence in Belgrave-square for some days past by severe indisposition.

The Duchess of Wellington will have an assembly this evening Saturday) at Apsley House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The anniversary dinner of the London Coffee and Eating Houses-keepers' Benevolent Association is fixed for Monday, April 30, when Lord Brougham will take the chair.

The second public dinner of the members and friends of the Railway Benevolent Institution will take place on the 14th inst at the London Tavern, in aid of the funds.

The authorities of the British Museum have exhibited certain mutilated books in the reading-room, with a note inviting attention to the circumstances of portions having been torn by some person. In one of these, "Rees's Dictionary of Arts," several leaves have been thus obstructed, and from an atlas a large map.

A deputation on the subject is providing a plot of ground in the east end of London for a mausoleum and library, to supply the educational wants of 650,000 inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, had an interview with the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper on Wednesday, at the office of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, Whitehall-place.

A Free Trade meeting was held on Saturday evening, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Keen, Rippon, and Morley, Warehousemen, of Wood-street, Cheapside. The meeting was called by circular, and spread with great rapidity. The amount of property destroyed was very large. The house and its contents were destroyed, and about a dozen other houses were damaged.——On Thursday morning a fire broke out at the residence of Mr. Hall, No. 11, Barnsbury-road, which resulted in death.

THE PAPER DUTY.—A meeting of the Newspaper Press Association was held on Wednesday—Mr. Ewart, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Francis, the secretary, having made a statement with reference to the progress and position of the Association, Mr. Lowe proposed a resolution expressing that the proposed opposition to the repeal of the paper duty involved the fullest consideration which could have been given to the Public and Sir H. Bulwer. A number of speeches were made in support of the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

THE ABERDEEN BANK.—Lord Campbell has just delivered judgment in the case of Mr. Hunter, manufacturer in Aberdeen, against chief of the Aberdeen Bank directors, are liable to an action by the regent institution of the bank, for damages sustained by the failure. The plea set tained by being induced, through the monstrous misrepresentations of Directors as to the prosperity of the bank, immediately to invest his money in it; the fact being that for all that time the bank was in a ruinous state, and Directors and the Auditor guilty of fraud. Damages were living upon the funds.

EXTRAORDINARY BANK OF TRUSTEE.—Mr. William Francis Vondervell, of Ballimore-street, Piccadilly, was brought before the magistrate at Worship-street, on the application of the official assignee, for shares and a railway bond, amounting in value to £7000. The prisoner has one of the largest banks of those and similar securities in the City. One of the trustees died, and another went to Australia, leaving him a power of attorney to act for both. Instead of selling the property as directed by the trustees, he pledged it with Mr. Borland that more than 100 shares in the London and Westminster Bank, which had been sold for £4000, should not twelve months back without her knowledge. The prisoner stands committed, bail being refused.

THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE.—"The Great Northern Palace Company (limited)" have launched their plan for a great "Palace of the People" at Highgate, which combines so many of the most popular features, concert and lecture room and various in-door and out-door amusements. The means of access and egress obtainable at no very great expense. Lord Brougham has accepted the office of president of a council to be instituted with the object of securing to the Palace the character that this population of the north side of London is more than 1,500,000; that the building will be constructed of iron and glass, and will be open all the year time, without the fatigue of a long ascent; and that the estate, which consists of about 50 acres, is to be laid out in the style of a park or suburban residence of villas.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The twelfth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-st, St. James's—Mr. Stephen Lewis in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 1,000 cases had been admitted. The subscribers now consist of 194 members, of whom 53 were life and 51 annual subscribers. During the year ending the 31st of December, 1859, the sum of £1,000 5s. 5d. was, after paying all expenses, there remained a balance at the banker's of the 31st of January, 1860, of £1,000 5s. 5d. The Rev. Thomas Jones, M.A., the preacher and publisher of the *Family Herald*, had bequeathed £100 to the Institution. Lord Ingestre had also promised £100 would form part of the assets of the current year. The report was adopted.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—For some weeks past one half of the east footway of Westminster-bridge, next the Surrey side, was closed from the Board of Works to be thrown open to the public. The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 3rd November, 1854, and the block of bosses on the Surrey side and four on the Middlesex side were required to be removed in order to form the footways. The bosses were then sawn down, and the road on each side is now completely formed. The Hon. Mr. Cowper, the Commissioner of Works, and the members of the Board of Works were in company with Mr. Page, who explained to him the mode of construction of the bridge, the facing of it with iron arches, and other matters of detail. The first half, now finished, will only be opened for the present for carriage traffic; foot passengers will continue to perform a portion of the journey by the remainder of the works connected with the new one are being carried on. A proposal has been made to the Board of Works to open a theatre in honour of the cut leading to the formation of an embankment, extending from the present bridge to the Lambeth side, and Waterloo-road. The cut is now opened on Thursday afternoon for foot passengers only.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The number of 977 boys and 957 girls (in all 1934 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks in the years 1850-59 the average number was 1668. The sickness which is now so generally diffused throughout the metropolis has produced a large number of deaths during the past quarter. The deaths registered in London, which rose in the previous week to 1454, increased in the week that ended on the 18th February to 1534—the ten deaths of 1850 persons were registered. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the corresponding week was 1104. Of the deaths returned last week occurred in an increased population, the average is about 40 per cent above the number proportionally returned in the ten years 1850-59. It appears, therefore, that the deaths of last week exceeded by 430 the number which would have occurred if the mortality had been equal to the average. Of the 1595 deaths, 784 occurred under 20 years of age, 138 in the period 20 to 40 years, 274 in the period 40 to 60 years, and 399 at 60 years and upwards. Of these, six were deaths of nonagenarians; and the widow of a butler residing in Hampton-court Backwards, had attained, it is said, the age of 101 years.

CABMEN'S CLUBS.—The cabmen's club, set on foot by the Earl of Shaftesbury, held their first annual meeting on Tuesday evening at the Stafford Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair. The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, made a statement and enrolled themselves immediately on the formation of the society. The rooms comprise a dining-room, a smoking-room, a room for the exercise of religious and moral character, it was also supplied with papers and periodicals. The noble chairman stated that the object for which the society had been established. The chairman congratulated the members on the celebration of their first anniversary dinner, and on the success which laboured under many unjust imputations, such as general discourteousness and incivility, and also of being addicted to drunkenness. He was sure that many of them could testify to the fact that a great deal of this, when it did exist, existed to a great extent from the provoking treatment of which they were frequently the victims. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, the Rev. Mr. Champneys, and Mr. Scott Russell. The proceedings were then been of a very interesting character throughout, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—On Thursday morning a meeting of gentlemen connected with the Royal Navy, and the shipping interests engaged in building and fitting out iron vessels, was held for the purpose of assisting in the inauguration of an Institution of Naval Architects, the proceedings of which are to extend over three days. Admiral the Duke of Northumberland was elected president, and several vice-presidents were appointed, among whom were Mr. Fairbairn, C.E., Mr. Woolley, Principal of the College of Naval Architecture, read a paper "On the Proportions of Ships," and communicated by Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Scott Russell "On the Wave-line Theory;" and Mr. Grantham "On the Strength of Ships." Mr. Reed read a paper "On Iron Armour Plates." In the afternoon, at another meeting, held in the evening, the Earl of Hardwicke presided, when the following papers were read:—"On the Comparison between the Mode of Building Iron Ships and the Ultimate Correction of their Compasses," Mr. G. B. Airey, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal; and "On Chain Cables," by Mr. G. W. Lennox, F.G.S. On Friday, at the morning meeting, papers were read "On Experiments made upon Some of H.M. Ships for Ascertaining the Positions of their Centres of Gravity in a Vertical Sense," by Mr. F. K. Barnes; three short Papers "On the Tonnage Laws," by Mr. G. Moorsom, Surveyor-General of Tonnage, by the Rev. Joseph Woolley, and by Mr. S. Read. At the evening meeting, "On an Improvement in the Form of Ships," by Mr. Joseph Mandslay; "On a Method of Constructing Diagonal-built Ships," by Mr. J. Wride; and "On certain Improvements in Marine Engines," by Mr. Robert Murray. At the meeting on Saturday (to-day) the following papers are to be read:—"On Mechanical Inventions, in Relation to Improvements in Naval Architecture," by Mr. W. H. Barnaby; "On the Wave-line Theory," (Part II.), by Mr. J. Scott Russell.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The first conversazione for the season of this society took place on Wednesday evening at their rooms, 9, Conduit-street, the gallery of the Architectural Photographic Association being kindly thrown open for the occasion. Mr. H. Ottley, who took the chair, briefly explained the intended arrangement of prizes, and the opening of classes of music and drawing. The announcement that the Earl of Ellesmere, one of the vice-presidents of the society, had most kindly intimated his intention of presenting a prize for the best pictorial picture-study at Burlington House for the conversazione, or meeting of the society, in May, was warmly received. Mr. J. Bell Pratt, Mr. David, R.A., then read a paper on "The Fine Arts—their Use, Decline, and Present Position," taking a popular and practical view of the subject, which was listened to with great attention, and applauded at the close. The proceedings of the evening were wound up with a musical performance conducted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert. Some choice pictures and works of sculpture decorated the west gallery. The conversazione was numerously attended.

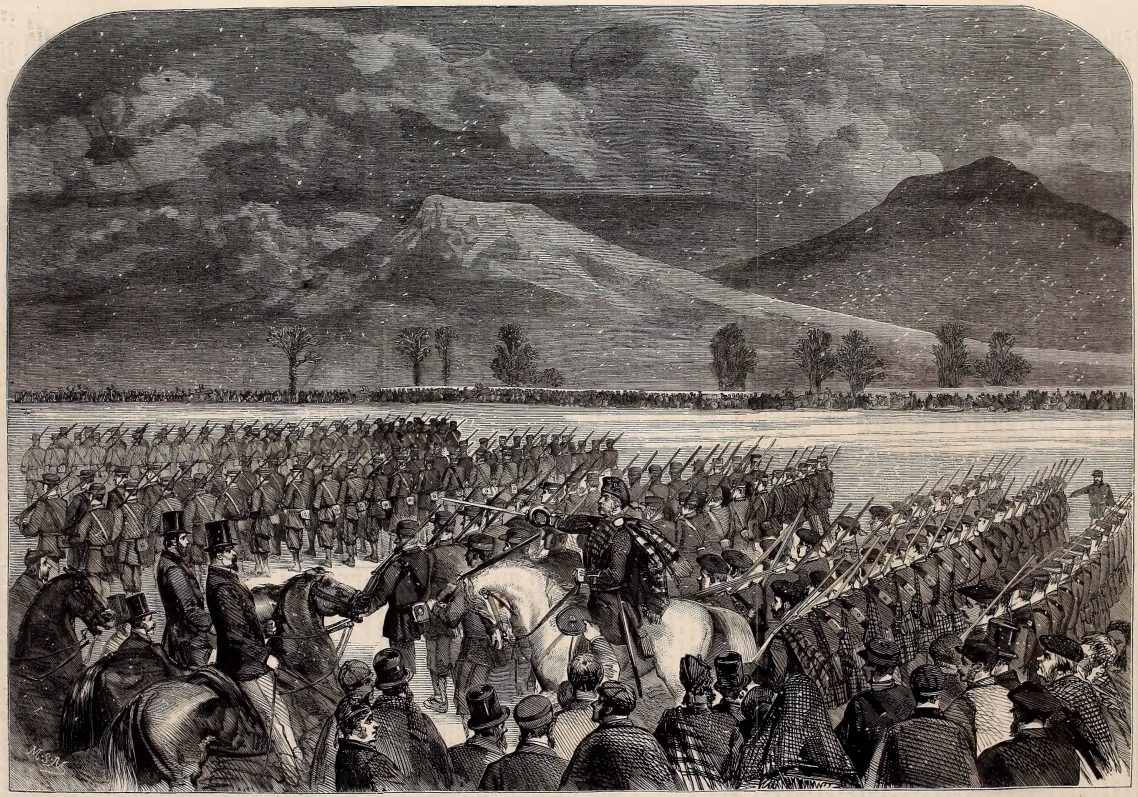
MR. TIDD PRATT ON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Yesterday week Mr. Tidd Pratt, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, delivered a lecture at the Working Men's Institute and Library, York-road, Lambeth, the large hall of which was well filled on the occasion. Mr. Pratt commenced his address by taking a brief review of his own life, and then proceeded to explain the constitution of benefit societies, and the legislation applying thereto. The audience should be supported on a scale amounting to an annual surplus. A friendly society during the first ten years of its existence would not have much to distribute, but after that time it would be safe for sickness that it would have had the two years succeeding. Members should not be allowed to fall while behind with their dues. Before admittance should be made of the past year's membership. The delay till February would open a man, when in the full vigour of health, to a fraud, should always be discouraged. Meetings should be conducted in a business manner, and the accounts audited at public meetings. Foundation-stones were then laid by Mr. Pratt, and it is very much to be regretted that such very beneficial objects could be carried out. The meeting on Saturday and Monday next promises to be equally striking. The investment of the funds was a very important matter. By a recent Act there was a limitation to the modes of investment. Mr. Pratt proceeded to comment on the particular society whose members he was addressing. He thought it could not be expected that they would be able to subscribe under his notice. There were, he was happy to state, 21,700 benefit clubs in England, and the total number of bodies of members belong to them. He strongly advised that no man should become a member of any society in the rules of which were not fully explained to him. Gratuitous relief did not cost one halfpenny. A member of an uncertified society had no means of knowing whether he was receiving official relief. Mr. Pratt concluded his remarks on the frugal habits of the working classes. Questions were put by working men in the body of the hall, and a discussion arose, which enabled Mr. Tidd Pratt to offer explanations in detail.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday the services at this place of worship assumed a new character, the present week being the season of Lent, a considerable alteration had been made in the altar. The drapery, which was of white and red silk, with a large cross in the centre. This cross was changed, so far as the colour was concerned, on different evenings: at one time it was white, at another time red. It is said, however, that the proceedings had given offence to some parties in the parish, and that legal proceedings, in consequence, had written to Bishop. The result of that application was the following letter, received by Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, from the bishop's secretary:—"I am directed to say, "I have received a letter informing me of certain changes in the arrangement of the altar and reredos in your church. I have to inform you that any arrangement of our parish churches excite the parishioners, I require you, before the service of to-morrow, to cause the altar to be restored by the clergyman in charge, and, if it appears to you that ornaments thus exhibited are such as are forbidden by the article nearly relating thereto, to remove them." At ten o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the Rev. Dove, the clergyman in charge of the district, and the churchwarden, removed the objectionable formula from the altar, and the consequence was that the morning service went on without a whisper, as it has been ever since. The result of the whole controversy is thus stated:—"The *Guardian* says, 'The objectionable paper is now to be further removed, and there appears to have been the middle course of the Bishop's decision for Lent; the same as is done in the Royal Chapels, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in many churches of the London Diocese.' At the meeting of the person named Prout was taken into custody on the charge of "saying the responses irreverently and with a loud voice," and subsequently of "lecturer's" service, a disquieted woman made her way into the church, and commenced a loud and violent harangue against the Rev. Dove. She was fined 10s. by the Thames police magistrate for being "drunk and disorderly." The case caused a great excitement, and there was much disturbance at the evening service, more than 200 policemen being present. At page 217 we have engraved a View of the Interior of St. George's Church

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern—John Abel Smith, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The second service clap was moved by Captain Washington, R.N., and was seconded by Captain Ommanney, R.N., the secretary to the society; also the medal to Captain Thomas Davies, R.N., and to George Pilkington, as coxswain of the Southport and Lytham volunteer life-saving life-boats stationed at Fleetwood, Great Yarmouth, and in rescuing the crews, consisting of nine men, from the Danish barque *Hermania*, and the brig the *John Bull*, of Yarmouth. The crews of the two boats were paid £38 for the service. Rewards amounting to £40 were likewise voted to the crews of the society's life-boat stations at Kirkcudbright, Wick, and Fraserburgh for putting off recently with the view of rendering assistance to ships in distress, but which were not required to render aid. The silver medal of the institution was also voted to Thomas Baker, coastguardsman; the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Abel Smith, on the chair, in addition to money rewards which they had locally received for their services in the chair on occasions of the launch of the new life-boat at Southport, which was recently wrecked at the entrance of the Isle of Wight. Rewards were also voted to the crews of the life-boats stationed at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Cullercoats, Northumberland; at Port Isaac and Cawsand, Cornwall, and at Lytham, in Dundrum Bay. A benevolent lady in Manchester had presented to the society the sum of £100, to be applied in such manner as it should be thought fit, on the north-east coast of Scotland, and at Kingsdown, near Deal, the two stations of which she had also been personally presented to the society. It was reported that the institution had now under its charge ninety-nine life-boats stationed on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and that the management of a philanthropic institution. Some of these boats had been instrumental in saving by their means the lives of eighteen of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club presented to the society the handsome donation of £100 being the proceeds of a ball given by the club at Liverpool in aid of the funds of the Life-boat Institution. The Lord Adelstad Yacht Club of Southampton they had been invited to take the chair at the annual meeting of the institution, at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th inst., when the amounting to £627 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.—Several of the railway companies have paid their half yearly meetings during the week. On Thursday the shareholders of the South-Eastern Railway met, and a dividend of 4s on each £25 stock was agreed to. The Great Northern Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was agreed to at the meeting of the Hartlepool and Lancaster Company. On Monday the half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Boston and Eastern Junction Railway was held—Mr. Ingham, M.P., in the chair. The revenue exhibited a progressive and satisfactory increase, and a dividend was declared of 3s per share for the half year ended the 31st of December last, the first half year of working the line throughout. Mr. Mackinnon said that he was glad to report a satisfactory one for a first year's traffic, and he considered the construction of the line was a most successful one. A dividend was declared on the Nottingham, Nottingham, and Boston Company, at their meeting on Tuesday, declared a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, and at the meeting of the North and South Western Junction Railway held their meeting, and a dividend of 2½ per cent was declared. At the meeting on Tuesday of the proprietors of the Norfolk Railway Company, on Tuesday, a dividend was declared of £1.10s. 5d. per share, and a bonus of 10s. per share, consolidated. At the meeting of the Taff Vale Railway it has been decided to pay a dividend for the year of 8 per cent; the Northern Counties Union, 7s. per share; the Eastern Counties, 2s. 6d. per share; and a half-yearly dividend at the meeting of the shareholders in the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday, when the customary dividend of 1½ per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the usual bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, was declared.——The directors of the London and United Service Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent for the second half of 1859, and a bonus at the same rate, making for the previous dividend, a return of 12 per cent to the shareholders for the past year.——At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on Wednesday, it was resolved to raise £20,000, in £20 shares, to eliminate the recovery of the old cable, and its restoration to working order. The subscribers to this issue will, in case of success, receive a bonus of another £20 share for every paid up, and in the other event have a lien on the proceeds of all the cable that may be saved.

At the Manchester Police Court, on Tuesday, a young man received a sentence of three months' imprisonment for cutting the leaves out of a *Blackwood's Magazine* in the Campfield Free Library. The name of the man is Isaac Ellis. The offence is capable of two construc ions—it may be punished as a misdemeanour or as a larceny; and, as the committee requested it might be dealt with summarily, the magistrate awarded the s months' imprisonment for it.



RIFLE CORPS FIELD-DAY AT EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 216

GENERAL ZABALA.

GENERAL ZABALA, who lately commanded the second corps of the Spanish expeditionary army to Africa, is an officer held next in consideration to O'Donnell. On many occasions during the civil wars in Spain he greatly distinguished himself, and he was one of the first Generals selected for the Moorish campaign. Unfortunately he was taken seriously ill after the action fought on the 1st of January (in which he took a brilliant part), and was obliged to go into Ceuta on the sick list. Anxious to return to his command and share in the glory of the capture of Tetuan, he left his bed while still in a weak condition, which proceeding materially aggravated his malady and necessitated his return to Spain. General Prim succeeds to the command of the second corps. Our Portrait of General Zabala is from a photograph taken at the camp.



GENERAL ZABALA, LATELY COMMANDING THE SECOND CORPS OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN MOROCCO.

THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

WE have given from time to time some particulars of this country, towards which the public attention is now naturally directed, and annexed are some further details, chiefly from "Johnston's Gazetteer," to accompany our Map:—

Morocco, or Marocco (Arab. Moghrib-ul-Aksa, "the Extreme West"), the ancient Mauritania, is a country of North-west Africa, between lat. 28° and 36° N., long. 0° 46' and 11° 40' W., having E. and S.E. the Desert, N.E. Algeria, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Mediterranean Sea. Its area is over 200,000 square miles. The population is variously estimated, some authorities giving it as high as 14,000,000, while others fix it at 8,000,000, of whom about 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers and Shellooks, 740,000 Bedouins, and 339,500 Jews. The surface of the country is mountainous, covered with ramifications of Mount Atlas, but comprising many fine plains and valleys. The principal rivers are the Mahala, flowing into the Mediterranean; the Sebu, Morbeya, Tensift, and Sura, entering the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. Its climate is for the most part healthy, the temperature seldom exceeding 85° Fahr. The soil in the valleys was celebrated in antiquity for its great fertility, and yielding, in some places, three crops of corn in one year; but so little is agriculture understood that large crops of corn are sometimes suffered to remain unreaped, and at other times many of the inhabitants die of famine. The principal crops are wheat, maize, millet, and barley; dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, the fruits of South Europe, cork, and henna. Timber for building is not generally abundant, and is imported from Spain. The grass lands are rich, and feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; besides large numbers of sheep, goats, oxen, and mules. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. The mineral products comprise iron, copper, and antimony. The domestic manufactures comprise woollen and cotton fabrics. Leather is made in large quantities in most of the towns; red caps, silk fabrics, good saddlery, carpets, chip baskets, and earthenwares, are among the chief articles manufactured. A trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, and by feluccas coasting along the shores of Barbary. There is also a communication by caravans with Timbuctoo and other places in Central Africa, where the Morocco traders exchange salt, dates, tobacco, cloth, caps, girdles, and daggers, for gold-dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, ostrich feathers, and slaves. The exports to Europe consist of wax, hides, skins, olive oil, gums, wool, dates, honey, indigo, shawls, carpets, &c. The Government is more despotic than in most Mohammedan States. The empire consists of the kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, and the territories Sus, Draha, and Tafilet; and is subdivided into twenty-eight provinces. Among its principal cities and towns are Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, Salley, Tarudant, Tituan, Tesa, Mogodore, and Tangier, which, with other capitals of provinces, are governed by military prefects. The towns are chiefly inhabited by Moors and Jews, which latter conduct the larger mercantile transactions; the Berbers and Shellooks form the bulk of the agricultural population; and the Arabs generally lead a wandering life on the plains, living in tents, and subsisting on the produce of their herds and flocks. Arts and sciences are at a low ebb, though in most of the cities and towns are Mohammedan colleges, the principal of which is at Fez. The standing army amounts, in time of peace, to 15,000 or 20,000; in war, to 80,000 or 100,000; mostly negro slaves. The navy, once formidable, is now insignificant.

"PLAYFULNESS." A STATUETTE.

BY G. HALSE.

MR. HALSE is a young artist, but upon more than one occasion has exhibited works which display considerable fancy in the creation, good taste in their treatment, and careful and successful execution. His statuette of "Playfulness," exhibited this season at the British Institution, is entitled to praise on all these grounds. The idea is that of a young girl playing with a favourite dove, which has perched itself on her head, and seeking to entice it back to her finger. The figure, which is youthful, is elegant in form and proportion, and the attitude is at once easy and graceful. The slight drapery in which it is invested is loosely cast, and so treated as to show the outline of the form beneath it. Upon the whole we may congratulate the artist upon the production of a work which is at once pleasing to the general eye, and satisfactory in an artistic sense.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from Supplement, page* 219.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

DUTIES ON BRITISH SPIRITS.—The standing orders were suspended to enable the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in Committee of Ways and Means, to propose a resolution to the effect that, in addition to the duty now payable on spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, there should be charged on every gallon of such spirits at proof, which, on or after the 29th of February, should be distilled or be in the stock of any distiller, or in any duty-free warehouse, or removing to such warehouse, the additional duty of one penny. The resolution was agreed to.

MASTERS AND OPERATIVES BILL.—Mr. MACKINNON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which, he said, was to establish a tribunal for the amicable settlement of disputes between masters and workmen.—Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the bill, on the ground that its machinery was so imperfect that, if passed into law, it could not realise the expectations of the promoters.—After some discussion, Sir S. M PETO suggested that the second reading should be postponed, and the bill referred to a Select Committee.—Mr. MACKINNON accepted the suggestion, and the second reading was postponed for a month, on the understanding that at the expiration of that period the bill would be referred to a Select Committee.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.—The House then went into Committee on the Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill. The consideration of the first clause occupied some hours, and a number of verbal amendments having been agreed to, the Committee ultimately divided on the question that the clause as amended stand part of the bill, which was affirmed by 116 to 25. Clause 2 was postponed. On clause 3 an amendment was moved by Mr. E. JAMES, which was negatived.—On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, a division was taken, and, the numbers being—For the clause, 58; against it, 34; the clause was agreed to, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Administering of Poisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill was read a second time.

A bill to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by priests and deacons of the Church of England was introduced by Mr. H. Seymour, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Attorneys and Solicitors (No. 2) Bill was read a first time.

The report on the Companies (1860) Bill was brought up, and agreed to.

The Probate and Administration (India) Bill passed through Committee.

The South Devon Railway Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord John RUSSELL rose at five minutes to five for the purpose of asking leave to bring in a bill further to amend the law relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. At this time there were in the galleries the Earl of Derby, Lord Lyvedon, Lord Belper, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of Carlisle, Viscount Everaley, and other peers.

The noble Lord, having presented a petition from 10,000 (as we understood) inhabitants of the city of London in favour of Reform, proceeded to say that he had no desire in any bill he might propose to alter the landmarks of the Constitution of this country. When he compared the present state of the country with that before the Reform Act of 1832 he could not but congratulate the country upon the fact that since that time the people generally were more satisfied with the institutions under which they lived. In 1820 Lord Castlereagh introduced a measure restraining the liberties of the people, and to prevent the expression of public opinion out of doors; but in 1860 there was a universal desire to maintain the institutions of the country. What he now proposed to do was to supply some omissions in the late Reform Act which were of considerable importance.

There was one point upon which the opinion of the country had been expressed, which was the mode of voting in counties. He proposed to add to the counties an occupation-franchise of £10 a year, and means would be taken to secure that it should be a *bonâ fide* occupation, and that there should be a building of not less than £5, except in case of dwelling-houses. He then came to the lowering of the borough franchise. Some time after the passing of the last Reform Bill he felt that the £10 qualification was too high, and that it was injurious to our Parliamentary representation. It had been said that the franchise had been especially framed to exclude the working classes. He did not admit that; but it was framed to admit the middle classes, whose intelligence and wealth were entitled to the franchise. It would be unjust any longer to exclude the working classes, who, by their intelligence and character, were entitled to the franchise; and he believed that by according to them the privilege they would become more attached to the institutions of the country. It had been said that there had been no agitation on the subject, and that they should wait until there was an imperative demand for legislation; but that was not the political wisdom which he had been taught, for he was of opinion that legislation on such points should, as much as possible, be proceeded with in a state of quietness, and that they ought not to wait until the working classes combined to press their demands upon the consideration of Parliament. He had no wish to wait until Nottingham and Bristol came forward to tell Parliament that there should be no further delay.

In considering this subject he had thought that it was better to make the measure as simple as possible, and to avoid introducing franchises hitherto unknown to the Constitution of the country, which had been termed "fancy franchises." He proposed to extend further the £10 franchise—to maintain the payment of rates, but to lower the franchise from that at which it at present stood. With that view he had made many inquiries, and very carefully considered their results. Attention had been called to the question whether there should be a rateable franchise. If that plan were adopted there would be differences which would be dependent upon local authorities, so that one person would have a vote, while another would not have one, who paid upon exactly the same amount of property. Next came the question whether they should take the gross annual rental or the net annual value. It was found that many persons were prevented from having votes, as, in many cases, the difference was as much as 27½ per cent.

Then came the question, how many electors would be added to the boroughs by adopting any particular sum as the purchase? The present number of voters on the register was 440,770, but of these many were qualified under the old scot and lot, and therefore they deducted 33,765, leaving 410,000 on the registry. They found that a £9 franchise would give 440,717; an £8 franchise would give 476,004; a £7 franchise would give 532,817; a £6 franchise would give 604,200, which would give an additional number of 194,000, making, with those which at present existed a total number of 634,969, which he did not think at all an extravagant number.

Then comes the question, what was the character of the persons who would be added to the registry? He believed, from inquiries he had made, that the characters of the persons would add weight to the character of the representation. He came now to another question, of a different nature, and one which it behoved the House to consider well as to the changes now or hereafter to be made. When, twenty-nine years ago, he brought in a bill, the task was comparatively easy, for public sense condemned places which sent members which had few inhabitants, while such towns as Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham were unrepresented.

The noble Lord adverted to the disputes which had many years since prevailed as to whether Ministers of the Crown should be able to hold seats in the House of Commons in virtue of their office, or whether they should be able to hold seats at all, leaving the House an entirely independent body. In more recent times it had been admitted that persons of ability conducting the affairs of the country should have seats in that House, and lately it had been the practice of counties and boroughs to return them. He held that it was quite necessary, as a matter of accommodation, that they should have some small boroughs, inasmuch as many persons of great ability would never risk an appearance before very large constituencies. If they were to have the government of the country carried on in that House by Ministers of the Crown it was necessary to have other constituencies than counties and large boroughs.

The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) in his bill made the least changes that had been proposed in connection with Reform; while the proposition of the hon. member for Birmingham certainly made the greatest. In laying down a general principle, he was far from saying which would be the best system, that of the right hon. gentleman or the right hon. member for Birmingham. He thought that in dealing with this matter they should give some consideration to the state of that House. He remembered (when the late Reform Bill was under consideration), when it was proposed to disfranchise Ludgershall, the member for that place got up and, and, much to his honour, said, "I am the patron of Ludgershall, I am the elector of Ludgershall, and I am the member for the Ludgershall, and in all three capacities I vote for the disfranchisement of Ludgershall." But the state of the House of Commons was now very different, and they could not now deal with it in a similar manner.

He proposed that ten boroughs, whose names he would read, should no longer send two members to Parliament. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) in his bill proposed to take one member from each of the following boroughs which returned two members:—Honiton, Thetford, Totnes, Harwich, Evesham, Wells, Richmond, Maldon, Marlborough, Lymington, Leominster, Ludlow, Andover, Knaresborough, and Tewkesbury. To this number he (the noble Lord) proposed to add the following: Ripon, Cirencester, Huntingdon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Devizes, Hertford, Guildford, and Marlow. This would give twenty-five seats. He proposed to give to the West Riding two additional seats, to the southern division of Lancashire two, and to each of the following one:—North Lancashire, Middlesex, West Kent, South Devon, South Stafford, North Riding, the part of Lindsay, South Essex, East Somerset, West Norfolk, West Cornwall, and North Essex. He proposed that Kensington and Chelsea should form a borough with two members; that Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley should have each one member; and that Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds should (each) return three members.

In case of places where there were three members he proposed that the third member should represent the minority.

In the next place he would consider the claims of the University of London, to which he proposed to give the franchise. Although he failed on two previous occasions, he did not see that he should fail on this.

The noble Lord sat down at five minutes to six.

Mr. DISRAELI asked when the second reading would take place?

Lord J. RUSSELL: Not less than a fortnight.

Mr. BRIGHT said the noble Lord had read the list of boroughs so fast that it was impossible to get any accurate account on them. He should like to know whether the noble Lord included the four vacants seats for Sudbury and St. Alban's.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was proposed to give them to Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. WALPOLE regretted that the noble Lord had not thought right to maintain the present distinction between counties and boroughs.

Mr. AYRTON rose and was understood to say that the Tower Hamlets constituency, so enormous in amount, was not considered in the bill.

In reply to Mr. Bright, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the vacant seats of St. Albans and Sudbury would be given to Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. WALPOLE wished to know whether the payment of poor rates would be required to be made by the tenant, or could be made by any other person in his behalf? With regard to the details of the bill, all he would say at present was that, the more attention he was enabled to give the subject, the more he was convinced that the old distinction between counties and boroughs ought to be maintained and even extended.

Major EDWARDS asked whether in the event of the bill becoming law it would necessitate an immediate dissolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS complained of the provisions of the bill on the ground of the little addition they made to the number of metropolitan members.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked what was the increase the bill would create in the number of county voters?

Sir G. GREY said it was impossible to state the exact increase, on account of the incompleteness of the returns.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to the various questions which had been put to him, said the bill did not propose any alteration with regard to the poor rate, but the tenant would be obliged to pay the rate as at present. He did not think he would be justified in stating what the increase in the number of county voters would be in case the bill passed; but it appeared from a return that the number of persons in England and Wales rated between £10 and £50 was 415,000. He did not think, however, that that return afforded a really satisfactory test. With regard to a dissolution in the event of the bill becoming law, he might state that the new claims would be made at the November registration, and, of course, when that registration was complete it would be competent for her Majesty to dissolve Parliament.

Mr. ROEBUCK complained of an additional representative being given to Leeds, while no addition was made to Sheffield, which had a larger constituency.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

NEW REFORM BILL FOR IRELAND.

Mr. CARDWELL then moved for leave to bring in a bill further to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in Ireland. It was proposed to change the provisions of the Act of 1850, which regulated the qualification in counties at £12, and to substitute £10; and in boroughs to reduce the £10 franchise to £8. The number of electors in the various counties in Ireland was 174,000, which would be increased by the proposition now made by 30,000—making the total 204,000. The increase to the borough franchise by the proposed reduction of rating would be 6655 voters, which, when added to the existing borough and county electors, would increase the whole elective body to 240,000. It was also proposed to give an additional member to the county of Cork, and another to the city of Dublin, the seats allotted to be taken from the four suspended seats in England. The Government did not think it desirable at present to give any member to the Queen's University, as that institution was not sufficiently prepared for the distinction; but it was proposed to remove the disqualification which now prevented Irish Peers from representing counties or boroughs in Ireland. He hoped that this measure would give satisfaction to the people of Ireland.

Mr. WHITESIDE denounced the measure as totally uncalled for, unnecessary, and unsatisfactory in its provisions.

Mr. MAGUIRE contended that the proposition which would enable Irish Peers to represent Irish boroughs and counties was an infringement of the Act of Union, was revolutionary, and would be wholly repugnant to the feelings of the Irish people.

Sir G. C. LEWIS quoted a passage from the Act of Union to show that the proposal to allow Irish Peers to represent Irish constituencies was not contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Sir J. SHELLEY took exception to the provision which made the payment of poor rates the condition of representation.

Mr. CARDWELL contrasted the population and wealth of Dublin and Birmingham, and said that it would have been impossible to have given the latter an additional member without entertaining the claims of the former.

Colonel DICKSON protested against the proposition with regard to Irish Peers, and predicted that it would be opposed by the Irish members of all shades of opinion.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

REFORM BILL FOR SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE next moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in Scotland. The bill proposed to lower the county franchise to £10, and the borough franchise to £5, and to give additional members to Glasgow and the Scottish universities. The general features of the bill were otherwise identical with those of the measure for England. It was proposed, however, that the valuation roll should be the regular one, and that the registration courts should be done away with, the whole business of registration being transacted in the assessors' courts, which would sit in the month of October in each year. A £10 franchise had hithero been the property franchise. The Government had been requested to substitute the English 40s. freehold plan, but after careful consideration they thought such a scheme would not work satisfactorily in Scotland, and they therefore simply proposed to reduce the property franchise from £10 to £5.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he was apprehensive that the proposed change in the system of registration in Scotland would prevent that uniformity between the bills for the three countries which was most desirable.

Mr. BAXTER thought the increase in the representation of Scotland much too limited, and intimated that when the English bill went into Committee he should move the disfranchisement of three or four English boroughs, in order that justice might be done to Scotland.

Sir J. FERGUSSON believed the bill to be both just and moderate, and thought it was fairly entitled to the consideration of the House.

Mr. STIRLING expressed his regret that two seats had not been awarded to the four universities instead of only one.

After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Reform Bill for England and Wales was brought in and read a first time. It was ordered to be read a second time on the 19th inst.

CUSTOMS ACTS.—THE BUDGET.

The House then went into Committee upon the Customs Acts, when the discussion upon resolution 4 was resumed.

The proposition for the admission of artificial flowers was agreed to.

On the proposition for admitting silks duty free,

Sir J. PAXTON moved the following amendment:—"That it is inexpedient to reduce the duties on silk being the manufacture of, and imported directly from, any country which does not permit the free importation of the silk manufactures of the United Kingdom."

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the free admission of silk altogether.

Mr. BRIGHT defended the proposition of the Government.

Mr. AYRTON attacked the leaders of the Manchester party for having become parties to a hasty and a heartless treaty, as far as it concerned the hardworking and industrious classes of this country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ridiculed the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets for attempting to revive the old days of protection.

Mr. E. BALL moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Upon a division the motion of Mr. Ball was negatived by a majority of 283 against 28.

After some further attempts to postpone the discussion, the proposition in regard to silk was agreed to upon the understanding that the discussion should be resumed on the following night upon the bringing up of the report.

[The accompanying report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament yesterday se'ennight appeared in our town edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES IN THEATRES.—Viscount DUNGANNON, according to notice, called the attention of the House to the performance of Divine service at Sadler's Wells and other theatres by clergymen of the Church of England on Sunday evenings, and moved a resolution that such services, being highly irregular and inconsistent with order, were calculated to injure rather than to advance the progress of sound religious principles in the metropolis and throughout the country.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY dissented from the motion.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY objected altogether to the views expressed by the noble Viscount, believing that a great amount of public good was being obtained from those religious services. After a long discussion the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

THE PAPER DUTY.—Sir W. MILES moved for a return of the quantities of paper charged with duty, and the amount of duty received, from the year 1834 annually, up to the end of 1859; similar return of the quantities exported annually during the like period; similar return of the quantities of foreign paper imported annually into the United Kingdom during the like period, and also during the month of January, 1860, and of the quantities retained for home consumption; and return of the quantity of paper of all sorts charged with duties of excise in the United Kingdom, from 1834 to 1859, inclusive, and quantity thereof exported on drawback and retained for home consumption.—The motion was agreed to.

THE DUKE OF TETUAN.—Mr. WYLD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if her Majesty's Government had received any information of the decree of her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain by which the title of Duke of Tetuan had been conferred upon Marshal O'Donnell, together with the territory of Morocco upon which the victory of Tetuan was gained?—Lord J. RUSSELL said that her Majesty's Government had received a communication on the subject, and he believed that the title had been proposed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. E. JAMES asked the Secretary of State for War whether her Majesty's Government intended to order any battalions or regiments of the volunteer rifle corps now formed and in course of formation, during the ensuing summer, to the camp at Aldershot, or any other encampment, in the same manner and for the same purposes as regiments of the line and militia regiments had been encamped?—Mr. S. HERBERT answered in the negative.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired what course Government intended to take in order to procure the assent of Parliament to the French treaty?—Lord PALMERSTON said it was intended, after the different articles of the treaty had been discussed in detail, to submit the whole question to the House on a motion for an address to the Crown.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN.—Mr. HADFIED called attention to this subject, and asked whether the Government intended to take measures to put down the intended disturbance of the public peace?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had entered into communication with Sir R. Mayne, and he had no doubt that every effort would be made to prevent the fight coming off within the metropolitan districts (Laughter). Beyond that he could give no assurance, as neither the day nor the place for the fight was yet fixed, and unless the police were enlightened upon these points they might have some difficulty in preventing a sudden incursion into some distant parts of the country (Laughter).

ADJOURNED DEBATE OF THE BUDGET.—DEFEAT OF MR. DU CANE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opened the adjourned debate by condemning the treaty, which, he said, not only gave undue concessions to France, but laid us open to have similar concessions demanded by all the world.

Mr. B. OSBORNE ridiculed the Protectionist objections of Mr. Newdegate, which were always put forward when free trade came under discussion. With respect to the treaty, he thought the more it was examined the more it would be found worthy of the support of the people of both countries. This treaty, unlike former ones, removed restrictions on commerce. He denied that any bargain had been made with France in the matter. It was a measure which gave the French Government essential assistance on their entrance upon the path of free trade. If the treaty were carried, he felt assured it would be the means of enabling us to cut down the enormous expenditure of our Army and Navy.

Mr. H. BARING had no objection to treaties, especially of a reciprocal character, and he thought that treaties ought to be between nations, and not between Governments.

Mr M. GIBSON was not surprised that Protectionists should oppose the Budget and the Treaty; but he was astonished that the leader of the Opposition, who avowed himself a Free-trader, should likewise oppose them. With respect to the treaty, he would remind the House that in 1852 Lord Derby proposed a commercial treaty with France, and in that treaty no reference was made to the Navigation Laws, although that point formed a strong ground of opposition to the present treaty. He contended that the treaty, although it might not be entirely perfect, would confer great commercial and political advantages both on England and France. The commercial treaty would set free industry, and he contended that no classes had a greater interest with extension and freedom of trade than the owners of land and houses. These classes ought, therefore, to give all the support in their power to any Government which extended, and which at the same time liberated, commerce. With respect to the income tax, he said that, considering it was necessary to raise £70,000,000 for the expenditure of the country, tenpence in the pound was not a very heavy contribution. He should deeply regret the rejection of the treaty on the insufficient ground of the income-tax. He felt the greatest obligation to Mr. Cobden for his attempt to liberate commerce in France, and he could not let the present debate close without giving utterance to his feelings (Cheers).

Mr. WALPOLE said the whole debate was made up of so many important questions that it would be advisable to narrow the discussion to the consideration of the fiscal policy best suited to meet present emergencies. A question of great national policy had been improperly mixed up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the question of internal finance. The hon. member for Essex (Mr. Du Cane) deserved the thanks of the House for bringing this view of the question broadly before Parliament. The motion of his hon. friend had been misrepresented by Mr. Bright and by the Secretary for Ireland. His opinion of the Budget was that it was right in principle, but he considered that exception might be taken as to the time and mode in which the provisions were to be carried out. He denied that the present motion would defeat the French treaty. If he thought it would he would not vote for the motion of his hon. friend. He should support the treaty, though he considered that it had been too hastily completed, because he could not see why jealous feelings should prevent two great nations from exchanging the products of industry in which both excelled. He could not conceive that Englishmen should be opposed to the attempt at breaking down barriers opposed to commercial freedom merely because one nation could not get as much as it wished from the other. He did not approve of the remission of £1,000,000 of paper duty under the circumstances with which it was proposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the principal arguments urged against the financial scheme, and, in a brilliant speech, vindicated the policy of the treaty with France, which he considered would do more to unite both countries together in the bonds of amity than any measure that could be adopted. He also predicted a future of great prosperity to both countries in the stimulus which would be given to their trading operations when the treaty would take effect. As to the main features of the Budget, he would not enter into a discussion upon them at that late hour (after midnight), reserving his remarks upon them until the resolutions came before the House, when they would be considered seriatim.

Mr. DISRAELI followed, defending the principles involved in the motion of the hon. member for Essex, and charging the Chancellor of the Exchequer with inconsistency in relation to the income tax and some of his other measures of finance.

Lord PALMERSTON wound up the debate by warning the Opposition of the serious responsibility they incurred in voting for a resolution which, in effect, was a rejection of the treaty with France, and a fatal blow to the whole financial scheme of her Majesty's Government.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

For Mr. Du Cane's amendment	223
Against it	339
Majority in favour of the Government ..	116

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering.

HONG-KONG.—Letters patent have been passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom for investing the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong with appellate jurisdiction in cases of civil suits between British subjects heard and determined under the authority of her Majesty's order in Council of the 3rd of March, 1859, by British Consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of Japan.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 11,660. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 5358; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4441; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1412; students' evening (Wednesday), 440.

Yesterday week the Rev. William Canning, brother of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and one of the Canons of Windsor, accompanied his two nieces, the Hon. Misses Canning, in a walk below the slopes in the garden belonging to the Dean and Canons, when suddenly he fell into the arms of one of the young ladies, and expired almost instantaneously.

A RIDE TO AMOY.—After a hurried sketch of part of the Lam-poo-to Temple, we mount again and steer for the Telegraph Hill and the White Stag Temple, in search of views. Away we go across the country, up the stone roads, down the stone steps—rough riding that would astonish a foxhunter: never fear, the ponies are used to it; never mind the holes, the ponies see them; as for the steps, if they do not take them in their stride, they scramble up at a hand-galop; who cares though the stones are slippery, the ponies are not shod. Away we dash through the crowds, past the orange-stalls, our stirrups nearly scattering the fruit among the host of expecting boys; round the sharp narrow corners of the streets, the people squeezing themselves flat against the wall as the harum-scarum cavalcade fly past. There is no time to wait, however, and the people enjoy the fun if we may judge by their laughing faces as we pass them. No cry of "foreign devil" here; the foreigners are evidently feared, perhaps respected. We ride on through a part of the country covered with tombs—in this part of the world strange-looking objects, differing from any other graves that I have seen in China. The coffin is placed in the ground, covered over with earth, and then the earth is covered by a coating of lime—plastered in fact, so that at a distance the country has exactly the appearance of a large washing-green, or a links in Scotland; the graves look just like whins with clothes to dry hung upon them. The Temple of the White Stag (the name is derived from a small stone figure of such an animal in a cave hard by) is approached by a high flight of stone steps. No; I won't ride up these; a fall would be no joke; but the ponies seem to think nothing of it, and run up the stairs like lamplighters.—*Twelve Years in China.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MARCH does not bring much literature with it. Authors of established fame seem to be seeking for places under Government, or for seats in the Parliament as it will be, twice reformed, by Lord John Russell, should Finality John succeed with his second Reform Bill. It is not often given to a man after the lapse of some thirty years to yield a second benefit to his country; but this second benefit Lord John Russell is bound to give us, and will give us with no grudging hand. Conceive, on the dissolution, what a contention will arise for Marylebone. Mr. Edwin James—by no means a dull man—will have to combat, not the last publican, but certainly the last author let loose from Paternoster-row.

We are in rags! The great publisher who has given this rising generation of ours books without number of inestimable value has a fight with rags, not with ragamuffins. Mr. Henry Bohn, of Twickenham and Covent-garden, writes in print, in a manly way, against any alteration of the paper duty. "Let me ask a question of you," said a scholar of the Gladstone school in our hearing to a disciple of Mr. Bohn. "What is the difference between income and draw-backs?" Mr. Bohn saw his loss, and retreated from his standard authors to fall back on his standard roses. Twickenham cannot on this occasion be triumphant.

The nation—thus the tongue talks—has done wonderfully well in securing for the nation the very wonderful portrait of Mary Queen of Scots discovered by the historian of Scotland, Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, and so admirably done in copy and in small by Mr. Shaw—the Hollar and Vertue of this age. So far from grudging an annual vote of £2000 to Lord Stanhope and Mr. Scharf, were we in the House we would vote and divide on £10,000. Who is to succeed, my Lord Stanhope, my Lord Macaulay as a member of your council? Do not be too aristocratic in your selection.

More monuments. And why not? Yes, Dr. Todd is to have a statue erected somewhere by public subscription. Personally we have no objection to this statue to a man skilled in his way, liked in his profession, and deservedly loved by his friends. But are we not overdoing this "statue business,"—we have "Peterloo" and "Waterloo," folly and heroism. Why should we repeat both?

We remember, not unpleasantly, to have been present at a dinner given, as all gentlemanlike dinners should be given, by a poet and a wit—the wit better than the man's poetry—but the poetry not "sae bad." The talk turned on memorials to men, to urns, to busts, to statues, to out-door monuments, to Kensal Green, from Woking to Westminster Abbey. The man we refer to was the poet of "The Pleasures of Memory"—a man who had read life and books, knew both, and had gained wisdom by his early knowledge. What did this man say (Mr. Dyce and Sharp both have missed the saying)? "To no man should a statue be erected publicly who has not done war-like service for his country. I prefer Shakspeare and Walter Scott to Marlborough and Wellington. I would prefer being either Shakspeare or Scott to being either the hero of Blenheim or the hero of Waterloo. We men of letters—I am a banker proud to be an author—think that such statues in public places should be confined to men who have done deeds in arms." We are not disinclined to agree with what Mr. Rogers said.

We were dining the other day where wines, in spite of Mr. Gladstone, were excellent and cheap; and how did the conversation run? Clever men were present, and we were consequently silent. One clever thing was said, which, in City language, we can indorse: "All literature is running into current literature." We wished the sayer a large, thinly-shaped glass of Mr. Thackeray's first-class bordeaux for his large-typed contributors. But there is truth in the saying. Cowper would have called "The Cornhill Shillingsworth" "The Splendid Shilling." Yet literature of any worth is running too much into current literature.

What do we learn from advertisements? We read them; who does not? We (looking not in an advertisement light) see but one announcement in literature carrying more than a momentary truth of an hereafter to us. And that advertisement is—what? That Mr. John Forster, no unskilled man in the history of the reign of King Charles I., is about to give us a book on "The Arrest of the Five Members." The point on which Mr. Forster's well-sustained knowledge will turn is universal—Hampden and Pym, Falkland and King Charles I.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Louisa, Countess Dowager of Harewood, late of Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire, and of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, was proved in the principal registry, on the 18th of February, by the Right Hon. Henry Thynne, Earl of Harewood, the son, and sole executor. The Hon. Egremont William Lascelles, the son, and Charles Henry Mills, Esq., the son-in-law, are appointed trustees. Her Ladyship has left her jewels, trinkets, household furniture, plate, linen, and china, and the carriages and horses, &c., and her residence in Upper Brook-street, to her four unmarried daughters, who are also appointed residuary legatees.

The will and three codicils of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Littleton, Middlesex, Colonel of her Majesty's Regiment of East Middlesex Militia, and Aide de-Camp to her Majesty, were proved in London by his eldest son, Major-General Thomas Wood, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. He has devised his real estates in Cardigan and Carmarthen to his eldest son, and has divided his property amongst his other sons and his daughters, to whom liberal legacies and annuities are bequeathed; and a year's wages to all his servants.

The late Captain James Robert Dalton, R.N., had executed his will in France, dated March 26, 1858, and had made a codicil thereto in July, 1858, which was not admitted to probate from its being unattested. He died at Montreuil-sur-Mer, on the 1st of January, 1860, where he had been resident for thirty years. In 1842 he obtained from Louis Philippe a protection over his property and person almost appertaining to the liberty enjoyed by a French subject; and, with the approbation of our own Board of Admiralty, the Captain was permitted to draw his pay in the same manner as if resident in England. The will was administered to by his relict, the sole executrix, and probate was granted to her so far as regards the property in England and elsewhere, but save and except such part thereof as may be in France. He has appointed his brother, Major-General Charles Dalton, R.A., and his nephew, James Dalton, trustees. He has bequeathed to his wife a life interest in his property, and has appointed his nephew, James Robert Dalton, reversionary residuary legatee. On the decease of his wife he directs his trustees to invest £500, and apply the interest in keeping in repair the tomb of his honoured parents, and of his brother-in-law, General Sir Charles Dalbiac, and his sister, the wife of the General.

Professor Clerk Maxwell, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has been appointed Bakerian Lecturer for this year by the Royal Society of London.

The *Clyde* steam-packet, which has arrived at Marseilles from Syria and Smyrna, brings an account of the almost total destruction of the town of Dardanelles by fire in the night of the 10th ult. The part of the town in which the conflagration commenced was that where the foreign Consuls and the principals commercial men reside. Five children are said to have been burnt.

THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE.—A Paris correspondent says that at the late ball at the Tuileries the Princess Clotilde was present. "Her Imperial Highness is far from pretty, but a distinguished French political economist, speaking of her at the ball, declared he considered her the most extraordinarily-endowed lady in Europe. She speaks fluently five languages, and is a thorough Greek and Latin scholar; is well acquainted with the works of all the ancient and modern poets, and is particularly fond of quoting Shakspeare. Her character, in spite of her extreme youth, is very firm: this her face indicates. The Empress is very fond of this her young relative."

MUSIC.

We mentioned last week that Wallace's new opera, "Lurline," had been produced at Covent Garden with complete success. This success is not greater than it is deserved; for this piece is not only the chef-d'œuvre of the composer, but may challenge a comparison with the best German, Italian, or French dramatic music of the present day. The music, however, excellent as it is, suffers from the libretto, which has all the faults of the productions of our English playwrights. The subject, indeed, is happy, but spoiled by wretched treatment. It is one of the fine old legends of the Rhine, of which *Lurline*, a terrible but captivating being, who inhabits the depths of the river, is the heroine. But the simplicity and wild horror of the tale are entirely lost amid the melodramatic absurdities of the cockney school. *Lurline*, according to the legend, is a water-nymph, possessed of vast power and irresistible fascination, which she employs for the destruction of men, luring them to their fate by spells and incantations. She is a woman, nevertheless, though a sort of fiend, and loves a mortal with a woman's love. She lures him into the Rhine, but, instead of leaving him to perish in its waves, she conveys him to her caves of coral beneath the waters. After a time she allows him to revisit his home, taking his pledge for his speedy return. But he forgets his water-nymph, and is about to marry another, when the vengeful *Lurline* makes the river rise and sweep away her faithless lover, his castle, and all that belongs to him. But this terrible catastrophe, though it is the essence of the tale, is avoided by our playwright. He turns the demon of the Rhine into a romantic young lady, and the faithless, mercenary Baron into a pattern lover—makes them, in short, a very interesting couple, and makes them happy at last in the bonds of matrimony. Add to all this the usual garnish of stupid comic characters, and we have a melodramatic dish cooked in the most approved style of our cockney cuisine. We are sorry for this, for the subject, in its own grand simplicity, is eminently capable of inspiring the genius of a musician, while Wallace is a musician capable of being so inspired. Under the disadvantage of having to deal with a quantity of trash, he has, nevertheless, turned everything good that has been left in the subject to the most admirable account, and has produced music—beautiful, expressive, and picturesque—such as might have been written by Weber or Mendelssohn. Such music cannot be described: to be appreciated it must be heard; and our musical readers whose residences in London place them within reach of Covent Garden have at present the means of hearing it in perfection. We have seldom seen an opera more splendidly got up or more admirably performed. There is no room for fine acting, the characters being all reduced to the merest stage commonplace. The terrible nymph of the Rhine is an agreeable and interesting young lady, and such she is made by Miss Louisa Pyne, who is raised above the level of an ordinary mortal only by the ideal beauty of the strains which she warbles. The hero is a walking gentleman; but Mr. Harrison walks well, looks well, and sings superbly. Mr. Santley enacts the part of the Rhine King, a character which affords no room for dramatic talent; but there is some fine music in the part, which, we need scarcely say, he sings beautifully. There are two stupid characters, meant to be comic, which are filled by Mr. Honey and Miss Pilling. This clever young lady sings a pretty ballad so charmingly that it is nightly encored. The manner in which this opera is got up deserves the highest praise. The orchestra and chorus are everything that can be desired, and the scenery and decorations are rich and beautiful. (We give on page 224 of the Supplement an Engraving of one of the most remarkable scenes of this opera.)

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was more than usually interesting. The music was wholly selected from the great old masters of the Italian school, whose works are almost forgotten and unknown to the present generation. There was one of the fine quintets of Boccherini, so dear to the amateurs of the last century; there was a trio of Corelli; and there was Clementi's famous sonata, "Didone Abbandonata," superbly played by Arabella Goddard. The vocal pieces were from the works of Cimarosa, Sarti, and Paesiello, and were exceedingly well sung by Miss Parepa, Miss Cole, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Winn.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON commenced their second season with a concert in St. James's Hall on Wednesday. Considering that this society numbers about fifteen hundred members and associates—a large audience in themselves—it was not surprising that the hall should be crowded to the ceiling. From this great body—which includes a host of the most eminent musicians in London—we were entitled to expect a first-rate concert in respect both to selection and performance. The selection evinced little research or judgment, and the performance was by no means satisfactory. Of the quality of the selection our musical readers can judge for themselves, for here is the programme:—

PART I.

Overture (Genoveva)	Robert Schumann.
Recit., "Alcandro lo confesso," Signor Belletti	Mozart.
Aria, "Non so donde viene," Signor Belletti	Mozart.
Concertino in D, Violin, Mr. H. G. Blagrove	Ernst.
Scene, "Mon Dieu secouriz moi" (Gustave), Mdlle. Parepa ..	Auber.
Overture (The Wood Nymphs)	W. Sterndale Bennett.

PART II.

Symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," 1. Largo—Allegro. 2. Andantino. 3 Marcia—Andante maestoso. 4. Larghetto—Allegretto (The Power of Sound). In Memory of the Composer	L. Spohr.
Duo, "Jeri, sul tramontar del sole," "Come frenare," Mdlle. Parepa and Signor Belletti (La Gazza Ladra)	Rossini.
Overture (The Siege of Corinth)	Rossini.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

Schumann's overture was so imperfectly performed (evidently in consequence of insufficient rehearsal) that it was difficult to judge of the merits of the composition. Ernst's concerto did not display the abilities of our excellent Mr. Blagrove to the best advantage. It was ill chosen, not being in the style in which Mr. Blagrove indulges, and its effect was injured by the orchestral accompaniments, which were by no means delicate. The only really satisfactory performance was that of Spohr's symphony, on which due care had been bestowed. We may add that, in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Belletti, his place was supplied by Herr Reichardt.

The Vocal Association will repeat Mendelssohn's psalm, "Hear my Prayer, O God!" on Thursday evening, March 8, at St. James's Hall, with Mdlle. Parepa and choir of 200 voices. Miss Arabella Goddard will perform "The Harmonius Blacksmith" and "Where the bee sucks." These attractive performances terminate at a quarter past ten o'clock.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday the popular drama of "Belphegor" was revived, and a large audience assembled to witness Mr. Dillon's performance of the celebrated mountebank. His acting was marked with its usual force and pathos, and commanded universal applause.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Tom Taylor has given another dramatic production to the boards, under the title of "The Overland Route." The piece is in three acts, but is not supported by any amount of action or incident, and principally consists of conversation and character. The scene is on board a homeward-bound steamer, sections of which pertaining to the saloon and quarter-deck are cleverly put on the stage. These occupy the two first acts; the third presents the Mazzaffa Reef, Red Sea, at midday. In the scenery we may trace the idea of the drama, which possesses both novelty and originality. The story is but a slender thread whereon to hang the dialogue. The principal character, perhaps, is *Tom Dexter* (Mr. Charles Mathews), a doctor, who has been an Indian editor, and who becomes jack-of-all-trades to the crew and passengers. The next in importance is *Mr. Lovibond*, a Singapore merchant (Mr. Buckstone), who left his wife many years ago, threatening to commit suicide on account of her jealous disposition. That wife is now on board, believing her husband dead, and flirting with *Major McTurk* (Mr. Rogers). The lady is admirably represented by Mrs. Wilkins, who in the course of the play is awfully frightened by the apparition of her husband with his throat cut. *Mr. Lovibond*, in fact, had gashed himself with shaving, and accidentally intruded into her cabin, but for the rest of the voyage had remained incognito under the name of *Downey*—a person whose berth he had taken, and who, it appears, had committed forgery. A detective on board arrests and handcuffs him, but at the captain's request, for the honour of the vessel, keeps him quiet. *Lovibond* and his wife become subsequently acquainted and reconciled, and some farcical fun is obtained by the impossibility of embracing his wife with his hands manacled. At length the vessel is wrecked on the reef, and all the characters in the third act are arrayed in such accidental costume as had been preserved. Many of them are modified in disposition, misfortune having done its work on all, and particularly on the *McTurk*, who from a bully changes to a coward. *Dexter* is the soul of the scene, manages the rations, and controls the destinies of others and his own. He prevents the wife of his friend Jack, *Mrs. Sebright* (Mrs. C. Mathews), from flirting injuriously, as a supposed widow, with *Mr. Commissioner Colepepper* (Mr. Chippendale) and *Sir Solomon Fraser, K.C.B.* (Mr. Compton), and successfully achieves his own suit with *Miss Colepepper* (Miss M. Ternan). *Mrs. Sebright's* husband, at last, appears as Captain of the *Pinnace*, which arrives to the rescue of the shipwrecked party. Mr. Taylor has evinced considerable skill in the working of these materials, and causing the dialogue to culminate about the middle of each act in some point of humour that extorts the laughter of the audience, while the curtain is brought down at the end on an effective mechanical situation. The acting was equal to the writing, and the performance, notwithstanding its difficulties, unquestionably successful.

PRINCESS'.—The comedy of "Money" has been revived at this theatre. Mr. Melville, as the hero, acted with judicious reserve, and impressed us with a favourable opinion of his talents for domestic characterisation.

NEW ADELPHI.—A new play in three acts was produced on Monday, written by Mr. Watts Phillips, and entitled "Paper Wings." This, too, is a piece of the conversational kind, but not so felicitous in its execution as the Haymarket drama. The ground, moreover, has been preoccupied by such plays as "The Game of Speculation," which treats the theme more skilfully. The story is slight, and sets forth how *Sir Arthur Plynlimmon* (Mr. Wigan), a Welsh landowner, is ensnared by one *Jonathan Garraway*, a city speculator (Mr. D. Fisher), into time-bargains and other Stock-Exchange manœuvres, until ruin threatens and would destroy but for the counterplotting of *Mrs. Chicane, Garraway's* sister (Mrs. Wigan), who seeks by her services to induce him to become her husband. To his redemption also conduces *Owen Percival* (Mr. Billington), who by careful speculation secures large profits and wins the hand of *Blanche, Sir Arthur's* daughter (Miss Simms). Mr. Wigan's acting in this piece is highly artistic and effective; and Mr. Fisher's is exceedingly good. Much, however, is made to depend on one *William Kite, Esq.*, or "Accommodation Bill" (Mr. Toole), who is so overloaded with acceptances and share-papers that he looks like a travelling stationer. This eccentric part is ably supported, and relieves most advantageously the heavier portions of the dialogue. There is much wit and ambition in the general tone of the composition, which was frequently applauded; and the curtain descended on an efficient tableau. The author has emulated the point and sarcasm of our elder comedy; and, as a satire on the times, the piece is not without merit. In the last act there was an exhibition of passionate power, which contributed greatly to the success of the new drama.

STANDARD.—This house has been very successful lately with a new drama, taken from a contemporary journal, entitled "Holly Bush Hall; or, the Track in the Snow," and which contains some comic scenes of great excellence. Mr. Rayner enacts the guilty hero, *Mark Acton*, a deserter, with a variety of power; and the action is so arranged as to impart great interest to the story. In the end the prodigal is repentant, and promises to make amends in the future for the past. The drama is followed by a little piece designed for the introduction of a little girl of about nine years of age, called Miss Caroline Benson, who enacts several characters very cleverly. We can see that the young actress is inspired by a laudable enthusiasm, and gives evidence of real talent. The entertainments conclude with the operatic display of Pell, the original "bones," and his troupe of Ethiopian serenaders, which is capitally conducted, and includes the admirable performance of the little black Picco, and the wonderful dancing of Frank Diamond. The opening of the pantomime is still acted, and the transformation scene maintains for the present its attraction.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—The Honourable Artillery Company had a performance at head-quarters on Wednesday. The pieces were "Still Waters Run Deep," "Box and Cox," and "Charles the Second." The company was brilliant and numerous.

At the Gallery of Illustration, Mr. and Mrs German Reed in "Our Home Circuit," and in "Seaside Studies," continue to attract crowded audiences. Mrs. Reed, in the character of *Mrs. Naggit*, being nightly encored in the song of "Let us all speak our minds if we die for it."

SALMON OVA FOR AUSTRALIA.—By the kind permission of Sir Watkin Wynn and Mr. Edmund Buckley, about 30,000 salmon ova were lately obtained from the River Dovey, and were safely deposited, in beautiful condition, in the boxes prepared with gravel for them on board the ship *S. Curling*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult. for Melbourne. The apparatus is so arranged that the ova will receive a continuous stream of pure cold water all the voyage out, the water running through an ice-house, containing fifteen tons of Wenham Lake ice, before it flows over the ova.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—The Cape Town mail has brought intelligence of the arrival of H.M.S *Lynx* from the Zambesi at Cape Town. Dr. Livingstone and his party were, in December, at the delta of the Zambesi, after a second journey up the Shire to Lake Shirwa and Lake Nyassa. Mr. Baines, the artist, has been compelled from ill health to visit the Cape in the *Lynx*, but will return again to the Zambesi. Mr. Thornton, the geologist, has gone on an independent expedition into the interior; and Dr. Livingstone and the rest of the party were to visit the Makololo country. Their steam-launch is now worn out and wholly useless. Mrs. Livingstone will rejoin the doctor at the Zambesi on the return of the *Lynx*, instead of coming to England, as she contemplated.

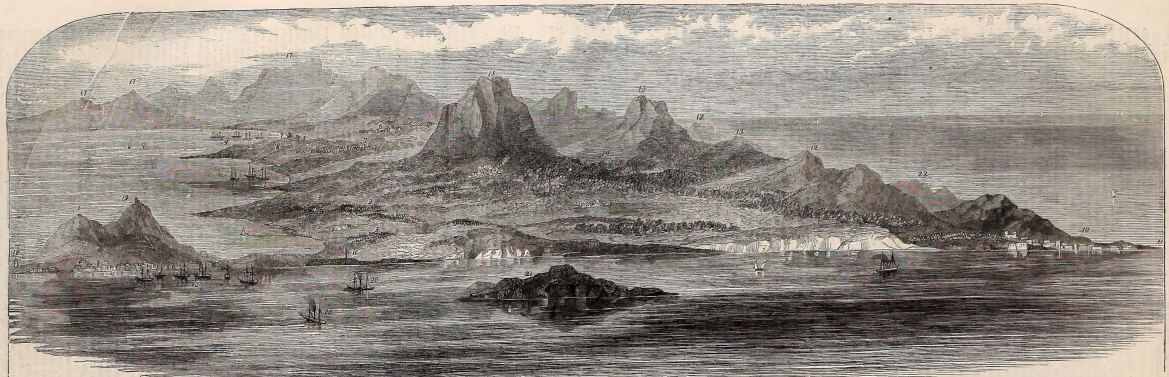
ALLEGED RUSSO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.—Some excitement was caused by the publication, in a second edition of the *Morning Chronicle* last Saturday, of an announcement from Vienna that a treaty had been concluded between Austria and Russia, on the following bases:—"1. The most ample concessions as to all that regards the holy places at Jerusalem will be made by Austria to Russia. 2. With a view to eventualities that have every probability of being realised, Austria agrees to conform her policy to that of Russia as to the Danubian Provinces and Servia. 3. In compensation for these concessions in the East and on the Danube, Russia will guarantee to Austria the whole of her territory, including Hungary and Venetia, against insurrection and foreign foes." The truth of this statement has, however, been stoutly denied in all quarters. A telegram from Berlin declares the report to be totally unfounded; the *Indépendance Belge* declares that it is not simply improbable, but radically false; and the *Pays* and *Patrie* give to it a flat denial. From Vienna we learn—"The announcement of a treaty between Russia and Austria is without foundation; but it is asserted that Austria, although not bound by such a treaty, will no more oppose the Russian policy in Turkey." In the House of Commons on Thursday, Lord J. Russell said that the Government had been informed by the Ministers abroad that there was no such treaty.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* describes the killing of a tiger by strychnine. The tiger infested some low undergrowth at the bottom of his garden, and he resolved to destroy it. He therefore took a buffalo recently killed by the tiger and strewed a quantity of strychnine in the bitten flesh. The tiger came, ate as usual, and died immediately.

A fire has occurred at Brantford, Canada West, destroying twenty-three buildings in Market-street. The amount of loss is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 dollars. A fire at Branford, Connecticut, has also destroyed property to the value of 60,000 dollars.

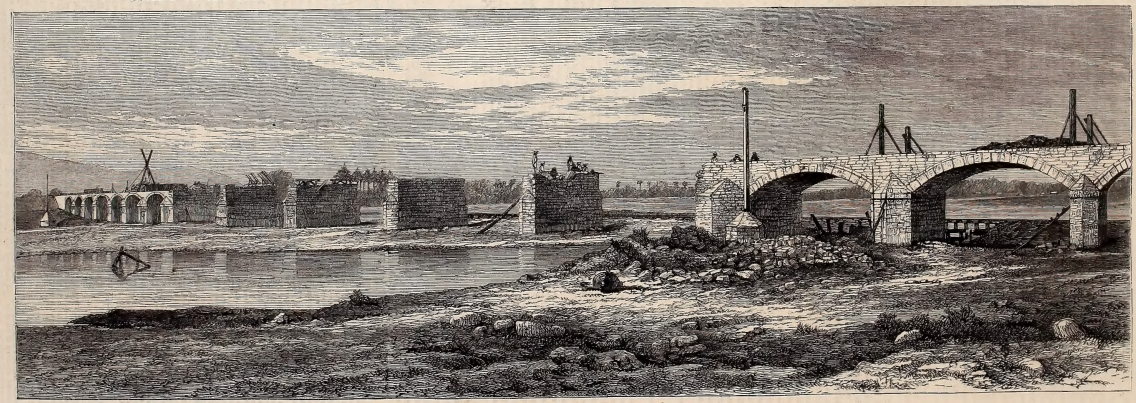
RAILWAY BRIDGE IN INDIA.

THE bridge over the Palar River, in the district of North Arcot, is one of the most conspicuous structures on the line of the Madras Railway. Great difficulties have had to be contended with, as the bed of the river is composed of shifting sand, and the foundations for the piers have had to be sunk thirty-five feet below the river-bed, in order to secure a firm bottom. All impediments have been overcome by the indefatigable engineer, Mr. Edward Johnston, who has succeeded when others, his predecessors, have failed. The bridge was originally intended to have been entirely composed of arches of seventy feet span, but the plan has been modified, and the actual bed of the river will now be crossed by iron girders. The piers are composed of a handsome white gneiss, and the bridge will form a very picturesque object when completed. Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Captain Norton, Staff Officer of Arcot.



1. The Rock of Ceuta.
2. City of Ceuta.
3. Spanish Encampment at the Serrallo.
4. Moorish Troops—30,000 Infantry and 5,000 Cavalry, with 30 pieces of Cannon.
5. City of Tetuan.
6. River of Tetuan.
7. Castles at the mouth of the Tetuan River.
8. French Squadron.
9. City of Tangier.
10. Cape Spartel.
11. Cape Negrete.
12. Sierra Bullones.]
13. Woods.
14. Spanish Fleet.
15. Forces of Ceuta.
16. The Riff Coast.
17. Lighthouse of Ceuta.
18. Watch-tower of Ceuta.
19. Steamers conveying Troops.
20. Island of Perejil.
21. Mountains of the Interior.

OUTLINE OF THE COAST OF AFRICA, AS SEEN FROM THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF CEUTA, TETUAN, TANGIER, ETC.—SEE PAGE 210.



IRON GIRDER RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE PALAR RIVER, IN NORTH ARCOT, INDIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

GENERAL PRIM.

General Prim, or Count de Reuss, left Spain for Morocco in command of the Reserve Division, consisting of eight battalions. The term "reserve" seems in this instance to have been rather inappropriate, for on numerous occasions, before the army left the lines round Ceuta, and subsequently at Castillejos, on the 1st of January, and at the passage of the Cape Negro Cordillera, on the 14th of December, Prim and his battalions were in advance, and bore the brunt of the fighting. It would hardly suit an officer of Prim's character and impetuous courage to be stationed in the rear as a support, instead of being sent forward to clear the way. No General holding a command in the Spanish expedition to Morocco possesses in a higher degree than the Count de Reus the confidence and esteem of his comrades. In the unhappy civil contests of his country he won himself a reputation which the African war has augmented. Calm, cool, and cheerful in the midst of great peril, his mere aspect inspires with fresh courage the battalions, in front of which he often throws himself, sword in hand, to lead them—himself in the post of the greatest peril—in a charge against the enemy.

In the action of Castillejos his bravery was most conspicuous. With two glittering stars upon his breast, and his gold-headed General's cane in his hand, he was forward among the balls, generally on foot, and, to everybody's wonder, remained, as hitherto in the war, without a scratch. On one occasion, when a part of his scanty force, thinned by the Moorish bullets, and pressed upon by superior numbers, showed signs of wavering, he seized the colours of a battalion and sprang forward, with the words, "I take this flag to the Moors!" The soldiers rushed after him, and repulsed the enemy.

At the attack on the Moorish breastworks in front of Tetuan, on the 4th of February, considerable loss was occasioned to Prim's corps by a heavy fire of espingardas which met its right wing as it approached the brushwood and copse that covered the left of the position. Prim was, as usual, forward in the fight. He had with him 400 or 500 Catalan volunteers, who joined the army the day before the battle. Prim, himself a Catalan, harangued them on the day of their arrival in the dialect of their province, and those persons present who comprehended him say he made a most telling speech. As they marched forward on the 4th of February the brilliant red of their caps distinguished them from the rest of the army, and many on seeing them predicted that, although mere recruits, they would vie in daring with the oldest soldiers. On the eve of the battle Prim, talking with some friends, is said to have exclaimed, "Happy the man who to-morrow first enters the breach!" That man was none other than Don Juan Prim. Sabre in hand, he dashed up the parapet, cutting down a Moor who would have barred his passage. The Catalans were not far behind; their commandant was killed and their loss heavy. It was towards the centre of the long line of parapet that Prim entered, at the most stoutly-defended position. General Prim is now in command of General Zabala's second corps, the latter having been compelled by sickness to return to Spain. As usual, the Spanish Picton takes the lead with his fighting division. The last news we hear of him is that he has been making reconnissances in the direction of Tangier, far in advance of the bulk of the Spanish army which at present is in the occupation of Tetuan and its neighbourhood.

The Portrait we publish of General Prim is from a photograph taken after the action of Castillejos.



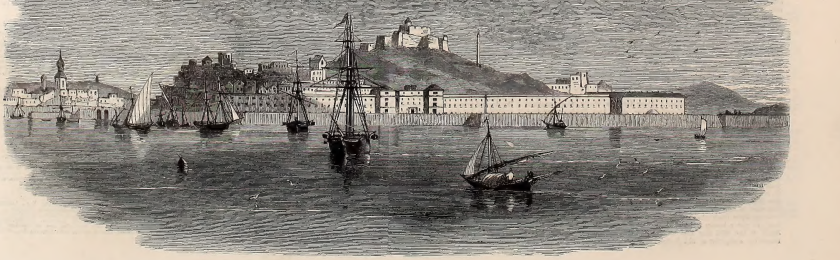
GENERAL PRIM, COMMANDING THE SECOND CORPS OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN MOROCCO.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sir Rowland Hill, was a few weeks since made a Knight Commander of the Bath, civil division. It is to this gentleman's untiring zeal that we are indebted for the benefits of the penny postage upon all inland correspondence; for the introduction of a uniform charge, regulated, not by distance, but by weight; and for many other reductions in the rates of foreign and colonial postage. In 1837 he published a pamphlet developing his new postage system, and in the same year the House of Commons appointed a Committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended his plan for adoption, the evidence brought before them proving that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In the next Session more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and in 1839-40, after a brief period of a fourpenny postage, to feel the way, the penny postage was carried into effect, with the assistance of Sir Rowland Hill, who, however, was discharged from his duties by the Government in 1843. His plan of a penny postage having succeeded, he was rewarded, in 1846, by a public testimonial of £13,360. Sir Rowland next became engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway; but in 1854 he was recalled to the Post Office, and appointed Secretary in the room of Colonel Maberly. Sir Rowland is one of the family of Mr. Thomas Hill, a schoolmaster in Birmingham, whose four sons have all attained distinction in their several professions; and the subject of our Sketch is recognised as a man of rare mechanical and mathematical genius, indomitable perseverance, and great firmness.

CARTHAGENA, SPAIN.

Carthagena, or Cartageen (the Carthago Nova of the ancients, it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), is a city and a seaport, and the chief naval arsenal of Spain. It lies on the coast of Murcia, a few leagues west of Alicante, occupying the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and protected from all winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the south, which, as well as the city, is fortified. In its western division are an arsenal, docks for building ships of war, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Segura River by the Lorca Canal. The manufacture of cordage and canvas is carried on by the inhabitants, but they trade in barilla and agricultural produce, and prosecute the tunny fishery with considerable success. The mines of Carthagena, originally wrought by the Carthaginians, were rediscovered a few years ago. Carthagena was taken by Scipio B.C. 210, at which period it was, so Livy states, one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths, and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II. The population of the place is about 35,000. A line of railway from this town, to join the Alicante line at Albacete, is shortly to be commenced, by which means Carthagena will be brought into direct railway communication with Madrid.



CARTHAGENA, SPAIN.—FROM A DRAWING BY A. C. ANDROS.

THE FARM.

The interest of the forthcoming Royal Dublin Show will be much enhanced this year by some additional cups. Mr. James Gaily, the salesman of the society in the showyards for many years past, gives a £50 cup to be competed for by the yearling bulls; while the best bulls of any breed, over two and under five years old, are to have bulls of any breed, over two and under five years old, are to have their chance for the £125 Irish Railway Challenge Cup. Besides these two, there are also the £155 Irish Farmers' Gazette Plate, which Mr. Eastwood now holds with Lucette; £220 in money; one hundred medals, including six gold ones; and forty honorary certificates. The sheep department is, however, rather weakened; and it is to be hoped that there will soon be some sheep cups both on the show-yard and in the Royal Irish Agricultural Show. The list of the Royal Dublin and Royal Irish Agricultural Shows. The latter is to be held at Cork this year, and we understand that a prize of £25 is to be given for the best thoroughbred weight-carrying sire, in addition to the Cork Challenge Cup. Dr. Barker, of Blarney, is so convinced of the efficacy of the Turkish vapour-bath upon cows suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, that he offered, through Captain Hall, to give it a full operation at the Cork Show, if a price were fixed. This was done, out of eight cows, seven were cured. Had one been given. He stated that, out of the seven, one had not suffered in with only one result, and that the convalescents had not suffered in their milk: but the society had no funds available for the purpose. It is said that the same means are being used by Mr. Gordon in Northamptonshire for sweating hunters.

We hear that it is in contemplation among the Sussex breeders to establish a Herd Book for their cattle, similar to that kept for the three other leading breeds.

The *Farmer's Magazine* proceeds with its lives of English Agricultural Worthies; and Mr. Cuthbert Johnson has selected Mr. Thomas Turner, the author of "A Hundred Days' Farming at Sandhill," as his subject. He was born, it seems, in 1815, and began life as a chorister at Wallingford. Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, were his next stages, and

Then took I with aid led my life
In Suffolk sell,

at Ketwade, and then at Fairstead, in Sussex. In his time a haymaker thought himself well off, as money went, with 5d. a day; and a bailiffe was right proud to get £6 a year. Mr. Turner frequently herd is the one for the mouth, and the histories of his Smithfield winners—Prince and Nina Lassens—of Mr. Druce, of Reform, and of Mr. Overman, with those of his celebrated bulls, Duc, proud, are interwoven with those of his friends, Mr. Mash, mes O'Connell, Buchan Hery, Rockingham, &c. We also find the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Rose, from whom the celebrated Royal Butterfly line is descended.

"Why are the hens lay!" is a question which has been asked in America and England pretty frequently, and the following are the general rules laid down by an American correspondent:—

"In the summer the fowls obtain an abundance of animal food—worms, grasshoppers, bugs, and other insects. In the winter these supplies are cut off. Try feeding them, then, a little of animal meat, and see how eagerly they will devour them. Some kind of animal food or other indispensable for laying hens, and if an offensive made a good substitute. Scraps or meat-cake, easily obtained in any large country and cheaply from the butcher's stall, are very good for fowls in this city it is sold at a low price, in large cakes the size of a barrel-head, and eight to twelve inches thick—sometimes in a square form. The price is about two cents per pound, per ton—one cent per pound. Let the fowls have meat in some form, in summer four times a week, and in winter every day. Scrap-cake, bone-lovers, turnip-tops, or potatoes or turnips boiled. Corn is passably good for fattening, but not to make hens lay, except with Oats occasion are egg material.

To lay well they should have warm quarters, where water will scarcely freeze. Let them always have plenty of unfrozen water; snow is a poor substitute. A dry, sandy, gravelly place, or at least access to gravel: without time they cannot make eggshells. Finely-powdered bone or oyster-shells are also needful; supply these, which they must have in some form. They have constitutional objections to laying eggs without shells. An ash-heap, to roll in, is good to keep off insects. Access to the sun on mild days in winter will plainly show you is a treat they enjoy. In short, give them meat or milk for meat, food, with meat, water, gravel, a dry, warm place to shelter; plenty of water to drink, and to supply the liquid part of the egg; as much mixed grain as they can eat, and gravel to grind it with; oyster-shells, bones, with air and sunlight, to keep them healthy; and you will unseal the egg-fountains. The nearer their wants are met, and habits and appetites regarded in the manner, the nearer will the supply of eggs be equalised." We know a fowl-fancier in the suburbs of London who has reduced his bay very closely with only six hens for two years, and during that time he has had 1515 eggs exactly, without the slightest advantages as to artificial warmth, and, in fact, with very inferior accommodation altogether.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CONSIDERING the nearness of the "Grand National Steeplechase," the betting on that event has not been spirited, though Jealousy has had some slight support. The Lizard is firm for the Two Thousand, at 9 to 2; and Buccaneer was in force once more, at 10 to 1, for the Derby, only a point behind Miantanomo and Upas. The Liverpool week will occupy next week—to wit, Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Shrewsbury on Thursday and Friday.

Lord Zetland's hill has had well-win very little mercy at the hands of Admiral Rous, who will, it is said, try to pass a Jockey Club resolution limiting the lowest weight in racing to 7 st. 7 lb., on the principle that they cannot split the difference. A portrait and biography of the Admiral are among the leading articles of *Bailey's Magazine of Sports and Pastime*; which also contains the first of a series of articles on the English racehorse by that well-known turf leader, as well as several others on different branches of sport. It is to be published monthly, at eighteenpence, and is quite a new feature in sporting literature.

The old *Sporting Magazine* is embellished this month with a portrait and biography of Baron Ippolyte Petchili, who has been a celebrity in Suffolk; and Leopold has gone into Lincolnshire, vice Cubberdale.

Lord Middleton's resignation has come very suddenly on the East Riding, and they are to hold a meeting on Saturday to make arrangements about hunting the Spaniards by subscription for the next few years of his absence. Had the weather been propitious, "the little sporting metropolis" of Lambourn would have been here in such glory. It is very full of visitors, but the weather was so stormy on Monday that the hounds could not run a yard. On the next day the second Queen Mab, by Queen of Trumps, was found to hear, with a serious accident. Poor George Wells, the excellent huntsman of the South Wiltshire, died last Friday morning. This was his first season as huntsman. He was nephew of the celebrated Wells, and whipped-in to his uncle for many years to Mr. Walker with the Wynnstay. Fifty-five of the late Mr. Reeves the dealer's horses were sold on Monday at Tattersall's, and realised 3414 gs.

The Waterloo meeting has been successful, but still rather flat, and no fault was found with Mr. Dalzell this time. Selby, who was suspected by many before he divided the cup with Clive last time to be a very brilliant but uncertain dog, seemed hardly to try at all. The Cumberland people backed their favourite, Maid of the Mill, very heavily, and she made light work of Lord Sefton's Sam pier in the deciding course. Still Blue Hat, the commonlooking little Irish champion, would have teased her amazingly if he had a bit got a heavy fall and a single-handed course the day before. Maid of the Mill has won well both this season and last, and is a beautiful daughter of old Judge. His leggy racing stock are, like himself of old, very great over the Altcar meadows, and two of his sons also ran up for the Purse and Plate at the Waterloo last week. Wild Wave, whose style of running pleased us amazingly last year, won the latter in very brilliant style. Baldock (Sapling), on Monday; Thorney (Sapling), on Tuesday; (Lanark (open), on Thursday; and Crosby, on Saturday, are the meetings for next week.

LINCOLN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Gentle, 1; Diamond, 2.
Brocklesby Stakes.—Lady Lofty, 1; Lava, 2.
All Aged Selling Stake.—Hurry, 1; Peasant, 2.
City Handicap Plate.—Lava, 1; Hurry, 2.
Grand Steeplechase Handicap.—The Emperor, 1; Athlete, 2.

THURSDAY.

Surrey Stakes.—Duplicity, 1; Contention, 2.
Lincoln Handicap.—Vigo, 1; Emperor, 2; Contention, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Tormentor, 1; Newcastle, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Caliph, 1; Cangree, 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 1' 48" W.; Height above sea 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer corrected.	Dry Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Actual Amount of Moisture.	Maximum in 24 hrs.	Minimum in 24 hrs.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
										M.M.
	30-									
Feb. 22	30·066	36·5	30·5	81	3	39·4	31·5	N.	181	·005
23	30·107	36·3	30·3	81	3	39·4	31·6	N.	144	·000
24	30·138	39·3	30·5	80	3	42·2	31·5	N.	168	·000
25	30·071	41·2	35·2	87	4	45·5	37·4	S.SW.	253	·050
26	29·874	46·2	41·8	87	4	51·2	40·4	W.	292	·000
27	29·942	46·7	41·9	87	4	47·6	44·8	W. to W.	702	·427
28	29·422	44·5	39·5	79	3	47·4		W. to W.	1,000	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the week ending on the corresponding day at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer, corrected	29·907	29·737	29·903	29·915	29·937	29·927
Temperature in Air	32·2	32·2	32·2	46·7	41·3	39·5
Temperature of Evaporation	35·2	32·2	31·7	32·2	44·3	33·9
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

The annual festival in support of the ancient charity of St. Patrick will be held this year as usual at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th of March, under the patronage of Lord Mayo. It is the intention of Irish vite volunteers to attend in uniform on the occasion to promote the objects of the charity.

Our Greenland whalers are starting for their exciting work under the command of Captain Penny, Mr. Anderson, Captain Gadfrey, jun., left the Aberdeen harbour; and last Saturday the *Lyde Franklin*, under her own command, Captain Penny, accompanied by Captain Gadfrey, left Dundee, departed on their mission.

The Council of the Society of Arts has approved the guarantee fund for raising a sum of not less than £250,000, for the exhibition proposed to be held in London in 1862, and Lord Granville, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, of Manchester, have been named as the trustees of the fund.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the amount of business doing in National Stocks during the present week has been limited, the tone of the market is decidedly firm, and our gold imports continue to be absorbed for the Continent, the market value of which is now considerably above the mint price at which it is quoted. There has, however, been much less activity in the demand for Indian paper, as the supply of bills on the spot has fallen off, and holders of the debt of India have already been transferred to this country. Prices of Government securities, both for money and the account, have fluctuated little.

Increased ease has been apparent in the value of money for commercial purposes. The supply of surplus capital in the hands of the bankers and the discount houses has been plentiful, and the rate of the Bank short loan has been taken at 2 to 2½ per cent. Three months' paper has been discounted at from 2½ to 2¾ per cent, and the Bank of England advances at 4 to 4½ per cent.

Although important alteration have taken place in the foreign exchanges, about £26,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and the whole of the amount, with the exception of a trifling sum, has been shipped for shipment to the Continent. The next steamer for India will take out about £176,000 in specie, chiefly in sovereigns and Mexican dollars. Investments, however, are not likely to produce any immediate change in the value of money at the Bank of England.

The transfer-books at the Bank will be closed for the dividends on the 5th inst., and re-opened on the 17th of April.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending January 14:—

Bank of England	£21,881,435
Private Banks	3,044,230
Joint-Stock Banks	5,844,240
Scotland	3,305,145
Ireland	7,361,781
Total	£41,446,831

The above figures show an increase in the circulation, when compared with the corresponding period in 1859, of £1,925,806.

Railway Shares have been dull in the market, at about last week's quotations.

Prosperity has been given to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to raise £50,000 to carry out operations for the repair of the cable.

The Madras Irrigation Company have paid into the Indian Treasury £30,000 on account.

A dividend of 6d. in the pound will be paid to the creditors of the Royal British Bank in May.

The dealings in the shares of the newly formed companies have been only limited. The Imperial Mercantile have sold at 2½ to 2½ premium; Land, 1 to 1 premium; London and Provincial Marine, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; Bank of Hindostan, 1 to 1½ prem.; London Joint-Stock Bowser Purifier, 1 to 1½ prem.; and San Fernando Railway, 3 to 1 prem.; and Folkestone West Cliff Hotel, 1 to 1½ prem.

English Stocks ruled steady at price on Monday:—Bank Stock marked 231; Three per Cents Reduced, 95½; Three per Cents Consols, 95½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols were done at 94½; the Reduced ditto at 94½; New Three per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Five per Cents, 1861 103½; Ditto, 1859, 103½; Ditto, 1858, 103½; Ditto Enfaced Paper, 101½; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 1s. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Small, 1s. to 3s. prem.; Bank of England Stock left off at 231; the Reduced, 95¾; Consols, for Money and Account, 95¾; New Three per Cents, 95¾; Long Annuities, 17 13-16; India Stock, 218 to 221; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 1s. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Small, 1s. to 3s. prem. On Tuesday very little business was done in the English Funds. Bank Stock left off at 231; Reduced and Consols sold at 94¾ for Money, and 95 to 95¾ for the New Account on April 11. Three per Cents Reduced, 95¾; Consols, 95¾; New Three per Cents, 95¾; India Stock, 218 to 221; India Loan, 104 to 3; Ditto, Debentures, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 98; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Ditto, Enfaced Rupee Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper was 103½; the Five per Cents were 101 to 3. Scarcely any change has been in the quotations on Wednesday. Consols, for Money, were 94¾; Ditto, for Account, 95¾; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95¾; Long Annuities, 17 13-16; India Stock, 218 to 221; paper ruled about stationary.

On the Stock Exchange no extensive business has been passing in Foreign Bonds, and prices almost generally have been well supported. The leading quotations are:—Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 99; Ditto, 1859, 99; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 99; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, South Western Wilson, 98; Ditto, Six per Cents, Argentine Loan, 93; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80; Ditto, Ditto, Arrears, 80; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43; Ditto, Four per Cents, 5-Half per Cents, 98½; Russian Three per Cents, 85; Spanish Five per Cents, 1855, Spanish Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, Deferred, 28½; Turkish Six per Cents, 79½; Ditto, New, 65½; Venezuela Four per Cents, 17½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 80½.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very moderate, and, in some instances, prices have shown signs of weakness. Australians have realised 79½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21; Commercial of London, 20; Bank of London, 19½; Ditto, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London and Westminster, 5½; London Joint-Stock, 11½; London and South Wales, 9½; Oriental, 2½; Ottoman, 19½; Union of Australia, 46½; Union of London, 33½; and Unity Mutual, 1½.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a fair extent, at very full prices. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have reached 121; Ditto, 10, February and August, 104½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1858 and upwards, 100; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 109; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably steady. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have sold at 14½; Canada Land, 13½; Copper Mines of Hayle, Devonshire-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference, 24; Crystal Palace, 39; Ditto, Preference, 102; Ditto, Six per Cents Perpetual Debentures, 103½; Electric Telegraph, 103½; London General Omnibus Telegraph, 8½; Electric Despatch, 2½; London General Omnibus, 12; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2; National Discount, 2½; New London and Limerick, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 89; Ditto, New, 25½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15½; Royal Mail Steam, 70; South Australian Land, 5½; Van Diemen's Land, 1½.

Commercial Dock Shares have been done at 100; Victoria, New, 2½; Regents Canal, 93½; Grand Junction, 103; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 103; Commercial Gas Light and Coke Company, 25½; Great Central, 10½; Imperial, 17½; Ditto, New, 10 six div.; Ditto, Debentures, 103 six div.; Ditto, Imperial Fire Insurance, 360 six div.; Imperial Life, 225; Indemnity Marine, 40; Ditto, New, 4 prem.; Union, 72½.

Only moderate transactions have been reported in the Railway Share Market; nevertheless, prices have ruled steady. The account has passed over remarkably well, and the traffic receipts still continue to show an increase, compared with last year. The Scrip Circular advertised for Monday last amounts to only £233,600. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—British and Exeter, 103 ex div.; Caledonian, 99½; Eastern Counties, 9½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 103; Great Northern, 108½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 101 ex div.; Great Western, 69 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 114½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 4½; London and North-Western, 97¾ ex div.; London and South-Western, 98½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland, 109½; North British, 62½; North Eastern, Berwick, 91½; Ditto, Leeds, 91½; Ditto, York, 76½; North Staffordshire, 14 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; South-Eastern, 86½; Shrewsbury and Shawmere, 7; North-Eastern, 89½; Stockton and Darlington, 29½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 108½; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 11½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 118 ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 2½; London and North-Western Four per Cent, 51; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13½; Stockton and Darlington Six per Cent, 140 ex div.

BORROW DEBENTURES.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 89½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 4½; Caledonian, 103½; Chester and Holyhead, 32½; Eastern Bengal, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 94½; and Great Western of Canada, 13½.

FOREIGN.—Dalhia and San Francisco, 7; Lombardo-Venetian, 13½; Recife and San Francisco, 14½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Feb. 27).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with home grown wheat. Good samples were in request, and sold at full prices; but inferior qualities ruled heavy, on former terms. Most descriptions of foreign wheat sold, chiefly in retail, on rather easier terms. Barley was in limited supply, and fully as dear as last week. Malt moved off very slowly. Beans and peas were in good request, at previous quotations. Oats moved on steadily, at full prices. Flour was in steady request, on former terms.

MARK-LANE (Feb. 27).—The supply of wheat coming to hand by land carriage was moderate this week. In the value of flour no changes took place.

SMITHFIELD (Feb. 27).—There was a limited business doing in our meat-cattle. Prices, however, are supported.

BRITISH.—Wheat, 40s. to 47s.; Barley, 26s. to 32s.; Malting, 32s. to 40s.; Rye, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 30s. to 36s.; Peas, 30s. to 34s.; Grinding barley, 22s. to 27s.; Grinding oats, 18s. to 22s.; Potato oats, 20s. to 24s.; Tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; Winter beans, 30s. to 34s.; Indian corn, 30s. to 32s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 50s.; Town, 45s. to 50s.; Suffolk and Essex fine, 42s. to 45s.; Suffolk and Essex fine, 42s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 40s. to 42s.; Yorkshire fine, 42s. to 45s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 40s. to 42s.; Devon and Somerset fine, 42s. to 45s.; Devon and Somerset, 40s. to 42s.; Kent fine, 42s. to 45s.; Kent, 40s. to 42s.; Irish, 38s. to 42s.; Foreign, 40s. to 42s.; Seconds, 36s. to 38s.; Thirds, 32s. to 34s.; Fourths, 28s. to 30s.; Fifths, 24s. to 26s.; Sixths, 20s. to 22s.; Sevenths, 16s. to 18s.; Eighths, 12s. to 14s.; Ninths, 8s. to 10s.; Tenths, 6s. to 8s.; Elevenths, 4s. to 6s.; Twelfths, 2s. to 4s.; Thirteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Fourteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Fifteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Sixteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Seventeenths, 1s. to 2s.; Eighteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Nineteenths, 1s. to 2s.; Twentieths, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Twenty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirtieth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Thirty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Fortieth, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Forty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Fiftieth, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Fifty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixtieth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Sixty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventieth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-first, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-second, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-third, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Seventy-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Eightieth, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Eighty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninetieth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-first, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-second, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-third, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Ninety-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundredth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and first, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and second, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and third, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and tenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and eleventh, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twelfth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fourteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fifteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and sixteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and seventeenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and eighteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and nineteenth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twentieth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and twenty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirtieth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and thirty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fortieth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-first, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-second, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-third, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-fourth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-fifth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-sixth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-seventh, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-eighth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and forty-ninth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fiftieth, 1s. to 2s.; Hundred and fifty-first, 1s. to 2s.; 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BANKRUPTS.—JAMES CHARLTON, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, cooper. To surrender at the Court, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, and March 27, at 12 o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Solicitor, Mr. Hall. JOHN GUMMER, Lime-street, City, general merchant.—J. WALL and J. BUXTON, Manchester, wholesale clothiers. Solicitor, Mr. Gregory.

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WAR OFFICE.

BREVET.—Major-Gen. Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Army, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Home Forces, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, until further notice.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN CHARLTON, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, cooper. To surrender at the Court, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, and March 27, at 12 o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Solicitor, Mr. Hall. JAMES GUMMER, Lime-street, City, general merchant.—J. WALL and J. BUXTON, Manchester, wholesale clothiers. Solicitor, Mr. Gregory.

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BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, of a daughter.
On the 15th of February, at Aberystwyth, Dyfrwich, the wife of C. P. A. Ouzoe, Esq., of a daughter.
On Thursday, the 23rd of February, at Lower Tuite-hill, Surrey, the wife of Charles C. Mortlerad, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 22nd of February, at Rodney, Yorkshire, the wife of George Newcomen, Esq., Lieutenant R. N. and Captain A.V., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at St. Mary's, Islington, Ernst Cornelius Lentz, Esq., to Frances Henrietta, youngest daughter of Thomas Hodgskin, Esq., Canonbury-square, London.
On the 23rd ult., at St. Paul's, Hamm-hill, by the Rev. R. Hyslop, Incumbent, J. C. Brotherton, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Turner, Esq., Hamm-hill, Surrey.—On the 14th inst., at Christ Church, Hoxton, Mr. Edward Bridgett, to Lucy Bartlett, elder daughter of R. Rickards, Esq., of Brunswick-place, Hoxton-fields, Surrey.

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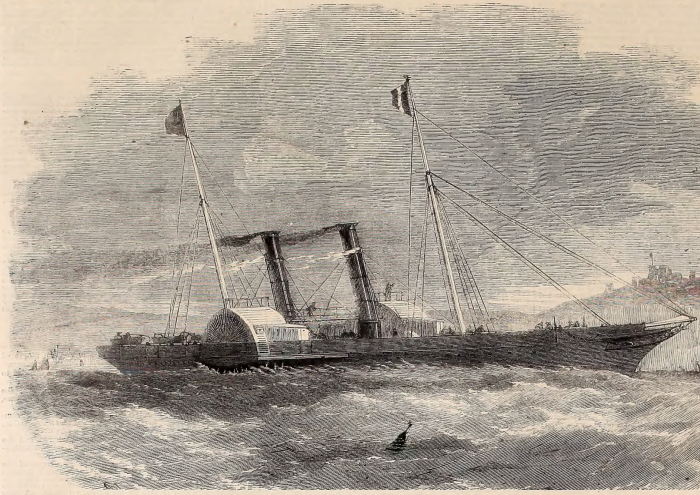
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THE Church of St. George-in-the-East, Ratcliff Highway, is a bold and massive building, and of large dimensions. The architect was Hawksmoor. By an inscription under the clock in the organ gallery we find that the church was opened July 19, 1729. The approach to the church from the street is by a paved broad passage way, which extends nearly to the eastern end on each side, and thence into the burial-ground. A large flight of steps leads to the main entrance, under the tower. The church is an old-fashioned gloomy piece of architecture, substantial in form. The ceiling is a depressed cove, divided into three bays by two arches, enriched with roses in squares; the centre bay being about double the size of the two end ones. The roof is supported by four columns and massive piers. There are three spacious galleries—an organ gallery, and one on the north and south sides. The chancel end of the church, which we give in our Engraving, it will be seen, is semicircular in form, with coved heading, enriched with roses in panels. There are some very indifferently-painted glass windows—the three centre ones representing Faith, Hope, and Charity; beneath which is seen, in an inclined position, the cross. Under these, also, is the decoration so much complained of lately, and which is certainly quite at variance with the character of the architecture of the church. Over the altar-table is a frame upon which figures a large cross; in front of this stands a Gothic metal cross, not very large. On each side of this lesser cross is a candlestick corresponding in pattern. Drapery hangs around the walls to the ground, displaying the old credence-tables.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.

THE "JOHN PENN."

THE subject of our Engraving, the new mail-packet *John Penn*, left the Thames on Saturday, the 18th ult., and accomplished the distance from Blackwall to Dover, eighty-nine miles, in a few minutes over five hours, being at the rate of nearly eighteen miles an hour. On the same evening she conveyed the Indian and Australian mails, consisting of 220 boxes, shipped in less than half an hour, and weighing nearly six tons, from Dover to Calais (twenty-one miles) in one hour and twenty-three minutes. The whole of the mails were in the train at Calais an hour before the regular time of starting.

The *John Penn* is the ninth vessel employed in conveying the mails between Dover, Ostend, and Calais. She is 175 feet in length, 20 feet beam, and propelled by oscillating engines of 150 horses nominal power, by the Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, after the eminent head of which firm the vessel is named. She is a beautiful model, built by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, from designs by Mr T. Ash. It was anticipated that she would prove the fastest vessel of her class, and the most efficient on the station; and she has fully justified these opinions, for in her trial-trip on the Thames, under the most adverse circumstances, it blowing nearly a gale of wind at the time, she realised a speed of over 15½ knots.

Every novelty and modern improvement is fully carried out in her, including Sir W. Harris's compasses, Newbon's anchor-lift, Penn's paddle-box and mast-head lights, and boilers of manipulated steel, by Messrs. Atkinson and Son, of Sheffield; the shaft and other portions of the machinery are also of steel.

IMPERIAL DRIVE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

WHEN the little Prince Imperial is taken for an airing in the Bois de Boulogne, or elsewhere, he is accompanied by a military escort, and other signs of Imperial state consistent with his dignity as heir-apparent to the throne of France. Of course he is thus guarded not so much for safety, but rather as a matter of ceremony, and to make his Highness's presence known to such as might otherwise

unwittingly "stop the way." His august parents, on the contrary, avoid such display, and their Imperial Majesties generally take their afternoon drive without escort, and preceded by a single outrider, as shown in our Illustration. It is pleasant to remark this difference, as it gives a very good idea of the security with which the Emperor and Empress circulate in their promenades in the French capital, and furnishes a proof, if at present any proof were wanting, of their great popularity with the Parisian population. Our Engraving in the present Number represents one of these Imperial drives, of which the sketch was taken as the Emperor and Empress were returning recently from the Bois de Boulogne to the Palace of the Tuileries.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Planet Vulcan.—The probable position of this newly-discovered planet on July 18 next, when the eclipse of the Sun takes place, is exciting the attention of French astronomers. Some remarks on the subject appear in *Cosmos*.

"Connaissance des Temps," the French "Nautical Almanack," has been lately most rigorously attacked, on account of its errors and deficiencies, by M. Leverrier, the French Astronomer Royal, at a recent sitting of the French Academy. A stormy discussion took place. It is hoped that an improvement in the execution of the work will be the result.

The North China Sugar-cane (Sorghum Saccharatum).—In the new number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England appear remarks upon and analyses of the composition of this new graminaceous plant, by Dr. A. Voelcker, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. The plant appears to be largely cultivated in North America, on account of its sugar and the spirit obtained from it. The author thinks that the cultivation of sorghum in England, for distillation, would not be remunerative, and that repeated trials are needed before we can finally pronounce on its value for the manufacture of sugar, or on its merits as a feeding stuff for cattle. (The *Journal de Pharmacie* for February contains an account of a red dye obtained from this plant.)

Phosphorescence in the Eye.—A memoir on this subject was read lately before the French Imperial Academy of Medicine by M. Jules Regnauld, and an abstract appears in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. The results of his experiment show that in man and some other of the mammalia the cornea and the crystalline humour are endowed with a manifest phosphorescence, and that the retina possesses it also, but in a less degree. M. Regnauld attributes this phosphorescence to the prolonged action of intense light, particularly of the violet rays; and thinks that the electric light, if generally introduced, will become injurious, unless a way can be devised for cutting off the extreme violet rays. As the general introduction of the electric light is now much advocated in England and France, M. Regnauld thinks the subject demands investigation.

The Causes of the Cold upon High Mountains are discussed by the eminent meteorologist, M. Ch. Martins, in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*. An account is given of the experiments made by the author and MM. Auguste and Camille Bravais with respect to the heating of the soil and atmosphere of high mountains and the physical causes of the great cold experienced on them. The latter M. Martins considers to be due to the much greater amount of radiation of heat on mountains than on plains, especially during the night (which radiation rapidly increases as we ascend); to the radiation from snow to evaporation; and to the dilatation of the air of ascending currents. Tables of results are given, and many interesting phenomena described. In conclusion, remarks are made on the physiological causes of the sensation of cold, and of death by cold, against which moral energy is the great safeguard. Sleep *must* be resisted and every kind of muscular exertion maintained, such as walking, stamping, beating the chest, &c. Jacques Balmat, who first ascended Mont Blanc in 1786, knew this well. He was benighted in the midst of a large plateau, and saved his life by walking to and fro till dawn. M. Martins describes the escape of himself and friends and guides from the exciting perils of a thunderstorm in the night upon Mont Blanc. This memoir will be welcomed by all interested in the subject.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall resumed his lectures on Thursday (last week) with an account of the two leading theories of the nature of light. The "emission" theory, held by Newton and his followers, supposes that light consists of particles projected from the luminous body. It prevailed till 1801, when Dr. Thomas Young, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, revived the undulatory or wave theory of Huyghens, which supposes that light consists of waves propagated through the luminiferous ether, as sound is through the air. This latter theory, the one now generally received, was elucidated by explanations and experiments on the propagation of sound, by tuning-fork, the voice, &c. The colours of the spectrum correspond to the pitch of sound, the extreme violet being less than an octave higher than the extreme red of the spectrum. This has been proved by a calculation of the number of vibrations in a second. According to the emission theory, light passes more quickly through liquids and solids than through air and space. The undulatory theory, by experiment, has proved the contrary to be the case. Darkness is an absence of motion in the particles. As waves of water may neutralise each other, so may waves of sound and waves of ether. Thus by adding to motion we can produce rest, by adding sound to sound we can produce silence, by adding light to light we can produce darkness. On this action, termed interference, Dr. Young founded the theory of undulation. The rate at which light travels (about 190,000 miles in a second) was determined by Bradley and Römer, and has been verified in an ingenious manner by Fizeau, the recently-elected member of the French Academy of Sciences. The lecture was illustrated with several beautiful experiments, showing waves produced on the surface of mercury, the colours of thin films, as seen in the soap-bubble, oils poured on water, &c.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Registrar of the University of London, gave the Friday evening discourse "On the Relation between the Vital and Physical Forces." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair. The object of the discourse was to show that, whilst there is in forms of living beings a peculiar directive agency, which, derived as the special attribute of each germ from its parent, determines the plan of construction according to which the form shall build itself up into an organised fabric, this would be inoperative without the concurrence of an active force from without; on the supply of which, therefore, all living action is made immediately dependent. The force seems to be heat; for, putting aside the case of warm-blooded animals, which have their source of heat within themselves, we find there is so close a correspondence between the measure of heat supplied and the amount of vital activity manifested in growth and development as to indicate that heat, acting through the organic germ, becomes vital force, just as when applied to the vaporisation of liquids it becomes elastic force. For the growth of plants we know that light also is essential; but its agency would seem to be limited to the promotion of that chemical change by which the plant is enabled to form those organic compounds that constitute the material of its tissues from the carbonic acid, water, and ammonia of the inorganic world. When, as in germination, the plant is growing at the expense of materials already prepared, light is rather injurious than beneficial. In the decay which is constantly taking place during the life of a plant, as well as after its death, the materials of its fabric are restored to the inorganic world in their pristine form; and, however slow may be the process of decomposition, it really liberates the same amount of heat as if the same materials were to undergo a rapid combustion. Thus the heat which was metamorphosed into vital force is given out again in the same form, just as the heat which is converted into elastic force when water is boiled reappears when the steam is condensed. The discourse was illustrated by a very interesting diagram, showing how the vegetable kingdom derives water, carbonic acid, and ammonia from the inorganic world, and, by the agency of the physical forces, light and heat, combines them into starch, sugar, oil, and albumen, which are taken up and applied by the animal kingdom, and eventually restored to the inorganic world in their original state.

Dr. E. Lankester delivered his fifth lecture "On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man" on Saturday last, the subject being wool, hair, feathers, and other appendages of the skin. The nature of the epidemic appendages in plants and animals was first described, and the microscopic structure of hair, wool, and feathers illustrated. The uses of hair and bristles, the manufacture of wool and worsted, the history and applications of furs, feathers, and fish scales were successively brought before the audience. An account was given of the trade in furs carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company. The lecture was illustrated by a fine collection of furs of all kinds lent by Mr. Nicholay, of Oxford-street; by bristles and brushes from Mr. Newton, of Princes-street; by birds and feathers from Mr. Leadbeater, of Brewer-street; and by ostrich feathers and fish-scale ornaments from Mr. Foster, of Wigmore-street.

Professor Owen delivered his seventh lecture "On Fossil Reptiles" on Tuesday last. From the order Dinosauria he selected for more especial comment the genus iguanodon, the great herbivorous land reptile, remains of which were first found in the Weald of Sussex. In 1822 the quarrymen gave some teeth to Mrs. Mantell. Her husband, then a young surgeon of Lewes, sent them to the great Cuvier, who pronounced them to belong to an unknown animal, probably an "herbivorous reptile." Subsequent discoveries proved the conjecture to be correct; and, the teeth being found to correspond to those of the iguano lizard only, Dr. Mantell named the newly-found creature "iguanodon." A large specimen of this ancient reptile may be seen at the British Museum. Some of the thigh-bones found measure four feet; and traces of its huge three-toed foot have been seen near Hastings. Remains of the order Dinosauria begin to appear in the lias, increase in the oolite, and disappear in the wealden strata.

A Parliamentary Reform meeting was held yesterday se'nnight in the Queen's Theatre, Dublin—the Lord Mayor presiding. Resolutions in favour of the extended franchise, the ballot, and the removal of the present restrictions on the obtainment of the franchise were adopted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.



The Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, was the eldest surviving son of the Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by his wife, Anne Charlotte, daughter of Lieutenant-General Francis Grant, and was the grandson of John Murray, third Duke of Atholl, and last King of Man. He was born on the 12th of January, 1784, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which university he graduated B.A. in 1806, and M.A. in 1810. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in April, 1813, and was made a Doctor of Divinity in 1814. In 1827 he was translated to the see of Rochester. His Lordship, who had for some time been Dean of Worcester, was Provincial Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop married, on the 9th of May, 1811, Lady Sarah Maria Hay Drummond, second daughter of Robert Auriol, ninth Earl of Kinnoul, and by her, who survives him, he has had five sons, four of whom survive him, and six daughters—viz., Harriet, Marchioness Camden, who died on the 22nd of December, 1854; Caroline Sophia, wife, first, of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., and, secondly, of G. T. Smith, Esq., of Galdicote House, in the county of Warwick; Augusta Anne, Lady Pakington, who died on the 23rd of February, 1848; Sarah Maria, wife of Robert Capel Cure, Esq., of Blake Hall, Essex; Mary Louisa, wife of the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, Rector of Campsey Ashe, Suffolk; and Eleanor Margaret, the wife of John Jolliffe Tuffnell, Esq., of Langleys, Essex. The Bishop of Rochester, who was much loved and respected in his diocese, and by all who knew him, died on the 16th ult. at his town house, 77, Chester-square. The ancient see of Rochester, of which his Lordship was the sixty-ninth Bishop, was founded in the reign of St. Edward the Confessor. Its first Bishop, in 1058, was Seward, the Saxon Abbot of Abingdon, whose immediate successors were two Norman monks of Bec. Among the celebrated prelates of the see were Dr. Fisher, Dr. Ridley, Dr. Neale, and Dr. Atterbury. The almost immediate predecessor of Dr. Murray (Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, holding the see but for a few months between them) was Dr. Walker King, who was the friend and executor of Edmund Burke, and whose son, the respected Archdeacon of Rochester, died recently, and an account was given of him in this Journal.

SIR HENRY FAIRFAX, BART.



Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., who died in Edinburgh, his birthplace, on the 3rd ult., which was his seventieth birthday, was a scion of the famous baronial family of Fairfax, and was the only surviving son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Fairfax, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Charters, Esq., Solicitor of Customs for Scotland. Henry Fairfax entered the British Army in 1808, at the age of eighteen, when he was presented by the Duke of York with a commission. He served with the old 95th (the Rifle Brigade) in the Peninsula, joining just two days after the battle of Salamanca. He was present with his distinguished corps at the retreat from Madrid, the affair of San Munos, and other minor engagements. In consequence of ill health he was compelled to return to England, and was promoted to a company in the 85th Light Infantry, without purchase. He remained with this regiment till he finished his military career. On becoming a Colonel, in 1841, he retired from the Army, after a service of upwards of thirty years. He married, first, in January, 1830, Archibald Montgomerie, third daughter of Thomas Williamson Ramsay, Esq., of Lixmount and Maxton, which lady died on the 13th of July, 1844; he married, secondly, on the 19th of December, 1851, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late William Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, many years a director of the East India Company. Sir Henry Fairfax obtained his baronetcy by creation, in 1836, as a further recognition of the distinguished services of his gallant father, Vice-Admiral Fairfax, when Flag Captain to Admiral Duncan at the battle of Camperdown. Sir Henry leaves issue (by his first marriage only) three sons and one daughter—viz., William, his successor; Thomas Edward, in H.M. Bengal Civil Service; Henry, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; and Elizabeth Mary Somerville. The deceased Baronet's only sister, Mary, widow of Captain Samuel Grey and wife of William Somerville, is the celebrated Mrs. Somerville, author of the "Connection of the Physical Sciences," "Physical Geography," and other popular works. Sir Henry Fairfax is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir William George Herbert Taylor Fairfax, the second Baronet, who was born in 1831, was distinguished in the Crimea, and is a Captain in the 15th Foot.

SIR J. H. TURING, BART.



Sir James Henry Turing, Baronet, of Foveran, in the county of Aberdeen, who died at Rotterdam on the 13th ult., was the representative of a very ancient family, which dates its settlement in the barony of Foveran in the thirteenth century, and was distinguished for loyalty to the Crown. The family was closely connected with the Gordons of Haddo and of Gicht, and with the house of Huntley; and Sir John Turing, the first Baronet, so created in 1638, raised a troop of cavalry at his own cost in behalf of the King, and lost his son at the battle of Worcester, where he himself also fought. Sir James Henry Turing, the Baronet just deceased, was son of John Turing, Esq., by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Smart Tennant, Esq., of Musselburgh, N.B., and was born on the 10th of December, 1791. He succeeded his relative Sir Robert Turing in the baronetcy in 1831. He for many years, till his death, held the British Consulate for the Hague and its dependencies, and resided at Rotterdam, where his funeral was attended by the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of all the nations, and by a large circle of private friends, with every demonstration of respect. Sir James married, the 20th of September, 1821, Antoinette, second daughter of Sir Alexander Ferrier, K.H., and has had four sons, and nine daughters: three of the latter are married—viz., Mrs. Henry Mackenzie, Mrs. John Peter, of Kirkland, and Mrs. Adrian Moens, of Rotterdam. Sir James is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Fraser Turing, Baronet, who was born in 1827, and married, in 1853, Catherine Georgiana, second daughter of Walter S. Davidson, Esq., of Lowndes-square, London.

HENRY DRUMMOND, ESQ., M.P.

Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury Park, Surrey, F.R.S., J.P., and M.P. for West Surrey, whose death took place at his seat, Albury Park, on the 19th ult., was the eldest son of Henry Drummond, Esq., of the Grange, Hants, and of Charing-cross, the eminent banker, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville. He was born on the 5th of December, 1786, and was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he founded the professorship of Political Economy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, and has represented West Surrey in Parliament since 1847. He married Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of Robert Auriol, ninth Earl of Kinnoul, by which lady, who died on the 7th of March, 1854, he had three sons, who all died young, and two daughters—Louisa, married, the 26th of May, 1845, to Lord Lovaine, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Beverley; and Adelaide, married, on the 16th of September, 1850, to Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart. In politics Mr. Drummond was essentially a Tory, and retained to the last the principles he had early imbibed from Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville. No speaker in the House could boast of a more attentive audience, which he owed not less to the real respect in which he was held by politicians of every shade of opinion than to his high principle, as well as to the quaint wit by which his speeches were distinguished. He wrote numerous essays upon religious, political, and general subjects, and he was successful as a pamphleteer. He was a man of much benevolence and kindness of disposition, and was endeared to a widely-extended circle of friends and dependents. In religious matters he was well known as one of the leaders in the Anglo-Catholic movement, and he devoted large sums to the erection of handsome churches of that persuasion, such as those at Albury and in Gordon-square. Mr. Drummond could boast of Royal as well as noble descent. His great-grandfather, William Drummond, fourth Viscount Strathallan, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Lord William Murray, fourth son of John, first Marquis of Atholl, by his wife, Amelia Stanley, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Derby, whose grandfather, Henry Stanley, fourth Earl married Lady Margaret Clifford, only child of Henry, Earl of Cumberland; and his wife, Lady Eleanor Brandon, second daughter and coheir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and Princess Mary Tudor (Queen Dowager of France), daughter of King Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, the heiress of the Plantaganets. It is worthy of remark that, although the marriage of Charles Brandon (the *Suffolk* in Shakspeare's "King Henry VIII.") with Mary Tudor was, according to popular notion, "cloth of frieze matched with cloth of gold," he was really descended from the Plantaganets, his grandfather, Sir William Brandon, having married Elizabeth Wingfield, maternally descended from Humphrey de Bohun and his wife, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. Elizabeth Wingfield's mother was Elizabeth Goushill, and it is interesting to note that her sister Jane (they being daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Goushill and Elizabeth Fitzalan, whose mother was a De Bohun) became the mother of Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby (stepfather to Henry VII.), and therefore Lady Amelia Stanley, wife of the first Marquis of Atholl, was descended from these two sisters.

DR. THOMAS FORSTER.

Dr. Thomas Forster, who lately died at Brussels, was a man of literary and scientific acquirements. He took his degree in medicine at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in the year 1814, but never practised, being in possession of an ample fortune. He devoted most of his time to scientific pursuits. He was an able linguist, and spoke with accuracy seven languages. He was the author of many works on natural history, astronomy, and meteorology. He was on terms of intimacy with Lord Byron, Shelley, and, in after life, with Sir William Herschel, and his son, the present Sir John; also, the celebrated phrenologists Drs. Spurzheim and Gall. For a period of nearly thirty years Dr. Forster principally resided in Belgium, during which time his house was the rendezvous of all the literary and scientific men visiting or residing in that kingdom. The doctor was related to the celebrated John Locke; and he, in 1828, published, with the assistance of Lord King, a volume of letters of his illustrious relative, the manuscripts of which are now in the possession of his wife. In February, 1817, he married Julia, third daughter of Colonel Mark Beaufoy, of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, by whom he had one daughter.

THE HON. MRS. NOEL.

The death of the Hon. Mrs. Noel took place on the 27th of January, at Moxhull Park, her seat, in Warwickshire. She was the only daughter of Ralph Adderley, Esq., of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, and Coton Hall, Staffordshire, and aunt of the Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, M.P., of Hams Hall, Warwick, and Norton, Staffordshire. She was married, first, to the late Andrew Halket, Esq., of Moxhull Park, Warwickshire; and, secondly, in 1820, to the Hon. Berkeley Noel, who died in 1841, and who was son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart, M.P., and his wife, Diana, Baroness Barham, of Barham Court, and Teston, in the county of Kent, and brother of the present Charles Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, of Exton Park, in the county of Rutland. Mrs. Noel is succeeded in her estates by her only son (by her second marriage), Berkeley-Plantagenet-Guilford-Charles Noel, Esq., of Moxhull Park, Warwickshire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that the re-erection of a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Great Yarmouth is to be proceeded with.

Mr. E. Bernays, of Woolwich Dockyard, has been appointed to the office of civil engineer of works at Pembroke Dockyard.

On Thursday week the Channel Fleet, consisting of the *Royal Albert*, *Edgar*, *Donegal*, *Algiers*, *Trafalgar*, *Queen*, *Mersey*, *Melpomene*, and *Diadem*, left Portland under sail for Lisbon.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., is appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, in succession to General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., whose period of service (five years) expires on the 12th proximo.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications Department and the Barrack Department, so long resident at Harrington House, Whitehall-gardens, have removed to the War Office in Pall-mall.

The Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the General Commanding-in-Chief, has decided that the Army shall be equipped exclusively with those rifled muskets, pattern 1858, the parts of which are universal, or respectively interchangeable, and that the arms which are non-interchangeable shall be kept for the militia, volunteers, and other forces.

A number of beautifully-executed maps, plates, and plans of the various incidents connected with the Crimean campaign have been presented to the non-commissioned officers' library at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, by the Government, the sieges and the whole of the operations in which the British forces were engaged being faithfully depicted. The library is also enriched by other presents which have been made by the War Office authorities.

The *Cameleon* screw-corvette was launched on Thursday week at Deptford. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 164 feet; breadth, extreme, 33 feet 2 inches; ditto, for tonnage, 32 feet; moulded, 32 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 17 feet 5 inches. Her burden, in tons, is 950 8-94; and her engines are of 200-horse power. She is to be mounted with seventeen guns.

Lowering Ships' Boats.—An interesting series of trials took place, last Saturday, at Woolwich, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in the presence of representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental and other steam-ship companies, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new mode of lowering boats, the invention of Messrs. Wood and Rogers. The experiments were very successful, and fully tested the advantages of the lowering, suspending, and hoisting apparatus. A boat was detached from a steam-tug at full speed, a life-buoy was thrown overboard, the boat manned, and the buoy picked up in forty-five seconds; the boat once more brought alongside the tug to the davits in three minutes. A number of other trials of a similar character were made with the same satisfactory results.

Royal Volunteer Ball.—The preparations for this magnificent fête (to be held on the 7th inst.) are rapidly progressing, and the new Floral Hall bids fair to be the great focus of attraction for some days to come. The list of ladies patronesses now includes the names of more than fifty of the highest members of the aristocracy. A special gallery for their exclusive accommodation is in process of construction at the east end of the hall, from the design of Mr. Charles Barry, and from this elevation a grand view of the ball will be obtained. Messrs. Gunter will supply refreshments during the evening at counters arranged in convenient situations around the ballroom; and the supper, by Messrs. Staples, of Aldersgate-street, will be served in the basement under the hall—a gigantic apartment seventeen feet in height, and extending beneath the whole area of the building. It is rumoured that it is not unlikely her Majesty may honour the ball with a visit; and the presence of the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred is understood to be placed beyond a doubt.

Government Inspection of the Edinburgh Volunteers.—Major Nelson, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Volunteer Regiments, held an official inspection last Saturday of the city volunteers in the Queen's Park. The weather was fair, but the ground, from the effects of the recent thaw, was by no means in a favourable condition to the turn out. However, there were 750 rank and file under arms in the park at three o'clock, and, with officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, the number present would at least be 850. The companies were each minutely inspected by Major Nelson, the men being put through all the ordinary exercises. When marshalled in line the rank and file extended to nearly a quarter of a mile. The result of the inspection, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators assembled in the park and on the heights, was, we understand, very satisfactory to the commanding officers. We give, at page 208 of this week's Number, an Engraving of the Edinburgh Rifle Corps Field Day, from a sketch by Mr. Harry T. Morgan.——The various city volunteer companies were drawn up at Waverley-bridge and along Princes-street yesterday week to do honour to the 78th Highlanders, which gallant regiment (renowned for its heroic services in the relief of Lucknow, and not unjustly termed the saviours of India) arrived in Edinburgh on that day, and were received with all the honours which a hurried preparation enabled the citizens to accord.

Commissions in the Cavalry.—The following general order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, having had under consideration the present expenses necessarily incurred by officers of cavalry, and anxious to reduce them as far as practicable, has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of a reduction of the regulation-prices for commission in the cavalry of the line, which will accordingly for the future be as follows—viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	£4500	instead of	£6175
Major	3200	,,	4575
Captain	1800	,,	3225
Lieutenant	700	,,	1190
Cornet	450	,,	840

The difference in value between the late and proposed regulation-price of a cavalry commission will be paid to the retiring officer from the reserve fund at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War. The price which an officer will pay on promotion by purchase to the higher ranks will be:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel	£1300	instead of	£1600
Captain to be Major	1400	,,	1850
Lieutenant to be Captain	1100	,,	2035
Cornet to be Lieutenant	250	,,	350

His Royal Highness also promulgates, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, revised regulations regarding the purchase of officers' chargers from the ranks. Every officer of cavalry and horse artillery and of the Cape Mounted Riflemen below the rank of regimental field officer is permitted to select two horses as chargers from the ranks, with the exception of medical officers, veterinary surgeons, paymasters, and quartermasters, who may select one each, under certain specified conditions."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE main feature of the Parliamentary week really seems to have been the development of the organisation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was, after the rushing debate on the first phase of the Budget, a tendency to dulness, which culminated on the last night of the general discussion, and which "would have become chronic in the talk in Committee but for the extraordinary nervous energy exhibited by Mr. Gladstone. He seems to have made up his mind that he should anticipate the necessity for defence by the boldest attack. He has not permitted the victory which he gained to have its demoralising effect upon his opponents, but, by the eagerness with which he has plunged into the midst of his discomfited foes and had about him the sound a spirit which has induced many a man, and perhaps a whole party, to turn and stand at bay when if they had been let alone, they would probably, for a time at least, have been comparatively quiescent. It is no fiction to say that in the Committee on Customs Mr. Gladstone speaks at the conclusion of ever so few remarks of a very peculiar manner her who ventures to address the House; and he—to use a coarse but expressive phrase—so props them that they acquire an artificial courage, and his cue, when they recollect it, is generally nourished their fists in the air. A most notable specimen of this very successful tactics on Mr. Gladstone's part was observable in the discussion on the duty on "corks" on Tuesday night, when, by his insatiable and unappeasable combativeness—his everlasting challenging at his opponents—he was enabled to meet every calibre—he roused a tumult which rung loud and furious through the House, and which was only surpassed in the historical circumstance of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Laing holding the Chancellor of the Exchequer by his coat-tails to restrain, from his physical powers, when engaged in a great work, are something wonderful. On this very occasion, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, he, without the smallest appearance of having exerted himself further than moving that the Speaker do leave the chair, rejected the conciliatory offer of Mr. E. Ball, who, if it was meant really and and a good thing and said it well, when he suggested that the House should give the Chancellor of the Exchequer a vote of confidence in him on his legs, a little rest, by adjourning the discussion for the present. To all appearance Mr. Gladstone could have gone on for hours more energetically (we use the word to express himself it is hardly possible to describe) in every hour till the time for proceedings should have run out; but evidently he had a great view in which this terrible sensations and impatience of criticism should be looked at, and that is in its effect on the ultimate issue of all the talk and the hasting scheme. It is more than conjectured that a great deal has been already done to part important parts of it by this characteristic of the management of the conversation in the House.

Certainly, if Mr. Gladstone's impatience was fitly exercised, it was on the occasion of the last night's debate on Mr. Du Cane's motion. Nothing could have languished more wretchedly than that whole discussion. Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Hubbard, by some means or other, made an excellent maiden speech; that Sir F. Baring contrived to stretch his party line he took in ordinary and regular talk into an opposition which the universal expression of belief that he would vote in direct contradiction to his speech probably induced him to do; by being late the general mass followed Mr. Disraeli into the lobby; that Mr. Bright for a brief hour roused the waning debate into life by a fine intellectual effort, in which he "slated" Lowe and moulded the vexed ears of Saxon men and members; that Mr. Bernal Osborne was unusually subdued, while he was at other times considerably less coarse than ordinary. Nevertheless, a heavy cloud hung over the whole business, and when Mr. Milner Gibson rose to make his first great speech as a Cabinet Minister he was received with cold audience, which was like champagne, the effervescence of which has subsided, and only fizzes a little when the cork is drawn with a pop, but a place or bread. The President of the Board of Trade has to struggle not only with that hesitation which seems to have come over time considerably less coarse than ordinary. Nevertheless, a heavy cloud hung over the whole business, and when Mr. Milner Gibson rose to make his first great speech as a Cabinet Minister he was received with a cold audience, which was like champagne, the effervescence of which has subsided, and only fizzes a little when the cork is drawn with a pop, but a place or bread. The President of the Board of Trade has to struggle not only with that hesitation which seems to have come over the House generally, but with the unfavourable impression which his speech produced when he was a private member. He has, with a ready effort, to undo the mischief he then did, and to undo it under the disadvantage of cough and sheum. On the whole, however, he did his work well, although his great point about the "carcase and underwear" sent forward failed, because the word "coriander" lengthened the phrase out too much, and caused the sentence to assume a too elaborately oratorical shape. The frankly cheers of Mr. Bright were observable to superfluity, and rather seemed to embarrass than encourage Mr. Milner Gibson. Mr. Radical though he is, is a bit of a fine gentleman, and may not see the force of this somewhat demonstrative petting of the representative of the working men in the Cabinet.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BISHOPRICK-HOUSE.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the sufferings of women and children employed in the process of bleaching and dyeing in different parts of the country. Earl GRANVILLE was understood to say that the Government would direct an inquiry into the subject.

ROYAL BURGHS' BILL.—The Lord CHANCELLOR, in ruling attention to the subject of naval reserves, alluded at some length to the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon the subject, and expressed his hope that so little had been done to secure for the country an efficient reserve.—The Earl of DERBY replied that in reality the Admiralty had adopted measures for obtaining a supply of men and boys for the Navy by means of training ships, and by enlarging the number of coast volunteers, which at present between 11,000 and 12,000 men; that was to say, 5000 for the Coast Guard, and about 7000 for the Naval Coast Volunteers. Lord DE REDESDALE was not inclined to place much confidence in this reserve, and thought parts of the evidence given by Admiral Seymour Fanshawe not then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE SERPENTINE.—Mr. W. COWPER gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the best means of effectually cleansing the Serpentine.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.—In reply to Mr. Bentinck, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had sent through the Foreign Office the Report of the Committee which had been finally adopted, to instruct Mr. Buchanan to urge upon the Government of Berlin the necessity of making such arrangements with this Report as would be made by France in favour of the trade and commerce of England.

CRIMEA.—Lord DUNKELLIN, in answering a question from Mr. Pakington, said he had received the despatches from China which he expected, but that they did not contain any information of importance. He could not announce he could not say what time he could make a statement to the House in regard to the proposed reduction of the military force in the Crimea.

BIRD AND NEST LICENCES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir C. Lemon, said the question was under consideration, but no decision had been taken out for anything but wine. No change was proposed with reference to licences for game.

THE SEVENTH ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Hennessy, said the Government had made a representation that it was strong sense was shown not to agree to the 11th article of the Treaty by the Government of Denmark, which was to the effect that munication her Majesty's Government had given a very positive answer that her Government wished now to make any alteration in the 11th article of the treaty.

CUSTOMS ACTS.

THE House then went into Committee on the Customs Acts, when THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution with reference to the wine duties, and moved a resolution to the effect that, until the 31st of March, 1865, the duties on Sherry and Madeira be 5s. 6d. per gallon. The right hon. gentleman gave reasons for postponing until the 1st of March, 1865, the proposed reduction of the duties on light table wines, and mentioned the vexed ears of Saxon men and members; that Mr. Bernal Osborne was unusually subdued, while he was at other times considerably less coarse than ordinary. Nevertheless, a heavy cloud hung over the whole business, and when Mr. Milner Gibson rose to make his first great speech as a Cabinet Minister he was received with a cold audience, which was like champagne, the effervescence of which has subsided, and only fizzes a little when the cork is drawn with a pop, but a place or bread. The President of the Board of Trade has to struggle not only with that hesitation which seems to have come over the House generally, but with the unfavourable impression which his speech produced when he was a private member. He has, with a ready effort, to undo the mischief he then did, and to undo it under the disadvantage of cough and sheum. On the whole, however, he did his work well, although his great point about the "carcase and underwear" sent forward failed, because the word "coriander" lengthened the phrase out too much, and caused the sentence to assume a too elaborately oratorical shape. The frankly cheers of Mr. Bright were observable to superfluity, and rather seemed to embarrass than encourage Mr. Milner Gibson. Mr. Radical though he is, is a bit of a fine gentleman, and may not see the force of this somewhat demonstrative petting of the representative of the working men in the Cabinet.

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stabulary had proved itself to be a most valuable force, and that its reduction would be a serious injury to the country. The real cause of the ingenuity for crime was the unwillingness of persons to come forward and give evidence.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY expressed his regret that the force was not under the control of the local magistracy. The real difficulty lay in the reluctance of the people to co-operate in the conviction of offenders.—After some observations from the Marquis of WORCESTER, the Duke of NEWCASTLE denied that crime was on the increase in Ireland. The constabulary took their orders from their officers, and the officers from the local magistracy.

EMIGRATION TREATY.—Lord HARRIS asked whether a treaty had been signed authorising the French Government to appoint emigration agents in India for the purpose of introducing a supply of agricultural labourers.—Lord WODEHOUSE replied that the treaty was not yet signed, but was under the consideration of the Foreign and Indian Departments. The treaty, when would be taken to protect the emigrants.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Bankruptcy Administration Bill (India) was read a second time; the Court of Chancery Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bankruptcy (1860) Bill, with various amendments, was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.—In reply to a question from Mr. T. DARCOMBE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that there was no intention to propose a measure for the more effectual recovery hereafter of the arrears of the Queen's taxes to Government officers; but that, as in some parts of the country a desire had been felt to transfer those duties, it was proposed in the course of the present Session, to introduce a bill to permit the voluntary transfer in cases where the parties desired it.

SAVOY AND NICE.

Mr. KINGLAKE then proceeded to move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, in respect to the proposal for annexing Savoy and Nice to the empire of France. The hon. gentleman said that he moved for these papers in the close and friendly relations existed between France and Sardinia, observed that in the autumn of last year he received a short but confidential letter from Paris, in which he stated that Savoy and Nice were to be annexed to France by universal suffrage. That letter expressed a hope that the impression that those provinces were to be severed from Sardinia became so general that the subjects of the King of Sardinia in Nice and Savoy might, on the 1st of April, lawfully assert the undiluted loyalty with which they clung to the ancient house of Savoy. How solemn was that phrase for the ancient dominion of Savoy originate? We all knew that France undertook the war against Austria with the solemn declaration that she disclaimed all thoughts of dismemberment, and that she drew the sword to free Italy, and not to extend the limits of France. In the month of September, however, a month appeared in which he would not mention, but which he pledged his honour to be worthy of credit—that the Treaty of Turin, which had been signed in March with the Princess Clotilda a document was signed, not in the nature of a treaty, but of a declaration of policy, by which she ceded to France the French promised aid, offensive and defensive, to Sardinia; and the King of Sardinia, on his side, undertook to cede to France Savoy and Nice whenever possession he might obtain in Central Italy. He (Mr. Kinglake) believed that the Government of Sardinia was entitled to his full confidence, and thoughtful in his procedure; but it should be remembered that the power with which he was dealing was one which was not likely to be able to control. If Nice and Savoy were annexed to France, it would be the first instance of territorial aggrandisement which had ever been made in Europe that the time has arrived when nations must depend, not upon the justice of their cause, but upon the power of their arms.

Sir R. PEEL seconded the motion, and contended that the question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France affected the whole country of European nations, and the charter of tenures which formed the base of existing territorial arrangements. The hon. gentleman then read various private letters which he had received from Savoy protesting against the proposed annexation, and declaring that no alteration were to be made, the inhabitants of Nice and Savoy desired to be annexed to the Republic of Switzerland. He called upon the House to look at the whole question, not to disregard national feeling on this subject, nor to quench the eye of liberty by the hand of power. Whatever might be the policy of the principles entitled as one of the great Powers of Europe, show that England was determined to respect the independence of Italy, and to oppose a policy of aggrandisement which, if not checked, might prove fatal not only to the independence of Italy, but to that of Europe. He was not hostile, but might also seriously compromise the peace of Europe. If her Majesty's Government would allow the House to see the papers, they would have the gratitude of the friends of civil and religious liberty all over the world.

Mr. CROWDER expressed his opinion that the declaration that would fall, if extremely difficult to carry it out. At the same time he was bound to say that he had no reason to suppose that the Government had failed in the discharge of duties.

In reply to Sir S. Northcote, with regard to the Treasury minutes of 1848 and 1853,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the latter were explanatory of the former.

Mr. HENNESSY objected to the resolution, on the ground that it would not only reduce a source of revenue, but remove burdens from the upper and leave. Against this description of exceptional and unjust legislation he protested.

A desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which a point was raised as to the construction which should be put upon the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated the course adopted of introducing amendments after the resolution had been put from the chair. With regard to the importation of beer into France, that subject, although not immediately connected with the resolution, had been incidentally performed a portion of the negotiation. If the Government had endeavoured to secure a favourable reduction of the duties, according to the circumstances, it was good on the one side with what was good on the other, and what he hoped to be derived from the treaty would not be gained by the duty imposed by the country. He had always contended that the duty imposed by the country should be as low as possible, and especially with those articles which were the food of the people. The latter should be considered the finest, a higher duty than was charged in France upon English beer.

Mr. DILLWYN, in reply to Mr. Hennessy, said he was signed upon the ministers, and called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before he withdrew the resolution, to state what was the amount of the loss which he held that the whole Budget was an abomination, utterly unworthy of a statesmanlike mind, and a skilful financier.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, by way of amendment to the resolution, wished to the effect that the duties on Sherry and Madeira should be 5s. per gallon, and which it could be proved, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, that the wine had paid only 4s. per gallon prior before the 10th of February instant.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion, contending that those wine-merchants only who had complied with the Treasury minute of 1848 could receive the drawback. Otherwise, it carried, would involve a loss upon the public of something like £200,000.

The amendment was then negatived by 201 to 73.

The first portion of the resolution, fixing the duty at 5s. per gallon, was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the second portion of the resolution, to the effect that the duty on Sherry and Madeira be 5s. 6d. per gallon should come in force on the 1st of January, 1865, instead of the 1st of April; and that the duty of 1s. should be payable upon wine containing eighteen, and not fifteen, degrees of alcoholic spirit.

Mr. STAVELEY HILL protested against the effect of the amendment would be to give a direct advantage to the wines of France as against those of Portugal.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied the accuracy of the representation of the hon. and learned gentleman, and contended that it would give a large measure or advantage to the wines of Germany and not to those of France, many of which were now charged with a heavier duty imported into this country, and would consequently come in under the 2s. scale.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER next proposed to postpone the resolution No. 5, affecting the duties on light table wines, until the 1st of March, and that the following schedule of the various articles to be made free of duty under the Customs Act.

Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against proceeding, at ten minutes to midnight, with a resolution which so declared affected the interests of nearly a million of the artisan classes in the country.

The Chairman then reported progress.

The House resumed, and the resolution was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CRIMINAL OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for certain returns, called attention to the impunity attending crime in Ireland, which was all the more extraordinary in the present improved state of society in that country. In the course of his speech the noble Marquis made some strong animadversions upon the inefficiency of the constabulary for the protection of life and property.—The Duke of SOMERSET, in assenting to the motion, contended that the Irish con-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. COWPER obtained a Committee to consider the means of effectually cleansing the Serpentine.

The Oxford University Bill and the Administration of Poisons Bill passed through Committee.

(*Continued in Number, page* 210.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Northampton will close on the 20th of March.

The Calcutta *Englishman* declares that the recent exportation of wheaten flour from Bombay has been most disastrous to the province. The merchants were unable to drag timber, and their absence has caused an extraordinary diminution in the revenue.

The municipality of Milan have addressed to Sir James Hudson a letter expressing the assurance of the deep sorrow by the House of Lords, on the 7th ult., in which they declare that the state of Milan, far from being alarming, has never been more satisfactory in every respect.

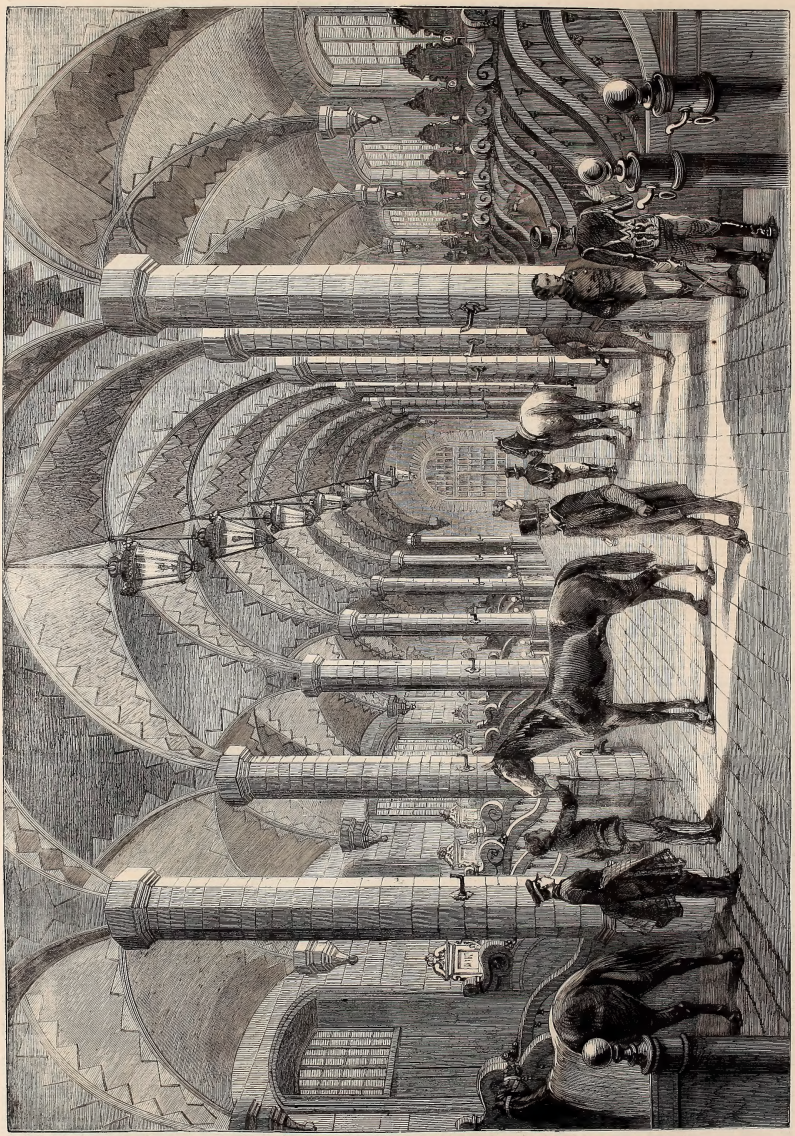
At St. Petersburg on the 15th ult. the Duke de Montebello, French Ambassador, gave a grand ball, which was attended by the Emperor, by the Grand Duke Constantine, and by upwards of forty Archduchesses.

A telegram received by the Real Sea Telegraph Company announces that the remaining portion of the Red Sea and Kurrachee cable has been successfully laid, and that Bombay is now in direct telegraphic communication with India.

The Town Clerk of Shrewsbury has just notified the days on which Shrewsbury mayoralie great hows fair are to be held in the present year—viz., Tuesday, the 15th of March; Wednesday, the 6th of June; and Tuesday, the 4th of October.

The sale of Mr. W. Cooke's (late of Astley's) horses took place one day last week. The total price realised for the stud of forty steeds was about £1000. The celebrated "dragon carriage" used by the company in their processions realised only £7 10s.

The King of Sardinia has just granted a free pardon to a priest named Grillo, who had been condemned by the tribunal of Cuneo to a year's imprisonment for treasonable language against the King, uttered in a coffee-house.



THE IMPERIAL STABLES AT THE NEW LOUVRE, PARIS.—SEE PAGE 222



AN IMPERIAL DRIVE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—SEE PAGE 224.

EPITOME OF NEWS,—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An insurrection against the Sultan of Zanzibar had been quelled by her Majesty's ship *Lyra*.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan was last Saturday sworn in as her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Mr. J. A. Longworth has been appointed Consul-General in Servia, instead of the late Mr. Fonblanque.

The *Perseverance* of Milan announces that Count Cavour is about to set out on a tour through the provinces of Central Italy.

A large number of the scholars of Winchester College are about to form themselves into a rifle-corps, and a provisional volunteer rifle corps.

In 1858 there were 71,000,000 newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom, and 7,950,000 books passed through the post.

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 874,907lb., an increase of 142,481lb., compared with the previous statement.

According to the latest advices from New Orleans there are fifty vessels at sea from that port to Liverpool, laden principally with cotton.

The Speaker of the House of Commons will hold his full-dress levee on the morning of Wednesday, March 7, and Wednesday, March 14.

The election of one knight of the shire for the western division of the county of Surrey will take place on Saturday next, the 10th of March.

Count Manaini, Minister of Public Instruction at Turin, has accepted the candidateship offered him by the College of Bibbiena, Tuscany.

The Rev. M. Jullinel has been appointed Protestant Chaplain to the French expeditionary corps going to China.

A further dividend of 6d. in the pound will, it is said, be payable to the creditors of the Royal British Bank in the first week in April.

There are 21,700 benefit clubs in England and Wales, the aggregate number of members being 2,500,000.

The *Lynx* and the *Lyra* have been successful in capturing several slave-dhows and one Spanish brig on the Mozambique coast.

The Select Committees to try the Berwick-upon-Tweed, Pontefract, and Beverley elections will be chosen on the 15th inst

Mr. Samuel Thompson, for twenty-five years governor of the Newcastle Gaol, expired at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness. He was seventy-six years of age.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Scotland, on Monday, his Grace the Duke of Argyll was elected President of the society, in the room of the late Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart.

At the Dublin Spring Commencements, on Tuesday week, Sir John Lawrence, and Mr. Deasy, the Attorney-General for Ireland, received the degree of LL.D.

Cheap "pleasure excursions" to Tetuan from Madrid and other places are advertised in the Spanish capital by military and steam-boat companies.

A mural drinking-fountain, the gift of Mr. Barclay, was opened in the City-road, near the dissenting burial-ground in Bunhill-fields, on Thursday week.

The installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor, and of Mr. Gladstone as Rector, of Edinburgh University is deferred from the Easter to the Whitsuntide holidays.

Alfred Dick, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul in the Society or Leeward Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

By an overwhelming majority of votes, the people of Birmingham adopted a resolution to found a free library in that town, to be supported by a local rate.

Lord John Russell has appointed to-day (Saturday) for meeting the gentlemen from Lancashire who wish to lay the case of the cotton trade before him for an increase of members.

Captain M'Clintock, the discoverer of the Franklin relics, was knighted at the levee on Thursday week. The same honour was conferred upon Mr. Allan, the Solicitor-General.

The Bey of Tunis has given the necessary permission for the establishment of a newspaper in Tunis. It will appear on the 1st of May under the title of *Official Gazette of Tunis*.

Mr. Hope Scott and others, on behalf of the son of the Duke of Norfolk, of the Scottish peerage, have to contest the title of the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Alton Towers estates.

An agreement has been signed which constitutes Mr. E. T. Smith, the Drury Lane manager, future lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, a lease of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years.

Her Majesty's ship *Victoria* at Vienna were lately prohibited by the authorities from mentioning that the bowls gave at Paris had been named Solferino, Magenta, and Palestro.

Through the alleged negligence of one of the workmen the face of the coal in a pit at Mear Hay, near Longton, has been on fire several days, and the works are in consequence suspended.

The Queen has appointed Edward Falmer, Esq., to be a member of the Council of the Island of Prince Edward; and Maximum Dix, Esq., to be treasurer for the Island of Saint Lucia.

Field Marshal Baratinski has left St. Petersburg to return to Tiflis, his usual passing by Moscow in order to have an interview with Schamyl, who was to go to that city from Kalouga to meet him.

According to the last official returns the distillation of brandy and spirits in Prussia diminished very considerably in 1858 The distilleries of Saxony and Hanover have also fallen off in their produce.

G. Seely, Esq., of Brook House, near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight has been appointed to be Sheriff of the county of Southampton; and C. F. Tarrant, Esq., of Talgarth Hall, Brecon, to be Sheriff of that county.

Ednam, in Roxburghshire, from which the Earl of Dudley has elected to take his second title, is celebrated as the birthplace of Thomson, the poet, author of "The Seasons," "The Castle of Indolence," &c.

Mary Ann Raby, of Whorlton, who attempted to murder her husband by cutting his throat with a razor on his 13th birthday, was committed to Northallerton to await her trial at the next York Assizes.

The Imperial Parirsk Gallery has received a portrait of Sir William Hershchel. It is one of the productions of Abbot, who is chiefly known as the painter of Lord Nelson. The picture was found at Bath.

Mr. Emile Olivier has lodged notice of appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Imperial Court, which recently confirmed the sentence passed on him by the Tribunal of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

A French steamer, named the *Louise*, has been wrecked in the Mediterranean, and fifty of the crew perished. Another steamer, the *Ariel*, struck against the advanced pier of Bastia, and almost immediately sank.

Algeria has already begun sending to Paris peas, French beans, new potatoes, artichokes, and other vegetables and fruits which can only attain maturity in summer and autumn.

Andrew Buchanan, Esq., C.B., late Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, has been made an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

A telegram from China states that the ports of Swatow and Taiwan have been formally opened to foreigners, and that the advantages stip ulated by the American treaty have been extended to the British and other European nations.

Dr. Cullen announces that he has sent £1000 (Irish subscription) to the Pope; and on Sunday last a collection on behalf of his Holiness was made in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in Dublin, the result being a total of £1,400.

The *Pomona*, a screw-steamer, from Odessa for London, laden with wheat, foundered on Tuesday week, during a heavy gale of wind. The pumps failed, and eleven of the crew were saved; the remainder, twenty in number, were drowned.

Two more lady reporters, says the *Atlas* of Boston (U.S.), have been in attendance at the Anti-slavery Convention during the past two days. Of these ladies we have no knowledge, but of their looks we have a favourable impression.

The sum which will be required to defray the expenses which will be incurred for naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for navy and army services for the year 1859-60, will amount to £350,000.

Last Saturday were embarked at Southampton, on board the *Wellington*, for Cape Town, 226 souls. They comprise a number of agricultural labourers, besides female domestic servants and tradesmen of various descriptions.

Experiments are now being made each day at Toulon, on board the frigate *Impératrice Eugénie*, on French coals of different provinces, particularly on those of Graissessac, and of the basin of the Loire, some of which are prepared by a new and economical process for consumption in steam-furnaces.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Member of the Deptford Club; R. A. Nesbitt; C. W., of Sunbury; L. F. G. They shall have due attention.

J. C. W.—A King cannot capture a defended piece under any circumstances.

Mr. Thomas (Ryde).—It was not overlooked; but White appears to have thought, whatever his letter may say, that he still had the better of the battle.

T. Tolfree.—Your solution of Problem No. 834 is a perfect problem. In the case of 1. Kt to B 7th, &c., the Stalemate does not hit the mark.

E. D. D., Aswell, Herts.—See notice above, relative to Problem No. 832, to "M. D. P." Mate cannot possibly be given in the manner proposed.

R. B. B.—The position in four moves is wrong; that in five very good.

Alpha.—Your solution of Problem No. 834 is correct in the main, but we give the commoner route. No. 1 is also good, but not so effective: No. 1 has no White King on the board; No. 9 checks of two solutions; No. 4 is erroneously copied, the White Queen's Bishop's Pawn not having vacated on the diagonal.

T. H., North London.—Promising, but too easy.

J. Hunt.—Your solution is right; please report next week.

J. G.—The following is the very simplest ineffective way in which Rook is given in the Scotch Chess Code:—"When a player joins the ranks of his King's or Queen's Book, he must not afterwards move his Knight's Pawn." Another is, "A Rook shall not, on the score of the Book, unless before commencing the game or match, be adjudged to have the privilege of Castling."

R. H. N., of Reading.—Mr. Staunton says true; the "Kt, Kt" Gambit is strongly backed by Kt to K B 3rd. In the second variation of the solution we gave, for "2. Q to K 5th," read "2. P to Q 4th."

W. T. Pierce; H. A. B.; C. W., of Sunbury; T. F.; J. R.—They shall be examined.

W. Wright.—The two-move variation was not overlooked; but we have not been favoured with your solution.

Surveyor.—The tourney at the London Chess Club is not finished. Why, unless from the difficulty of bringing the combatants to do battle, we don't understand.

F. W.; J. G.—Every diagram should have the signature of the composer on the top. It is of no consequence whether it is printed or written.

G. M.—In this country there is no player, English or foreign, of the first class at present in London.

G. W.—Much depends upon what Problems are to be selected. See Rule XIV., on "The Governing Fifty Moves," in the Revised Code of Chess Laws, "Bernstein's Chess Freak."

J. Hunt.—Your solution of Problem No. 834 is right; but in No. 832 the second variation there was unfortunately: 1. Kt to Q 6th, 2. Kt to B 5th, 3. Kt to K 3rd, 4. Kt to Q 5th, mate. We gratefully, thereabouts, mate, and then, move as Black might, the White forces have the game in hand.

I. C., Calcutta.—Received with great pleasure and interest. A reply shall be forwarded very shortly.

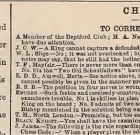
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 836.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Q P (ch)	P takes Q	1. R to Q B 5th	Anything
		2. Kt or R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 837.

By C. T. Harvey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

An Instructive Game played at Brussels between Mr. F. Deacon and Col. Michaels, the former giving the odds of Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Col. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F. D.)	WHITE (Col. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.
1. P to K 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Q to B 4th	P to Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. R to B 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
3. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	(Playing the B P would evidently have been unwise, on account of White answering by Kt to Kt 6th.)
4. P to K 6th	P to Q B 4th	
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	
6. P to Q B 3rd	P takes K P	24. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
7. K B P takes P	P takes P	(Again the capture of the Q B P would have been attended with some danger, because White could have replied with R to Q B 5th, threatening, at the proper moment, to take Q P with Q.)
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	
9. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt	25. R to Q B 4th	R to Q B 4th
10. Q takes Kt	P to Q R 3rd	26. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
11. B to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	27. B to Q 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 3rd	28. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	29. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
(b)		30. B takes R	R takes B
14. P takes B	Q to Q B 3rd	31. R to K 3rd	R to K B 3rd
15. Kt to Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B 4th	32. R to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 3rd
16. Kt to K 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd	33. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th
17. P takes B	Q to Q B 3rd	34. P to K 6th	P to K R 4th

And White resigns.

(a) A well-contested *Partie*, played some time back at Brussels between Mr. de Rivis and Mr. F. Allix, the former giving the Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 3rd	21. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. B to K R 5th	Q to K B 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
4. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd	24. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B	25. P takes Kt	Q to K 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	26. Q to K R 3rd	R to K sq
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
8. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	28. P to K B 5th	P takes P
9. Castles	P to Q 3rd	29. P to K B 6th	B to K Kt sq
10. P to K B 5th	B to Q Kt 2nd	30. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
11. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	31. R to B 7th	Q to K B 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	32. R to K B 2nd	B to K 5th.
13. K to K Kt 2nd	P to Q 5th	33. Kt takes B P	

And Mr. de Rivis resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1142.—By Messrs. Kling and Horwitz.

White: K at Q B 3rd, Kt at Q 5th, and P at K 4th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at K 3rd.

In this position, White having to play, Messrs. K and H. make him win, but they overlook a beautiful move by which Black can draw the game. What is the solution?

No. 1143.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

White: K at Q sq, Q at K B 8th, Kts at Q 6th and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q R 6th, Q at K B sq, Bs at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 3rd, B at Q B 2nd, Ps at Q 5th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1144.—By C. E. A. Duper, Rotterdam.

White: K at Q R 3rd, Bs at Q 4th and Q B sq, Kts at K B 5th and Q 7th, P at K B 2nd.
Black: K at K B 4th; P at K R 3rd and 6th, K 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

THE IMPERIAL STABLES AT THE NEW LOUVRE.

The Imperial Stables at the new Louvre have been recently completed, and are now occupied by the Emperor Napoleon's numerous stud, consisting of thoroughbreds, hunters, chargers, and postinghorses. The entrance to the stables is by the Place du Carrousel on the one side, and by the Quai du Louvre on the other. They are in the form of a long square, divided by the so-called courtyards of Caulaincourt and Viscenti, the entrance to the latter of which looks upon the Seine. The first-named, which is in the Caulaincourt courtyard, is divided into fourteen stalls for saddle-horses. This is the part shown in our drawing. The stalls have been constructed with fine oak, the racks are of bronze, and the floorings of brown marble. The walls are covered with light yellow stucco, as brilliant as the most highly-polished marble. The water required on the spot for different purposes is brought into each stall by means of pipes, which are provided with elegant taps. The general cleaning of the horses is performed in a space set apart for the purpose, and called the "Manège." In order that these horses were gratified with a sight of the celebrated charger Bucéphalus, which has been presented to the Emperor of Morocco, and of the beautiful Ajaxe, which bore his Majesty safely through the dangers of Solferino. One of the galleries, which comes immediately after the lavoir, is upwards of a hundred feet in length, and fifteen yards wide. Eighty-two horses, arranged in a double row, are most comfortably housed in this gallery; each horse having a special stall. The ground floor of the two other sides of the parallelogram is occupied by the coachhouses, saddlery departments, a forge, workshops, &c. The Emperor's private carriages, of which a large number are in use, the coachhouses one hundred and eighty vehicles of various descriptions. The entire establishment is under the immediate surveillance and direction of General Fleury.

It may be remarked that these stables are exclusively occupied by the equine servitors of Napoleon III. The Ecuries de l'Impératrice, in the Rue de Montaigne, are still preserved for the horses belonging specially to the Empress. The Ecuries de Versailles are also attendants at the stables of the new Louvre are English, whose superior knowledge of matters of horse management is generally much appreciated in France.

The Channel Islands submarine cable is again broken near Jersey; but a cable has been successfully laid down between Granville and Jersey, so that telegrams will shortly reach that island from England via France.

THE WINE DUTIES.—On Monday night the House of Commons, in Committee of the whole House on the Customs Acts, passed the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was thereupon reported to the House. From that date a sliding scale of duties ceased, and the new one is now in full operation. Until the 1st of January next, therefore, there will be a uniform duty of 1s. 3d. upon wines of every kind imported into this country; and after that date a graduated scale of duties ranging from 1s. per gallon upon wines containing less than 15 degrees of proof spirit, 1s. 6d. if less than 20 degrees, and 3s. if less than 40 degrees.

THE EGG TRADE.—The following statistics relating to the egg trade, taken from *Galignani's Messenger*, are drawn from official sources. In 1815 the number of eggs imported into France was 1,200,000; in 1816 it rose to 8,039,000. Six years later—in 1822—the number was 33,000,000, and 91,000,000 in 1830. In 1847 the number reached to 55,000,000, and then gradually increased until 1848, when it was 88,500,000, for which an export duty of 11,062, was paid. From 1848 to 1851, there was a falling off. The yearly consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at 165,000,000, and the total consumption of France at 800,000,000; but this, reckoning eggs at a sou, this single article represents 465 millions of francs.

MR. COBDEN AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.—Mr. Cobden has addressed a letter from the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which, after gratefully acknowledging the receipt of a communication conveying the thanks of the directors of the Chamber for his services in negotiating the recent treaty of commerce with France, he says:—"If I have rendered any service in the matter, it was in the commercial relations of the two countries, it has been only in the humble capacity of passenger to those who have fortunately possessed both the power and the inclination to give effect to my suggestions. It was owing to the readiness with which the Emperor Napoleon received the first overtures of the ever subsequently to the objects of the treaty, and to the enlightened appreciation by the Emperor and his Ministers of the French and his Ministers, together with the frank co-operation of Lord Cowley, that the negotiations were brought to a successful issue. I trust, after the lapse of a sufficient time for realising the effects of such a change, that it will become a lasting monument of the friendship between the great neighbouring nations, which will not only increase their material prosperity, but greatly assist in their moral and intellectual progress."

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE WORLD.—At the moment when the coal question is attracting the most intense degree of attention among political parties in England, in consequence of the commercial treaty, the following notice may be read with interest:—"The coal-fields of the northern of North America embrace an extent of 200,000 square kilometres (the kilometre = 0.62 of a mile), which is more than five times the surface so much as exceed 38,000 square kilometres, being divided as follows:—England, 1450 France, 3180; Belgium, 1140; Prussia, 8400; Saxony, 1000; Bavaria, 1000; Westphalia, 999; the Asturias, in Spain, 900; Russia, 350; and Saxony, 300. Although the extraction of coal is greatly developed in North America, the working of the mines is carried on much more actively in Europe. England annually extracts 66,000,000 tons; Belgium, 8,000,000; Prussia, 5,000,000. The United States only turn out 9,000,000 tons. Half a kilogramme of coal is found in the atmosphere of Manchester, and it is calculated that to do as much work as one man of ordinary strength could effect in a day, and three tons of coal will represent the labour which one man could perform in the whole life. Admitting that England annually employs 10,000,000 tons, the means produced in this fuel are equivalent to the work of sixty-six millions of vigorous men. The mass of coal in all the coal-producing districts of Europe and North America combined is estimated to be fifty times that which could be used during their whole lives by sixteen millions of men of average strength."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

If there were not some bateleny genius to protect the labours and guard the interests of the Parisian dressmakers the political and religious excitement of the last few weeks, aided by the severity of the weather, must have produced an effect upon the display of fashion's fancies which would have been very serious. But these very days of April to enable it to recover. Fortunately for the ladies, the salons, the carnival, and the theatres, filled to repletion, have proved themselves to be the most serious consolation which could have enabled them to triumph over the dull winter season with which they were threatened. The new fashions displayed in the most select female circles are also considerably agitated by a question that still remains unsettled. Will crinoline be worn or not? That is the question. The two camps are again in presence. One perceives with regret, the other with pleasure, that, generally speaking, the dimensions of dresses are not to be reduced. Such choice, however, is left to the individual proportions.

Midway between winter and spring we have little to signalise in the way of novelty in the fashions displayed on our illustrations, unless it be the adoption for walking of striped woollen petticoats, composed of two colours, and soften colours to those which offended the eye last year. These petticoats are very generally worn at present by our leading fashionables, and effect them the facility of raising their dresses all round with their characteristic grace, and of doing considerable distances without running the risk of soiling their finery.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Sortie de Bal.*—This cloak is composed of white cashmere, trimmed with down of the same colour, and is not only graceful in form but is also very light, and will keep the wearer full warm. The robe is of white satin, trimmed with festoons of pale blue tulle ruching, in the centre of each of which is a rosette of the same colour and material.

Fig. 2. *Dress for an Evening Party.*—This dress is of white taffetas antique, with mauve-coloured moire stripes, bordered with an edging of white satin. Its trimmings are of mauve ribbon. The corsage is low-necked, and straight between the shoulder-pieces, ornamented with a frill of narrow lace, and round-waisted. The sleeves are composed of a somewhat flattened puff, from which descends a narrow slanting flounce edged with a lace ruching. The single flounce of the skirt, cut *en biais*, is surmounted by a ruching of mauve ribbon. The sash attached to the side presents the appearance of a scarf.

(*Continued on page* 224.)

NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW POLKA.—THE LADIES' RIFLE CORPS POLKA. Price 3s. By L. BERNARD, Author of the Johnny Sands Quadrilles, The Break of Day Schottische, The Very Last Polka, &c. The popular song of "The Ladies' Rifle Corps" forms the subject of this attractive Polka, which may be pronounced as one of the best that has appeared for a long time.
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London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W.

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HANDEL'S MESSIAH, complete. Arranged from Mozart's Score by JOHN BISHOP. 1s. 4d., 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 15s., and 18s. Haydn's CREATION, 2s., 3s., 4s. 6d., and 15s. Madame Jenny Goldschmidt-Lind gave the preference of these arrangements of the "Messiah" and the "Creation," from which she sang on her visit to this country.
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The Up-Express train, now leaving Bradford at 3.25, and Leeds at 4 afternoon, will start from Bradford at 3.10, and Leeds at 3 45, reaching King's-cross at 9.30 evening. This train will not run from Halifax.
A new Express train will be despatched from Halifax at 4.10: Bradford, at 4.35; and Leeds, at 5.5 afternoon; joining the Manchester Express at Retford, and reaching King's-cross at 10 15 evening.
For further and consequent alterations on the main and branch lines, see the time-tables of the company, dated the 1st of March, 1860.
King's-cross Station, Feb. 27, 1860. SEYMOUR CLARKE, Manager.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(*Continued from page* 222.)

It is of mauve taffetas, and bears two bows bordered with a narrow ruching. The hair is arranged in crimped bands, dressed with mauve ribbon. Necklace of pearls.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Velvet robe, trimmed with fur and silk fringe. The corsage comes up high in the neck, is buttoned in front, and forms at the bottom two separated points. The sleeve is very wide at the bottom: it is hollowed out in front and straight at the back. The under-sleeve, of black velvet, is closed. The skirt is attached by three narrow plaits in front, two large triple plaits on each side, and one triple plait behind. Across each shoulder is a fur epaulet, descending as far behind as in front. The bottom of the skirt is furnished with a wide band of fur, about seven inches deep. The bonnet is of violet velvet and figured tulle, trimmed with black lace, heartsease, and a small feather. The front of the bonnet is ornamented with flat bows of black lace, serving as borders to the heartsease. The curtain is of white tulle, bordered with a scolloped band of violet-coloured velvet. Silk strings of the same colour.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA, "LURLINE," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—THE CRYSTAL DWELLING OF LURLINE.—SEE PAGE 211.

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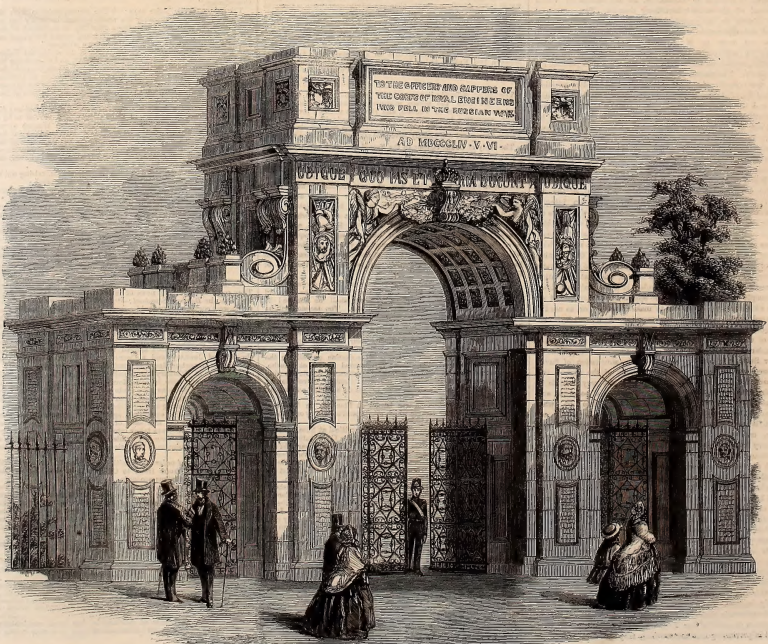
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1021.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SAVOY.

MANY and very recent indications in the discussions in Parliament lead to the belief that the difficulties, if any, of the Government are connected with the question of foreign policy. In every other department of their plans and intentions the Ministry, notwithstanding an irregular, though somewhat persistent, opposition, has been as yet, and seems likely to be, not merely successful but triumphant. But the complications in which the action of the Emperor of the French, and the unsettled and shifting nature of the subject which is generically denominated the Italian question, necessarily involve our diplomatic proceedings afford daily materials for comment, and may lead to a serious organisation in a sense hostile to the conduct of foreign affairs by those in whose hands it is at present placed. It is, however, satisfactory to witness that in all the criticism, more or less heated, of ex-officials and those Ishmaelitish members of Parliament who seem to think that personal and political independence consists in their turning their hands against every man in his turn, as well as in that of one or two honourable gentlemen who appear to be honestly interested in a certain settlement of the vexed question of foreign policy which at this moment is most prominent, there is a combination of testimony to the manly, straightforward, and dignified course pursued by Lord John Russell. It is hardly to be denied that when that noble Lord claimed for himself the seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs some misgivings were felt as to whether he was not endeavouring to gratify an ambition rather than consulting the fitness of things. Recollections of his past career as a statesman did not supply any adequate ground for belief in his immediate qualification for the discharge of functions which, always requiring some skill in their performance, are at this juncture in a peculiarly delicate position. It is probable that this distrust was somewhat increased by a doubt whether the Foreign Secretary and the Premier were likely to be entirely in accord on this as on other points on which they would be required at least to exhibit unity of design and identity in action. On the whole it would seem that that idea has been fallacious. It is to be remarked that Lord Palmerston, hitherto the articulate organ on foreign



MEMORIAL ARCH TO BE ERECTED AT BROMPTON BARRACKS, CHATHAM, TO THE OFFICERS AND SAPPERS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS WHO FELL IN THE RUSSIAN WAR.—SEE PAGE 237.

affairs of every Ministry with which he has been connected, has entirely abnegated the duty he has been wont to perform, and has preserved a silence so decided and entire that it can only be attributed to the fact that Lord John Russell always speaks his mind and opinions, and accurately represents his wishes and intentions. Nay, more: it is, perhaps, not too much to hint that much of the tone if not exactly the spirit (for Lord John can be spirited enough when he likes) which have characterised the despatches and speeches of the Foreign Secretary have been derived from the inspirations of the arch-manipulator of Foreign Affairs who sits mute by his side in the House of Commons, but who probably is never absent from his side when the dangerous duty of putting pen to paper is in operation. It is not a little gain in the consideration of what course England is to take in the matters which call for decision on her part that there is tolerably general confidence that her honour and her interests are, on the whole, in safe and competent hands. It narrows very considerable the duty of Parliament and of the public when it is felt that what they have chiefly to do is to strengthen the hands of an Executive in which they can confide; and this circumstance ought to have a material influence on those discussions in the Senate, and those dissertations in the public journals, which are singularly needed at the present juncture.

It is mainly in the spirit which seems to have influenced the interposition of our Government that we would address ourselves to the consideration of the question of the annexation of Savoy to France. With no other than the most amicable tone we would urge remonstrance against such a step. Just as an intimate kind friend disposed to the utmost to promote the good of another with whom he is anxious to retain and extend feelings of cordiality and goodwill should every thinking Englishman, as far as in him lies, press on those who are contemplating this deed the imprudence, not to say the danger, which awaits its completion. It is not too much to say that it will at once generate mistrust in every country in Europe, and England in particular, against the ruling powers of France—a mistrust which will shortly ripen into aversion and hostility; and this exactly at a moment when so much and so many things are working together to place the alliance between this country and its nearest neighbour on such a footing as to give the strongest guarantee for tranquillity and peace, with all their attendant blessings. It needs no farseeing eye, and no spirit of prophecy, to enable one to comprehend that war is even now at hand. In the French capital the rumour is current, with marked circumstantiality, that a few weeks can hardly elapse before a collision will take place between Austria and Sardinia in the plains of Italy. It would seem, although it is not actually avowed, that on the annexation of Savoy to France is contingent the material assistance of the Emperor to the King of Sardinia in Central Italy; and, as it appears to us, Tuscany is indirectly held in reserve as a bonus, in addition to Lombardy, for the cession by Victor Emmanuel of his ancient hereditary domain. The answer of Count Cavour to the propositions of M. Thouvenel, though guarded and diplomatic enough, are also intelligible enough. It does not seem as if Piedmont was inclined to leave Tuscany to any such fate as the imposition of a ruler who would, in fact, be the nominee of France, would produce for that country. The answer of the Austrian Minister is also tantamount to a rejection of any other solution of the Italian question than one founded immediately on the arrangements of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich. The situation seems to be that France will appropriate Savoy and leave the Italian idea to be fought out, as best it may, between the parties immediately concerned. What a lame and impotent conclusion to, and result of, that magnificent warlike enterprise which, most of any of modern times, was worthy to take rank in reference to the abstract enthusiasm which dictated it with the Crusades!

We hear a great deal of argument in favour of the annexation of Savoy to France which is founded on the idea of the desire of the people of that territory to become an integral portion of the French people; which, it is asserted, they have an absolute and indefeasible right to do. It seems to us that this principle of the abstract right of the people of any State to choose its rulers and its form of government has assumed a shape which is, to say the least of it, not quite consistent with the existing polity of Europe. It is not for any Englishman to deny that a hereditary Sovereign may forfeit his throne, and that revolution is not necessarily rebellion. But, unless it is solemnly laid down as a principle from which there is no appeal that provinces of an empire which have no complaint to make of unjust, or, to use the only word which expresses our meaning, of unconstitutional treatment, are at liberty to separate themselves from the body politic of that empire, and at their mere will and pleasure, or even under the influence of mere caprice, to attach themselves to another State, it is not easy to see how the annexation of Savoy to France can be asserted on the grounds of the wish of the Savoyards for such an annexation. It is not very possible to ascertain exactly what the will and desire of a people is, and it is necessary, in the first instance, to define of what the people so called consists. Of course the ready expedient is an appeal to universal suffrage; but surely in such a case, and with the experience which we have of that machinery for ascertaining the desires of a nation, its unanswerable efficacy will not be seriously urged in any quarter. If English statesmen are sincere in their adoption of this theory of the will of the people, we may gently hint that the time may come when it may be demanded in the case of Ireland; and we should be glad to know the reception which such a movement would obtain from those who at present seem inclined to admit the principle. To be sure, its practical application in the case of Savoy has not been conceded, and it is by no means certain that it is on that principle that the Emperor intends to act. It is on grounds of broad European policy that our Government is making a stand against the annexation of that country to France. It is on the temperate but firm protest which England makes on this question that the avoidance of all the manifold complications which this event must involve, and the averting of its completion, probably depends. It may be that advice and remonstrance, which cannot be otherwise than disinterested (for beyond its influence on the question of peace or war England has no absolute or direct interest in preventing this annexation), may be disregarded. If so, it is difficult to say to what extent that alliance, with regard to the strengthening and the permanence of which there have of late arisen such high hopes and expectations, may be perilled, and how soon a state of things may arise which will band all the nations of Europe against a Power which at this moment has at its command the capability of leading the march of civilisation and the material happiness of the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The whole of our Impression last week contained the address of the Emperor on the opening of the Legislative Chambers, and in a later edition we gave some particulars of the inaugural ceremony, which is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*:—

The Empress appeared at a quarter-past one, and was greeted by a cheer and by a general "hush" of etiquette and decorum. She was accompanied by the Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde, and took her place in a tribune under the gallery to the right of the throne. Her Majesty looked extremely well and very pretty, and the Princess Clotilde, as usual, full of character, intelligence, and perfect good breeding. I almost blush to confess that I overlooked the dress, but the *Constitutionnel* has been more thoughtful, and thus describes it:—"Her Majesty wore a costume of remarkably elegant simplicity. It consisted of a light grey silk dress, with black lace shawl, and a white crape bonnet, with white feather. In her Majesty's hair, immediately in front, shone a superb diamond. The Princess Clotilde was attired in blue and white, and the Princess Mathilde in dark velvet, with a China crape shawl, richly embroidered in gold." A quarter of an hour later the Emperor entered from the long gallery of the Louvre. He was cordially welcomed, and having bowed and seated himself, and the Assembly having been requested to do the same, received his speech from the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and read it without rising from his chair.

The Imperial Government of Paris presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif, on Friday, to the effect that the import duties on all those articles which by the treaty of commerce were not to be reduced till July 1 shall be lowered immediately; and the Chamber is called upon to vote the measure as one of urgency.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday says:—"Some German papers announce that the French artillery has been increased by the creation of three new regiments. The fact is, the number of batteries having been reduced, the artillery has in reality undergone a reduction." The *Moniteur* also contains the nomination of twenty-one sous-prefects.

Baron Gros has, we are informed by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, been appointed by the French Government to discharge once more a mission similar to that of the Earl of Elgin, whom he will accompany to China.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that the National Guard of France is to be augmented to the number of 1,500,000 men.

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the French Senate have presented to the House petitions demanding the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

On Sunday the Minister of the United States presented his *lettres de créance*. The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the nomination of M. Greterin as senator.

Marshal Reille, the senior Marshal of France, has just died, at the age of eighty-five. He commanded a corps-d'armée at Waterloo. He married a daughter of Massena, and leaves three sons, one of whom is a Colonel in the army, the second a Lieutenant, and the third a member of the Corps Legislatif.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Madrid papers are discussing the possibility of holding the territory acquired in Africa. The Ministerial journals assert that it would entail sacrifices greater than any advantages Spain is likely to obtain.

The latest news from the seat of war is to the effect that General Echague has commenced a forward movement from Serallo, but it is not known in what direction. Probably the movement is made with a view to operations against Tangier.

The *Eco de Tetuan* asserts that an engagement has taken place between two Kabyle tribes in the neighbourhood of Tetuan, and that the tribe favourable to the Spaniards was victorious.

ITALY.

The Italian difficulty it seems is far from being at an end. We record elsewhere the severe measures recently adopted by the Austrian authorities in Venetia, and the vast military preparations which, according to eyewitnesses, are being made in that province. Piedmont, also, is arming to the teeth. Letters from Turin say that Victor Emmanuel will shortly have 180,000 men fit to take the field.

The reply of Count Cavour to the French propositions declares the desire of the Sardinian Government to give effect to the views of the Emperor, but foresees immense difficulties in carrying them out. So far as the "autonomy" of Tuscany is in question, Sardinia never had any intention to interfere with the self-disposal of that State. As a pledge of her deference to suffrage, if the vote for annexation should be favourable it is impossible for her to repudiate it, as it would be dangerous to impose upon a people a solution which must give rise to the same difficulties as in the Romagna, where the vicariat proposed will be accepted. Buoncompagni is requested to leave Central Italy during the taking of the vote, in confirmation of which it may be stated that a letter from the Chevalier Buoncompagni has been published, stating that he has resigned the post of Governor-General.

The Tuscan people have been summoned, by a decree of the Provisional Government, to decide by their votes, on the 11th and 12th inst., the question whether Tuscany shall be annexed to Piedmont, or shall constitute a separate State. The decision will be given by universal suffrage, every male Tuscan who is twenty-one years old and enjoys his civil rights being entitled to vote. The people of the Romagna have likewise been summoned to record on the same day, by universal suffrage, their decision on similar questions respecting the Romagna.

A letter from Rome states that great agitation prevails in the Marches. Tricoloured flags have been hoisted nightly at Viterbo. It is asserted that the Papal Government is preparing a note accusing Piedmontese agents of exciting the inhabitants. Revolutionary agents have induced the inhabitants to give up smoking and taking part in the lottery.

A Government ordinance was issued at Florence on Tuesday, suppressing all former decrees which might tend to modify or restrain the liberty of the press on political matters.

The situation of affairs appears to be very critical at Nice. On the anniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian Constitution, a few days ago, manifestations were made by the Piedmontese party in the Italian Theatre. A demonstration also took place in the French Theatre, where the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napoleon" and the "Reine Hortense," which were performed amidst enthusiastic applause and shouts for the Emperor and annexation.

A great display of military took place at Naples on the 1st instant. Some persons of high distinction were arrested. The Prince Torella was conducted to the Prefecture of Police, but was set at liberty again. His brother, the Marquis de Bella, is detained. It is stated that several noblemen are about to be exiled. Activity prevails in the arsenals day and night. Letters from Sicily announce that the Attorney-General at Messina has been murdered, and that a fulminating bomb has been thrown at the Director of Police, by which two persons were wounded.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial patent was published on Tuesday ordering the augmentation of the Imperial Council by extraordinary Councillors, who are to be assembled periodically. The Emperor himself will appoint for life as members of the Council the Archdukes, the clerical dignitaries, and some distinguished persons belonging to the civil and military branches. The Provincial Diets are to propose thirty-eight members, subject to the approval of the Emperor, who will choose every member from a list of three candidates presented by the Diets. These members will take their seats in the Council for six years. The following are the subjects which will be submitted to the discussion of the Council:—The budget; the examination of the balance of public accounts, the demands of the commission for the public debt, and important projects of general laws. The Council will take no initiative in the discussion of the wishes of the Provincial Diets. The Ministers and the heads of the public central offices are entitled to take part in the discussions of the Council. The arrangement of the rules for transacting the business of the Council is reserved. The Councillors are to have no allowances from the Treasury. Another Imperial ordinance convokes the assembly of the Councillors for the month of May next, in order to examine the budget for 1861, for which purpose, and for the active preparation of the establishment of the Provincial Diets, the Emperor will call competent men from all the provinces.

A letter from Vienna asserts that, in reply to questions from the Envoys of various foreign Powers, the Austrian Cabinet declared that Austria will not protest against the annexation of Savoy to France, inasmuch as her interests will not be directly affected by it, and that she will be as passive as England, Prussia, and Russia were during the recent campaign in Lombardy.

A recent order of the Austrian Governor of Venetia directs that all Venetians suspected of disaffection shall be compelled to enter the military service, and shall be formed into penal companies. A notification has been issued at Venice directed against the practice of persons wearing beards on their chins. To this irregularity another is added—viz., that of wearing the hats called *à la Cavour*, which are considered as the emblem of the party opposed to the Imperial and Royal Government. The notice enjoins all to conform exactly to the Imperial order as regards the beard; and ordains that they cannot, moreover, on any account, be allowed to wear hats *à la Cavour*. For breaches of this order disciplinary punishments are prescribed.

A despatch from Presburg on the 6th inst. states that the Evangelical community of Hungary have unanimously refused to submit to the Imperial decree of the 1st of September, and to the Ministerial ordinance of the 2nd of September.

PRUSSIA.

The presentation of a petition in favour of Italian liberty led to a debate in the Chambers at Berlin, on Thursday last, of some interest. The speakers may be divided into three classes—MM. de Prittwitz and de Bonin, Protestant Conservatives, who defended legitimacy and deplored the attacks upon the temporal power of the Pope; MM. Reichensperger, de Mallinkrodt, and de Berg, Catholics, who broke a lance for Austria; and MM. Dohrn, Behrend, de Bentkowski (Pole), and Baron Vincke, who spoke eloquently on behalf of the rights and liberties of the Italians. M. de Schleinitz (Minister of Foreign Affairs) expressed his regret that the subject had been introduced, as, though the Congress had not yet met, the Government were exerting themselves to bring it together. Ultimately the Chamber adopted the order of the day as proposed by the Commission.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate, in executive session on the 21st ult., ratified the treaty of amity and commerce with Paraguay; the one previously ratified is for indemnity. The Mexican treaty had been reported and read, and its further consideration postponed until the 27th ult. The resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba and the Canadas were before the Senate on the 21st, as was also the French Spoliation Bill, and the Bill for International Copyright. Mr. Seward had introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Wyandot Constitution. It was made the special order for the 29th of February.

The complications between the North and South have undergone no change, and Mr. Lamar, in a speech in the Senate on the 21st, on the question of slavery, said "the South were determined that the institution of slavery should be maintained as an existing fact in the Confederacy."

The Boston *Daily Atlas* says:—"The correspondence with the English Government touching the north-western boundary line has been resumed, each party claiming a clear title to the island of San Juan. It will probably be settled by England taking the island and yielding some other points as a satisfactory equivalent."

A grand mass meeting of those in favour of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the country, and of securing the rights of the several States inviolate; resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy; opposed to all sectional parties, and in favour of elevating men to office who would administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, was held at New York on the night of the 21st of February.

The news from California is rather meagre. The silver-mines discovered at Mount St. Helens, in Napa County, had proved to be of little value; while the excitement concerning the Washoe silver-mines continued unabated. The sales of claims made in San Francisco during the two weeks previous to the departure of the mail amounted to 130,000 dollars. Upwards of 100,000 signatures had been appended to the petition to the Legislature to prevent the immigration of the Chinese.

Great excitement prevailed at Lynn, Massachusetts, arising out of a shoemakers' strike. The ringleaders had been arrested.

A hurricane at Orleans had done serious damage to shipping and buildings.

Washington's birthday and the inauguration of the monument to his memory were the cause of much excitement throughout the States.

The Legislature of Kansas, having in the usual course presented to the Governor, for his ratification, the bill abolishing slavery in that territory, he gave it his veto. Nevertheless, the Legislature has taken it up again, and there is every probability that they will pass it, notwithstanding the vote.

INDIA.

We have received the Bombay papers to the 9th of February. They contain very little news of interest. The following extracts are from the *Bombay Standard*:—"Lord Canning, we learn from a north-west contemporary, held a grand durbar in Umballah at noon on the 49th of January, at which the Maharajah of Putteealah, the Rajah of Jheend, and a large assemblage of other Princes and nobles were present. A serious disturbance has broken out in the city of the Nizam, such as has not been known therein for several years past. The Right Hon. James Wilson arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 24th of January, and a Council was held on Wednesday, at which some important financial questions were discussed.

On the 7th of February the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company were to open formally the first portion of their line. Great preparations were made at Broach in celebration of the event, and trains were to start from Amrolee and Kurgan at eight a.m. for Broach, leaving again for those stations in the afternoon.

The object of the expedition against the Wuzzerees has been accomplished, and the murderer of the late Captain Meeham has been surrendered, and was taken into Bunnoo on the 22nd of January. He had been slightly wounded by his captors, and was removed on a charpoy. He has confessed to having been the chief agent in the murder.

In consequence of orders transmitted from England, the strength of the expedition from India to China will be smaller than the number stated in previous accounts.

The *Lucknow Herald* says it has news from the frontiers to the effect that Jung Bahadoor has surrendered the Begum and her son Burjees Kedr unconditionally, without any stipulation for their maintenance; and that they have arrived at Gonda, and will be sent on to Lucknow. Should this news be confirmed, there is no longer any rebel leader in the field, of high or low degree, in Nepaul.

The exportation of gold from Australia to this country since 1851 sums up to nearly seventy-five millions sterling.

The gigantic project of a railway from Moscow to Tiflis, through Kiew—thus uniting Russia and Central Asia—is being worked out conjointly at Paris and St. Petersburg.

Some hundreds of hives of honey bees have recently been exported from New York State to the Pacific coast. They cost about £3 a hive, and realise £15. The honey bee does not thrive in California without artificial aid, although the country seems to afford abundant means of subsistence.

Hilmi Pacha, Governor of Adrianople, has been accidentally drowned whilst performing his ceremonial ablutions in a river during a morning ride.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning :—

PARIS, Thursday, March 8.—The *Patrie* of this evening says :—"We believe we are in a position to state that, on the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliatory intentions as could be expected from a country which owes its aggrandizement to France."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3 (via Trieste).—Sir Henry Bulwer will shortly proceed to England on family affairs. The Western Powers have made appeals to the Porte to assist in the maintenance of its rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities should any complications and an armed intervention take place there. It is stated that the Porte has requested a treaty of alliance with them for certain emergencies.

TURIN, March 8.—The *Opinione* affirms that, in the note of the 2nd inst. relative to Savoy, Count Cavour expresses the attachment of the Sardinian Government to the principles of 1815, at the same time, true to the principle which he supports in Central Italy, he declares his intention to interrogate the population in a manner to be established by Parliament, respecting beside the questions of the frontiers and guarantees to be given to Savoy.

FRANKFORT, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the proposals of the Holstein committee have been accepted. In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the proposals, the Danish Ambassador protested against any limitation of the sovereignty of the King, against the right of the Holstein Diet to pass definitive resolutions, and against the right of the Federal Diet to send executive troops. He further delared the readiness of the King to give up the projected assembly of delegates, and stated that the Danish Government prefers to treat direct with the States. The publication of the protocol of this letter of the Federal Diet was resolved upon.

AUSTRALIA.

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 17th of January. Parliament continued to business on the 12th of that month, after the Christmas recess. There is still much political apathy. The volunteer movement is progressing rapidly in Victoria, under the auspices of the new Commander of the Forces in Australia, Major-General Pratt, arrived on January 4. The remunerative character of the gold-fields exhibits a highly satisfactory state of things in the Treasury. A new gold-field has been discovered at the head of the Yarra, in one of the branches of the Australian Alps, in a locality which, from the scrubby and rocky character of the country, had never been explored.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 13th of January, in its summary of news for the month, says :—"The Parliament has adjourned until late in January, a vote of credit for the whole of the month having first been given. The Government surveyors in the valley of the Lachlan have reported that coal exists there in large and valuable quantities. The Assembly has assented to the principle of subdividing the auriferous watercourse from Adelong to Tumut, but as they are not agreed as to the terms of the subsidy, so as to the course which it would have been best for the line to take. The various mineral districts of Sydney have been visited for personal examination during the last fortnight. The results of these examinations have in no instance been highly satisfactory. The mountains of the Hanging Rock, Peel River, and Abercrombie diggings are encouraging, as the term former puts it, in stating that there is more evidence of a permanent settlement than upon any other of the gold fields. In the neighbourhood of the Abercrombies there are about 5000 miners hard at work. A very beautiful nugget, weighing forty ounces, has been found here by a Mr. M'Guinness." Information has been received from New South Wales by electric telegraph from Sydney to Melbourne, to Jan. 16. Flood has resigns his seat for Canterbury. Bush fires are raging at Botany, Kondivoi, and North Shore. The Champion cricket match played some time ago, on Saturday. The latter in their first innings scored 81, the Champions 64, when the stumps were drawn with five wickets down.

From South Australia we hear that the harvest is as good as could have been expected after so dry a season, and that the best hopes of many have been blighted by the continued drought. The general monetary position of the colony is sound, and the insolvencies for the month have been comparatively insignificant. The mineral districts have been remarkably steady during the month, with a slight tendency to improvement.

M. Jullien attempted upsides in Paris last week by stabbing himself.

A medal has been instituted by Royal decree in Belgium, to be struck at the Mint, and worn by persons connected with the medical profession as distinguish themselves by skill and devotedness during times of epidemic diseases.

CUBA.—The Captain-General issued an order on the 10th ult. stopping the importation of Chinese emigrants into the island after the 31st of December next, owing, as a reason, that a sufficient number had arrived (with those to arrive) to call that kind of labour.

JAMAICA.—The Governor has issued the Royal proclamation proroguing the Legislature from the 7th of February to the 15th of March. The weather has been highly favourable for sugar-making, and in regard to progress throughout the island, with every prospect of resulting in a crop that increase that of last year's crop. The young canes are also looking extremely well and promising.

ARRIVAL OF GAME IN VICTORIA FROM ENGLAND.—We learn from the *Melbourne Argus* that the cases shipped by Messrs. Gurney for Mr. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, was landed on the evening of December 20 on the wharf at Geelong, and the partridges duly sent up by the Melbourne. There were, however, left 65 partridges, 4 hares and 25 wild rabbits, all in perfectly good order. Mr. Austin proposes to start the following day to their destination.

BARRADOES.—Agriculture met on the 7th ult. Nothing of consequence transpired in the House of Assembly. The greater part of the sitting was taken up with discussion on the petition of the Supreme Court of Appeal Act. Nothing of further consequence was done, and the House adjourned for a week. The yacht had lately commenced, and the weather was being made pretty generally throughout the country. Sandiges, a Negress accused of the sisticide; in other respects the public health was good.

MEXICO.—All the statements published give a frightful picture of the social and political condition of that country. Neither life nor property is safe, and public tranquillity in the hands of men whose only pleasure seems to be in shedding it. Miramon was expected to reach Vera Cruz the 1st inst. The city was well fortified. Miramon was without artillery. The whole of the shipbuilders of Mobile have been employed to build a vessel of war. The American left 4 million dollars' worth of property behind. The Spanish Consul-General, Don Joaquin, in which the Miramon party have been robbed.

MURDER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—On Thursday night, February 16, a murder was committed in the quarter of Fenerguatche-Tekeie, in Stambouli, on the road of Dondoli Tchifta, a retired merchant, named Ono Hadji Hovsnie, a tobacconist in the quarter of St. Sophia, and exercised the usury. He entered the house of the usurer, which is open on the forsakkrest, and stabbed the old man to death. The assassin was immediately arrested, and brought to the chief police office, where the victim's wife and a son twenty years of age were also placed under arrest.

RICHARD COBDEN AND THE WAR IN AUSTRIAN ITALY.—A letter from Verona of February 21 says :—"Although the cessation of war, and the hope of peace, have given rise to new preparations here, we also expects a formidable contest. For the present the Austrians have arrived at Legnago with enormous quantity of munitions, which has been immediately sent on to Padua, which is the centre of the line, and the strategic position of which brings the line of rail from Dolo to Padua yet to be soon nicked canon of recent fabrication. There are enough of them, it is said, to mount about twenty batteries. They are field-pieces, but seem few as heavy ordnance for branching; both were cast in the arsenals of Vienna. Were the works are carried on night and day. Here are still digging and repairing the moats round the old fortifications. They have just placed the new rifled bronze guns, and removed the iron guns which they are building a fort at Piovo, and strengthening those two sides. They are Modenese, and near the Church of the Madonna di Campagna. At Peschiera they are working in all haste on the construction of batteries on the Mincio side, on that of San Vergilio and of Gisano. Provisions are being stored up in the forts; they have even gone to Milan and purchased corn and forage for the Austrian army. We believe that the agents of every important house in our city have been to Milan for no other reason. Our towns are deserte; you must know that latter then somehow. Arrests and propositions continue."

THE GREAT VOLUNTEER DAY.

On Wednesday the Volunteer service may be said to have attained its majority. It went through all the ceremonies which English usage prescribes for that critical stage of existence : in the morning it made its obeisance to our gracious Sovereign ; in the afternoon it dined together at St. James's Hall; and in the evening it gave a ball at the Floral Hall, Covent-garden.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen's reception of Volunteer officers at St. James's Palace presented a stirring and brilliant spectacle. Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales appeared at the Levee in volunteer uniform, the former as Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, and the latter as Colonel of the Oxford University Corps. Shortly after, the Lords Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the City arrived : were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Salisbury, Lord Mayor, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Bart, Sir Percy and Sir Hugh Grosvenor, and numerous other officers were present, and among them were such well-known promoters of the movement as the Duke of Wellington, Lord Elcho, and Richard Cobden, M.P. Unfortunately, it is impossible, we shall have in our next Number a list of the officers presented.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Consort, on their arrival, were received from Buckingham Palace room after two o'clock, attended by the Lords-in-Waiting and Equerries in Waiting. The Queen was in a rich velvet trimmed with point lace ; the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with the same costly material to correspond. The Queen wore a velvet diadem of gold and diamonds as a headdress.

The Colonels of the Volunteers were joined in the throne-room by the Lords Lieutenant of their counties, who accompanied them to the Throne-room, and presented them to the Queen. The Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Lieutenant, they were introduced by the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The officers began to arrive at twelve o'clock, and were conducted to the Drawing-room, where refreshments were laid out, including wine, sherry, and other apurtenants of the Palace, and were formed into companies. The precedence of each regiment was determined by the date at which their services had been originally accepted. The Artillery, of which there are three corps, had the precedence of every other corps, and the remainder as they were well represented. Next in order followed the Middlesex, the Lancashire, and the Yorkshire Hussars. Then came the Gloucestershire and Devonshire Mounted Rifles ; then came the eighty-three rifle corps, consisting of upwards of 20,000 men, among whom the Surrey, Warwickshire, Middlesex, and Lancashire formed the van ; and as the representatives of the Scotch Rifles, the Edinburgh Company, which was received with a loud "fell in—two deep," considerable interest was aroused at the appearance of the Inverness and Aberdeen Rifles. That officers of the Scotch Rifles, in perfect state of discipline, and the reputation its members have long borne for accuracy of aim, should be present at the ceremonies and festivities in the field, is universally admitted to be, per *excellence*, the "crack corps" amongst the "crack" of the Volunteer force. At the gun-fire, which has been the Goddess of Punctuality, could not have been more exact. The Inverness and Aberdeen Rifles were followed by the Irish Volunteers. The stately black uniforms of the Victorias led the way ; thats more or less green and grey uniforms of the Dublin and Wicklow Companies succeeded like the order of military array, but nevertheless the attempt was made. The Irish Volunteers were followed by Sydney Smith's Company, Hampshire, and subdivisions headed by their senior officer. A list of the officers of each corps presented by him to the Lord Lieutenant, who stood at the right of the Queen, and read the names aloud. Meanwhile the officers drew up incontinently in line before her Majesty, bowed, and retired.

THE DINNER.

About 1000 officers of the Volunteer service dined together at a grand banquet at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday. The banquet was sided ; and his Royal Highness was supported on his right by the Lord Chancellor, and on his left by Earl Spencer, Lord Privy Seal. Seated crowded with ladies, and with officers who had been sufficiently forthcoming to secure tickets for the banquet.

After the usual loyal toasts Earl De Grey and Ripon rose and proposed the health of the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness returned thanks, and then proposed "The Volunteer Force, and Success to it." He said he was a Volunteer himself. "I must congratulate you all upon the earnest desire which the meeting I see before me indicates to maintain the movement in existence. I feel myself especially necessary that to be of any use this movement should be continuous, and that the Volunteer force should be a permanent institution, and not a aggressive. I deny that altogether. It is a movement entirely of defence. It is a movement which proposes to render the old feudal castle walls to defend us, no enemy could come across the Channel without being aware of the fact, and we have, by the means of the improvements of modern times lead us to the conviction that for our real country to be invaded successfully by any foreign power is impossible always be in a position of perfect security ; that we should be able to say to the world, 'Come if you like, we are ready for you.' I am not aware opposed to this movement agrees that not to be afraid we ought to be prepared to meet any enemy. I believe that to be the best way to secure us. For my own part, I rejoice exceedingly, and I am sure everybody in this hall must rejoice with me, that this spirit will spread, and that from this movement afford, that when the occasion arises there is not a man among us who will not come forward to do his best to join the defence of his country. But it would be a great error to suppose that because I, the head of the Army, appear at a meeting of this kind, that I look upon it in any way deficient for defensive purposes. Your function is not to take the place of the regular army, but to assist it. I feel sure that you will be the best supplement of the regular Army will be yourselves. There is the militia which is a force of which I am very proud. It is one of the most and largest regiments of militia, and really when I see the line and militia regiments I feel that I am at the head of a large force. Then I call the first reserve of the Army. The volunteer force, of which you are the first branch. I look upon it as a reserve force. I have remarked with great pleasure that this movement is taking root throughout the country. I have received letters from various parts desirous to drill. That is the most likely way in which to make this movement permanent. I am glad to see that the Scotch are so much interested. It may not be in the common acceptation of the term. We have no conception, for instance, but perhaps a country where you have such a display of military spirit as this volunteer movement affords. Arnim, are in our midst, and we have a large body of them here. I am glad to have concluded by paying a high compliment to the Under-Secretary for War, Earl De Grey and Ripon, for the zeal which he has shown for the last year in all matters relating to the Volunteer Corps.

Earl De Grey (Under Secretary for War) returned thanks for the Volunteer service, and said : The Volunteer corps throughout the kingdom might now be considered as complete. The number of Volunteers he had no doubt they would reach the vast number of 100,000 strong.

THE BALL.

The brilliant entertainment given at the new Floral Hall, Covent-garden, was a triumph almost close to the volunteer dem onstration. From the time the doors were opened at half-past eight o'clock the promenades were blocked up the streets leading to Covent-garden, and visitors were scarcely able to obtain admission. The Floral Hall itself was filled to overflowing like of carriages. The new Floral Hall itself, under the influence of a brilliant gas, and the Volunteer uniforms, presented a most animated appearance, and the general effect of the scene, with the throngs of uniforms and ladies, was very striking. Dancing was commenced at nine, and adopted was very successful. At the base of the roof there was a broad gallery, and on the floor of this gallery were a number of refreshment bars, at each end of the hall were circles of gay ; and chrysanthemums, wrouthed with evergreens, adorned the top of the roof. One of the two galleries, with its separate seats, was devoted to the lady patronesses, and the other to the musicians. At the end of the hall was a platform for the band of the Coldstream Guards, and the pit and stalls being used as a resting place. The supper was laid out in the orchestra and shop beneath. The ball was a most enthusiastic success provided. Messrs. Staples, who undertook this department, are noted for their efficiency, and their arrangements were on the most liberal scale. Mr. Gunter, who supplied the general refreshments, had also made ample provision for the supper. The arrangements for the refreshments were very difficult, but the rush to the supper-room somewhat relieved the pressure of the crowd. The decorations of the hall were under the able inspiration of Messrs Coote and Tinney's band, and lancers, valse, and quadrille succeeded each other in rapid succession. The floor, from the graceful decorations of the ball and supper-room greatly enhanced the general effect. The number of persons present on the occasion was estimated at 8000. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the Royal Volunteer Ball will be annually repeated.

We intend to give an illustration of the Floral Hall next week.

The inauguration, as it may fairly be designated, of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was performed by Mr. Laing, the chairman of the members in the Senate House. The day in the town was almost universally observed as a holiday. Flags were displayed from every window, and the church bells, ringing merrily, gave early note of preparation.

The Board of Works have given £500 premium for the site of Berkeley House for their new offices, and £100 for the old materials. The cost of the building is estimated at £16,000, and the ground rent is £500 a year for the first ten years, and £350 afterwards.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Robert Turing, Bart., who has been Consul at Rotterdam for some time past, is appointed Consul at that place, in the room of Mr. Robert Turing, deceased. Mr. Calvert, now her Majesty's Consul at Salonica, is appointed Consul at Monastir, in the room of Mr. Longworth, who has been appointed Consul at Prevesa. Mr. Wilkinson, Vice-Consul at Durazzo, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Longworth at Salonica.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Wales has been appointed to be the Honorary Colonel of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

A school of musketry for the north of England is to be established at Fleetwood.

The Government have nominated Lord Londesborough to the honorary office of Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire coast.

Rear-Admiral James Hope has been appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue until further orders, and while commanding on the East India station.

Notwithstanding the reduction of the Queen's bounty from £5 to £4 to recruits engaging with the Royal Marines, the augmentation of the corps is proceeding briskly.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army will be held at Chelsea Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 11th of April next, and following days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morris, C.B., has been selected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to fill the post of Assistant-Inspector of Volunteer Artillery.

On Thursday week Captain George Loggan, a Military Knight of Windsor, aged 70, was returning to Windsor Castle, having made a call in the town of Windsor, when he suddenly fell down and expired.

Her Majesty's Customs Volunteer Rifles were paraded on Tuesday with a band of music on the esplanade facing the river, and the oath of allegiance was administered to the members.

On Tuesday evening the Volunteer Riflemen of the Queen's Westminster Corps dined together at Willis's Rooms; nearly three hundred strong. Their Lieutenant-Colonel, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., presided.

In accordance with the Army Estimates an increase in the number of bands attached to different departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is to take place at the end of the present financial year, which will make a superexcellent total period of the Russian war.

On Saturday last four bugles were presented to No. 10 company of the South Middlesex Rifle Brigade by Mrs. Bridges, wife of Bowdaire and Lady Mary Fox, and the other two by Captain Hawker and Ensign Goodhart.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards directing that in future any alteration in the appearance of a soldier, either from accident, disease, or wounds, is to be duly marked with the letter "P," to be noted on the back of his record of service.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary for War, has instructed the Lords Lieutenant of the different counties in England that it is not the intention of Government to call on the yeomanry to be embodied and exercised this year.

No less than nine columns of Tuesday night's *Gazette* are occupied with notifications of the appointment of officers to volunteer corps. This formidable list comprises 499 commissions, and is headed by the announcement that the Honourable Artillery Company of Middlesex Corps has been conferred on the Prince of Wales.

A Review and Field-day at Aldershot and Beddow, the pet runners of the 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenadier Guards, took place on Thursday week, near Winton. Distance, about 4,000 yards. Bedow had the inside, and Bedow, the outside. Bedow won easily, running the distance in twenty-one seconds.

The band of the 76th Regiment, at present stationed at Richmond Barracks, have presented the master with a valuable silver mace, to mark their sense of the kind exertions and unremitting efforts to them a sound knowledge of music, as well as for his uniform kindness of manner.

The Medical Staff in India has undergone still further reductions. Instead of seven Inspectors-General in India, the number has been reduced to four—one for Bombay, one for Madras, one for Bengal ; Dr. Anderson, the fourth, being retained as Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sanitary Officer.

The Duke of Somerset, the First Lord of the Admiralty, will hold levees on the following Thursdays at twelve o'clock :—March 15, 29, and 29 ; April 5, 19, and 26 ; May 3 and 10. Officers wishing to attend are requested to leave their names with the porter, their rank and corps, either personally or through their agents, in a book left with the hall porter for that purpose.

ANOTHER OF THE WATERLOO HEROES HAS DEPARTED.—Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., a veteran who had seen much service in Spain and at Waterloo, died recently at Prees Hall, Shropshire. He was the last surviving brother of the late Lord Vivian, who fell in command of the Peninsula and at Waterloo—General Lord Hill, Sir Robert C. Hill, Major-General Clement Hill (chief equerry of the Queen), and of the Marchioness of Anglesea, who died at Plas Newydd, January 25, 1815), and Sir Thomas Neal Hill, Sir Robert C. Hill and Sir Clement Hill survived him.

AN OUTBREAK OF A MUTINOUS CHARACTER took place on Tuesday week on board the *Diadem* at Plymouth, which was of a nature similar to that which recently took place on board the *Princess Royal* at Portsmouth, and which arose from a dissatisfaction among the liberty men. As on previous occasions the leave on shore was considerably contracted, and the men on their return were ordered to be mustered on deck, when a portion of the original cause of the disturbance was stated, raised a shout for "More leave!" No violence or insubordination ensued, and the men were ordered below, and the leave was restored as before, Captain Cockburn having ordered the sailors for their improper conduct. It is hoped that matters should be made right in a manner by which they, with some reluctance, returned to their duty. The next day two months will be the time for the ship's company to be paid off, when they will be sent and one month to the remainder, and they obtained leave for the night. On Thursday the ship was paid off, and the men sent on shore. It is stated that Captain Cockburn was so well pleased with the conduct of the Marines that he requested Captain Jolliffe to remit all punishments then in progress.

FEARFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

An explosion, causing the death of about eighty persons, occurred yesterday week at Hetton Colliery, situated in the town of Killing, near north station, on the North-Eastern Railway, six miles to the north-east of Durham. At the time of the explosion about one hundred men and boys went down the pit on the day-shift, all of them being workmen. At half-past two o'clock, according to the statement of one of the brothers, named Robert and George Allen, the pit fired in their immediate vicinity. The first explosion was followed by a cry of "Fire!" and simultaneously the men were hurried to take to their beds and run out of danger. After they had got about three-quarters of a mile from the scene of explosion they had begun to ascend the steps to the bottom of the shaft, and were saved. The alarm having now been given, the workmen at the pit-head, who were engaged in getting the many hundreds who stood for hours almost silent spectators of the ghastly proceedings.

It seems that a small quantity of gas in one of the workings exploded at the bottom of the shaft, and communicated with the main body of carburetted passage, and became connected with a larger volume of explosive vapour in one of the large "dandy" workings, about 1,000 yards to the rear of the "broken" coal.

The blaze was felt at the down-cast shaft, and a little boy, who had noticed it, ran and alarmed the residents in the neighbouring cottages. The deputies and overmen were not down in the pit fortunately, as they merely making efforts to rescue those who were known to be in the pit. The explosion was followed by a rush of fire, smoke, and foul air from the up-cast shaft, proceeding so far as the "after-damp" and sulphurous vapour would permit, practically to the bottom of the up-cast shaft, but by the time they got to the bottom of the shaft they "brattice" or thin planks of wood, to stop up every passage, and so to force the current of fresh air from the pit-shaft to accompany them. In all directions were found broken lumps, fragments of clothing, parts of tools and shoes, indicative of the terrific force of the explosion. The secretary of the Miners' Provident Association was among those who perished. Mr. Forster, manager, and Thomas Fair and Robert Jefferson, who went down the pit to assist in recovering the bodies, were suffocated by the choke-damp.

An inquest was held on Monday afternoon upon a number of the bodies. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by an explosion in the mine, but how the explosion originated there was no evidence to show."

A subscription has been opened for the relief of the families of the sufferers, and it is to be hoped that the public generally will respond to the appeal which will be made.

LITERATURE.

RUBBING THE GILT OFF. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. J. C. Holten, Not long since we noticed with the favour it deserved a reprint of certain papers contributed by Mr. Hollingshead to *Household Words*, which appeared under the title of "Under Bow Bells." The subject-matter of those essays related chiefly, if not wholly, to transactions connected with what is emphatically called "the City," and trade and commerce, in a new issue of a similar kind, which has appeared under the name of "Rubbing the Gilt Off," we are presented with a "West-end Book for all Readers," in which the papers extend themselves over numerous subjects, interwoven with political and social life, as distinguished from the shopkeeping phase of English existence; and they are characterized by a vein of observation, an appreciation of the reality of things, and a dipping below the surface, which the strong spice of caricature in the style by no means tends to hide or diminish. The reasoning—for reasoning it is—would have been equally efficacious without the banter, but then we would equally have the banter as well, while, of course, the author believes in its value himself, and not without justice. The papers entitled "The Humiliation of Fegmore," and "The Pet of the Law," are, we think, especially noticeable for their sarcastic dealing with two most important questions severally allied to our representative system and our criminal law, and this the more so because the ludicrous point of view, though broadly taken, is not quite so extravagant as in some of the other essays.

WHO'S WHO IN 1860. Baily, Cornhill.

This exceedingly useful annual has reached its fourth year, and comes before the public with all its former, and in some respects further, claims to patronage. There is no guide-book which lies on the desk or table more ready of reference, one which contains so much well-arranged personal information, with regard to every one who can be designated a public man; and so far as we have tested it, which is frequently enough, its correctness is one of its main features.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

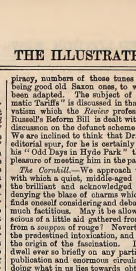
Blackwood.—Founding himself on Mr. Oliphant's narrative of the Earl of Elgin's mission to China and Japan, the writer of the first article in *Blackwood* has given to those who desire to run while they read an excellent resumé of the Chinese question in all its bearings during the years 1857-58-59. It is written in a very pleasant and amusing style, and is excellent as a rapid dioramic view of the events of the period to which it belongs. The didactic poem entitled "St. Stephen's" is brought to a conclusion, and this portion has risen far higher than that in any previous numbers. Although the verse is not of the very best, and the expression often forced and not apt, there can be no doubt of the fidelity of the sketches of the orators which the author professes to draw. We would particularly point to those of Plunkett, Mackintosh, Macaulay (particularly happy and true), and Peel, who has the best defence made for his character as a politician that we have ever yet seen, often as it has been done in prose. There is a very striking vindication of Nelson in reference to the mutiny-at-the-Nore of his conduct in the affair of Carscoolo; and an admirable article on Feilding's "Tom Jones," which, we confess, has come home to our own ideas of that vaunted production. Perhaps, however, the writer has not sufficiently taken into consideration the fact that Feilding was in reality the first who emancipated himself from the school of novel-writing which had prevailed up to his time, and which alone would have been merit enough, even if he had gone less far towards the perfection which is generally claimed for him than he actually has. The political articles—namely, that on "The Foreign Connection of the House of Bull" and "The Anglo-Gallican Budget"—are composed in such a pleasant, good-humoured tone that even those who dissent from the point of view of the authors will find them very agreeable reading. After a pointed hitting through the general mass we have no allusion to placing *Blackwood* at the head of the monthly periodicals in every sense of the term.

Fraser certainly stands next. The unpublished Letters of Shelley are valuable contributions to a topic which is not without its interest still, although we confess to an idea that the subject is just a little gone by. The article entitled "Louis Napoleon's Intentions Tested by his Conduct" is to a certain extent prophetic, written as it must have been before the latest demonstration of that Sovereign; and we are certain that no one, whatever his opinions on the subject in question may be, who reads it will be inclined to deny that on the whole it is eminently suggestive, and displays considerable knowledge of the quiet, almost silent, course of the Emperor's policy. The paper on "Genuine Reasoner" is entertaining; not by any means in the lowest sense of the term; and the gossip of that entitled "The Literary Society of the Eighteenth Century" is, we think, fuller of matter than those on the same subject which have preceded it. Mr. Lever's Let on the Budget is a guarantee for an examination of the financial plan of the Ministry on orthodox commercial principles. It is curious to learn from the article "On the Wine Duties" how very considerable has been the diminution of drinking as a national habit in this country, and, as regards wine more especially, the cessation of a class of persons who were called three and four bottle men that had a very great effect in that diminution. "Holmby House" is concluded, but the other fiction goes on; while A. K. H. B. proses agreeably "Concerning the Worries of Life and How to Meet Them."

Macmillan opens with a fresh chapter of "Tom Brown at Oxford," in which a valuable matter is very spirited description of a boat-race. We do not know that there is anything very new in the paper on "The Townsfolks and Government by Families," but the facts relating to a curious phase of the history of our governing classes are well put together; and we may remark, in passing, that bit a of evidence as that of Lord Campbell being the author of "Junius" is rather adroitly introduced. The next article which is likely to catch the eye at this moment is that on "Nationality and the Idea of Nationality;" while Mr. Percy Greg's dealing with Lord Dundonald's biography, in the paper entitled "A Chapter on Modern Knight-errantry," will be read with interest even by those who have gone through the numerous dissertations on this subject which have already appeared. There are no less than twelve articles in *Macmillan* this month; and, on the whole, we are inclined to think that it is the best number which has been published, and that is meant to be high praise.

The *Universal Review* is, we fancy, a thought heavier than usual. The selection of articles is marked by the tact and discrimination which characterise the conduct of this periodical, but somehow there is not so much of the vigour and spirit which we have hitherto observed in the articles. The paper on the "Ulster Revivals" is the least obnoxious to this criticism; and next to that we are inclined to place the discussion on "National Music," in which we are not sorry to find some old English melodies rescued from Scotch and Irish piracy, numbers of those tunes which pass current as Celtic airs being good old Saxon ones, to which Scotch and Irish words have been adapted. The subject of "Commercial Treaties and Diplomatic Tariffs" is discussed in that tone of mild and elastic Conservatism which the *Review* professes to advocate; while Lord John Russell's Reform Bill is dealt with by anticipation, in the form of a discussion on the cabinet scheme of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. We are inclined to think that Dr. Newman has received a prick of the editorial spur, for he is certainly more up to the mark this month in his "Old Days in Hyde Park" than he was when we last had the pleasure of meeting him in the pages of this serial.

The Cornhill.—We approach this periodical with the diffidence with which a quiet, middle-aged gentleman offers homage to the brilliant and acknowledged belle of a ballroom. There is no denying the blaze of charms which surround her, but one inevitably finds oneself considering and debating how much of it is real and how much factitious. May it be allowed us to say that here we are conscious of a title all gathered from the glitter of jewellery, and even from a *soupçon* of rouge? Nevertheless, we are willing to yield to the prevailing infatuation, and contest not to examine too closely the origin of the fascination. It seems more than superfluous to dwell ever so briefly on any particular article, as, by force of early publication and enormous circulation, there can be little need of doing what in us lies towards obtaining the suffrages of the reading public for a magazine which, from its peculiar point of view, must be



BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE—BY A. MUNRO.

admitted to have no rival. Perhaps, as neither in their titles nor from the addition of the names of the authors, either in the list of contents or as made current by public report, are they likely to receive prompt consideration, we may mention the papers entitled "The National Gallery Difficulty Solved" and "Ancient Life in Scotland" as those which appear to have attracted the most attention, and which are likely to receive prompt consideration. The latter is from the pen of Dr. Daniel Wilson, the author of "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. The paper on "Ancient Life in Scotland" is, we think, fuller of matter than those on the same subject which have preceded it. Mr. Lever's Let on the Budget is a guarantee for an examination of the financial plan of the Ministry on orthodox commercial principles. It is curious to learn from the article "On the Wine Duties" how very considerable has been the diminution of drinking as a national habit in this country, and, as regards wine more especially, the cessation of a class of persons who were called three and four bottle men that had a very great effect in that diminution. "Holmby House" is concluded, but the other fiction goes on; while A. K. H. B. proses agreeably "Concerning the Worries of Life and How to Meet Them."

Macmillan opens with a fresh chapter of "Tom Brown at Oxford," in which a valuable matter is very spirited description of a boat-race. We do not know that there is anything very new in the paper on "The Townsfolks and Government by Families," but the facts relating to a curious phase of the history of our governing classes are well put together; and we may remark, in passing, that bit a of evidence as that of Lord Campbell being the author of "Junius" is rather adroitly introduced. The next article which is likely to catch the eye at this moment is that on "Nationality and the Idea of Nationality;" while Mr. Percy Greg's dealing with Lord Dundonald's biography, in the paper entitled "A Chapter on Modern Knight-errantry," will be read with interest even by those who have gone through the numerous dissertations on this subject which have already appeared. There are no less than twelve articles in *Macmillan* this month; and, on the whole, we are inclined to think that it is the best number which has been published, and that is meant to be high praise.

The *Universal Review* is, we fancy, a thought heavier than usual. The selection of articles is marked by the tact and discrimination which characterise the conduct of this periodical, but somehow there is not so much of the vigour and spirit which we have hitherto observed in the articles. The paper on the "Ulster Revivals" is the least obnoxious to this criticism; and next to that we are inclined to place the discussion on "National Music," in which we are not sorry to find some old English melodies rescued from Scotch and Irish

The *Eclectic* has this month found a series of subjects which are in peculiar accordance with the tone of the periodical.—*Colburn's New Monthly* is as various as usual.—*Bentley's Miscellany* revels in fiction, more or less accredited, but has a very suggestive argument on the Budget, conveyed with sly power in the second letter of "M. Victor Gonache" in "Outremanche Correspondence;" and, as usual, the feature of the *National* is the Parliamentary Sketch, and this month Mr. Roebuck is taken off to a nicety. The *Art-Journal* gives us engravings of Mulready's "Misery," of "The Madonna di San Sisto" of Raphael, and Wehnert's (a living Belgian artist) "Cow Doctor," from the Royal Collection. We have also to notice with approbation the effort towards a peculiar mission which are made by the *Englishwoman's Journal*; and to announce that the current monthly number of the *Welcome Guest* which we have received enables us to say that, so far from there being any falling off in the periodical, there are decided marks of progress. Mr. Lever's "One of Them" is not accelerated a stage, for the story does not make any sensible progress, but there is a palpable weaving of those complications from which the interest is hereafter to be derived.

BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE bust of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which we give an Engraving, was modelled by Mr. Alex. Munro about five years ago, and is a happy moment, when the sum of a gigantic free-trade budget, in face of a ten-million deficit, were not upon his mind. Capital as a likeness, it does equal justice to the right honourable gentleman's statesmanlike qualities, and to his cultivated taste in all branches of literature and art. The simplicity of the treatment is consistent with the eminently practical and straightforward character of the distinguished original. It may be interesting to add that Mr. Gladstone, a liberal patron of art, gave the young sculptor the commission in marble for his first work, the group of Francesca and Rimini, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, and of which an Engraving appeared at that time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NORMAN TOWER, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THIS magnificent and perfect specimen of Norman work was probably erected by Abbot Baldwin, and is mentioned by Joceline de Brakeland; and Mr. Tymms, in his "History of Bury," describes it as a quadrangular building of four stories, with flat buttresses at each angle, and is crowned with an embattled parapet. The north-west buttress is pierced with semicircular-headed loopholes, to give light to the circular stone staircase. The plinth of the tower is five feet six inches below the level of the road, and marks the height to which the roads have been raised since its erection—the accumulation of seven centuries. The tower is in height, from the plinth to the parapet, 86 feet, and in area 36 feet. The walls, six feet in thickness, are of rubble and boulder, and faced with ashlar of Barnack stone. The four stories are shown by horizontal fascias or stringcourses of varied mouldings, which go uniformly round the four sides—the first, observe, having a moulding; the second, plain nebule corbel-table; and the third, plain tile moulding.

In the lower story is an archway, lofty and wide, and in the centre of the south wall is the western entrance, being a Norman transom doorway, the lintel of which is one block of solid stone. The principal entrance under the archway is to the north, having a beautiful and elaborate receding arch, with an angular pediment projecting from the surface of the tower about five feet, supported on three pillars or a triplicate column on each side, and the impostas of the arch are plain, with the exception of the outer one, which exhibits a double-rolled billet. The bases are bold and plain, the capitals cushion-shaped and plain, with the astragal of the triple columns, which are sculptured—one a cable moulding, and each of the other a



The above is extracted from Mr. Tymms's account, as given in Yates's History of Bury." The tower is now used in conjunction with St. James's Church as a magnificent ring of ten bells. The whole was restored (being then in a most dangerous and dilapidated state) in 1856, under the superintendence and care of the late Mr. Cottingham, with the greatest anxiety to preserve it in its pristine state.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by J. D. Piper, of Halifax and Ipswich.

OFFICES AND SALE ROOMS IN MINCING-LANE.

WITHIN the last quarter of a century the aspect of the city of London has very greatly altered; but perhaps the change in the habits of its population is more striking than its material changes, as is well known, the great city merchant, or merchant prince, had his residence associated with his place of business. At a more recent period, and after the habit of living over the shop, or near his domicile, a managing clerk with his family occupied the stately old rooms, and the dwelling-house was let out in lodgings or sold to the vicinity. At the present time, however, owing to the facilities afforded by omnibus and railway, the clerks and warehousemen prefer to be lodged at a cheaper rate and with more comfort in the suburbs, the state of things no longer exists, and those who have not passed through the city streets on Sunday, or after six o'clock on working days, can scarcely realise the sense of desolation which their appearance causes in contrast to the busy hum of business hours. The enormously increased trade of the City has seconded the facilities of omnibus and railway in diminishing the resident population, inasmuch as the demand for offices and counting-house accommodation in the best commercial situations is so great, that a single room will not unfrequently realize as high a rental as an entire suburban house. From time to time, as the leases of houses have fallen in, the owners have adopted (from the case of business) and for a long time such adaptations supplied the increasing demand—great and important firms conducting their world-wide commerce in places but little fitted for their requirements. We are glad, however, to find that this fashion is now changing; and that, if it is not considered that a place of business should be a structure for the display of art, it is at all events recognised that it should be perfectly adapted to its purpose, and that the health and comfort of those who pass so large a portion of their time within its walls should be studied in respect of light, space, and ventilation.

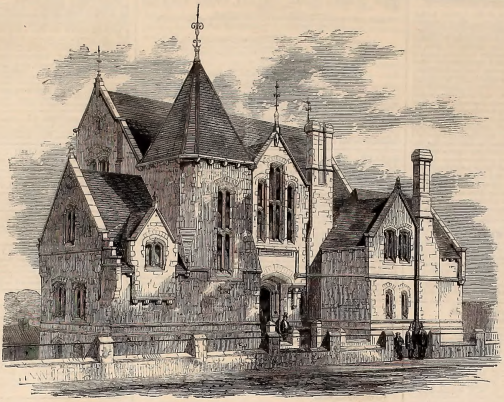
The edifice No. 9, Mincing-lane, has been erected by Mr. Lewis Glenton, upon land belonging to the Grocers' Company,

expressly as offices and sample-rooms for merchants, colonial brokers, and firms having similar business to transact, and who find in the building a choice of upwards of two hundred offices. It is entered from Mincing-lane, and a handsome corridor, lighted with a semi-domed iron roof from the sky, at intervals of about thirty feet, extends through its entire length to an exit into Tower-street, giving ready access to the docks, Custom House, and riversides. The general arrangement of the plan is that of four blocks of building, divided one from the other by an area about fifteen feet wide, which gives light and air to the windows of both sides. The area at the level of the ceiling of the ground floor is covered with glass, which gives a skylight to all the offices on the ground floor. The area for light running north and south, a skylight has been constructed by which light is admitted from the north only—a matter of very great importance in the exhibition of sugar and rice and other colonial produce, as it sheds at all times a uniform amount of light upon the articles spread out upon the counter below.

Each of the four blocks of building above referred to has a spacious stone staircase leading to the upper floors. The upper story of all is covered with a glass roof, similar to that just now described to the ground floor, and is prepared for the exhibition of indigo and similar produce. The first and second floors are similar to the ground floor, except that the rooms are lighted by windows instead of skylight; but, as it is anticipated more space for the exhibition of samples will be required than is furnished upon the ground floor, the windows have been made of wrought iron, with the upper part projecting about eighteen inches, giving that amount of skylight under each. The jewels remind us of the great cistern at Constantinople, with its supposed thousand columns. It is constructed for the reception of wine or drugs. As the object in constructing this building has been to obtain every possible atom of light, and as at the same time strength was an essential element of consideration, the construction is somewhat novel. The whole building is of stone, brick, iron, and incombustible material, except floor-boards and matters of furnishing detail, and it is considered impossible, even if the contents of one room were ignited, that the fire could extend to another.

The façade to Mincing-lane shown in our Illustration is executed in Portland stone, and the object sought to be attained has been an expression of substantial dignity suited to the importance of the trade to which it is devoted rather than a meretricious use of decorative features. In no case has utility given way to architectural effect. The piers are the least in size to contain the flues they hold and give the requisite strength. The windows, without regard to their shape, are of the utmost size it was practicable to make them; while the cornice above is free from that amount of projection which a rigid adherence to precedent would have dictated, but the following of which would have caused shadow. The entrance doorway is of noble proportions, and the carving over it deserves special mention. It has two allegorical figures, representing by the male figure the West, and by the female the East, Indies: each of these figures is associated with articles of commerce the produce of India. The centre is occupied by the shield of the Grocers' Company, surrounded by a wreath of Oriental vegetation: the whole is covered by a palm-tree. This work, as well as the rest of the stone carving, has been executed in a very free and artistic manner by Mr. Toulmie, of Belvedere-road, Lambeth. The entrance-gates are of elaborate design, and are partly wrought and partly cast iron, manufactured by Messrs. Cottam and Co., of Winsley-street. The works have been carried out by Mr. John Bland, as builder; the architect being Mr. John Whichcord, F.S.A.

The rapidity with which this structure has been erected affords a striking example of the building resources in these days. The large use of iron, in place of bulky material requiring time to consolidate, together with the employment of hydraulic cements, enable important buildings, at trifling increased cost, to be erected in a firm and substantial manner, almost without regard to time. The building in question was not commenced until April, 1859, and the old houses, occupying the site of the block in Mincing-lane, were standing in October of the previous year.



WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE AT LOWER NORWOOD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



STREET ARCHITECTURE.—OFFICES AND SALE-ROOMS IN MINCING-LANE, CITY.

LOWER NORWOOD WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A BUILDING has been erected, at the expense of Mr. Arthur Anderson, of Lower Norwood, for the use of the Working Men's Institute of that district. It was inaugurated on Monday, the 19th of December last, by two public meetings—one of them held under the presidency of Sir Thomas Philips, chairman of the Society of Arts, at two o'clock, and the other in the evening, when Mr. Anderson himself presided over a crowded and highly-delighted assemblage. This institute is an example of the success which may be confidently expected when sound plans are carefully and indefatigably carried out into action. It is *bonâ fide* a working men's institution; its affairs are under the general direction of working men; and it is doing a vast amount of good in many different ways amongst the working men of Lower Norwood. Mr. Franks, the president, has largely contributed to the accomplishment of the present success of this institution, and to its being now in a position which promises still more important and more gratifying results in time to come; and the munificent aid rendered by Mr. Anderson, who has provided a building for the institute entirely at his own cost, has enabled the committee to devote their full energies to the development of their plans for the intellectual, social, and moral amelioration of their neighbourhood. The building itself (from designs by Mr. Lamb) claims more than a passing notice, as a really noble example of open-handed liberality. It is both admirably adapted for its purpose by the excellence and completeness of its arrangements, and also is a felicitous instance of the applicability of Gothic architecture to existing requirements.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 11.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 12.—St. Gregory. General M'Innes died, 1850.
TUESDAY, 13.—Orsini and Pieri guillotined, 1859. [9h. 8m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Reform Bill passed, 1832. Moon's last quarter,
THURSDAY, 15.—London Bridge commenced, 1824.
FRIDAY, 16.—Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792. [Pompey, B.C. 45.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Patrick. Battle of Munda, between Cæsar and

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 11	6 34	7 0	7 29	8 3	8 47	9 34	10 20	11 5

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Six Nights of the Season, terminating Saturday, March the 17th, with the Manager's (Mr. W. Harrison) BENEFIT.—On Monday, March the 12th, and during the Week, Wallace's Opera of LURLINE: Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. To conclude with PUSS IN BOOTS: Messrs. Payne, Barnes, Tallien, Miss Clara Morgan, Mdlles. Leguine, Pasquale, Pierion, and Mons Vandris. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, March 12, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with the greatly successful Comedy of THE OVERLAND ROUTE; in which Charles Mathews, Compton, Buckstone, Mrs. C. Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., will appear. After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only, and being for the last three nights, the Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after The Overland Route, PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. Charles Mathews; Phœbe, Mrs. Charles Mathews.

NEW ROYAL ADELPHI.—Monday and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS: Mr J. L. Toole. A new Comedy, PAPER WINGS: Messrs. A. Wigan, Fisher, Toole, Bedford, Billington: Mrs. A. Wigan, Miss K. Kelly, Miss H. Simms; and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Doors open at Half-past Six; Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Madame CELESTE.—On Monday and during the Week the celebrated Drama of THE SERGEANT'S WIFE; after which the Transformation Scene from KING THRUSHBEARD. To conclude with the new and successful Drama of A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton: Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and Tuesday, for the BENEFIT of Mr. E. CHATTERTON, THE LADY OF LYONS: Claude Melnotte, Mr. Charles Dillon; DIDO—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul; and MAGIC TOYS.

SURREY THEATRE.—Engagement of the Favourite Actress Miss MARRIOTT.—On Monday and Wednesday THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr Creswick; Pauline, Miss Marriott. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE FLOWER GIRL. After which, each Evening, TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE. To conclude with DREAMING AND WAKING.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, with his CHINA REPAIRED and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1859. Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily from 11 till 5); Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—ITALIAN NIGHT.—Owing to the great success of the Programme selected from the works of Italian Composers performed on Monday Evening, Feb. 27, the Directors of the Monday Popular Concerts have much pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to repeat it on Monday Evening next, March 12. Principal Performers: Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Becker, Signor Piatti, Mdlle. Parepa, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, M. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Hammond's (Jullien's), 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS: OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-st.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL'S New Songs and Characters (14 changes), with the "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves in two ballads, Every Night (Saturday excepted), at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. The Entertainment will be discontinued in London from the 19th of March to the 31st. Reopen on April 2, Passion Week. Morning Representations on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at SUNDERLAND, MARCH 12; BLAYDON, 14; HEXHAM, 15; BRAMPTON, 16.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor. Secretary, H. Montague.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. Albain's COLOURED CHOIR will give their incomparable CONCERTS of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC in Court Costume thus:—Monday and Tuesday, March 12 and 13, INVERNESS; Wednesday, ELGIN; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, ABERDEEN. Address—Wm. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, London, S.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New Addition.—A full-length PORTRAIT of the late lamented LORD MACAULAY, taken from a photograph, for which he sat to Maule and Polyblank, is now added. Also a model of S. A. the Imperial Prince Napoleon in his uniform.—Admittance, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 10 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

ADAMS'S TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. T. Adams has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above rooms on TUESDAY NEXT, when his celebrated band will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d., including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Adams, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; and at the Rooms. M.C. Mr. Frampton.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF HYACINTHS.—WM. CUTBUSH and SON beg to announce that their Grand Exhibition of Hyacinths, &c., will be held during the week—commencing Monday next. Open gratuitously each day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Highgate Nurseries, N.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, March 17.—Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band. Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances daily. The Picture Gallery is open. Saturday, Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission by Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous additional applications for Stalls and other Holdings, in the Exhibitors' Department, for the Sale and Exhibition of Goods for the coming season, a considerable extension of eligible space at disposal has been made by the removal of the Reading-room to a more spacious and agreeable position within the Tropical Department.
The Carriage Department has likewise been extended, and standings for a few additional carriages may be secured on early application.
The Agricultural and Machinery Departments offer excellent facilities for the Exhibition and Sale of Hardware and more bulky descriptions of manufactures.
The Advertising Department will also present additional inducements, from its proximity to the new and extensive suite of first-class Dining and Refreshment Rooms, to be Opened on the 1st of May.
Terms and other particulars may be obtained, on personal or written inquiry, at the Offices of the General Manager, Centre Transept.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL COMPANY, UPPER NORWOOD (LIMITED).
Capital £50,000, in 5000 Shares of £10 each.
Formed under the Act of Parliament passed in July, 1856, which expressly limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their shares.
DIRECTORS.
FREDERICK HETLEY, Esq., Westow hill, Upper Norwood, Chairman.
Albert Edmund Farley, Esq., 79, Great Tower-street, and Stockwell.
James Franks, Esq., 14, Little Tower-street, and Upper Norwood.
Charles Ritchie, Esq., Upper Tulse-hill.
Captain Welch, Upper Norwood.
F. R. de la Trehonnais, Esq., Oak Villa, Norwood.
BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.
SOLICITOR—Richard Peek, Esq. (Peek and Downing), 10, Basinghall-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.
SECRETARY—George Fasson, Esq.
This Company has been formed, under the Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of the purchase and enlargement of the Queen's Hotel, at Upper Norwood.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained, as under:—
At the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.; of the Brokers, Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley; and of Mr. J. Franks, 14, Little Tower-street; where every information will be afforded.
A sum of £1 per share must be lodged at the bankers' on application for the shares, and £1 10s., making up the first instalment of £2 10s. per share, must be paid on allotment. The remaining £7 10s. will be payable in three equal quarterly instalments.

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY (Limited). Present Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each, with power to issue shares for an amount not exceeding £100,000, as may be necessary, in the allotment of which shareholders will be entitled to a preference.
(Liability limited to the amount of shares held)
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Reginald Capel, Chesham-place, Belgravia, S.W.
Henry D. Davies, Esq., Spring-grove House, Middlesex, W.
Alfred Carrington Dick, Esq., Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Charles Osborn, Esq., St. James's-street, W.
Cornwall Simeon, Esq., Great Marylebone-street, W.
BANKERS—The Union Bank of London, 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.
SECRETARY—Conrad A. Hanson, Esq.
Offices—No. 12, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.
At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, held at the Offices, 12, Pall-mall East, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1860,
It was unanimously resolved—
That, looking to the number of applications for the hire of engines, and the profitable result to be derived from an increase of rolling stock, it is expedient that it be immediately augmented, and that the directors be requested to take proper steps for raising the necessary capital.
In pursuance of the above resolution, a further allotment of shares will be made, and forms of application and copy of Directors' Report, the Government Report, and other particulars, may be had at the Company's Offices, No. 12, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.
In the Government Report it is estimated that the saving at Woolwich Dockyard from the use of two of these engines, one only being kept in regular work, is £632 per annum.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PALACE COMPANY (Limited)
PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.
Share Capital £400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each. Debenture Capital, £200,000.
Every original Subscriber for not less than Ten Shares will be entitled to receive a Free Ticket, giving admission to the Palace and Grounds for a period of ten years after the opening, in addition to dividends.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Viscount Torrington, Chairman.
C. W. Faber, Esq., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.
Francis Parker, Esq., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.
Archibald Frederick Paull, Esq., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.
I. N. Daniell, Esq., Chairman of the Blackwall Railway Company.
George Gamble, Esq., Director of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
The Hon. William Napier.
Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.
William Ford, Esq., Minto-street, Edinburgh.
Charles Jack, Esq., Beech Hill Park, Enfield Chase.
F. B. Rew, Esq., Grove House, Finchley Common.
Bankers—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Broker—Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., 7, Lothbury, E.C.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., 17, Bucklersbury.
Auditors—Messrs. Alison and Waddell, Public Accountants, 7A, Basinghall-street.
Architect—Owen Jones, Esq.
Engineer—Sir Charles Fox.
Secretary, pro tem.—Capt. Barlow.
The net profit realised at the Crystal Palace last year amounted to £45,315 10s. 8d., equivalent to 7½ per cent on the capital of this Company—viz., £600,000.
The site selected for the Palace of the People possesses peculiar advantages for the erection of such a building. It is on the Line of the Great Northern Railway, within a quarter of an hour's journey from King's-cross, and from its elevated position it commands extensive and beautiful views, in all directions. The local population, within a radius of six miles, exceeds one million and a half of persons.
Passengers by the London and North-Western, Midland, Great Western, and Eastern Counties Railways will reach the Palace without traversing the streets of London; and the trains of the Blackwall, North London, and Metropolitan Railways will convey visitors every quarter of an hour from Fenchurch-street, Farringdon-street, Paddington, and the intermediate Stations. The works on the Metropolitan Railway are already commenced, and are expected to be completed before the opening of the Palace.
The estate secured for the purposes of the Company consists of about 450 acres of the finest land in the county of Middlesex, well supplied with water, thoroughly drained, and interspersed with ornamental timber. It is intended to appropriate 150 acres to the palace and grounds. A reserve of 30 acres will be made in favour of benevolent institutions, connected with Art, Science, Literature, Music, Horticulture, and the Railway interest. The remainder of the Estate (about 270 acres) is admirably adapted for the erection of Suburban Villas.
It is impossible to estimate the value which this surplus land will ultimately realise in consequence of the construction of the Palace and of the Branch Railway running through it, whereby direct access will be secured to the heart of London, over the Great Northern and Metropolitan Lines.
Applications for Shares and Prospectuses may be addressed to the Directors, at the Offices of the Company, No. 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, where the Designs of the Building can be inspected; or to Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Stockbroker, 7, Lothbury, E.C.

GREAT NORTHERN PALACE COMPANY (Limited).—(Palace of the People, Muswell-hill).—In reply to numerous inquiries, the Directors beg to state that every Original Subscriber will be entitled to a nomination for a FREE TICKET, for ten years, from the opening of the Palace, in respect of every Ten Shares allotted to such a subscriber.
Every such nomination must be made within three months after payment of the deposit.
By order, R. H. BARLOW, Secretary (pro tem).
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

NOBODY that we have heard of has adduced any reason why the *Reform* Bill which has been introduced by her Majesty's Government should not pass. Blessed is the country, says the sage, which has no history, and equally happy is the measure which, at the same time has no termagant objectors and no enthusiastic encomiasts; for men not only do not objurgate that which does no violence to their wishes and feelings, but they are not apt to launch into praise of that which ministers gently and almost imperceptibly to those wishes and feelings. The Reform Bill is an advance in the right direction. It is not denied that it adds very considerably to the franchise, and that in a manner which is calculated to preserve its constitutional character, which is obvious enough. For instance, admitting that it is judicious to fix the limit within which boroughs should be allowed to return only one member at a population of 7000, it would not be difficult to make a more equitable selection than that which those constituencies which just exceed that limit, and which, therefore, are still entitled to be represented by two members, by enlarging their area, something on the plan which has been adopted with regard to the grouping of Scotch towns. The same result might be done in this way to meet an objection against the fixing of the occupation franchise in counties at £10, which excludes a number of persons who are equally qualified for and entitled to votes as those who will possess a like franchise in boroughs. Again, there seems to be reason to suppose that the claims of some of our large towns to immediate representation have not been sufficiently recognised, and that some of the seats which have been appropriated to counties, or parts of counties, might more fairly be made available for this purpose.

Certainly, we are inclined to think that the two of the four seats which are now in abeyance by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans, and which are to undergo the process of resurrection, which have been appropriated to Ireland might have been more profitably utilised in this way. Probably few will be found to grudge a third member to Glasgow and a representative to the Universities of Scotland, to which purpose the other two seats thus available are to be applied; but we are disposed to think that, as a general rule, there are not a great many persons who desire to see any addition to the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons, unless, indeed, that provision of the Irish Reform Bill which enables Peers of Ireland to become representatives of constituencies in their own country should be accepted. In that case it is probable that some compensation would be received for the allotting of the two seats to the sister country; and we can conceive that the complacency with which any Secretary for Ireland would view the proposed dissolution of the representation of that part of her Majesty's dominions which would inevitably ensue.

However, all matters of detail are open to future consideration, and, looking to the spirit in which the measure has been framed and brought forward, it is not likely that any modifications and improvements which may be suggested will meet with any obstruction on the part of the Government. Without exactly applying the axiom of the vendor of cutlery who declared that his razors were only made to sell to the policy which has guided the drawing up of the Reform Bill, we may at least venture to assert that it has been constituted with a very decided view to its passing, and there is very little doubt that it will pass. If it disposes of the question of Parliamentary Reform for, say, ten years, why, as far as the present generation is concerned, it seems as if that is a very sufficient merit.

The interruption to the Budget, and the consequent debates have been the leading Parliamentary incidents of the week. Among matters of minor interest we are glad to chronicle another defeat which has been sustained by Sir Thomas Wilson—(what splendid annuities his pertinacity must confer on his legal advisers and agents!)—and Hampstead-heath is still, like Kent, *inviolate*. Lord Fermoy and the other metropolitan members who opposed the bill deserve the best thanks of the Londoners; and if we are bound in charity to find a reason for the vote of the member for Greenwich, who supported the effort at encroachment, we must suppose that he thought the *ne* of Kent Jury-bakeries for the holiday-maker than that of Hampstead. We can find no other justification. The election of the Irish Attorney-General for Cork county, in the face of the most desperate opposition by the Ultramontanes, does honour to the union of the Catholics and Protestants against the Papists. The majority was a magnificent one, and shows how little root the Ultramontane doctrines have in the hearts of the best classes in the sister island. To cover the disgrace, the beaten party are making a clamorous effort to get a petition to help the Pope to hire soldiers who may re-enact Perugia. Another seat is vacant, Worcester, by the retirement of Mr. Lindsay. The election into the Dover election, on the petition of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and Lord Clinton, is the most interest, there being "high people" among the witnesses; and official secrets among the disclosures.

Sardinia's reply to France upon the subject of Tuscany is a very dignified one. The King can be influenced only by the will of the people themselves, to whose decision the question is referred. If they pronounce for autonomy (needless Greek for "self-government"), that decision must be final; but Sardinia will not plead go itself nor to object to another sharing in the vote pronounced.

Peerage arrangements, however proper or expedient, do not usually excite any very large amount of public interest; but there are few persons who will not derive satisfaction from hearing that her Majesty has been pleased to confer on that one title, whose owner is honoured wherever his name is known, shall never run the danger of extinction. At what, we trust, is the remote date when Lord Brougham shall have done with earthly titles, his peerage will be transmitted to his brother, Mr. William Brougham. Whether regarded as a mark of favour to the illustrious representative of philanthropist, or as a recognition of the feelings of the country, which would be ill inclined to see his title (as nobly borne as it has been) pass to be numbered among the things of the past, this act of the Sovereign will be received with universal approval.

Mr. Brougham is a worthy recipient of the honour of being nominated his great brother's heir. We may add that Mr. Brougham married to the sister of Sir Charles Taylor, his issue, so that there is now no barrier to the possibility of the name of Brougham and Vaux passing from our *Libro d'Oro*.

It is exactly four years since Covent-garden Theatre was destroyed by a fire that originated at a vulgar masquerade got up by a juggler. The Covent Garden Ball, as Punch says, "shook the rubbish from her mounting brow," and, like the London he celebrated,

> More great than ever now, and more august,
> Now glorified, she from her fires does rise,
> Her wings are strengthened with the heat they burst,
> And, opening into larger parts, she flies.

In this week, which includes the anniversary of the Andersonian conflagration, the completing feature of the new edifice has been inaugurated, and Covent Garden, with its new six thousand persons, were present. The volunteers assembled "from all parts of the kingdom, and in the morning the officers paid their homage to their Sovereign: in the evening a large muster met at a banquet; and at night the theatre was filled "to a goodly concourse of the fairest dames," in the new Floral Hall. The theatre of March, 1856, has been nobly repaired, and its memory may now be consigned to oblivion. When the tardy operations on the new street that is soon to connect Covent Garden with Leicester-square shall be finished, this part of London will present a magnificent whole which it is not often given to a district to attain twice. And, while mentioning that street, which crosses Rose-alley, the spot where the poor English poet whom verse we have quoted was assaulted and wounded by ruffians in the employ of a more ruffianly courtier, let us express a hope that those with whom the nomenclature of the street may rest will confer upon it the evidently appropriate name of Dryden-street.

An important step has been taken at assizes. A Catholic priest receives a stolen watch and hands it to the police. A man is accused of having stolen this watch, and the priest is summoned to give evidence on the trial. He admits having received the watch, but declines to come to him for information on confession he will not disclose the source whence he obtained it. The Judge, Mr Justice Hill, very properly replies that a court of law knows nothing about church rules, and that if a man has stolen property in his possession and refuses to account for it he must take the consequences. The priest, still rebellious, is ordered into custody. It is perfectly clear to all but the superstitious that the great compact made with society by a citizen—this clergyman for instance—in exchange for the position of law and the many advantages of a community, condemns as disloyal to that compact any engagement which prevents the citizen from obeying the law. A Protestant clergyman was not long since brought to trouble for holding by the ecclesiastical view of such things; and this modification of the question now satisfied with the result. An *imperium in imperio* is intolerable;—obey, or withdraw.

We are glad to observe that the proposal to divide the bishopric of Rochester, and constitute a bishopric at St. Albans, is finding favour with the authorities of the Church, and is under consideration. Dr. Vaughan's refusal of the mitre of Gundulphus is to be regretted; but there will be compensation if the delay should have enabled the Minister to apply himself to the question of the division, which is a question of vital importance, as will be admitted when the number of benefices to be "overlooked" by the Bishop of Rochester is taken into account. To make it possible for every member of the Episcopal Bench really to administer his diocese should be the aim of every true friend of the Church of England.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle on Friday se'nnight, at which the Earl of Fife was elected a Knight of that ancient and most noble order. In the afternoon her Majesty paid a visit to the new Floral Hall in Covent-garden.

On Saturday the Prince Consort went to the Royal Exchange, and afterwards proceeded to the Trinity House, and presided at a meeting of that corporation. The Prince of Wales arrived from Cambridge the same day, and in the evening accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Adelphi Theatre. The Prince Consort afterwards went to a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts at Burlington House.

On Sunday the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and the household attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. T. J. Messiter, Rector of St. Peter's, Hastings, preached the sermon. The Prince of Orange visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort rode on horseback in the riding-house of Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort also rode on horseback. The Prince Alfred, the Prince of Wales left for Cambridge, Oxford. In the evening her Majesty's dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Princess Alice, Princess Alfred, and Princess Mary of Cambridge; the Netherlands Minister, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., C.B.

On Tuesday the Duke de Nemours visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort rode on horseback in the forenoon. His Royal Highness visited Prince Frederick of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honored the performance at Covent-garden Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court for the reception exclusively of officers of the volunteer corps. The Prince of Wales arrived from Oxford in the forenoon, and returned to that University in the evening. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince honoured the amateur performances at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Frederick, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock in the forenoon for Gravesend, on board of Wyfold. The party proceeded to the private station of the South-Western Railway at Vauxhall, and left by the special train for Gosport.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF THE NETHERLANDS.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday afternoon from Tuscany, where the Prince enjoyed ten days' sport, with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the forest of Holland. His Royal Highness was met at the terminus of the Great Western Railway by his Excellency Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Baron Dentinck, who accompanied the Prince to Claridge's Hotel, where the State apartments of that establishment had been prepared for his reception. In the evening the Prince proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages to Buckingham Palace, where he dined with her Majesty. His Royal Highness left Holland to-morrow (Sunday), leaving the Princess Frederick and her family at Dalrymple.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange embarked at St. Katharine's steam wharf on Monday in the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Concordia*, Captain Brunsch, for Rotterdam.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess Piatten gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has arrived at Claridge's Hotel for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a grand entertainment on Saturday at Apsley House to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. After dinner the Duchess of Wellington had the honour to present her Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a small party.

The Duke of Montrose, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy, is now convalescent.

The Duke of Hamilton has arrived at his mansion in Arlington-street from Paris.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Henry Christmas has commenced his Lent lectures in his two City churches—St. Peter's, Cornhill, Thursday morning; and St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, Sunday evenings.

The trustees of St. Chad's, Burmantofts, Leeds, have reduced the list of applicants to eight from whom the selection of a Vicar will be made before the 20th inst.

The Rev. R. Duckworth, M.A., Scholar of University College, and Assistant Tutor in Marlborough College, Wilts, was on Tuesday elected Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Jeune, who was chosen at the final examination in Easter Term, 1857.

REVIVAL OF THE CHURCH DISABILITIES.—On Wednesday morning the Judges of the Privy Council sat in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing the appeal of the Rev. Alfred Poole, whose license, as Curate of St. Barnabas, was some time since suspended by the Bishop of Chichester, on the decision afterwards obtained on appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the conclusion of the arguments, Lord Chelmsford, addressing the counsel for the appellant, who was to submit the appeal, reserving all rights as to the competence of the right to appeal, and his rights to proceed against it.

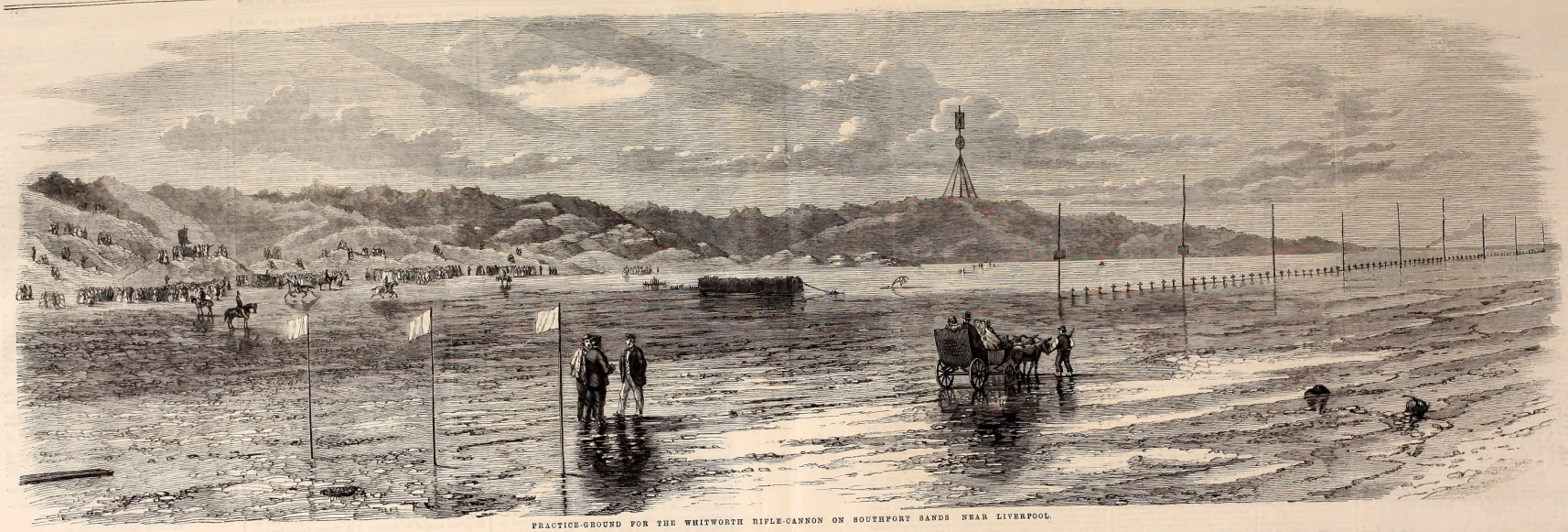
PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. R. Jackson to All Saints and St. John's, Norwich; Rev. F. Strong to Rumpton, Cambridgeshire; Rev. W. Ralfe to Stow Bardolph, Norfolk; Rev. J. Rigaud to Stanton Lacy, Salop; Rev. J. Archdall, Isle of Man; Rev. O. M. Ridley to Colham, Kent. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. J. Bowman to H.M.S. *Ville*, on the North American and West India Station. *Incumbencies*: Rev. R. Anderson to Frankley, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Andrews to St. Thomas, Exeter; Rev. J. Bowman to Ashreigney; Rev. J. H. A. Geake to Wilington, Wallsend, Northumberland. *Curacies*: Rev. J. Bowman to Bovey Tracey; Rev. J. Atkinson to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. F. P. Bradford to Market Bosworth, with the Curacy of Shackerstone; Rev. J. R. Eaden to Norfolk; Rev. D. Evans to Whitefield, Lancashire; Rev. C. Mason to St. Stephen's, Devonport; Rev. W. H. Pearson to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Shaw to Bacup, Lancashire; Rev. J. Shaw to Rawtenstall, Lancashire; Rev. R. Sidebottom to Todmorden, Lancashire; Rev. C. H. Wharton to Bolton, Lancashire; Rev. J. Wilson to Ince, by Wigan. Some ordained to the Curacy of Easby, on the nomination of his father, the Vicar.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Sir William Napier: The will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., late of Scinde House, Clapham Park, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 2nd of July, by his relict, Lady Caroline Amelia Napier, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. He has devised all his real estate to his eldest son, and personal estate in trust, that she should receive the income arising therefrom for her life, and after her decease the property to be divided among five of his children—namely, his son John, and his daughters, the Countess of Airlie, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Smith, and Caroline Napier, with the sum exempted from any share thereon his daughter Mrs. Miles, from her being already provided for. The will was dated the 9th of January, 1854, and Sir William died on the 12th of February, aged seventy-four. The deceased General was distinguished for his military skill, and also for his high order of literature.

Captain Sorenson: The will of the late Captain Moorsom, R.N., C.B., formerly of Whitby, York, and late of Vernon-terrace, Brighton, where he died on the 4th of February, at the age of seventy-three, was proved on the 5th of the same month, and probate granted to his brother, Robert Moorsom, Esq., of Whitby, the executor. The personalty, now being sworn under £6000, he has devised to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Moorsom, Ward, Esq., of Flowden-buildings, Temple, the other executor. Personalty £50,000. He has devised all his real estate to his said brother Robert, and has bequeathed his personal estate between his said brother and his eldest son by his wife (one of the Rev. Alfred Poole's sisters), dated the 17th of November, 1857. He was celebrated for his invention of the "chain," and had seen much service in the Royal Navy, both afloat and abroad throughout the whole of the Russian war, and had acquired several badges of distinction, English and foreign.

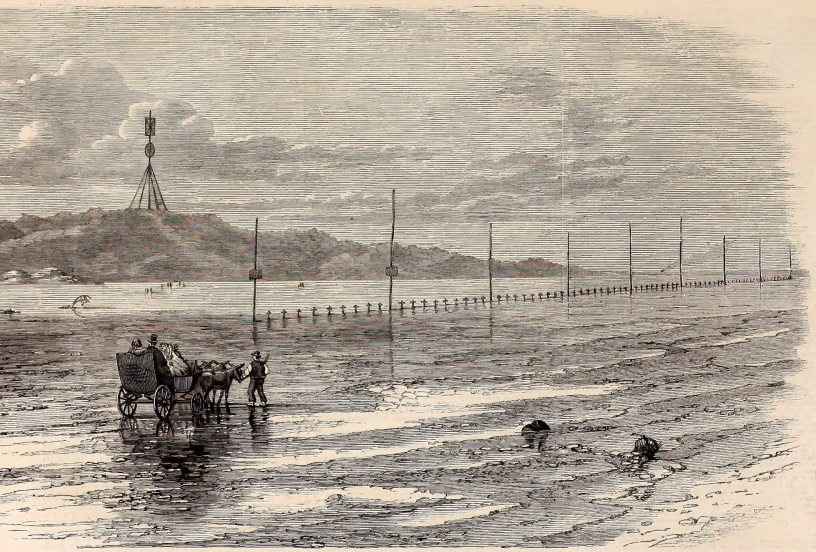
Lady Pasley: The late Lady Anna Pasley, relict of Sir James Pearl, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has by her will (not personalty to be sworn under that island for England in 1844, "considering the dangers of the sea," as she herself expressed it in her will, "and of all her executors, Rowland Prowse, Kensington, without leaving any known relatives whatever. She was possessed of landed estates in Newfoundland, and derives certain portions, called Mount Pearl, consisting of four hundred acres, with the buildings thereon, to her friends Mrs. Eliza Dudley and Mrs. Wix Saunders, the heirs and assigns, but no part thereof is to be sold. She bequeaths to her old servant John Lester, and his heirs, one hundred acres, part thereof bordering on the river, to be hereafter called "Anna Vale," no part of which is to be sold. To Mr. Robert R. W. Lilly, one of her executors, and who proved the will in the Supreme Court of Probate in Newfoundland, she has bequeathed the copper-mines at Stead Bay, together with one hundred acres of land, to him and his heirs and assigns for ever. Lady Pasley must at having disposed of the residue of her property, and there being no next of kin, the Solicitor to the Treasury has administered thereto on behalf of the Crown.



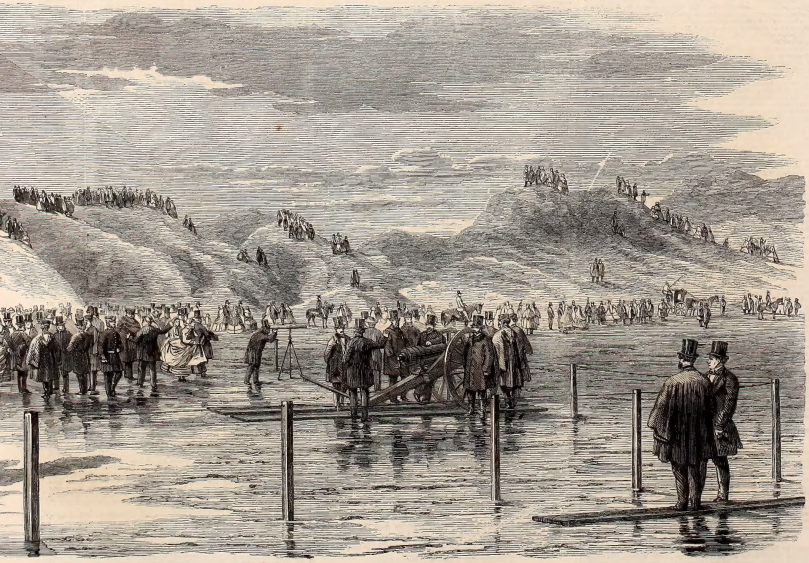
PRACTICE-GROUND FOR THE WHITWORTH RIFLE-CANNON ON SOUTHPORT SANDS NEAR LIVERPOOL.



THE WHITWORTH RIFLE-CANNON PRACTICE ON SOUTHPORT SANDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 241.



ON SOUTHPORT SANDS NEAR LIVERPOOL.



SOUTHPORT SANDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 241.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE gave notice that, in the event of the address to the Queen on the subject of the treaty with France being agreed to in the House of Commons, he should propose a similar address to her Majesty, if possible, on Friday next; or, in the event of the debate in the Commons being adjourned over Monday, he should have announced his intention to oppose the address. Monday was ultimately fixed as the day on which the address should be moved.

The Stock Exchange Companies Bill was read a third time and passed, and the sale of Prussian Rifles was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE COLONIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Hankey, that the provisions of the French treaty did not apply to any colony of France except that of Algeria; and that, consequently, goods shipped for Bourbon, Martinique, &c., would not be admitted on the same terms as if consigned to France. He was not aware that any formal expression of a hope that at a long time would elapse before all the French colonies would be added to the privileges of those of Algeria. He was aware of the impression of some persons in the House and Lord said that the Government of France were not disposed to exclude the introduction of rum should be removed.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the orders of the day be postponed until after Mr. Byng had moved his motion on that subject on the motion of Mr. Bernard said he had been favoured with the terms of the proposed address; but as he opposed it he did not feel bound to give notice of it. Mr. Pitt, the Government had done so without bearing in mind the difference in the circumstances of the two periods.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD declared himself dissatisfied with the language used by the Secretary for Foreign Secretary in reference to the treaty. It was rhetoric then of dignified and firm remonstrance. The project of the Emperor of the French was dangerous to the peace and the best interests of Europe, and against it the great Powers were bound to unite in a determined opposition. Now, on the contrary, instead of a remonstrance on the commercial treaty ought not, in his opinion, to be agreed to until a declaration could be obtained from the Government of France as to what they proposed to do with Savoy? If the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli) promoted the address which Mr. Fitzgerald he had adopted a course of which a great party ought to be ashamed.

After a few words from Mr. Cobden,

Mr. CROMPTON questioned the discretion of Mr. Fitzgerald, and deprecated the use of language which might lead to the creation of ambitious feelings in the two countries.

Mr. BRIGHT said that, as belonging to no party, but simply representing an English constituency, he had to consider first and foremost how the interests of this country were to be best advanced. Looking at the treaty, he regret, he wished to be on the most friendly relations with France; at the same time it must be remembered that the power which, by the treaty, was about to consolate a treaty of commerce had himself broken treaties, and now wished to appear on terms of friendship with us. He was not going to disregard and dishonourable act. He did not fear Napoleon, but he feared that it should be the part of Europe that we were going to trust to enable us to him. The man who, for geographical reasons, wished to appropriate Savoy had also, for geographical reasons, wish to annex the Rhine Provinces of Prussia, and ultimately incline Belgium in his grasp. He approved of the language of Lord John Russell in reference to the annexation of Savoy; but he was of opinion that the address to the Crown ought not to be agreed to until a satisfactory explanation should be given on the part of the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated the repetition day after day of those irritating discussions, and invited the Opposition to move a vote of censure at once if they were dissatisfied with the conclusion of the commercial treaty. The cession of the French had declared that he would not proceed to the annexation of Savoy without consulting the Powers of Europe; and Mr. Disraeli (Mr. Bussell's) persuasion was that if the language of disapproval were heard from the House, the French would not proceed. He was not aware that he had stated in.

Mr. BUNTINGE expressed his opinion that the treaty was a great mistake, and that the majority of the public were decidedly opposed to it.

The motion of Lord Palmerston was then, after some further conversation, withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House then went into Committee on the Customs Acts, and the remaining resolutions were passed, with the exception of those relating to paper and hops.

In Committee of Ways and Means the resolution for giving drawback on spirits to rectifiers and distillers was agreed to.

The Speaker informed the House of the receipt of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill. He explained the object of the Bill, which was to enable persons in savings banks to get the claim from the Exchequer repayment of their advances, and to limit the power of the Commissioners for the National Debt to apply the money in banks and of friendly societies to meet deficiency bills without the direct authority of Parliament. Mr. HUNT moved the second reading of the Bill; but said he thought it might be improved in Committee.—After some remarks from Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Hankey, the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Settled Estates Bill.—Mr. DUNN moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—After a few words from the Solicitor-General, the Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Dwellings of Labourers (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to give tenants for life power to erect dwellings for the purpose of better providing for the labouring poor. After some remarks from Lord Redesdale, the bill was read a second time.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the second reading of the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill, which he explained.

After some remarks from Lord ELLENBOROUGH put a question which elicited from the Duke of NEWCASTLE the fact that the Government had made known to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, their views of the proposed annexation of Nice and Savoy, by forwarding to them copies of despatches addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Cowley.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.—Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice that on Monday next he would move an humble address to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for having caused to be present to the House the correspondence relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, as well as the treaties of peace and amity, and alliance and friendship, presented on the 16th of January; and humbly expressing to her Majesty the deep concern with which the House had heard of the contemplated annexation of Savoy and Nice, and assuring her Majesty of the satisfaction with which the House would learn that her Majesty had invited the other Powers which were parties to those treaties to join her in endeavouring to prevent the realisation of a project which had excited the distrust and alarm of Europe.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that on the motion for an address to the Crown in reference to the French treaty he should move additional words, "that, in the opinion of the House, while it imposed no necessary and impolitic restrictions upon the Crown and Legislature to which the House could not assent, and which they prayed her Majesty not to assent to.

Sir J.—Mr. H. BERKELEY renewed his annual notice of motion on the subject of the ballot for the 22nd instant.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

Sir DE L. EVANS called attention to the address he presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order the gradual abolition of the purchase and sale of commissions in the commissioned ranks of the Army (having due regard, in doing so to existing rights), with the view of establishing in lieu thereof a system of promotion based on the principle, partly seniority, grounded on war services of merit, length of colonial and home service, and on the attainment of certain standards of military science as her Majesty shall be pleased to direct." The hon. and gallant officer, who was loudly cheered on rising to his hand, was understood to say that, as a first step, the Government should abolish purchase in the case of Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels. He was aware that it would be necessary to expend £97,000 for the first year, after which the sum would gradually diminish year by year; it would be a wise expenditure.

Mr. RICH seconded the motion.

Captain VIVIAN moved an amendment, "That, whereas the promotion in the seniority corps already existing,—the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines,—is regulated by considerations which this House is of opinion should be extended to the whole military system in the Army, this House is of opinion that it is expedient to abolish by the purchase system in the regiments of the line, and that an address be presented to her Majesty to that effect." He submitted that in opposition to the motion he was not opposing the principle of promotion by merit. He thought that the true system was that of the seniority test, and that no adoption would seriously injure the efficiency of the Army. The abolition of purchase would lead to having all officers in the Army, for the only vacancies then would be occasioned by death, and no officer would be promoted over the head in order to make way for younger men. He denied that the present system encouraged professional study. Lord Cardigan and Lord Raglan's first "would find that for one Plantagenet there were fifty Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons." He thought that the Government, in proposing to abolish himself was the best answer to his own argument, for he was advanced solely by the purchase system from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Colonel in the space of six months without the expenditure of a single shilling. The Duke of Wellington had declared that the system of Sir De L. Evans's motion according to their own notions of what was best for their own interests. He (Captain Vivian) did not think that such arrangements as would secure their peace and prosperity.

Mr. BELL, in a maiden speech, was sure to be cheered by Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Cowper said the bill was cracked in no less than five places, but whether that was sufficient to justify the Government in flying in the tenacity of the bill, or the metal being too brittle for the capacity of the hammer, he would not undertake to say.

The WHITESIDE RIDLE.—Mr. W. KOREYON asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to abolish the Royal Military Asylum and devote its revenue to the Enfield establishment to the production of rifles on his own principle of construction; and, if so, whether he had any objection to state the reasons why; and whether any calculation had been made of the probable cost of the Enfield rifle when it was put in the Enfield establishment?—Mr. S. HERBERT said such an offer had been made to him, but he declined it, on the ground of the large sum that would be incurred in carrying out the proposal.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—Mr. HANKEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended to propose for the acceptance of the House the Customs Acts Consolidation Resolutions and No. 1, 2, and 3 of the Ways and Means Resolutions; and, if so, whether he was prepared to state with what modifications he intended to propose them?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, with respect to resolutions 12 and 13, he would move that the duties on fish should be exempted from Customs' duties. As regarded resolutions 1 and 2, he hoped to be able to lay them before the House in a day or two. He intended to propose that the duties on tea should be reduced to 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. BYNG moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that, having considered the treaty of commerce concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for having caused the same to be communicated to them; and to express their satisfaction at the building trade, and the House should have more time for its consideration before it was asked hon. members to vote it.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. BYNG moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that, having considered the treaty of commerce concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for having caused the same to be communicated to them; and to express their satisfaction at the prospect of the blessings of peace." This honourable gentleman, in the course of his speech, described the foreign policy of the Government which he said, was based upon conciliation and non-interference, and argued that the treaty of commerce would be the means of placing the two countries more closely together in the bonds of friendship and united interests. He hoped that those who were about to abstain from voting would express their opinions in the shape of an amendment to displace the Government who had negotiated it. He (Mr. E. Baines) thought that the treaty ought not to be impugned upon any substantial ground, he exhorted the House to be unanimous in giving its assent to the treaty which the Throne with a cordial address approving of the treaty (Cheers).

Mr. E. BAINES supported the motion, and bore testimony to the fact that all the commercial interests of the country had given their sanction to the treaty. Lord John Russell, in his despatch of the 23rd of January, spoke to Northern Germany, with a much less reprobation than France, our exports exceeded £21,000,000. The Government of France had, on the contrary, set to remove this vile disproportion, and to give great strides to the intercourse between the two countries.

Mr. LINDSAY said he had given notice of the addition of the following words:—"While, however, this House is willing to believe that the Emperor of the French in the adoption of the beneficial principles of trade which he recently established, was actuated to use liberal principles extended by a treaty of navigation, which should enable us to carry out more effectually the intercourse between the two countries." He (Mr. Lindsay) would pray that her Majesty will adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to carry out the principles of free trade. He (Mr. Lindsay) would offset the abolition of all differential duties on the trade carried on in British and French vessels between the ports of the two countries, without their respective colonies and dependencies, and from port to port within those limits. He (Mr. Lindsay) gentlemen had hardly approved of the treaty so far as it went, he would throw no obstacle in the way of its adoption, and would therefore not move the amendment of which he had given notice for another evening.

Mr. GREGORY did not object to the Government making attempts to convert France to free trade, but he contended that a system of bargaining and chopping was not the proper way to bring about that object.

Besides, the present time was not one to sacrifice £21,000,000 of wine duties for the sake of accomplishing an object that might possibly be given, but was by no means certain. He denied that the advantages of the treaty were all on one side.

Mr. CLAY supported the treaty.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion which he considered would tie us down for ten years to a nation, in the ruler of which we had no confidence. He (Mr. Bright) was not an enemy to commercial treaties, which he believed was framed in a sound and statesmanlike spirit.

Mr. DISRAELI congratulated the House on its endeavour, by wise and enlightened legislation, to establish the principles of free trade. Happily and entirely approved of the provisions of the free trade policy, which, inaugurated by the late Sir Robert Peel, and carried on by Mr. Cobden, and which, he believed, as illustrated in the present treaty, would prove a great blessing to England and a great boon to the world.

Mr. HUME supported the motion. In reference to the 11th article of the treaty, he contended that France needed our coal for the purposes of her manufactures, and that we could not do without it. As to the last article, Mr. Horsman of our coal-fields being exhausted in a century or two, he could not understand. Coal existed in England for many centuries to come, say 500,000 tons every year, we had supplies which would last 1075 years (Laughter).

Lord ARTHUR VANE TEMPEST said, although he supported the Government in their financial arrangements, he could not vote for the address, believing that the Emperor of the French had evinced a great want of consideration for the feelings of the Court of Turin in the case of Nice. He would, therefore, move as an amendment the following:—"After the word 'that' to add these words:—'This House congratulates her Majesty with great devotion and prospect. Whilst fully appreciating the advantageous results which will accrue from the commercial intercourse between England and France, and estimating the present friendly connection between the two countries, this House is bound to express its sympathy with Sardinia in the present unfortunate position of affairs, and to express its regret that the Emperor of the French in respect to the proposed annexation of Savoy be made known to the House."

Mr. BOVILL seconded the amendment.

Sir E. CAYLEY, having stated his objections to several articles of the treaty, declared notwithstanding that he would vote for the motion, because he believed that the total rejection of the treaty would be attended with greater evil in the present state of affairs than its adoption.

Mr. M. GIBSON expressed his satisfaction at hearing the hon. and learned gentlemen (Sir E. Cayley) say he intended to vote for the address, although he had criticised somewhat severely the terms of the treaty. He concurred with the hon. and learned gentleman in thinking that there were many points in our commercial relations with France which it was still desirable to alter; but this treaty by itself gained many great

SAVOY AND NICE.

In reply to the Earl of CARNARVON, on the subject of Lord Cowley's private letters to Lord J. Russell,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the noble Earl must excuse him entering into the question, especially as the subject was sure fully to end up discussion. All he would say at the present moment was, that he did not think that any blame attached either to Lord Cowley or Lord John for not having laid the letters in question. Whether there was anything in those private letters that would alter the case as it at present stood, he was not prepared to form an opinion. But he could assure the noble Earl that Parliament had before it frankly and fully the whole of the case as it at present stood.

Lord CAMPBELL said he had thought such an important subject as that of the annexation of Savoy to France ought not to have been treated for a moment as a private matter.

Earl GREY thought that without the whole of the correspondence on this subject was produced Parliament would be in a great extent precluded from fully and properly discussing the question.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that was certainly was not in existence any important communication, as seemed to be supposed, from Count Walewski.

The conversation then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Mr. Serjeant Deasy (the newly-appointed Attorney-General for Ireland) took the oath and his seat on his re-election for the county of Cork.

NOTICE.

Mr. KINGLAKE, at the request of Lord J. Russell, postponed his motion relating to Savoy and Nice from Monday next to Monday, the 28th inst.

Sir J. WALKER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table the whole of the correspondence on the Government of France relative to the affairs of Italy and the annexation of Savoy, which had taken place since the 1st day of the last session of the Parliament?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the correspondence in question was prepared, and he would be able to lay it on the table to-morrow.

POLICY OF MINISTERS REGARDING THE PAPAL TERRITORIES.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said he begged to ask the Attorney-General for Ireland whether the Ministers being all Protestants whilst a large proportion of the Queen's subjects professed the Roman Catholic religion of the present Government to observe faithfully the principle of absolute non-intervention, so far at least as regarded the temporal power of the Pope, and the integrity of his States?

Mr. NAPIER could assure the hon. member that the foreign policy of Lord Derby's Government was understood either by the House or the country to be any section of her Majesty's subjects. That policy was founded on the principle of non-intervention. He had already stated, with regard to the affairs of Italy, that the principle which the Government endeavoured to inculcate was that the people of that country were to be no longer kept in darkness according to their own notions of what was best for their own interests. He (Mr. Napier) trusted that the present south arrangements would secure their peace and prosperity.

Mr. BELL, in a maiden speech, was sure to be cheered by Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Cowper said the bill was cracked in no less than five places, but whether that was sufficient to justify the Government in flying in the tenacity of the bill, or the metal being too brittle for the capacity of the hammer, he would not undertake to say.

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CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—Mr. HANKEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended to propose for the acceptance of the House the Customs Acts Consolidation Resolutions and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Ways and Means Resolutions; and, if so, whether he was prepared to state with what modifications he intended to propose them?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, with respect to resolutions 12 and 13, he would move that the duties on fish should be exempted from Customs' duties. As regarded resolutions 1 and 2, he hoped to be able to lay them before the House in a day or two. He intended to propose that the duties on tea should be reduced to 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. BYNG moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that, having considered the treaty of commerce concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for having caused the same to be communicated to them; and to express their satisfaction at the prospect of the blessings of peace." This honourable gentleman, in the course of his speech, described the foreign policy of the Government which he said, was based upon conciliation and non-interference, and argued that the treaty of commerce would be the means of placing the two countries more closely together in the bonds of friendship and united interests. He hoped that those who were about to abstain from voting would express their opinions in the shape of an amendment to displace the Government who had negotiated it. He (Mr. E. Baines) thought that the treaty ought not to be impugned upon any substantial ground, he exhorted the House to be unanimous in giving its assent to the treaty which the Throne with a cordial address approving of the treaty (Cheers).

Mr. E. BAINES supported the motion, and bore testimony to the fact that all the commercial interests of the country had given their sanction to the treaty. Lord John Russell, in his despatch of the 23rd of January, spoke to Northern Germany, with a much less reprobation than France, our exports exceeded £21,000,000. The Government of France had, on the contrary, set to remove this vile disproportion, and to give great strides to the intercourse between the two countries.

Mr. LINDSAY said he had given notice of the addition of the following words:—"While, however, this House is willing to believe that the Emperor of the French in the adoption of the beneficial principles of trade which he recently established, was actuated to use liberal principles extended by a treaty of navigation, which should enable us to carry out more effectually the intercourse between the two countries." He (Mr. Lindsay) would pray that her Majesty will adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to carry out the principles of free trade. He (Mr. Lindsay) would offset the abolition of all differential duties on the trade carried on in British and French vessels between the ports of the two countries, without their respective colonies and dependencies, and from port to port within those limits. He (Mr. Lindsay) gentlemen had hardly approved of the treaty so far as it went, he would throw no obstacle in the way of its adoption, and would therefore not move the amendment of which he had given notice for another evening.

Mr. GREGORY did not object to the Government making attempts to convert France to free trade, but he contended that a system of bargaining and chopping was not the proper way to bring about that object.

Besides, the present time was not one to sacrifice £21,000,000 of wine duties for the sake of accomplishing an object that might possibly be given, but was by no means certain. He denied that the advantages of the treaty were all on one side.

Mr. CLAY supported the treaty.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion which he considered would tie us down for ten years to a nation, in the ruler of which we had no confidence. He (Mr. Bright) was not an enemy to commercial treaties, which he believed was framed in a sound and statesmanlike spirit.

Mr. DISRAELI congratulated the House on its endeavour, by wise and enlightened legislation, to establish the principles of free trade. Happily and entirely approved of the provisions of the free trade policy, which, inaugurated by the late Sir Robert Peel, and carried on by Mr. Cobden, and which, he believed, as illustrated in the present treaty, would prove a great blessing to England and a great boon to the world.

Mr. HUME supported the motion. In reference to the 11th article of the treaty, he contended that France needed our coal for the purposes of her manufactures, and that we could not do without it. As to the last article, Mr. Horsman of our coal-fields being exhausted in a century or two, he could not understand. Coal existed in England for many centuries to come, say 500,000 tons every year, we had supplies which would last 1075 years (Laughter).

Lord ARTHUR VANE TEMPEST said, although he supported the Government in their financial arrangements, he could not vote for the address, believing that the Emperor of the French had evinced a great want of consideration for the feelings of the Court of Turin in the case of Nice. He would, therefore, move as an amendment the following:—"After the word 'that' to add these words:—'This House congratulates her Majesty with great devotion and prospect. Whilst fully appreciating the advantageous results which will accrue from the commercial intercourse between England and France, and estimating the present friendly connection between the two countries, this House is bound to express its sympathy with Sardinia in the present unfortunate position of affairs, and to express its regret that the Emperor of the French in respect to the proposed annexation of Savoy be made known to the House."

Mr. BOVILL seconded the amendment.

Sir E. CAYLEY, having stated his objections to several articles of the treaty, declared notwithstanding that he would vote for the motion, because he believed that the total rejection of the treaty would be attended with greater evil in the present state of affairs than its adoption.

Mr. M. GIBSON expressed his satisfaction at hearing the hon. and learned gentleman (Sir E. Cayley) say he intended to vote for the address, although he had criticised somewhat severely the terms of the treaty. He concurred with the hon. and learned gentleman in thinking that there were many points in our commercial relations with France which it was still desirable to alter; but this treaty by itself gained many great

advantages both for France and England. He looked upon the objections raised as involving minor points, which should not be allowed to stand in the way of an unanimous declaration on the part of the House in favour of a treaty that was pregnant with the best results to the two great nations that were parties to it (Cheers).

Sir S. Northcote condemned the treaty as an incomplete and a slovenly document; and as regarded the 11th article, relating to coal, handing this country to a certain course of action in regard to France highly dangerous to the national interests.

Mr. Roebuck moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord Ashley's Factory Bill was withdrew his amendment.

The debate was then adjourned.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Roscommon Committee, which came to a decision on Monday, unanimously declared had unseated the sitting member, and that Thomas William Goff, Esq., was not duly elected; that the last election for the county of Roscommon was void; and that a new election was necessary. Sir T. Redington; that Mr. Goff was by his agents guilty of bribery and treating, but that he had no personal privity to the misdemeanors. The Committee that Mr. Goff was cognisant of their proceedings.

The Yarmouth Committee resolved on their decision on Thursday week, the following being their resolutions:—"That Sir E. Lecon, Bart., and Sir H. Bulwer, Bart., are elected burgesses to represent the borough of Great Yarmouth in the present Parliament; that the sum of £15 was given to — Bolwright by Charles Cooper to induce him to vote for Sir E. Lecon and Sir H. Stracey; that William Spilling endeavoured to bribe Henry Pratt to vote for Sir E. Lecon and Sir H. Bracey with the sum of £15; that Thomas Alexander was bribed by John Savage with the sum of £15; that Robert Hart and George Hewitt also bribed with £15 each to vote for Sir E. Lecon and Sir H. Stracey, but that these acts of bribery were committed without their consent; that there are strong grounds for believing that Henry Fayrman, in giving his evidence before the Committee, has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury."

The General Committee of Elections met on Tuesday, and selected the following members to try and determine the merits of the petitions for Peterborough, Athlone, and Norwich:—*Peterborough*: Mr. J. George (Chairman), Mr. E. Peel, Mr. G. H. Bentinck, Mr. H. Russell, and Mr. Alderman *Athlone*: Mr. H. A. Bruce (Chairman), Lord R. Clinton, Sir F. Goldsmid, Major Beresford, and Mr. R. Smyth. *Norwich*: Sir W. Somerville (Chairman), Mr. R. R. Bristowe, Mr. G. W. Hope, Sir M. Seymour, and Mr. N. Stuart.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Taunton has been elected a trustee of the British Museum in the place of Lord Macaulay.

At the meeting of the Great Ship Company on Tuesday it was resolved to increase the capital by £100,000 by the issuing of £5 preference shares, bearing interest at £17 10s. per cent.

At a meeting of the Royal Academicians, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Frith, R.A., was elected to the honours of that body.

The metropolis was visited by severe gales on Wednesday and Thursday. On the former day the new station of the South-Western Railway in the Waterloo-road was partially destroyed.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in the premises of Messrs. Skipper and East, printers and wholesale stationers, St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, by which property valued at many thousands was destroyed.

It has been decided by the St. Pancras Board of Guardians that Roman Catholic ladies be permitted to visit the inmates of the workhouse professing that religion at Hoxton. The resolution was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

A numerous meeting of journeymen bakers was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday night for the purpose of forming a trade movement. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, and Mr. Cuningham, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

London Rifle Brigade.—The secretary to their council, Mr. H. F. Johnstone, has received a letter from Sir W. Clay, Bart., of Stapleton Mansion House, on a charge of embezzlement. The defence set up by the prisoner was that the money was lent to him. He was remanded, and heavy bail was required for his appearance.

The President of the Royal Society (Sir Benjamin Brodie) held his first conversazione at Burlington House during the present season in science and art exhibited were models of Mr. Whitworth's guns and specimens of his projectiles, explained by Mr. Whitworth. The Lord Mayor's Consort visited the rooms in the course of the evening.

The sale of timber lately standing in the Forest of Dean, for ship-building and for carriage traffic. The traffic arrangements are as follows:—Light vehicles are to use the north side of the roadway, and the heavy carriages, waggons, &c., on the two tramways, on the eastern side. The old bridge is to be used for passengers, saddle horses, trucks, &c.

Royal British Bank.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, in the case of the Royal British Bank, intimation was given by Mr. Linklater, one of the assignees, that a dividend would be declared to be held on the 27th inst. and that a further dividend of 6d. in the pound, making a total of 1s. 6d. in the pound, would be paid at the branches of the Bank of England on the 6th and 9th of April.

Consecration Cake.—The queen and Edward von Wolzenstein, with Esau, his wife, Hermann Freick, and Magdalena Jordan, for perjury, forgery, fraud, and conspiracy together for issuing spurious deeds. Mr. Joseph Stowhouse, tailor, of Conduit-street, was concluded at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday; and the magistrate committed all the prisoners for trial under the various heads enumerated above.

Conference of Clergymen.—On Monday evening an influential meeting of clergymen and members of the Church of England was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of considering the present defective state of the Church system in connection with the Church of England, and to provide means for promoting its efficiency. The Bishop of Oxford presided. A code of rules for the guidance of the society having been agreed upon, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

High Tides.—As predicted, extraordinarily high tides have occurred during the week. The morning tide on Saturday was not much more near the equinox," the Thames on Wednesday and Thursday flooded some of the low lands. Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Blackfriars, and the streets running parallel to it presented an extraordinary appearance, the water having risen to a height that flood through the doors and into the kitchens. Severe losses have been sustained by boat and barge owners.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 877 boys and 836 girls (in all 1713 children) were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1856-59 the average number was 1781. The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1442, and in 1856-59 was the deaths in the previous week. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the corresponding week was 1361. The mortality appeared during the week; the chief was a Hebrew rabbi, residing in Spitalfields, who had attained to nearly five years.

The Freedom of the City of London was on Thursday week presented to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, on the eve of his 20th journey, in testimony of the high sense entertained of his Lordship's important services in Canada, China, and Japan. In returning thanks, his Lordship said that, though the prospect of opening up the Chinese Empire to the commerce and religion of the world was encouraging, he feared the catastrophe, he was still fully convinced that the hopes justified by the treaty of Tien-tsin would not be entirely frustrated.

An Inquest was held on Monday afternoon at the King's Arms Tavern, St. Giles's, on the body of a woman discovered under a dust-heap in the cellar of a house in Nottingham-place. Mr. Charles Cross, resident in Charlotte-street, Bedford-garden, identified the body as that of his wife, who had been out of his house all night, and had not been seen by him since Saturday last. She was forty-one years of age, and very stout. Mr. Bennett, the parochial officer, gave his opinion that death had been caused by exhaustion, want of food, and exposure to cold. Verdict accordingly.

St. George's-in-the-East.—A large body of police were again in attendance on Sunday evening at the above church, assembled for preventing a repetition of those disgraceful scenes which, for some time past, it has been the unpleasant duty to chronicle. The service, however, proved, the result of which will be to bring the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Dodd, the assistant curate, and three of the new parishioners before a solemn Ivy friends into the Thames Police Court, as defendants in a series of police summonses. At the close of the afternoon service a number of persons took possession of the choristers' seats, their object being to prevent the clergy and choristers occupying their usual places during the evening service. Shortly before six o'clock, however, Mr. King and his friends entered the church, and ordered the intruders to leave at once. They refused to do so; whereupon they were removed by force. Sometimes were on Monday granted against Mr. King, Mr. Dove, and three others. The magistrate, however, expressed some doubt as to whether he had the power to adjudicate in these cases, as a question of right as to the part of the Rector to exercise authority in the church was involved.

The Queen has granted from the Royal Bounty Fund the sum of £50 to J. B. Withers, the "Poet" of Farnham.

A society has been formed in Glasgow for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of disputes between employers and employed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The election for the county of Cork terminated in the return of Mr. Alderman Gabriel Denny by a large majority over Viscount Campden.

Mr. Murray died last week at Armagh, aged 113, or more. He was said at a recent age that he remembered the year in which the style was changed, which would have him age at least at 113.

At the Durham Assizes the late clerk to the Hartlepool gas-works pleaded guilty to fifteen years' penal servitude for forgery; and the ex-superintendent of police at Durham, for the same offence on a much smaller scale, has been ordered to be imprisoned for nine months.

The writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for Wrexham, in the room of Mr. W. Lindsay, who has vacated the Chiltern Hundreds, was received on Wednesday, and Monday next has been appointed by the sheriff for the nomination.

Drowning of a Thief in the Act of Escaping.—A thief was drowned in the Liverpool docks on Saturday last. Trying to escape from a constable, he jumped into the water, and was drowned. When the body was recovered it was found to be enveloped in thirteen sheets of paper, which he had stolen from the premises of a stationer he robbed were £5 1s. 7d.

Mr. A. W. Todd, the master of the Eskdale hounds, was returning at night from a meet which had taken place at Langholm last Saturday. The night was one of pitchy blackness, and, on passing a bridge about two miles on the Wauchope Road, and which spans a fearful chasm, it is thought his horse must have shied, with a spring against the upper parapet, and pitched the rider right over the bridge, where his mangled corpse was found at eight o'clock.

The Fall of a Schoolhouse at Stockport.—An inquiry into the fall of a building at Stockport, by which one child was killed and several others injured, was opened on Thursday week. The building was used as schoolrooms, and a large number of children were removed from the interior only a few minutes before the roof was blown off by the wind. The architect, contractor, and others connected with the erection of the place, were present, and from the evidence given it appeared probable that the roof had fallen in when the building was being put up, in consequence of the defective way in which the principal timbers of the roof had been set. The jury returned a verdict "Accidental death," coupled with a strong condemnation of the loose manner in which the specifications had been carried out, and the building had been put up.

The Trent and the Confessional.—At the Durham Assizes, on Saturday, Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, a Roman Catholic priest, was called as a witness. He declined to be sworn, and refused to answer a question, but, stating that it was given him in connection with the confessional, he did not feel at liberty to answer. "Such an answer would be a bar to my pension for life, would be violating the laws of the Church as well as the canons of the realm." Mr. Justice Willes said that the witness was not asked to disclose anything said to him in confession, but that he was bound to answer the question put to him. The witness still declined, the Judge committed him for contempt of Court. The prisoner was found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to death.

Free Ale Gallery in Manchester.—The *Manchester Guardian* informs us that an important step has been taken towards the realisation of Mr. Thomas Bazley's scheme for the establishment of a Free Art Gallery in that city. A highly influential meeting was held on Monday at the Townhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair, when Mr. Bazley and other speakers pointed out the great advantages, moral and intellectual, which would result from the establishment of such a gallery as proposed. All the classes of the population an opportunity of spending at least some portion of their leisure hours in the refining atmosphere of a gallery dedicated to the exhibition of art-treasures. A resolution embodying these views was carried, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object, express effort to raise a fund of £100,000. Lord Derby, Lord Wilton, Lord Ellesmere, and Lord Overstone have contributed £1000 each, and Mr. Heywood's friends has put down £1000 "for the honour and glory of his native town."

Alleged Murder of the Captain and Chief Officer of a Liverpool Ship.—Mr. Thomas Bradbury, a Northumberland pilot, was charged with the wilful murder of the captain and chief officer of the ship *Carnarvon*, of Liverpool, on the 30th of January last, off the north coast of Lampton by Mr. R. Augustus Cooper, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Newcastle. Mr. Cooper, in addition to the murder charge, was put on oath, with soldiers and soldiers' wives and children. The conduct of the prisoner during the voyage was described by the witnesses, and substantial evidence is understood to be to the effect that one morning Oseman, who was the steward, was found dead in his cabin, and shortly after the captain and principal officers of the ship perished. The result was that Captain Bradbury was left in charge of the vessel, with the crew, and the boys; and Mr. Carroll, the surgeon, narrowly escaped with his life. The Northumberland magistrates committed the prisoner for trial, and copies of the depositions taken before the Consul in Pernambuco.

A Mutiny.—A serious mutiny prevailed at Nottinghamshire. The particulars of which are thus given in the *Manchester Guardian*:—On Tuesday week, a cattle-robber, named Charles Spencer, was returning to Walkeringham, where he resided, from Gainsborough, on horseback, in a cart was from his own village, named John and James Fenton (no relation), who, in consequence of some old grudge against him, set out in pursuit. A considerable sum of money, and other property, had been stolen from the house of Fenton, walked on, and Spencer refused to halt. A short time in conversation with the Fentons, and the three commenced a fight. Spencer knocked down both, and, upon his return to the village of his residence, he was fired at. The shot, it would seem, did not produce the desired effect, for Spencer, on his arrival at Walkeringham, was in the most frightful manner, almost severing the head from the body. Various suspicious circumstances point to John Fenton, who has been taken into custody.

A Desperate Encounter with Burglars is thus recorded in the *Morning Advertiser*:—Between one and two o'clock on Monday Mr. Benjamin Guy, a charter-master in Messrs. Sparrow's coal-field, and residing at Queen's-row, Pentonville, was awakened by a noise at the adjoining his bedroom, bearing a light, and carrying in his other hand a small crowbar. Mr. Guy immediately sprang out of bed, and a desperate struggle ensued in the dark (the light having been extinguished). Mr. Guy following blows with his fists against the face of the burglar, who wielded his crowbar most unmercifully. After this unequal combat had continued for upwards of half an hour, the burglar doing his utmost to escape, a second robber came to his assistance. Fortunately by this time the noise of the struggle had reached the ears of Mr. Guy's wife and son, who, attracted the attention of police-constable Sladden, who came up in time to find the two men in the act of flight. The man who had received the first burglar, who, on being searched at the station, was found to have in his possession a large bunch of keys, a dark lantern, and other housebreaking instruments, and also a quantity of gunpowder and percussion-caps. His companion has not been apprehended. Mr. Guy has received severe injuries about the head and face, and a deep cut in the arm, which is believed to be the work of a knife. The two burglars are described the same as Samuel Jones, stating that he lived at Wolverhampton. He was remanded till Monday next.

WRECK OF THE "HUNGARIAN" AND LOSS OF 200 LIVES.

The mail steamer *Hungarian*, of Glasgow, belonging to the Allan Steamship Company, was lost on the morning of the 40th ult. on Cape Sable, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and 200 lives were lost. The vessel struck at 4 o'clock in the morning, and disappeared at day-break. By the accounts received, the disaster appears to have been one that was impossible, owing to a heavy sea. The *Hungarian* left Liverpool for Portland on the 22nd ult., and on the 24th it appears that the chief engineer reported that the passengers and crew numbered together 281. The information has been given by passengers who have arrived at Halifax, and it is barely possible that some of the passengers and crew escaped in the boats.

Foundering of the "Pomona."—Twenty-two Lives Lost.—*La Mathe Journal* of Tuesday last gives the following:—"A sad catastrophe occurred yesterday morning to the British steamer *Pomona*, Captain J. B. Pelan, from Hull, for Stettin, of Wexford, between the Scharhorn and Brethen, which left the port on the afternoon preceding, with seven passengers and a crew of twenty-two hands, all told, in connection with the people for London. All went well till midnight, when the wind and sea increased to a heavy storm as to render it impossible to keep the vessel. Finding that he could make no progress from the violence of the weather, and the strong set of the current, the captain resolved to put the vessel back to Hats. When about five miles off the Gore Light, the vessel struck, and increased to an alarming extent, in spite of all efforts to prevent it. It was consequently determined to take to the boat, and the crew, with the two ladies and fourteen of the persons in the boat, two lives being lost in getting on board the brig, owing to the heavy sea; thus making in all a loss of twenty-two lives.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have addressed a report to the Lords of the Treasury in support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that the paper duty "is rapidly becoming untenable."

MUSIC.

Of our musical theatres there is nothing to say except in the future tense. At Covent Garden, Wallace's "Lurline" continues to draw such great houses that its run will certainly be prolonged to the end of the season. We understand the theatre will close next week. Mr. R. S. Smith has announced that he will open Her Majesty's theatre on the 10th of April. The enterprising lessee makes magnificent preparations of the great things he has in view to revive the fallen fortunes of this once splendid Temple of the Muses. "Time tries all." Meantime he mentions two great names as being included in his future company—our old favourite Alboni, and Madame Borghi Mamo, who at present is the great stall on the Parisian opera stage. Of the Royal Italian Opera we, as yet, hear nothing.

The Monday Popular Concert has been the most remarkable musical performance of this week. The instrumental music was selected from the works of Mozart, including the first and posthumous quartett in F; the septet in E flat, op. 20; the "Sonata Appassionata" the magnificent sonata in A (Kreutzer), and the sonata in A, for the piano and violin, in which Miss Arabella Goddard, accompanied by Herr Becker. Among the vocal pieces was Rosina's air, "Le Pastorelle dell' Alpi," beautifully sung by Miss Parepa, and encored. Sims Reeves was also encored in Purcell's air, "Ah, how sweet it is love," and Mr. Santley, in addition to the great art of English musicians, whose very name, nevertheless, is beginning to be forgotten by his own countrymen. The managers of these concerts cannot be better employed than in bringing back to light the gems of our old English music.

The St. John's Wood Subscription Concert, on Monday evening last, under the direction of Mr. George Forbes, was a highly elegant performance. The programme exhibited an admirable selection of the pianoforte, vocal, and instrumental, by the most eminent foreign and English composers. The instrumentalists were M. Benth, violin; Signor Piatti, concertina; and Mr. George Forbes, pianoforte. The singers were Miss Susanna Cole, Miss Madeline Rose, Miss Mina Poole, Mr. Wrighton, Signor Marras, and the Quartet Glee Union. The whole performance was executed in perfect time. We observe from the announcement that this was the conclusion of the eighth and last season of these concerts; which we regret to hear. St. John's Wood Subscription Concerts have uniformly been excellent, and in all appearance highly successful.

M. Sainton and Madame Sainton Dolby, who, since their marriage, have been sojourning at Paris, gave a concert there on Thursday last week, which was attended by a great concourse of Parisian fashionables, attracted by the reputation of the great English contralto. Miss Dolby—we beg her pardon, Madame Sainton Dolby—sang in a variety of styles, and displayed her charming national ballads, and everything she sang was rapturously applauded. M. Sainton, too, was received with all the honour due to his talents and reputation.

THE THEATRES, &c.

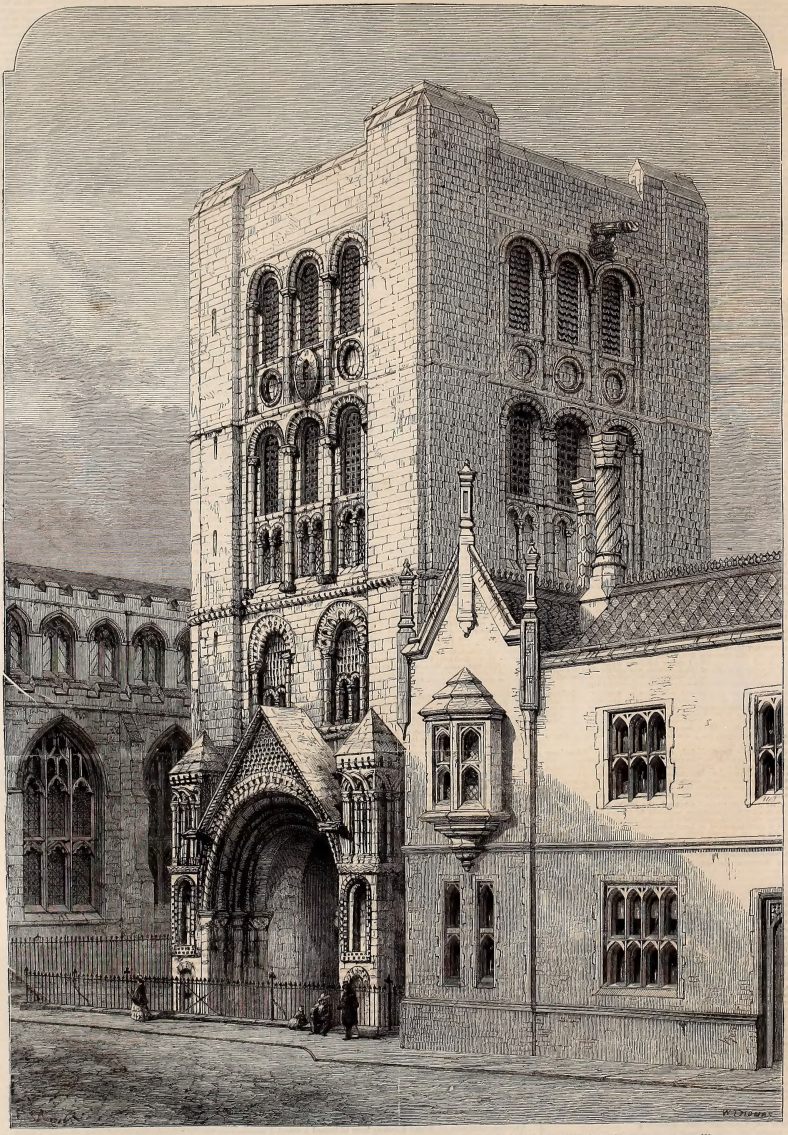
Princess'.—Mr. A Harris, the lessee of this theatre, appeared on Tuesday with considerable success in a character taken from the French piece "Ce que femme veut," and adapted to the genius of "Cruel to be Kind." What particularly struck us in the performance of Mr. Harris in the principal play of expression of distinguished his gesture and action. The part thus acted is named *Cravattes Brown*, who has a great reluctance to become acquainted with a wealthy widow in search of a husband (Miss C. Lockey), but who forces herself on his attention by purchasing his house and a dishonoured acceptance, and by threatening him with a law-pe generality. An explanation then takes place. The widow was not always so wealthy; she had once, in her distress, helped her with a guinea. *Brown* now offers her his hand and heart, which are, of course, accepted. There is an underplot, not of much importance. The little piece is thoroughly recast.

Strand.—A farce, under the title of "A Frightful Accident," produced on Monday, depends for its success on a series of practical jokes, with the accompaniment of blows, on the plan of the pantomime. What it has of story only serves for the production of the situations, which consist of a succession of blows, and the most ludicrous attitudes are brought together in a state of ridiculous alarm. Foremost in the row is *Mr. Fernandel Scroggs* (Mr. Clarke), who fears that his rival will arrive to claim his lady-love, and who, in the belief that he has had one dirted with *General Dealer*, now in India. Then there is a jealous husband (Mr. Wigan), and a jealous wife (Mrs. W. Mowbray) escapes and comes to court *Scroggs's* niece: to compel *Scroggs's* consent to her union he assumes the character of ghost to the General. The same expedient is resorted to by *Mr. Robbers* (Mr. E. Danvers), the lover of the housemaid, *Sally Shudders* (Miss Charlotte Saunders). The ghost is discovered in the act of presenting a pistol at both, and then leaps out of a window. Brought back by the police with the ghost's cloak to make showmen for his victims, and grants the wishes of the young men. We should mention that *Mr. Robbers* makes his entrance from the rail with his clothes, and with a hilarity his remarks are addressed to Under *Sally* appears with a blackened face, and in her excitement runs against everybody, and begrimes them both. Scroggs hides in the feather bed, and emerges almost smothered with flue and feathers. All these various incidents are received with applause as motives for mirth, and responded to with shrieks of laughter.

St. James's.—A pleasant little piece, with well-pointed dialogue, and well constructed, has been produced at this house with well-merited success. It is entitled "Number Forty-four," and proceeds upon the principle of presenting a play within a play. Mr. Compton, *Mr. Mandeville*, *Mr. Dale*, determines on private theatricals, and advertises at No. 49, Strand, for performers. Among these, *Mr. Noles* (Mr. C. Mathews), his uncle's ward, is spoken of, and authorised to furnish the play. He so contrives that the uncle, who himself acts a part in the amateur piece, should give his niece to her penniless lover. Mr. Compton's performance was highly creditor, now claims a realisation of the pledge from *Sir William*, who, after much persuasion, consents to his consent. Part of the production of Mr. F. Lawrence, and, though slight in its plot, is superior in its composition. It is very creditable to the management of Miss Wyndham.

Lyceum.—The members of the Savage Club appeared on Wednesday in an amateur performance for a charitable purpose, dividing among themselves the parts in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," and a new burlesque on the subject of "The Forty Thieves," written by Mr. Augustus Mayhew. The latter was comprised all the burlesque writers of the day. The performance of the comedy was highly creditable to the performers. Mr. Pyne almost showed a correct appreciation of the character of *Sir Peter Teazle*, and Mr. J. Crowell Thomas that of *Joseph Surface*, but in a lower degree of practised skill; while the *Moses* of Dr. G. L. M. Strauss was really a good and effective piece of acting. The part of *Charles Surface* was played with spirit by Mr. Henry J. Byron. The brothers Brough, as *Sir Benjamin Backbite* and *Sir Oliver Surface*, were intensely droll. The extravagant exaggerations of the burlesque these gentlemen displayed even more spirit, and by their animation provoked the mirth of a boisterous and fast-public audience. A prologue was spoken by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, which was remarkably good. We have only to add that the entertainments were honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Consort, and scene of the Royal family. From the appearance of the house, the purpose of the performance must have been abundantly answered.

The Vindication of Mr. Collier in the "Athenæum".—(To the Editor.)—*Save coupe*.—In the "Town and Table Talk" of the Illustrated London News of the week before last it is stated that a vindication of Mr. Collier in the matter of the "Annotated Shakspeare," published in the *Athenæum* of the week preceding, was understood to be written by me. So the favour to set me right with your readers by assuring them that the understanding alluded to was altogether a mistake. I had nothing whatever to do with the article referred to.—I, Bruce, 3, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, March 3.



THE NORMAN TOWER, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—BY J. D. PIPER.—IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 228.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

AMONGST the parish churches of England, the beautiful edifice of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, of which we give a south-west View, stands almost unrivalled. In the "Guide to Redcliffe Church" we find that the present church was begun by Sir Simon de Burton, in the year 1292. The body of the church, from the transepts downwards, was not finished till 1377, by William Canynge, sen.; and, according to some ancient MSS., "in 1445, at St. Paul's tide, was very tempestuous weather, by which Redcliffe steeple was overthrown in a thunderclap, doing great harm to the church by the fall thereof; but by the good devotion of Mr. Wm. Canynges it was re-edified to his everlasting praise." The spire has, however, never been replaced, and time has made sad ravages in the good work of Masters Simon de Burton and Canynges; still we rejoice to see that a similar spirit seems to prevail with the Bristol men of the present day, and with a worthy zeal they are endeavouring to preserve this elegant and tasteful pile. A sum of £12,000 has been expended in the work of preservation, under the direction of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., and it is supposed that twice that sum will be required to complete the restoration of the church. In the south-west view the south porch may be indistinctly seen through the trees. The restoration of this portion of the fabric has been accomplished by a "commercial society," consisting principally of commercial travellers, who have obtained a large number of small subscriptions for this purpose, and it will be a lasting monument of the good taste and liberality of that body.

The north porch of this church is considered one of the finest specimens of architectural beauty in Europe. The late John Britton said it was unique. It is also interesting in its connexion with that marvellous boy Chatterton, and further because there is what in these matter-of-fact days we so seldom meet with, a pleasing mystery shrouding the progress of its restoration. An offer was made by an anonymous correspondent, signing himself "Nil Desperandum," to provide funds for this work, on condition that no attempt should be made to break through his incognito. This was agreed to, and on the 24th of November, 1848, the first stone was laid, in the presence of Mr. T. Proctor, Mr. W. Powell, D.P.G.M., Mr. W. P. King, Mr. C. B. Hare, Mr. Rice, the mason, and two assistants; and from that time the work regularly proceeded till its completion in June, 1854, at a cost of £2334 8s. 8d. The funds were regularly forwarded by the generous donor, who strictly maintained his incognito.



THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' MEMORIAL, CHATHAM.

THIS work of art, of which we present an Engraving, has been designed by Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, the architect, under whose superintendence it is now in progress of erection, to commemorate the officers and sappers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who fell in the Russian war. The funds from which its cost will be defrayed have been supplied by voluntary subscription throughout the corps, all ranks having cheerfully contributed to ensure a material record of their duty in the late calamitous but glorious campaign in the Crimea. There exists certainly no branch of the service whose value was more profoundly appreciated during that trying period when the Goddess of Victory appeared to be hovering over the conflicting armies, uncertain, as it were, on which to bestow the palm; and it can only be a subject of national gratulation that a fitting monument should be now about to be erected by the noble men who survive to the equally noble men who fell in vindicating their country's cause and the time-honoured prestige of the splendid corps to which they belonged.

The selection of a suitable site was one of the earliest duties of the committee of subscribers, administered by its honorary secretary, Captain the Hon. George Wrottesley, and presided over successively by Colonel Gordon and Colonel Chapman; and it was soon decided that no more eligible position could be devised for the memorial than the centre of the vacant side of the great quadrangle of the Brompton Barracks at Chatham, the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers. Permission for such an appropriation of Government land having been freely accorded by the War Department, who further contributed from the Ordnance stores a quantity of Russian gun-metal, in order to provide material for casting the bronze gates, which formed an important feature in the design, the necessary drawings were prepared, and tenders invited for the execution of the work. These having been received, that of Messrs. Mansfield and Son, of Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, was found to be the lowest, and they were accordingly intrusted with the contract.

The necessary foundations, inverts, &c., for the purpose of equally distributing the weight of the massive Portland stone, blocks of which the arch will be built having been brought up to the level of the soil, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, on the 1st instant laid the foundation-stone with all the ceremonial due to the formal commencement of a work so interesting not only to the special branch of the service commemorated, but to the British Army and the British public at large.

His Royal Highness arrived at the Strood station shortly before twelve o'clock, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, and was received by a guard of honour, selected from the Royal Marines and the East India regiments, the guard being composed of none but men who had served in the Crimea and were decorated with the Crimean medal. Major A. A. Douglas, Royal Marines, commanded the guard, the colours of the Royal Marines being held by Lieutenant Thomas. The Duke proceeded at once to the *parisien*, and, on arriving at the drawbridge, the guns from the Cornwallis battery fired a Royal salute. The whole of the troops of the garrison, to the number of about 6000 men of all ranks, were drawn up on the parade-ground of Chatham Barracks, under the command of Colonel Jervis, to await the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness, having spent a short time in inspecting the men, proceeded to perform the ceremony of the day. In order to give effect to the proceedings, very extensive preparations had been made, every inch of the lofty scaffolding used in the building of the memorial was covered with flags, while from four lofty poles were displayed the colours of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, the nations which fought together in the Crimea. Above the scaffold was placed the word "Crimea" in branches of laurel. On each side of the stone were galleries for the accommodation of ladies, the general public, among whom the gay uniforms of nearly two hundred officers were conspicuous, being admitted in the space round the stone. The approaches were lined on each side by the troops of the Royal and Indian Engineers. On his Royal Highness reaching the barracks he was received with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. The ceremony commenced by the Rev. Mr. Green, senior Chaplain of the garrison, offering up an appropriate prayer; after which Mr. D. Wyatt presented his Royal Highness with a photographic view of the proposed memorial, together with the plans, which the Duke of Cambridge spent some time in inspecting. A silver trowel was then handed to his Royal Highness, with which he spread the mortar, after which the stone, which was decorated with laurel, was lowered to its place, the Royal Engineers' band playing "Sleepers, awake!" from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." After the stone had been lowered his Royal Highness examined it with the square, and then struck it with the mallet, after which he said, "I declare this stone to be well and duly laid," a fact which was immediately announced by a second

salute of twenty-one guns fired by the Royal Engineer Train. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the Corps of Royal Sappers, the troops marching past in slow and quick time, and executing a few other manœuvres. The Duke of Cambridge, before leaving the garrison, partook of luncheon in the messroom of the Royal Engineers, to which about 100 distinguished officers had been invited. On his Royal Highness leaving the garrison the guns from the battery fired a second salute. The officers of the Royal Engineers gave a grand banquet in their messroom the same evening in honour of the occasion, the band of the Engineers performing during the dinner.

The archway will serve as the gateway through which the troops will leave and enter the barracks on field days, and on some other occasions, and is so situated as to have one half in depth within and the other half without the existing boundary of the parade. The memorial will thus be as it should be, equally military and public. The whole of the sculpture will be executed by Mr. John Thomas, of the Adelphi-road, Regent's Park, whose beautiful works are already in a forward state. The panels on both fronts will be in white marble, on which will be sunk the inscriptions recording the name and rank of every officer and of every man in whose honour the memorial is to be erected.

The Duke, while at the same time severely classical one, has been selected by Mr. Digby Wyatt in order to prevent any jarring contrast with the architecture of the barrack buildings, the basis of the remembered, is probably the handsomest in the kingdom, and which presents an almost solitary instance of a noble building without any pretensions to regularity of style. It was built by Mr. James Wyatt, the Surveyor-General, and Mr. Digby Wyatt has endeavoured to make his leading lines assimilate with those laid down by his relative's adjacent work. The following are the leading dimensions of the memorial:—The entire width from end to end will be 64ft.; entire depth from side to side, 10 ft.; entire height of centre portion, 31ft.; height of sides, 17 ft.; width of centre archway, 12ft. 6 in.; height of centre archway, 22 ft.; width of side archways, 6ft. 3in.; height of side archways, 12 ft. 6 in. The whole will be executed, it is understood, in Portland stone, and will form, no doubt, the greatest, if not the only, "art-lion" at Chatham.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the entries for some of the leading stakes were most fearfully clipped by the postponement, Lincoln had a capital meeting. The Derby, owing to his very backward condition, was beaten right away for the Trial Stakes; and Rupert, a son of Bolardo (who is now going to the Touchstone of the Newminster sire), the property of Lord Stamford's Lara, a 100-guinea purchase at the Royal sale, and four others, for the Brocklesby Stakes. Thirteen ran for the Grand Independent, which was kept in the county by Mr. S. Wellitt's The Emperor, a very good but somewhat uncertain-tempered horse, Athlete, a small mare of Lord Derby's, running second. The finest race of the meeting was for the Queen's Plate, between Newcastle and Tormentor; but the chestnut colt by Lanercost, by the aid of the first three-year-old victory was scored for the stock of Wild Dayrell, the sire of Buccaneer. At Liverpool, on the following Tuesday, October 4th, Mr. Ten Broeck's Lexington, the winner of the Cup; and Gaspard, who had been all the rage for the Chester Cup at 20 to 1 the day before The Cur, carrying 7st. 7lb., ridden by Eskdale, The Rover, and Jack Spring for the Trial Stakes. Lady Clifden, by Surplice, was quietly but firmly ridden out a foal, gave the fielders a good turn in the Tyro, where Mr. Merry's Dundee was all the rage, and made a fair beginning for Lord of the Isles. Nineteen went to the post for the Liverpool Steeplechase, which Anatis (against whom only 7 to 2 was laid at starting) won cleverly by half a length, Lady Coventry's mare broke down; but no horse broke his back. Brunette was about sixth, and beat her 12st. a mile and a half over the Aintree Hurdle Handicap gave the winner 20lb., and improved on his third place of last year.

Mr. Eastwood has published a letter in the *Field* in reply to the remarks which had been made about Tommy Noble being "milked" for the Yorkshire Handicap. He denies ever having backed a horse either he or his trainers, or any one connected with them, ever bet a shilling against the horse. In these days of organised touting there is no doubt but the layers know that the horse (which was last resident on the 12th ult.) had not been able to do his regular work, and operated accordingly; but still I shall not be induced to change my jump at once to the conclusion that Mr. Eastwood was a party to proceedings which no one else can help. We shall have to see a few more Bedfords, and Zetlands, and Towzeleys, and Eastwoods on the turf to make the rest go straight!

Steeplechasers have next week pretty nearly to themselves, with Birmingham on Monday and Tuesday; Bangor and Pembroke Annual on Thursday; and Chester on Thursday and Friday.

The sixpenny spring part of the *Sunday Times Racing Record* gives a pleasant prospect for March and April. The Lincoln will be the stakes closed for that month we have a list of jockeys as well as trainers. Alfred Day declares his lowest riding weight at 8st. 2lb., the same as Wells; while Fordham is 7 lb. 7lb., and Grimshaw 7st. 2lb. lower. John Osborne, who is engaged both to Lord Clifden and Baron Rothschild's, declares that, and he has had a pretty good run is to be brought out as a light weight for Fobett's stable at 6st. 7lb. It will be strange if riding is not less in vogue as it is so pleasant to see that well-remembered name, of Vollsgur, Feddington, and Faudango renown, in the jockey list once more. At the end of the list we think there are very valuable hints. In one colt which we find that in ten years the number of racehorses has increased from 218 to 1046. The wet summer of 1860 has made both the two and three-year-olds—312 on the former and 80 on the latter, while the first named improved above a slight fall in 1859.

As if to make up for the racing blank, next week will be a great one for coursing. Ashdown Park begins on Monday, and the Altear Club will make no strong forces with such as Mr. Lane Whatley's cracks. The Northern Counties Club is held on the same day; Cotswold begins on Tuesday, the Waterloo Cup on Wednesday, and County Louth Club and Limerick (Coleraine) on Wednesday and Thursday.

The remains of poor Robert Coombes, the ex-champion of the Thames, were laid in Brompton Cemetery last Wednesday, and many a distinguished brother of the oar and Kelly's Wherry Club-house, joined in the procession. The poor fellow was latterly in an asylum, and his mind had given way, and there can be little doubt his county Tyne" had triumphed on his own beloved Thames. Bob's the University crews are in active training for the 31st inst. Their weights are at present rather under par, and three Cambridge men average nearly 11st. 12lb. each.

The Oxford and two excellent runs on Monday, the first from Barkby Holt to Billesdon Coplow, where they killed. They then drew Scraptoft Park on Tuesday, but only for nineteen minutes, the pace most terrific. Melton Mowbray is very gay, and all on the *qui vive* for the amateur theatrical entertainments, which are to take place on the 22nd and 23rd, at the Corn Exchange. Ladies for Miss Craven, Grey de Wilton, and Alles and Catherine Egerton; are among the amateurs; and Captain Craven and Grey de Wilton, M.P., Hon. Seymour Egerton, Captain Hartop,*, and Messrs. R. B. Sheridan, Fry, &c., will also undertake parts. The room will accommodate 400 hundred, and a very large number of tickets are already purchased.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Capercaili, 1. Eskdale, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Waterford, 1. Satanella, 2.
Liverpool Cup.—Apollyon, 1st; Rosetta Noble, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Lady Clifden, 1. Big Ben, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Brandy Ball, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Amsterdam, 1. Codrill, 2.
Wynnstay Steeplechase.—The Rover, 1. Harard, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Jealousy, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

The All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Gipsy, 1. Satanella, 2.
Handicap Plate of 30 sovs.—Tom Thumb, 1. Brandy Ball, 2.
The Sefton Handicap.—Wanderer, 1. Jenny Lenglen, 2.
Grand National Steeplechase.—Anatis, 1. The Huntsman, 2.
A Handicap of 20 sovs.—Perfidious, 1. Proctor, 2.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Longner Hall Stakes.—Zodiac, 1. Chirchehide, 2.
Acton Burnel Stakes.—Little Jenny, 1. Chanteys, 2.
Cleveland Handicap.—Junius, 1. Dreadnought, 2.
Corporation Plate.—Lord Berkeley, 1. Fanella, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Tournament walked over.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—The Miller, 1. Estella, 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 1′ 6″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	BARO. AT 32°		THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in inches and hundredths
	Barom. Reduced to Sea Level	Dew Point	Dry Bulb	Radiation Bulb	Minimum on Grass	Maximum in Shade	General Direction	
					9 to 9			10 to 10
Feb. 29	29·960	28·7	38·8	71	32·5	45·7	NW. W.	·170
March 1	30·056	30·0	32·2	79	5	36·9	47·2	SSE. SE.	·244
2	30·023	29·7	34·1	83	5	37·9	47·3	SSE. SE.	·000
3	29·923	29·7	33·7	83	5	37·9	47·3	SSE. SE.	·000
4	30·033	29·7	33·7	83	5	37·9	47·3	SSE. SE.	·000
5	30·347	29·7	33·7	83	5	37·9	47·3	SSE. SE.	·000
6	30·347	30·2	39·4	70	3	36·9	47·9	N. NW. W.	457
7	30·347	30·2	39·4	70	3	36·9	47·9	N. NW. W.	457
Means	30·120	29·9	35·6	77·1	4·1	37·2	47·4	NW. W.	·1·1·1

	Mean of 7 days	Mean of 14 days	Mean of 21 days	Mean of 28 days	Mean of 35 days
Temperature of Air	35·6	36·4	37·1	37·5	37·7
Temperature of Evaporation	32·9	33·6	34·3	34·7	34·9
Direction of Wind	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ivrell Vale it has been unanimously resolved to petition Parliament for the use of butter such that article shall be so reduced in price as to be within the reach of every one.

At a meeting of a few friends and admirers of the late Mr. Hallam recently held—the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair—it was resolved that a memorial to Mr. Hallam should take the form of a historical literature of England, to raise a memorial to him. The names of the committee appointed to carry out the above object, and a list of the subscribers, will be announced shortly.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued unfavourable feeling between France, Sardinia, and Austria, in reference to the unsettled condition of the Italian difficulty, has had a serious influence upon the market for most National Stocks, in which the transactions have for some days been of a very limited character. The tone has fallen off considerably, and, has been trifling in the extreme; but, evidently, all parties are anxious to avoid any speculation at this time, and the public appear disposed to imitate their example.

The supply of capital in the London market is still very large. Although the demand for discount at the Bank has been tolerably active, the rates have ruled easy, and bill brokers are willing to take short paper at 2½ per cent. Good three-months' first-class short bills have been discounted at 2½; three months' bank bills, 2¾; and four to six months' do., 3 per cent.

Favourable advices have come to hand from Bombay stating that the Loans and Advances by the Bank of Bombay are up, and that an important rise has taken place in the value of rupee paper. Government Paper has risen to a high price accordingly. It is stated, however, that about £200,000 in silver will be forwarded to the East from this country, and that a further sum of £500,000 will be sent out. The whole of the gold to hand has been disposed of for shipment, and nearly £60,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for that purpose. Spanish and Mexican dollars have realised 5s. 3¾d. per ounce. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England is £1,000,000, which is now overdue.

The shareholders of the Royal Bank of Australia will shortly be returned them 5s per share. This, with previous payments, makes the return £50 per share, or 100 per cent upon the capital of the company. The Electric and International Telegraph Company have declared a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and Submarine Telegraph Shares of this company are about to raise £97,500 in new shares to extend their operations. The dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company is at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

About an average business has been passing in the shares of the newly-formed companies. Ocean Marine Insurance have sold at 2 3-16 to 3 pm.; General Steam Navigation, 1 to ½ pm.; Crystal Palace, 2 to 2 1-16 xd; 2 to 2 1-16 pm.; Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway, 7-16 to 9-16 pm.; Folkestone, 1 to 1 1-16 pm.; Hull and Selby, 1 to 1 1-16 pm.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 11 to 11¼; City of London Brewery Preference, ½ to ¾ pm.; and Anglo-American Telegraph, ¼ to ⅜ pm.

On Monday the dealings in Home Stocks were limited. Bank Stock sold at 214. The Reduced and 3 per Cents Consols were done at 94¾; Consols, 94¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅛; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. Indian Bonds realised 98s. to 99s. Exchequer Bonds, 1860, 100½ to 101. Five per Cents, 103¾; Ditto Enfaced Paper, five per Cent, 99¾; Ditto four-and-a-half per Cent, 98¾; Ditto Debentures, 1860, 97½; Ditto, Bonds, par. The transactions on the following day were by no means extensive. Bank Stock, 214; Reduced, 94¾; Three per Cents, 94¾; Consols and New Three per Cents, 94¾; Consols, for Money, 94¾; Ditto, for Account, 94¾; Long Annuities, 17⅛; India Bonds, 98s. to 99s.; Three-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 99; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105; Ditto, Debentures, 1860, 97½; Ditto, Enfaced Paper, five per Cent, 99¾. The market was flat on Wednesday, when Consols sold at 94¾ ⅝; Bank Stock, 214; Three per Cent Reduced, 94¾; Three per Cent Consols, 94¾; India Stock, 216 to 219; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto Bonds, par to ¼ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 20s. pm.; and India Bonds, 98s. to 99s. Consols left off 94¾ ⅝ for the Five per Cents, and 105¾ for the Five-and-a-half per Cents, at which Government Stocks and Annuities remained on Thursday. The transactions on Thursday were trifling, and prices ruled lower:—Consols, for Money, sold at 94¾ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 94¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 94¾; Three per Cents, 94¾; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 20s. prem.; Bank Stock, 220; India Stock, 219; India Bonds, 98s. to 99s.; Five per Cents, 104; Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 105; Exchequer Bonds, 1860, 100½; Ditto, 1858, 100½; Ditto, 1859, 100½; Ditto, Debentures, 1860, 97½; Ditto, Enfaced Paper, five per Cent, 99¾.

During the past week, an increased amount of business has been passing in most Foreign Securities. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents, 104; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, five per Cents, 103½; Ditto, 1830 and 1859, 102½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Chilian Six per Cents, 1853, 107½; Ditto, Deferred, 22; Chilian Three per Cents, 75½; Danish Five per Cents, 103½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Ditto, Certificates, 63; Ditto, Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1838, 46½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent Ditto Bonds, 81¼; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 45½; Prussian Four per Cents, 101½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 107½; Russian Five per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 21½; Swedish Four per Cents, 1858, 101½; Swiss Five per Cents, 99½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½.

In Railway Shares the transactions have been limited, by no means numerous. Prices, however, have in most instances ruled tolerably steady. The following are the quotations:—Caledonian, 85½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Great Northern, 102½; London and Brighton, 103; London and Blackwall, 68; London and North-Western, 97 ex div.; London and South Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Midland, 109; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 84; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 12; North British, 49½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Leeds, 86½; Ditto, York, 72½; North Staffordshire, 13½ ex div.; North and South-Western Junction, 6 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Portsmouth, 12; Rhymney, 5½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 79½; South Devon 8¾ ex. div.; South-Eastern, 87½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 71 ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 37.

LEGH LEAGUE AT BEFORD RECEIVES.—Chester and Holyhead, 51¾; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent. No. 1, 11¼; Ditto, New, Six per Cent Stock, 13¾; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113; Ditto, Redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 85¾ ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Ditto, Four per Cent, 91; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 17; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 11 ex div.; Ditto, perpetual, Six per Cent, 114; and Eastern, 93.

RETURN DEBENTURES.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5; East Indian, 101¾; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 1859, 101¾; Grand Canada, 53½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 25; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 73½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1860, 85; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1873, 72; Great Central Canada, 11½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Madras, Five per Cent, 97½.

FOREIGN.—Dublin and San Francisco, 8; Dutch Rhenish, 6½; Leeuwarden, 11½; Namur and Liege, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; San Paulo, 1½.

Friday Afternoon.

Home Securities have ruled very flat to-day, yet scarcely any change has taken place in prices. Consols, for Money, 94¾; Ditto, for Account, 94¾; Reduced, 94¾; Three per Cents, 94¾; Long Annuities, 17⅛; Indian paper is firm, but most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are inactive.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very little English wheat was received up to our market today, and the trade was extremely dull, at Monday's quotations. Good and fine foreign qualities were in moderate request, at 1s. per qr. more money; but low and damp parcels moved off heavily, at late rates. We were fairly supplied with barley, which sold slowly, at 1s. per qr. less money. Malting samples were in good request, at full prices. Malt and other grain and pulse articles were unchanged. The following were the prices:—Wheat, fine new, 50 to 52s.; ditto, fine old, 54 to 56s.; ditto, damp and inferior, 44 to 48s.; grinding barley, 30 to 32s.; malting ditto, 34 to 36s.; malting ditto, 36 to 38s.; distilling ditto, 36s. to 38s.; fine malting ditto, 40 to 42s.; fine grinding oats, 22 to 24s.; fine Scotch and Irish ditto, 25 to 27s.; potato ditto, 26 to 28s.; fine feed ditto, 28 to 30s.; potato ditto, 30 to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 28s. to 32s.; ditto white, 30 to 32s.; Galway, black, 28 to 30s.; ditto white, 30 to 32s.; maple, 34 to 36s.; fine ditto, 38 to 40s.; beans, new, 36 to 38s.; ditto, old, 38 to 40s.; fine pigeons, 40 to 42s.; harrow ditto, 38 to 40s.; rye, 34 to 36s.; fine ditto, 38 to 40s.; tares, 36 to 38s.; fine ditto, 40 to 42s.

FLOUR.—The transactions are still much restricted; nevertheless, compared with last week, prices have undergone no change.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed, fine red, 50 to 54s.; ditto, fine white, 56 to 60s.; ditto, fine pale, 46 to 48s.; coarse ditto, 42 to 44s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, new, 6s. to 7s.; old, 7s. to 8s.; linseed, English, 48 to 50s.; Baltic, 46 to 48s.; Mediterranean, 44 to 46s.; Odessa, 42 to 44s.; Calcutta, 44 to 46s.; Bombay, 40 to 42s.; Egyptian, 40 to 42s.; Black Sea, 40 to 42s.; white, brown, 42 to 44s.; white, 44 to 46s.; rape cakes, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton; linseed ditto, 10l. 10s. to 10l. 15s. per ton.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, from 5½d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, Scarcegoe.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 28s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 0d.; beans, 33s. 1d.; peas, 32s. 2d.

Provisions.—We have no quotable change to notice in the value of any kind of butter, and the business done in the market is unimportant. Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices, and of dull inquiry.

The present consumption of the duty has had very little influence upon prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, 67s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. Town tallow is getting up in the currency, 2s. 3d. per cwt.

OILS.—Linseed oil is steady, at 27s. 6d. per cwt. Rape is dull, at 37s. 6d. per cwt. for new money; and olive oil is unchanged. Cocoanut oil is in fair request, at 37s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

COAL AND CANDLES.—Coals, per ton.—Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Lambton, 19s. 6d.; Stewart, 19s. 6d.; Russell, 19s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Supplies continue fair, and the demand is by means active. Grain spirit is steady.

TEA AND SUGAR.—Market very dull. Sugar, fine white crystals, 40s. to 41s.; fine yellow, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; fine brown, 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. Treacle steady.

WOOL.—Market dull. Foreign wool are progressing steadily, at fully the prices ruled at the last public sales.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continue only moderate, yet the trade is inactive, at from 75s. to 85s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of hops. The demand is very inactive, and prices are in favour of buyers. Mid and East Kent pockets, 5l. to 6l. 6s.; ditto bags, 4l. to 4l. 7s.; Weald of Kent pockets, 4l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.; Sussex ditto, 4l. to 4l. 4s.; Farnham ditto, 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.; Bavarian ditto, 4l. 4s. to 4l. 8s. per cwt.

COTTON.—Since our last report very little business has been passing in this article and, in consequence, prices have undergone no change.

SUGAR.—Good and fine raw qualities have sold steadily, at full quotations; damp parcels are dull, at 1s. per cwt. less money. Refined goods are in fair request, at 1s. per cwt. more money. Molasses are steady. Crushed and pile sugars continue steady in price.

COFFEE.—The supply on offer is moderate, and the demand for all kinds rather restricted at barely late quotations.

TEAS.—The article has sold at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more money.

RICE.—The trade has been inactive during the week. Importers, however, are extremely firm in their demands.

Provisions.—We have no quotable change to notice in the value of any kind of butter, and the business done in the market is unimportant. Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices, and of dull inquiry.

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COAL AND CANDLES.—Coals, per ton.—Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Lambton, 19s. 6d.; Stewart, 19s. 6d.; Russell, 19s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Supplies continue fair, and the demand is by means active. Grain spirit is steady.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Cornet R. Vanderstegen to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wyndham, promoted.

5th Light Dragoons: W. F. Segrave, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cornet, 9th Foot: Lieut. J. Hall, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Segrave.

Royal Regiment: Brev. Col. W. T. Bunbury to be Colonel: Capt. and Brev. Col. L. A. Macdonald to be Major: Lieut. and Brev. Major H. Hope to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieut. and Brev. Major C. Ellice to be Captain: Second Capt. C. A. Ross to be Captain: Second Capt. C. A. Ross to be Captain: Second Capt. C. A. Ross to be Captain.

9th Foot: Lieut. J. Hall, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. Farrell to be Lieutenant: H. Fussell to be Ensign. 6th Lieut. J. Hall, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. Farrell to be Lieutenant: H. Fussell to be Ensign. 6th Foot: Lieut. J. B. Mackenzie to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hall, retired: Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie: Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie: Ensign W. C. Towys to be Lieutenant: Ensign W. C. Towys to be Lieutenant.

13th Foot: Lieut. and Brev. Major C. Ellice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hope, promoted: Ensign H. Hope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ellice: Capt. R. Taylor to be Captain, vice Hall, retired: Ensign H. A. Adair to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

15th Foot: Lieut. and Brev. Major C. Ellice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hope, promoted: Ensign H. Hope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ellice: Lieut. W. F. Wrigley to be Lieutenant, vice Hope, promoted: Ensign and Lieut. G. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Wrigley: Ensign and Lieut. G. Hall to be Lieutenant: A. F. Hope to be Ensign.

23rd Foot: Ensign Sigismund J. Jackson to be Ensign.

Professional Department.—Surveyor's Clerks of the First Class: H. D. B. Adams to be Surveyor's Clerk of the Second Class: Lieut. Adams to be Surveyor's Clerk of the First Class.

Memorandum.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to permit Lieut.-Col. W. Miller to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Paymaster J. Turbitt to have the rank of Paymaster of Marines.

BANKRUPTS.

T. MINTORN, jun., New Road-street, Islington.—J. LOVE, Cheltenham, printer and bookseller.—J. G. BRIDGES, Exeter, wine and spirit merchant.—(Gazetted, 2nd inst.)—BLACKMORE, Wallington, Surrendalee, builder.—H. HOBBS, Wivelsea, Sussex, brickmaker.—J. HOLGATE, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer.—J. HOLGATE, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer.—W. C. GILL, Chatham, surgeon.—J. CHAWIN, Birmingham, gasfitter.—T. HOLGATE, Bradford, grocer.—W. C. GILL, Chatham, surgeon.—(Gazetted, 2nd inst.)—BLACKMORE, Wallington, Surrendalee, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. DEE, Dumfries, watchmaker.—J. DARLING, Burntisland, manufacturer.—J. CRAWFORD, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, shipbuilder.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. ROBINSON, King William-street, London-bridge.

BANKRUPTS.

G. HAYMAN, Portsmouth, Hampshire, draper.—J. PEARCH, Holborn-hill, woollen-draper.—J. WILLIAMS, Tenterden, Kent, builder.—J. TAYLOR, Warwick, Warwickshire, ironmonger.—C. MARSON, sen., Leominster, Herefordshire, ironmonger.—(Gazetted, 2nd inst.)—BLACKMORE, Wallington, Surrendalee, builder.—H. HOBBS, Wivelsea, Sussex, brickmaker.—W. FOOT, Reeth, grocer.—J. and W. G. RESHAW, Whitehall, Yorkshire, stonemasons.—J. HOLGATE, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. HOLGATE, Bradford, dyer.—W. C. GILL, Chatham, surgeon.—J. WILLIAMS, Tenterden, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BIRMINGHAM, Glasgow, upholsterer.—T. BEVERIDGE (deceased), Clarkston, Stonehaven, merchant.

*** *The charges for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Stoke Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Bombay, the wife of Hamilton Grant, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Anderson, Esq., C.B., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at 3, Eaton-terrace, Barnstaple, the wife of A. J. Houghton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 3, Spital-square, the wife of James Edmund's, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 33, George's-place, Hyde Park, London, after a short but severe illness, George Stovell, Esq., aged 63, deeply lamented by his affectionate wife and family.

On the 2nd inst., at Aberdeen, Mary Ann, the wife of Henry Jay, in the 72nd year of his age, deeply lamented.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. No. I. (JAN., 1860.) Fourth Edition, completing 100,000. Price One Shilling. With Two Illustrations and Map.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. No. II. (FEB., 1860.) Second Edition, completing 100,000. Price One Shilling. With Two Illustrations.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. No. III. (MARCH, 1860.) First Edition of 100,000 now ready. Price One Shilling. With Two Illustrations.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready at all the Libraries,
TRANSFORMATION; or, the Romance of Monte Beni. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of "The Scarlet Letter." Three volumes.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Published this day, in handsome cloth, price 5s.,
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London: W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

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CHEAP BOOKS.—Surplus Copies of Tennyson's Idylls, Adam Bede, M'Clintock's Voyage of the "Fox," Friends in Council, and many other Books, are now on Sale at BULL'S LIBRARY, at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues gratis and post-free.—Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

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GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	10 10 0
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Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17 17 0

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As the first supply will be limited, an early application had better be made. Can be sent by post.

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Send for Patterns.
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This and a thousand other recent scents for choice in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.
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MR. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

A FEW weeks ago our Journal contained a brief account of a presentation of plate, with 1600 sovereigns, to Mr. Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, and we have now great pleasure in giving a Portrait of this deserving and unusually fortunate member of the Fourth Estate.

Mr. Russel was born in Edinburgh on the 10th of December, 1814, and was educated in his native city. His calling was originally intended to have been that of a printer; but as he approached manhood he changed his views, and, after contributing to *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals of the day, he became, in 1839, the editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that position for three years, he took charge of the *Fife Herald*, which he continued to be till 1846, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1844, however, Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman* as assistant to Mr. Maclaren, then editor of that Journal. Mr. Maclaren, finding his place so well supplied, and after a long and successful career as an editor, resigned, and Mr. Russel was chosen as his successor. Besides his able conduct of the *Scotsman* Mr. Russel has contributed valuable articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and other publications.

The testimonials already referred to, which were presented to Mr. Russel by a large number of the leaders of the Liberal party of Edinburgh, consist of an elegant and massive silver salver, a silver claret-jug, a timepiece in gold (the whole of which articles were supplied by Mackay and Cunningham, of Edinburgh), a purse containing 1600 sovereigns, and an emblazoned roll of the subscribers, numbering about four hundred and fifty, and including among them many of the most celebrated men of the day. The object of the presentation is best explained by the inscription on the salver, which is as follows:—"Presented, with 1600 sovereigns, to Alexander Russel, Esq., editor of the *Scotsman*, in recognition of his able and consistent advocacy of enlightened political principles, and as a mark of respect for his honourable and independent conduct in public and private life, 1860." This tribute has been well earned, and, we believe, has been bestowed with a hearty appreciation of the deserving qualities of Mr. Russel as an editor, an able writer, and an honest man.



MR. ALEXANDER RUSSEL, EDITOR OF THE "SCOTSMAN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TRUEFITT BROTHERS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE, MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE Montreal Volunteer Brigade, organised under the Militia Act of 1855, consists at present of a Commandant, Brigade Major, and Aide-de-Camp; a squadron of cavalry, eleven officers, and 100 sabres; a field battery of artillery, four guns, seven officers, and sixty men; a company of foot artillery, three officers, and fifty men; two companies of the battalion Montreal Artillery, ten officers, and eighty-six men; a battalion of Rifles, consisting of nine companies, thirty-nine officers, and 500 men; a battalion of Light Infantry, officered, but not yet embodied: making a total of seventy-three officers and 796 men, uniformed as shown in the annexed Engraving. This fine brigade is now in the most efficient state, and has on various occasions co-operated with her Majesty's troops in the field. On the Queen's birthday it invariably parades with them. The late gallant Sir William Eyre, when Commander of the Forces in Canada, took the warmest interest in the force; and on one occasion, that of a sham fight on the St. Lawrence with the troops in the garrison, complimented it by a flattering general order for the efficient manner in which it took part in the evolutions of the day. It was lately reviewed and inspected by the hero of Kars, who expressed his appreciation of its general appearance and steadiness under arms. The brigade is now looking forward to having the honour of providing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the suitable escorts and guards of honour due to his rank during his stay in Montreal on his visit to Canada the coming summer.



ARTILLERY. LIGHT INFANTRY. FIELD BATTERY. COMMANDANT. RIFLES. BRIGADE MAJOR. CAVALRY.

VOLUNTEER FORCE, MONTREAL, CANADA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHITWORTH'S RIFLED CANNON AT SOUTHPORT.

So much has been said and written upon the astonishing results obtained from Mr. Whitworth's cannon in his late experiments that it will be unnecessary to do more than give a general account of what took place at Southport. Mr. Whitworth's experiments were made on the seashore between Southport and Liverpool. By the permission of the Admiralty he availed himself of some six or seven miles of flat seashore, admirably adapted for testing the range of his guns, but not equally suited for target practice at long distances. The targets placed on the flat shore cannot be distinguished so as to enable them to be sighted at the great ranges to which the Whitworth cannon throws its shot. An eminence similar to that from which the cannon are fired at the Shoeburyness range is requisite.

The experiments were made on five different days, between the 16th and 24th ult. Southport, which is one of the most frequented of the Lancashire watering-places, roused itself from its winter lethargy to witness the success of the great Lancashire engineer and artillerymen. Crowds of visitors streamed along the flat shores, or climbed the sandy hillocks which fringe the low coast and form a natural dyke against the incursions of the sea.

A small, open space on the shore, about two miles and a half from Southport, was marked out by cords and posts to restrain the press of the spectators, who were, moreover, duly kept in order by the inevitable police. In this space stood four Whitworth breech-loading guns, mounted on their carriages. Two were 3-pounders, one was a 12-pounder, and one an 80-pounder. An 18-pounder was also on the sands, but it was not fired, as so much time was taken up by the experiments with the other guns.

We give in tables, which follow, the best results obtained in each, and certainly they merit the appellation of "astounding" bestowed upon them by a leading morning paper. The smallest gun, a 3-pounder, weighing only 208lb., threw

a shot upwards of five miles and a half, and achieved more in point of range than any gun of any calibre that had before been tried, not excepting any made by Sir William Armstrong. He, on one occasion, succeeded in throwing a 32lb. shot five miles and 350 yards, a range which neither he himself nor any one else exceeded until it was far surpassed by Mr. Whitworth.

It has since been said that precision, rather than range, was chiefly aimed at by Sir William Armstrong. It would seem likely, however, that the gun that was able to give to shot the best impetus for flight would also give it the truest impetus for precision. The statement, however, had the high authority of Mr. Sidney Herbert, who supported it in the House of Commons. Why what must be taken to be bestresults in precision obtained by Sir W. Armstrong, in the way of forty shots fired with the Armstrong 12-pounder, Mr. Herbert gave the results of 15, fired respectively at elevations of 7, 8, and 9 degrees. And here we may contrast the mode, so often adopted in recording artillery practice, of giving the results of selected shots, with that adopted in recording the experiments at Southport. In the case of every shot that has as yet been fired, and published, without any suppression or allowance for trial or wild shots, and without any selection of a favourable percentage of the hits made. This enables any one acquainted with the subject, even though not present at the experiments, to deduce correct conclusions from them. But to return to the account of the Armstrong 12-pounder, which it will be interesting to compare with the Whitworth 12-pounder, as to precision of fire as well as range. We quote Mr. Herbert's speech made in the House on Friday, July 27:—"On the last gun made by Sir William Armstrong, and sent to be tried, was a 12-pounder. At 7 degrees of elevation, in five rounds, the range was from 2465 to 2495 yards, the difference in the range being 30 yards, and the greatest deviation 8 yards either way." With these may be compared the practice with a Whitworth of the same calibre (12-pounder), at the same elevation (7 deg.), on Feb. 21, as appears from the table below. The range was from 3072 yards to 3107 yards, the difference in range being 29 yards, the greatest deviation in width, 3 2-9ths yard.

The range of the Whitworth at 7 deg. (3107 yards) exceeded the range of the 7 deg. range (2495 yards) of the Armstrong by 612 yards, exceeded the range obtained by the latter gun at 8 deg., and even 9 deg., and was therefore not fired at 8 deg. or 9 deg.

The shooting of the Whitworth 80-pounder at 7 deg. appears to have been still more accurate: the range attained was about 4000 yards, and the whole out of four shots fell in a space of sixteen yards long, by one foot wide. This comparison at 7 deg. is sufficient to show that in precision, as well as in range, the Whitworth has proved itself the superior gun.

Objections have been made to the Whitworth cannon on the score that it does not fire shell; but if, as Mr. Whitworth states, it is capable of such shot, and still better for shell, and hollow shot filled with explosive, the objection is merely technical. He also states that his guns are actually stronger than they are practically required to be, and may be fired with greater charges of powder with the largest charge of powder that they can consume. This was strikingly illustrated by the practice of the 3-pounder at Southport, when it was, with its carriage, elevated to 45 degrees and fired like a mortar at 35 deg. without injuring it in any way. This must be ascribed to the fact that the rotary motion of the projectile—cylly-lilling projectiles from the polygonal bore is reduced to its minimum. The principle is precisely that by which the breech-loading rifle is propelled through the smooth, well-lubricated tube, and, as provision is made for keeping it as it issues from the muzzle in the line of fire, it is found to have the same precision and accuracy in range and precision, and also as to recoil. The bore, as well known, is a spiral hexagon, with rounded corners being rounded off. The pitch of the rifling, or the turn, is a rapid one.

The 3-pounder is 70 inches long, and, with a bore of 1¼ inch, has one turn in 40 inches, and weighs only 208lb. The 12-pounder, with a bore of 2 inches, has one turn in 60 inches. The 80-pounder, with a bore of 5·4 inches, has one turn in 100 inches. The quick turn and rotation of bore are considered as the principal features in the Whitworth system, both for rifled cannon and the rifled musket.

All the cannon fired at Southport are breech-loaders. The breech end of the gun is closed when charged by a cap, screwed on somewhat like a magnified top of a lucifer-match canister, being of larger proportions, it is turned by a handle. The cap is not detached, but works in a loop, which is connected by a hinge-joint to the breech of the gun.

The method of charging and working the gun is as follows:—Five or six turns of the handle unscrew the breech-cap, which is received and supported in a loop, and is then swung back, or rather on one side, like an opened door, leaving the breech end of the gun exposed. The projectile is then pushed in, and behind it is inserted a tin cartridge-case, containing the powder, and shaped lanagrumly to fit the rifled bore. The powder is put in the cartridge-case by a wad or hexagonal cake of lubricating material, such as a mixture of wax and tallow. In the rear end of the case is a small orifice corresponding with the vent, which is made in the end of the breech-cap. On the latter being closed and screwed, the hinged loop carrying the breech-cap is swung to its door fashion, and by turning the handle it is screwed firmly on the rear of the gun. An ordinary friction tube is then inserted in the vent, and, as stated, in the centre of the breech-cap, and the piece is discharged precisely in less than a minute from the time of beginning to load, and that without any attempt at hurry. When the piece is discharged there is no escape of gases from the breech; and when it is unscrewed and swung aside the end of the tin cartridge-case is seized by hand, or by a suitable gripping instrument, and is withdrawn from the gun. The case is then ready for another charge. The loading depots, and, as the barrel is completely lubricated by the lubricating wad, no sponging nor cleansing by water is required; in fact, the shots, as they issue, clean the gun.

Next to the gun itself, the tin cartridge-case, whose convenience and utility were strikingly manifested, was admired. Its closeness for storage and superiority over the old flannel bag were universally acknowledged.

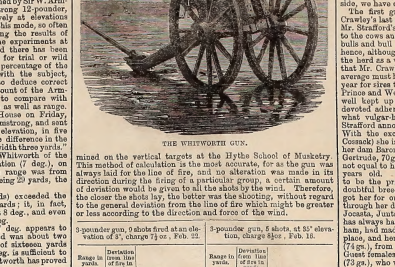
It should be mentioned that, at different times during the continuance of the experiments, many military officers and others rank in our own and foreign services, who acknowledged authority in matters relating to artillery, were present.

Among the guns ranged round the gun in our illustration are represented Sir John Burgoyne, over zealous on behalf of the service; the Hon. Captain Wrottesley; Colonel Campbell, who represented the Ordnance Select Committee; and Mr. Whitworth himself. Among the various foreign Governments who were represented we may mention the Russian, Danish, Swedish, Austrian, Swiss, and others, we are informed, who did not declare themselves.

The military men and engineers, who attended in strong force to witness the Southport experiments, were as much pleased as surprised by the extreme simplicity of the breech-loading arrangements, and the ease and certainty with which the guns were worked. It is worthy of remark that, through all the days' experiments, there was no instance of any delay caused by difficulty in loading, or by fouling, or firing the breech, or any accident in the working of any of the guns. The experiments were consequently very interesting. The shots were fired in groups, of various numbers. The place where each shot fell was marked by a peg, and afterwards carefully measured and recorded.

The same of the reported accounts the ranges are tabulated in decreasing or in increasing order, so that the reader or observer gives no indication of the actual order of firing, of which no account was kept, as all the shots were measured at the end of the experiment to prevent loss of time.

Our space will not admit of our giving tables of all the experiments made; we have, therefore, chosen those which give the best and most interesting results, and which specially enable a comparison to be made between the Whitworth and Armstrong guns. We have in each table given the distance of every shot fired in the series or group forming the particular experiment. In some cases average distances are calculated from the ascertained centre of the group of shots fired, and are taken longitudinally and laterally. This is, in fact, applying to the horizontal area in which the shots fell the same principles on which the "figure of merit" is determined on the vertical targets at the Hythe School of Musketry. This method of calculation is the most accurate, for as the gun may always laid for the line of fire, and no alteration was made in its direction during the firing of a particular group, a certain amount of deviation would be given to all the shots by the wind. Therefore the closer the shots lay, the better was the shooting, without regard to the general deviation from the line of fire which might be greater or less according to the direction and force of the wind.



3-pounder gun, 9 shots fired at an elevation of 5°, charge 1¼ oz., Feb. 22.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
1552	3
1575	Average longitudinal deviation, 11 yards; average lateral deviation, 3 yard; greatest deviation from the centre of 9 shots fired.
1576	
1577	
1579	
1580	
1580	
1582	2
1607	2

3-pounder gun, 10 shots, at an elevation of 10°, charge 1¼ oz., Feb. 22.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
2354	2
2357	5½
2361	2
2340	2
2343	3
2343	7½
2344	1
2329	3 right
2328	2
2328	2

Average longitudinal deviation, 10 yards; average lateral deviation 3 yards; centre of group, 1 yard.

3-pounder gun, 4 shots, at 35° elevation, charge 8oz., Feb. 16.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
3865	2
3859	2
3871	10
3831	13
3831	13
3816	11
3771	11
3769	11
3769	11
3803	2

Average longitudinal deviation, 43 yards; average lateral deviation, 7 yards from the centre of the group.

12-pounder gun, 4 shots, at 7° elevation, charge 2lb.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
2465	5½
2495	8
2480	3
2480	3

Average longitudinal deviation, 10 yards; average lateral deviation, 5 yards; centre of group, 1 yard.

12-pounder gun, 4 shots, at 8° elevation, charge 2lb.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
2535	3
2550	3
2550	3
2550	3

Average longitudinal deviation, 10 yards; average lateral deviation, 3 yards; centre of group, 1 yard.

12-pounder gun, 5 shots, at 9° elevation, charge 2lb.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
2600	3
2600	3
2600	3
2600	3
2600	3

Average longitudinal deviation, 10 yards; average lateral deviation, 3 yards; centre of group, 1 yard.

12-pounder gun, 4 shots, at 7° elevation, charge 2lb.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
3072	0
3078	1 left
3107	1½ right
3107	0

Greatest difference in range, 35 yards; greatest deviation in width, 1½ yard.

80-pounder gun, 4 shots, at 7° elevation, charge 8lb.

Range in yards.	Deviation from the line of fire in yards.
3987	6½
3987	6½
3993	4½
3993	4½

Greatest difference in range, 6 yards; greatest deviation, 2 yards.

If three out of the four shots be taken, the greatest difference in range is sixteen yards, while the greatest difference in width is only *one foot*! Calculating the mean of deviation from the centre, it is only four inches, a precision about equal to that of the Whitworth rifle musket when shot under most favourable conditions at one-seventh of the range of the cannon—that is, at 600 yards. A challenge to result in another way, three out of four of the shots would have struck in an area sixteen yards long, and one foot wide, with a range of about *two miles*, and would have gone through a target not a yard high and only one foot wide!

THE ULTIMATUM OF FRANCE TO SARDINIA.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last contained a message from M. Thouvenel, dated Feb. 28, addressed to Baron Talleyrand, the French Ambassador at Turin.

The Minister states the grave situation which has been created by the late events, and explains the dangers which would be incurred by Europe in ever-extending her territory. M. Thouvenel says:—The idea of annexation to Piedmont is rather a present against another power than a deliberate attraction towards Sardinia. If this feeling did not appear from the beginning it would not long delay to do so, and the progress which Victor Emmanuel's kingdom would make would be a permanent menace to Europe. The Emperor would not only support this combination in a conference or Congress, but also would see in it a real danger. Such an extension shall be allowed to attack it. The Cabinet of Turin is at liberty to accept or refuse the offer of Lombardy, but it cannot refuse to accept the responsibility of such a state of things. M. Thouvenel then treats the question of neutrality for the cantons of Savoy, which, without the establishment of Sardinia, presents itself as a geographical accident. He supposes the case of Switzerland called to relieving herself of his moral responsibility under the principle of neutrality. Then which could be the power to which Europe would entrust the foundation of the new order of things in Italy, but this England of which Lord John Russell's copy of the despatch which has been forwarded to Turin.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—The cabinet of the King of the Belgians in the Palace at Brussels was entered on Monday week, and two paintings by Verboeckhoven, and a clock, including the dials and the seasons, were stolen. To carry off the pictures easily the thief removed them from the frames. The clock, which, it is said, was a present from Queen Victoria, was highly prized by his Majesty. The police were immediately set on foot, and discovered that the clock had been pawned; but of the thief and the pictures they have thus far obtained no trace.

THE FARM.

THE late night frosts have told sadly upon the wheat, and the sun by day has tended to double the mischief. Farmers live on in the hope that spring will come with a rush, as they are having hard work, with chaff, oat clover, meal, and other devices for their sheep, to fill up the vacuum between rotten turnips and long-delayed grass. The usual drying winds are also wanted, but only for the soil and the condition of the newly-thrashed wheat. Markets have, therefore, kept stationary, though, where small supplies have come to hand with drier samples, there has been a more ready demand. As compared with this time last year, wheat, by last Friday week's *Gazette*, was 4s. higher; barley, 3s. 6d.; and rye, 4s. 9d.; while oats, *per contra* side, we have oats 1d. less; beans, 3s. 3d.; and peas, 4s. 8d.

The first great Shorthorn sale of the year took place at Mr. Crawley's last week, and fifty-eight lots averaged £46 4d., under Mr. Strafford's glass. Of this average £53 12s. must be apportioned to the cows and heifers, and £39 8s. to the bulls, as due to the bulls and bull calves. There was no very distinguishing tribe; and hence, although the cows and heifers had very telling pedigrees, with the bard as a whole lacked character. It is a source of much regret that Mr. Crawley has given up his son early in the day, and the good average must have shewn him that his spirit in buying at £500 a year for sires to the crack breeders was duly appreciated. The British Prince and Windermere Comet bulls were the best of the day, and well kept up the fame of Warlaby. Mr. Carr, one of the most devoted of the Scotch admirers of Booth pastures, took the somewhat vulgar-headed Barmaid by the former for 100gs.; and Mr. Strafford announced then he had received nearly 20 letters about her. With the exception of the Claramont cross (and his Duke of Scots's Cousack) she is, we believe, pure Booth; and Mr. Carr also bought her dam Baroness, a daughter of Lancaster Calmady, for half the sum. Gertrude, 70gs., was another worthy daughter of British Prince, but not equal to her dam. Jessie, a dark roan, and still under three years old. Hair and general elegance justly entitled her to be the prima donna of the day. Unfortunately she is a doubtful breeder; but for that Mr. Beasley would not have got her for only 81gs. She is one of his "J sort," running back through her dam to Jessamine. Of the 12 cows (26gs.), to Amanda, Jocasta, Justa, Joyance, Javelin, &c., for which Chapel Brampton was always famous, Mr. Carr took two. There was such a bulls at Colwinston, had made no great advance since she left the Welsh hillplace, and hence she fetched 29gs. less in March last. Mistletoe (74gs.), from a dam by Mr. Bates's Duke of the Isles out of Alcazar Guest females, and he also did himself no little credit with Ortolan (72gs.), who was got by Mr. Crawley's bull out of a cow sent to improve "the Estes calves." Pilgrese, a five months' heifer calf, by First Fruits, made 45gs.; and Sweetheart, who was barely three months, and a combination of British Prince and First Fruits, found, we believe, a new home at Killerby. The farm buildings on the estate form a model, and are well suited for feeding cattle in a large way, with its contrivances for wheeling food in by a tramroad and taking the manure away by the same means to the middens.

Colonel Towneley's Fidelity has had a fine bull calf by Royal Butterfly, and Mr. Ambler has sold his Prince Alfred, by Booth's Lord of the Valley from Mr. Bolden's Lady Caroline, near Chorley Norton. The lovers of Leicesters will be sorry to hear that Mr. Sandby's G.N., the third shearling ram purchased by him at Warwick, and supposed to be one of the finest Leicesters ever exhibited, had to be killed last week. Mr. Sandby used him four seasons and only showed him once, and considers that he was the equal, as an opinion in which several of the best judges bear him out. He had sunk very much, owing to a tumour having grown on the side of the head, completely filled with sand. A cure for mucous cases has perhaps never been known.

THE NEW REFORM BILL

The bill brought in by Lord John Russell further to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales was issued last Saturday. It consists of twenty-five clauses and one short schedule.

The first clause confers the right of voting in counties upon occupiers of houses or other buildings duly assessed to the poor-rate, and occupied therewith as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10. The annual registration under the Act of 1832 is duly required to be made.

Clause 2 enacts that the qualifications now in force as to time of occupation, rating, claiming to be rated, payment of rates, and as to successive and joint occupation, shall continue to be the rule for the exercise of the county franchise.

In clause 3 it is provided that the yearly value of premises occupied giving a right to vote is to be *as instead of £10*.

Clause 4 enacts that the occupation of a building, other than a dwelling-house jointly with land, is not to confer a right of voting, unless the building be of the yearly value of £10 over and above the buildings.

Clause 5 sets forth that sections 24 and 25 of the Reform Act of 1832 shall not be applicable to the right to vote in the city of London as away by the previous section. Those two sections disentitle the persons mentioned in them to vote in respect of the occupation of the shops, or other estates, or buildings, or occupation, as described in the former Act.

Clause 6 regulates the circumstances under which the county takes by occupiers previous to registration.

Clauses 7 and 8 make certain schedules taking away one member from each of twenty-five places now returning two, and distributing these members to other boroughs and counties.

Clause 14 recounts the qualification of electors for the member allotted to London University. The Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Arts, Doctors of Laws, Bachelors of Medicine of the University, and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, are to have a right to vote.

The remaining clauses, to the number of sixteen, refer to the details of arrangements for registration, voting, &c.

The following are the schedules referred to in the bill:—

SCHEDULE A.—Boroughs and places returning one member which are to return in future Parliaments one member each:—Guildford, Hertford, Devizes, Ludlow, Dunbarton, Haverfordwest, Montgomery, Cardigan, Aldeburgh, Bipon, Maldon, Tewkesbury, Knaresborough, Andover, Ludlow, Lymington, Leominster, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Ross, Totnes, Truro, Totnes, Thetford, Honiton.

SCHEDULE B.—Counties to be boroughs to return one member each:—Birkenhead (Cheshire); Burnley (Lancashire); Stalybridge (Cheshire and Lancashire).

SCHEDULE C.—County, riding, parts, and divisions of counties, now returning two members, which are to return three members each:—Lincolnshire, Parts of Lindsey; Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland; Yorkshire, West Riding; Lancashire, Parts of Southern Division; Lancashire, Eastern Division; Norfolk, Western Division; Cornwall, Western Division; Essex, Northern Division.

SCHEDULE D.—Boroughs now returning two members which are to return in future Parliaments three members each:—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—A letter from Jerusalem furnishes us with the following details:—Outside a narrow street, so people go to and fro, talk aloud, and sometimes quarrel; inside you enter a large square court, paved with large stones; and ragged and dirty mendicants of all nations and both sexes group themselves on the hills above the steps, and display stumps of limbs and clamorously beg. But what even more than these scenes offends the Christian is, that in the vaguest alcove of the court, and on the steps which lead up to the church above, covered with carpets and cushions, lounging Mussulmans smoking pipes and drinking coffee. Right in front of the steps, it is said, are the large fragments of the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was overthrown in an earthquake. It is to be regretted that it was not about one-half of the dome admits rain. In fact, when the rain is heavy the pavement of the court is covered.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.—The diplomatic correspondence on the subject of Savoy was laid before Parliament yesterday week. The first document is from Lord John Russell to Sir Henry Bulwer, dated March 1, 1859. In a letter dated February 15, 1860, addressed by Lord John Russell to Earl Cowley, the former states that Lord Derby's Government had declared at the 8th from M. Thouvenel, his Lordship thus communicated to Count Walewski the security of France, a country which, occupying her colonies, can be possessing 36,000,000 of inhabitants, without commanding her Majesty's the contradiction to the language of the proclamation that it is only very lately French before and during the war in Italy, and that it is the annexation has appeared in the light of a probable arrangement. It is only of late, therefore, that it has been thought necessary by her Majesty's Government to state their serious objections to the project of transferring Savoy and Nice to France. Her Majesty's Government cannot conceive why, in the event of France, a country which, so populous, and so military, that the security of France, a country which, occupying her colonies, can be endangered by the existence, on the other side of the Alps, of a State of 11,000,000 of people, lately joined by a cement not yet dry, thousand, 11,000,000 of people, lately joined by a cement not yet dry, thousand, on the side of Lombardy, by Austria, and not very certain of its own independence.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been matter of observation before, but the last few days have confirmed a notion which has been entertained by the regular lookers-on, that there has been a great deal of admirable Parliamentary speaking this Session. In most recent instances the inspiration has been caught from the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France, on which there have been three brief debates in the last ten days, in which almost the same speakers have taken part. In the second of these discussions the matter was going quietly enough, when Mr. Bright, who seems, not unnaturally, painfully impatient of anything which at this moment is calculated to give a pretext for offence to the Emperor of the French, interposed, and, truth to say, did make an insinuation and deliver himself of a sneer (which he seldom loses an opportunity of doing) at the landed interest which justified the choking passion of Lord John Manners, who, in his reply, rose to a pitch of indignation, which forced his retorts up to an eloquence of a mixed character, his phraseology being at once coarse and elevated. The occasion roused even Mr. Monckton Milnes into a high strain of utterance; and, in short, the subject seems to act like electricity, or rather like the match applied to a series of fireworks, upon every one who approaches it, except—most notable exception—Lord Palmerston, who sits calm, silent, and motionless, when, of all things in the world, foreign affairs are rattling and cracking around him, as if, in fact, he was not the very type of that functionary who, in the mysteries of Isis, inspired the oracles and directed the juggling from the inner and stiller depths of the occult paraphernalia. Then, again, on Monday, how Mr. Kinglake rose into power and impressiveness when he rung out his protest against accepting the commercial treaty with France before the House had expressed its opinion on the Imperial policy with regard to Savoy, and how fast and flashing were the lightnings of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's indignant denunciations against the calm acquiescence of England in that policy, by which he proved that he has in him the power to sustain the reputation which he awakened one morning and found himself possessed of simultaneously with his accession to office. No wonder that such a stimulus should again work Mr. Bright into one of those white heats which indicate the powerful struggle that must continually be going on between his natural man and his pacific principles. His was on this occasion a fine specimen of the oratory of denunciation under the guise of entreaty and appeal. There was something comic in the interposition of Mr. Liddell—not that that gentleman was in the least jocose, but was, in fact, as angrily indignant as any one; but he stood between a burst from Mr. Whiteside on Mr. Bright which the former was actually on his legs to deliver, and which must have evaporated in the few moments of Mr. Liddell's intervention; for when Mr. Whiteside rose again he appeared in the novel character of a gentle and placatory genius in the midst of as troubled and exciting a tongue-contest as could well have been. It is necessary, in a certain sense, to refer to the part taken by Mr. Roebuck in this discussion; and, on consideration of the tone adopted by him, it seems to be the best course to pass it over, only saying that doubtless there was hardly one of those who heard him who did not accept with eagerness his statement that he did not belong to, and therefore could not be considered as the representative of, any party whatever in Parliament, and perhaps, it may be added, in the country.

One very noticeable circumstance connected with this particular debate was the line taken by Lord Palmerston. It may be recollected that in this Journal, and in more than one place in it, attention has been directed to the mode in which the Government had borne their recent triumphs, and it was pointed out that there was a strong tendency on the part both of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone to treat the House with something like haughtiness, and certainly with a want of due consideration. Now, we are happy to say that a marked change has taken place in this respect. It was hardly to be supposed that such an experienced Parliamentary tactician as Lord Palmerston, who during his present tenure of office has the advantage which he did not possess in his former premiership of having every department efficiently represented in the House of Commons, and thus is able to perform the duties of leadership in silent watchfulness, should not have observed the growing temper of the House. In 1857-58, having to do everything, to stand in the van, and to meet every encounter in his own person, to answer every question, and to reply to every speech of consequence, he necessarily lost sight of those less patent symptoms which mark the condition of the mind of the House of Commons, and, in the excitement of single combat, he forgot the duties of generalship. Now his business is to see how things are going, and he has stopped the course which things were taking to which we have alluded; and in all others, and especially in the instance of his readiness to postpone Mr. Byng's motion of approval of the commercial treaty the moment that he saw the House wished it, he has proved that he does not intend a second time to peril his tenure of office by want of personal management. Then, too, over Mr. Gladstone has come a still more decided change. He seems to have awakened to a sense of the danger to which he was exposing his undoubted influence and his almost magic power over the House by impatience of opposition and fretfulness of demeanour, which had grown to a height which was really alarming. Now nothing can be better than the mixture of firmness and deference with which he deals with the House. He has forgone that eagerness to answer everybody who spoke, on the moment and at every moment, which characterised his conduct a few days since. Besides this, there are indications of his having seen the wisdom of managing—we will not say manœuvring, although that is the word which expresses our meaning, if it is used in the more immediate and technical, and not in its lowest, sense—the details of his Budget, instead of driving it headlong and wholesale on like an escaped locomotive engine. This must be satisfactory to every one who is interested in matters Parliamentary, because it gives an earnest that there is no chance of any interruption to the Session, which might have happened if the Government had contrived by their shortsightedness and want of skill to irritate the House, and caused it to make a set upon the Ministry from a personal point of view.

There can hardly be a better proof of the impression which the Reform Bill has made on the minds even of those whose tendencies or avocations are connected with Parliament than the fact that this present chronicler, an assiduous devotee in such matters, and who is always taking notes of the doings in the Legislature, very nearly forgot all about it in this a professed record of Parliamentary specialties. Well, the sin of omission or forgetfulness is one for which much precedent might have been gathered from the Thursday of last week about half-past four o'clock. There was hardly a sign or a symptom or the casting of a shadow of a great coming event. In the first place, the lobbies were unstirred by the tumult of an expected important debate or the deliverance of a great Ministerial proposition. Inside the House, the cards which members who attend at prayers place over the seats they have selected were unusually sparse and infrequent; there was a quietude about the preliminary proceedings positively unaccustomed; and, most striking and most remarkable of all, the Strangers' Gallery, in all its divisions, was anything but oppressed with panting listeners and eager observers. The Treasury bench, before and even during the exposition of the Government plan, was thin; and although, when Lord John Russell actually got on his legs, there was a well-filled, it was by no means what is to be called a crowded, House. There was not an approach to that cramming which is indispensable in that moderate-sized and somewhat inconvenient chamber when, say, five hundred members simultaneously exercise their right to be present there. Lord John partook of the general coldness which prevailed. He began with an air of listlessness, and an evident desire to prepare the House for the absence of anything to excite the most temporary emotions, far less to stir the depths of alarm. Even when he introduced his chartered allusions to the Constitution of Great Britain, and his stereotyped homage to Mr. Burke, he was still unmoved; and the only time when he evinced a sympathy was when he spoke—slight as the reference was—of Macaulay. It was clear that, looking to the notice-paper, which contained an intimation that the Reform Bills for Scotland and Ireland would be introduced on the same evening, and remembering that Mr. Gladstone had stated his belief that he should be able to get on to his Budget resolutions at a reasonable hour on the same evening, a fair judgment of the extent of the measures to be proposed, and of the length of time they would occupy, was easily formed beforehand. Accordingly Lord John spoke for just an hour, Mr. Cardwell and the Lord Advocate occupied a quarter of an hour and ten minutes respectively, and after all the discussion which the Irish and Scotch measures elicited, and in which the Scotch members were for once more troublesome and pertinacious than gentlemen from Ireland, a very thin House at nine o'clock had disposed of the Ministerial schemes of the Government, and subsided into the consideration of almonds, sweet and bitter, the butter, cheese, and nux vomica of the tariff.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. Martin, Weymouth.—Even if the error in recording the last two moves entailed a penalty on White, which it could not, as those moves were made over the board, his adversary had no right to exact it after resigning the game. See rule X. in "Chess Praxis"—"A penalty can only be enforced before the adversary has touched a man in reply."

A Member of the Deptford Chess Club.—A very clever stratagem.

H. A. Nisbett.—It admits of an easy solution in three moves, beginning 1. R to K Kt 7th.

W. T. P.—A pretty conception; but there is another and very obvious solution:—1. Q to K B 6th (ch); 2. Q to Q 6th (ch), and mate next move.

Black Knight.—Correct, but too simple.

C. W., of Sunbury.—No. 1 is neat and ingenious. No. 2 is correct, but hardly difficult enough. No. 3 is clever; and No. 4 allows of a second solution, by 1. Q to Q 5th; 2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch), and mate next move.

R. M. C.—True; if Black had played 10. Q to Q 2nd he would have sustained no loss.

W. B. Fraser.—They shall be reported on, probably in our next.

I. F. R.—The game by correspondence between Greenwich and Deptford is under examination.

I. H.—1. Such a contest was talked of, but the professional engagements of the English amateur precluded his playing a set match. 2. It is impossible to decide upon present evidence.

C. W. Clulow.—The position is not at hand, but it shall be examined.

A. de R., Paris.—Received with thanks.

L. M.—Apply to the secretary of the St. George's Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.

Bradford and Settle Chess Clubs.—The return match between these clubs was played at Bradford a few days since, and the Settle Club was again victorious—on this occasion by a majority of two games.

*** The Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess Club are desirous of engaging in a Match at chess with another club. Apply to W. Wills, Esq., Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

Solution of Problem No. 837.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 5th (ch)	P takes R, or (a)	3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	Q takes Kt
2. B to Q B 6th	P takes B	4. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to K 4th
		5. R to K B 5th (ch)	K takes R
		6. Q to K B 6th.	Mate.

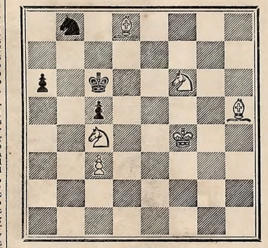
(If 2. K takes B, then follows 3. Q to Q B 8th (ch), 4. Kt to K 3rd (ch), &c., &c.)

(a) 1.	K takes R	4. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th	5. Q to K 6th (ch)	K takes R
3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	Q takes Kt	6. Q to K B 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 838.

By Mr. Conrad Bayer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following is an interesting Game lately played between the distinguished veteran Mr. John Cochrane, and Saumchurn Guttack, an Indian player of renown.

(*Irregular Opening*)

WHITE (S. G.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (S. G.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	28.	B takes K R P
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	29. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
4. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 4th	31. B to Kt 2nd	Q takes K R P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	32. Q to Q 4th	R to K B 5th
6. Castles	P takes P	33. Q to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
7. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	(Threatening to win the Queen.)	
8. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	34. Q to K R 3rd	R to K Kt 5th
9. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd	35. R to Q B 2nd	P to K R 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	36. R to K B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
11. K to R sq	Castles	37. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 5th
12. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt	38. B takes Q P	B to Q 4th
13. P takes Kt	Kt to K 5th	39. B to Q B 5th	Q to K R 5th
14. Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt	40. R to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. P to K B 3rd	P takes P	41. R to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 6th
16. P takes P	Q to Q B 2nd	42. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th*
17. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B sq	43. B to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
18. Q R to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd	44. B to K 7th	P to K R 5th
19. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th	45. K to R 2nd	R to K R 6th (ch)
20. K R to K sq	Q R to Q B 5th	46. K to Kt sq	
21. R takes R	B takes R	(He would obviously have been mated on the move had he taken the Rook.)	
22. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd	46.	R to K Kt 6th
23. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	47. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 5th
24. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	48. K to R sq	
25. R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 4th	(A fatal error: he should have moved the King to K R 2nd. Black now gives mate by force; how, we leave the reader to discover.)	
26. B to K R 3rd	B to Q sq		
27. Q to Q 4th	Q to K B 2nd		
28. Q to Q B 5th			

(Did the Brahmin play thus to tempt Mr. Cochrane to sacrifice his Bishop?)

CHESS IN GERMANY.

A Smart Affair between Mr. F. Deacon and Herr Maget.

(*Evans Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (Herr M.)	WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (Herr M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to K B 6th	Q Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to K 2nd	B takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. Kt takes B	P to Q B 6th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	18. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	19. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. K R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th
7. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	21. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q B 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	(Had he advanced his Q Kt P to Q Kt 5th, White would probably have played Q to Q R 4th.)	
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
(If 9.	Kt to K 5th	23. P to K B 5th	Kt takes Kt
10. B to Q 5th	Kt to K Kt 4th	24. K R takes Kt	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
11. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 3rd	25. K R to Q 4th	B to Q 4th
12. B to K 4th, &c.)		26. K to R sq	P to Q B 3rd
10. P takes Kt	P takes B	27. Q to K 4th (ch)	
11. P to Q 5th	B to Q R 4th (ch)		Black resigned.
12. K Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Q P		
13. P takes K Kt P	K R to K Kt sq		
14. Castles	B to K 3rd		

Money Paid for the Support of Hindoo Shrines.—A return has been issued of all sums paid to Hindoo or Mohammedan shrines, or in any way in honour or support of the religion or of religious institutions of the native inhabitants of India, which were collected or disbursed by the agency of the East India Company's servants during the year 1857. These returns are contained in eleven reports on the subject from the Governments of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Fort St. George, Bombay, the Punjaub, Oude, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Mysore, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces. In some cases the annual sums paid to religious institutions are thousands of rupees, but these are comparatively rare.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Palmerston was, on Saturday last, elected an Elder Brother of Trinity House.

The Queen has approved of Don Ramon de Silva Ferro as Consul in London for the Republic of Chili.

The learned Greek scholar and Philhellene, Fredrich von Thiersch, died at Munich on the 25th ult., aged seventy-six.

A ballet-dancer at the Opera of Berlin lost her life a few days since owing to her clothes catching fire at the footlights.

Mr. Williams will move in Committee of Ways and Means "That incomes less than £150 per annum shall not be liable to pay income tax."

The freedom of the city of Glasgow is to be conferred on Sir John Lawrence on Tuesday, the 3rd of April.

Mr. Creasy, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium are about to be opened.

Lord Brougham has appointed Sir David Brewster Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Willcock, who has filled the office of postmaster of Manchester for about thirty-two years, has tendered his resignation.

Some Roman and other coins have just been dug up near Corfe Castle—one representing Romulus and Remus with the Wolf.

Edwin Thomas Salt, sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, at the last sitting of the Edinburgh Justiciary Court, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

There are no less than five submarine telegraphic cables now out of order—namely, the Channel Islands, Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Red Sea cables, and the one between Singapore and Batavia.

The Princess of Prussia, wishing to testify her gratitude to M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has presented him with a magnificent bâton of leader of an orchestra.

Last Saturday a bill in Parliament was printed by which it is proposed to pay coroners a salary, instead of one guinea for each inquest and ninepence a mile travelling expenses.

At Oxford, on yesterday week, Mr. John Macpherson, Commoner of Trinity College, was elected to the vacant Scholarship at St. John's College. There were twenty-one candidates.

The State apartments at Windsor, which were closed during her Majesty's residence there, are now open to the public, the days of closing being Wednesdays and Saturday as usual.

At Liverpool yesterday week seven seamen belonging to the ship *Granville* were sent to prison for eight weeks (to be put to hard labour also) for refusing to go to sea in the ship.

The National Portrait Gallery has added the name of Mary Queen of Scots to its list of historical personages, the trustees having recently become possessed of the well-known Fraser Tyler portrait.

A St. Petersburg letter mentions the death of General Rostovtsov, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty was present at the officer's last moments.

During the recent gale more than 400 fine elm-trees were blown down in the Great Park at Windsor; and also several in the Long Walk and playing-grounds of Eton College.

The veteran waterman, Robert Coombes, expired a few days since in the County Lunatic Asylum for Maidstone. For seven years he held the championship of the Thames.

Vice-Admiral Charner, the new commander of the French forces in China, sailed on Thursday week from Marseilles in the English steamer *Panther* for Alexandria, on his way to his destination.

The fund which has been commenced for the benefit of the widow and mother of the late Captain Harrison is making satisfactory progress.

MM. Gouin and Guibert, shipbuilders at Nantes, have just laid down for the French Government a transport which is to be 85 metres long, and to carry 3500 tons.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of James de Vismes Drummond Hay, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The committee of bankers, it is said, entertain favourably the memorial of the merchants, traders, and others, to close business at two o'clock on Saturdays, and intend to confer with the joint-stock banks on the subject.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 10,814. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4459; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4414; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1372; students' evening (Wednesday), 569.

Ramsay-terrace, recently erected by the late Lord Murray on a spur of the Castle-hill, Edinburgh, overhanging Princes-street Gardens, gave way on Thursday se'nnight, owing to defective foundation, and became a mass of ruins.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have appointed a committee to consider as to the propriety of affording to members and intending members of the Institute facilities for passing a voluntary professional examination, of which certificates should be given.

Miss Celia Molloy, of Capel-street, Dublin, has bequeathed a sum of £5000 to be apportioned among the various Roman Catholic institutions in that city. St. Vincent's Hospital, under the control of the Sisters of Mercy, comes in for £1000.

Mr. Charles Seely, of Brook Hall, Isle of Wight, and Heighington, near Lincoln, has been appointed to the office of High Sheriff of the county of Southampton, the previous appointment of Mr. Craven having been cancelled at that gentleman's request.

Patrick Tuthill, Esq., solicitor, committed suicide at Limerick yesterday week by cutting his throat with a razor. Since the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, about six months since, Mr. Tuthill evinced occasional symptoms of depression bordering upon insanity.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson will forthwith introduce his measure for the Indian note circulation into the Legislative Council at Calcutta, three months after which it will become law, if in the meantime the sanction of the home authorities is received.

Lord Ernest Bruce is to move in Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill "That Scotch peers, not being peers of Parliament, be qualified to sit in the House of Commons for English and Scotch constituencies."

The Queen has been pleased to extend the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux, hitherto limited to the present peer, to his surviving brother, Mr. William Brougham (formerly M.P. for Southwark, and Master in Chancery), and to his male heirs.

The Earl of Airlie has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His Lordship will deliver an inaugural address to the students on Thursday, April 5—the last day but one of the College session.

Last Saturday an account to Parliament was published showing that there are 21,412 accounts in the office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. The suitors' cash in court amounts to £2,607,250, and their money placed out in the funds to £2,264,744.

A fine bull of the Ayrshire breed, decorated with the badges of seventeen first-class prizes gained at various agricultural shows, has been dispatched from Windernere as a present from S. Taylor, Esq., of Ibbotsholme, to Louis Napoleon.

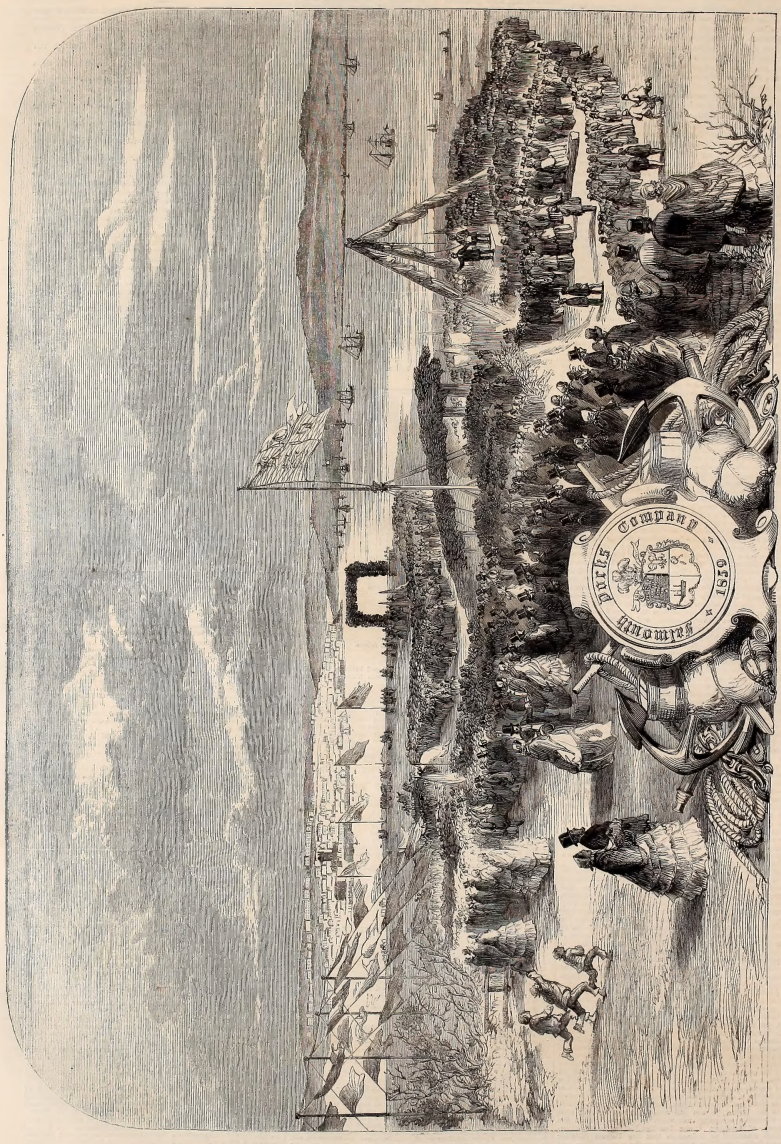
The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium have adopted unanimously a bill which strikes out of the oath to be taken by provincial councillors and municipal authorities the declaration that the house of Nassau (Orange) has no right to the throne of Belgium.

A man named Linley, a non-unionist saw-grinder, has died at Sheffield from injuries received by being shot in the head in August last, and a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Murder against some person or persons unknown." Several attempts had been made on Linley's life.

Lord Abercromby was entertained yesterday week at a public dinner in the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan, by the tenantry on his Lordship's estates of Airthrey, Brucefield, Ferntower, Menstry, and Tullibody, together with a number of friends from Stirling, Alloa, Crieff, &c. About 200 gentlemen sat down.

Cardinal Antonelli has just presented to Mrs. Stockton, wife of the United States' Minister at Rome, a handsome mosaic table, representing the Roman Forum. The border contains specimens of the valuable kinds of marble which adorned the temples and public edifices of ancient Rome.

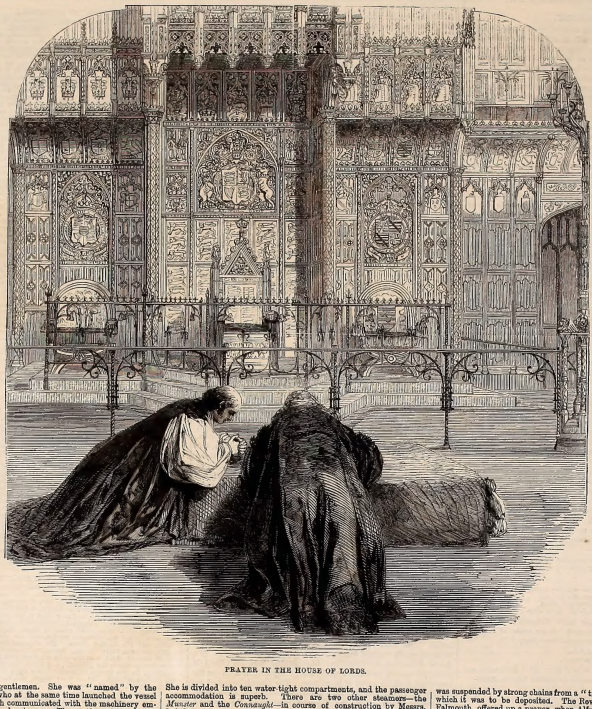
The French treaty has caused a large amount of merchandise to be kept back until it is accepted by the House of Commons. A train of foreign goods left Folkestone on Sunday evening to the value of £200,000, the duty on which would have amounted to at least £18,000 or £20,000 under the old tariff.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW DOCKS AT FALMOUTH.—VISCOUNT FALMOUTH ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRAYER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS ancient and laudable ceremony is kept up in its integrity, though certainly only a few of their Lordships are generally present on the occasion, and there few are mostly Law Lords; inasmuch as the ceremony usually takes place at half-past ten in the morning, when their Lordships sit judicially for the purpose of hearing appeals, and when three Peers are sufficient to constitute a House, of whom the officiating Bishop may be one. The spectacle of the House at its devotions is seldom seen by the public, who are not admitted within the sacred precincts. Admission, by special favour, is sometimes obtained to the corridor, whence the stranger may get a peep, through the gilded lattice-work of the door, of the impressive scene. Should any one be in the corridor near the Peers' entrance about half-past ten in the morning he will hear the measured tread of the Lord Chancellor's attendants — viz., his mace-bearer and purse-bearer. His Lordship follows, having his train borne by an attendant, through the passages to the bar of the Chamber. He then advances to the woolsack, in front of the throne, where there is already waiting one of the Bishops (the junior Bishop generally officiating); the attendants place the mace and great seal upon the woolsack, immediately in front of the Chancellor, and retire to the corner close to the door leading to the Prince's Chamber. When the service begins the general effect is that we have depicted. There are rarely more than five members of the House present during the ceremony.



PRAYER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEW MAIL-PACKETS BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.

ON Saturday, the 25th ult., the *Ulster*, the first of a new class of steamers intended to carry the mail between Dublin and Holyhead, was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Laird and Sons, of Birkenhead, in the presence of a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. She was "named" by the Marchioness of Chandos, who at the same time launched the vessel by cutting a silk cord which communicated with the machinery employed to knock away the dogshores. The motion of the vessel, which at first was slow, rapidly increased till she darted with the rapidity of an arrow into the Mersey. Yet, in spite of the great way on the vessel, and the strength of the tide, two light Trotman anchors brought her up within about her own length from the shore. Her appearance in the water, as will be seen by our Engraving, is as light and beautiful as can well be conceived; and it is confidently anticipated that she will run at an average rate of twenty miles an hour. The dimensions of the *Ulster* are — Length over all, 350 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; width, 35 feet. Her draught of water at load line will be from twelve to thirteen feet; her tonnage is about 200 tons; and her nominal horse power is 700. She is divided into ten water-tight compartments, and the passenger accommodation is superb. There are two other steamers—the *Munster* and the *Connaught*—in course of construction by Messrs. Laird for the same line; and another, the *Leinster*, has been constructed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers at Blackwall. The latter vessel was successfully launched on Tuesday, and seems likely to realise the high expectations which are entertained of the seagoing performances of these boats. She was named by Lady Jane Repton.

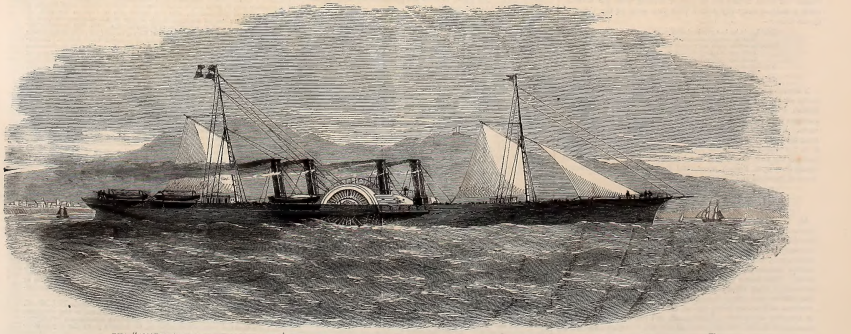
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW DOCKS AT FALMOUTH.

FALMOUTH, situated at the extremity of the Channel, the blue waves of the Atlantic almost washing its walls, and which possesses a noble harbour, completely shut in by lofty heights from the prevailing gales, and capable of receiving vessels of the very largest draught of water, is at last about to receive that attention which it deserves. A company has been formed for the purpose of providing Falmouth with dock accommodation suitable to its natural position; and on Tuesday, the 26th ult., the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Falmouth, aided by the Ancient Order of the Fraternity of Freemasons. The spot which has been selected for the proposed docks is an admirable one, just inside the point which protects the inner harbour, and sheltered behind by the hill which runs up to the Hornwork, and the works are already in a forward state.

The day was kept as a general holiday. Every shop was shut, and every house had some decoration of flags and evergreens, while at intervals triumphant arches were erected. The procession set out shortly after twelve o'clock, and proceeded through the principal street to the proposed site. Here the view was charming. The people swarming about the slopes of the hills; the vessels in the harbour decked with the flags of all nations; the blue waters of the bay, here and there by the wind into white streaks and dashes; the wooded heights of Trefusis opposite; the downs beyond spotted with the sheep and backed by a bright blue sky; the long vista of the river opening up between; the town with its grey tower scattered at the foot of its own hill; far away, down through the gleam and flying spray, St. Mawe's Castle looming out faintly like a recollection of its own old world of long ago; and further and fainter still, like soft brown shadows only, point after point, some with a glint of foam about their base, sinking down into the hazy sea, all bathed in shifting golden lights,—made up a picture no easily to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

On the arrival of the procession at the site of the docks those who were to take part in the proceedings surrounded the stone, which was suspended by strong chains from a "triangle" over the spot upon which it was to be deposited. The Rev. W. J. Coope, Rector of Falmouth, offered up a prayer, when Alfred Fox, Esq., chairman of the directors, addressed Lord Falmouth, calling upon him to lay the foundation-stone of Falmouth Docks, which, he believed, would be of great importance to this country and to the world. Without the assistance of his Lordship the undertaking would have been in a very different position to that in which it now, happily, was placed. Lord Falmouth then deposited a glass bottle containing a parchmen document and coins of the present reign. The cavity was filled with cement by the workmen and a lead plate was placed over it. Thereupon the chief engineer handed a silver trowel to Mr. Pearce, with which he secured the cement over the cover and returned the trowel to the engineer. The engineer then handed the trowel to Lord

(*Continued on page 248.*)



THE "ULSTER" PADDLE-STEAMER RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT BIRKENHEAD, BELONGING TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

THE WINES OF FRANCE.

No. I.—BURGUNDY.

THE Budget of Mr. Gladstone—most memorable of Budgets since the Repeal of the Corn Laws—being safe at last from the onslaughts of all its foes and the undermining manœuvres of many who call themselves its friends, the attention of the public may with advantage be more particularly directed to that portion of it which deals with the duties on French wines. We observe that the "brown-stout" interest and the "gin-spinners" interest are clamouring lustily from their own peculiar barrel-organ against the immorality of Mr. Gladstone in opening what they call the "floodgates of intemperance" in this eminently sober land. They predict woes innumerable as certain to result from the change in question, which, blame Mr. Gladstone, will allow the confectioner and the coffee-shop keeper to sell claret and burgundy by the glass to the thirsty souls who may object to beer drugged with quassia and nux vomica, to the mere compound that masquerades as the rural name of "cream of the valley." Their pretended zeal in the cause of temperance is as newborn as it is false. They do not, or at all events, never did until now, when their monopoly is threatened, object to any amount of indoor intemperance that sprung from unwise indulgence in beer or gin, loaded port, or fiery sherry, or any other unwholesome compound which they retailed at large profit. Only when the trade is to be thrown open do they make the discovery that they are the inveterate enemies of drunkenness—a discovery that must have come upon them with as much unexpectedness as that with which the worthy citizen in Moliere's comedy was made aware of the fact that he had all his life been talking prose. We might well ask such foes of the Budget and of free trade in drink how it happens that in France, where wine is so abundant, so cheap, and so wholesome, and where the very poorest classes consider it their common drink, that drunkenness is so much rarer than it is in England and Scotland? The people of France and Italy are proverbially sober, as, indeed, the people of every country are found to be where wine is looked upon as a prime necessity, and not as a luxury of life. The increase of drunkenness in England may be said to date from the Methuen Treaty in 1703, and the consequent banishment of the light wines of France from the tables of the citizen and the gentleman, to make way for the heavier and more intoxicating beverages of Spain and Portugal. The Frenchmen drank and port appear so strong and fiery that if they partake of them at all they drink them after dinner, out of liqueur-glasses, as they do curaçoa, cognac, chartreuse, or maraschino. In England, in the days of William and Mary and Queen Anne, even up to those of George I., the very strongest wine that an Englishman could be prevailed upon to drink, or that he could easily procure, was burgundy. Claret and burgundy were then the few genuine wines in England not belonging to the patrician and the travelling classes knew the difference at the present day—were the favourite beverages of the English gentleman and convivialist, as may be seen in the constant allusions to those wines in the current literature and songs of the period. Take, for instance, the old and well-known ditty, "Dr. Pope's Wish," in which the author muses on the enjoyment that he hopes to experience at the close of life—his warm, well-furnished house, the kind and fair hand "to rub his bald pate"—"the easy pad-nag to ride upon"—

> The flesh of neat mutton, not venison, nor veal,
> And clean, if course, linen at every meal.

And, last of all:—

> A pudding on Sundays, and stout humming liquor,
> And remnants of Latin to puzzle the Vicar.
> With a hidden reserve of old burgundy wine,
> To drink Being's health, as I'm sure we dine.

"Cato's advice" in a song, popular when Alexander Pope was a boy, was, that care should be drowned "in an ocean of claret;" whilst another songster of the same age declared that,

> Of all the brisk juice
> The gods can produce,
> Commend me to claret,

good claret was to be preferred to them all. Burgundy, and its superior strength and flavour, inspired a better bard to sing—

> Hail, burgundy! thou juice divine,
> Inspirer of wit and song,
> The praises given to other wine
> To thee alone belong:
> Of poignant wit and rosy charms
> Thou canst the person inspire,
> Care of its sting thy balm disarms,
> Thou gift of Love.

The well-known Irish song of "Baron Dawson" is equally emphatic:—

> Ye good fellows all,
> Who love to be toss'd where there's claret in store,
> Attend to the call
> Of one who's no frighted,
> But highly delighted,
> With six bottles more!

And it was not after, but before, Mr. Methuen had done both France and Great Britain the ill turn of making port the national drink instead of burgundy, that a poet thus sung of the Court of Queen Anne:—

> King Louis he is a goodnatured man,
> Which nobody can deny,
> Since he sends such very good wine to Queen Anne,
> Lest her Majesty should be dry.
> Because our Majesty should be dry;
> And her servants, too, I suppose;
> There's a good reason, I'm sure for why—
> Only look at the Treasurer's nose.

If enough had not been cited in these extracts to prove the popularity of French wines in England at the pre-Methuen period or British drinking habits, whole pages might be filled with similar passages from the light literature of the day, in prose as well as in verse. But these will suffice for the purpose, and, if we add another from the pen of John Home, the author of the tragedy of "Douglas," it is not simply to prove the popularity of the old, but the unpopularity of new, drink, that was introduced by the almost prohibitory duty upon French wines, and the fiscal favour accorded to those of Portugal and Spain:—

> Firm and erect the Caledonian stood;
> His limbs with motion, and his heart with blood.
> Let him drink port, the British statesman cried—
> *He drinks for poison, and his poison's death!*

Mr. Gladstone's Budget will help to undo the evil done by the Methuen Treaty, and, by enabling the British workman, as well as the middle and upper classes, to drink of the wine that cheers but does not easily inebriate, it will not only be the means of introducing wholesome liquor, but of removing the international jealousies that the unwise commercial legislation of our forefathers did so much to foster. Who knows what youth might never have been undertaken, and what bloody battles might never have been fought, if Englishmen had drunk French wines and Frenchmen worn English woollens and calicos during the whole of the last century! Millions of treasure, and hundreds of thousands of lives, might perhaps have been saved to both nations; and not only this, but the face of Europe might have worn a very different political aspect from that which it now presents, and the germ of many a future convulsion might have been crushed for ever.

Until the popular taste, so long vulgarised by heavy drinks, shall have been re-educated to the full enjoyment of the lighter species of clarets, and to the very excellent vin ordinaire which the Frenchman drinks at his breakfast as well as at his dinner, the wines of Burgundy, almost unknown to the present generation, may put in a strong claim to the favour of those who prefer strength combined with delicacy, and who wish to drop off by degrees from their allegiance to port. "Burgundy," as M. Augustin Leclerc says in his excellent letters upon the vintage of the Côte d'Or, published in Paris in 1857, "is the first of red wines, whoever may say to the contrary. Burgundy, like truth, has had its detractors, and, like genius and beauty, it has been calumniated; but no one in France denies its excellence, except the wine-growers of Medoc, who insist upon the superiority of claret. But our preference is decidedly for burgundy, a stronger wine than claret—a wine requiring more care in its treatment, and more subject and more liable to deterioration from travelling, and especially from a sea voyage, than the hardier wines of Bordeaux, but a wine that well repays every attention shown to it by the wine-merchant and the butler, and several varieties of which are quite as capable of transport to the remotest ends of the earth, without damage to its quality in any degree whatever, as the soundest wines of any country in the world. And this bounty of nature is so plentiful in and so little known out of France that seasons often occur when neither barrels nor bottles are to be procured to put it in, and when it becomes a positive drug in the poorest localities. The following are the names of the principal wines, taken from the carte of the well-known Café Verroy in the Palais Royal. It is there one port-loving or beer-drinking Englishman out of a thousand who ever tastes the wines of them:—

Macon	Côte Saint-Jacques	Nuits	Lalache
Macon fleuri	Mercurot	Vosne	Côte-Rôtie
Thiaarze	Beaune	Chambertin	Hermitage
Beune	Clos Saint-Georges	Richebourg	Clos Vougeot
Moulin-à-vent	Pomard	Romanée	Volnay
Thezins	Volnay		

For are the white burgundies a whit better known in this country than their red competitors. What Englishman, except the "upper ten thousand," who travel or have resided on the Continent, ever heard of the white wines in this list, chablis perhaps excepted?—

Chablis	Côte Saint-Jacques	Côte-Rôtie	Ermitage
Chablis	Mont-Rachet	Saint-Perray, sparkling	Ermitage Paille

Among the red wines in the first list—the first nine, all of excellent quality, and capable of long keeping—the palm is delivered at the port of London at as small a charge as in the banlieue of Paris, and retailed to the British consumer at one-and-sixpence a bottle. Romanée, which is a pale amber-wine fit for the table of princes, but unknown to most of our London clubs and taverns, or, if known at the latter, retailed at half a guinea or twelve shillings a bottle—might be delivered to the English consumer as his own house for thirty shillings a dozen. But Romanée is the last in the list—the very word, romanée, chambertin, corton, and richebourg—will never be cheap. Not even free trade will succeed in placing them upon the tables of the people or the wine-vaults of the million. They are the wines of small vintages of great renown and excellence—highly esteemed at the tables of kings, emperors, and millionaires—and from their rarity can never be brought within the reach of ordinary purchasers. They are essentially wines of luxury, and will always command high prices.

The country that produces the best burgundy wines commences at the ancient and picturesque city of Dijon, formerly the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, powerful rivals of the Kings of France, and so renowned as they in mediæval story. It stretches thence along the Côte d'Or, or Golden Hill, as far as Santenay; and the whole "vignoble," or land under grape-cultivation, amounts to 50,000 hectares, of which only about 2500 hectares are productive of the highest class of wine, such as romanée, clos-vougeot, and chambertin. This rich and beautiful district, which is the very heart of its vineyards was well known to the Romans, as is proved by a decree of the Emperor Domitian. Charlemagne took the Côte d'Or under his especial protection, and issued many ordonnances for the preservation of the purity of its vintage. The Church launched the thunders of its anathemas against the disloyal vintagers, who planted an inferior grape called the "gamay" instead of the "plant," a grape like the pinot of Champagne, which it is every other respect of flavour, quality, and delicacy, infinitely superior. Such planters and wine-makers were denied absolution and all the sacraments of the Church. The Dukes of Burgundy themselves were the reputation of the vineyards of Burgundy was coextensive with the civilisation of Europe, and great care and pains were taken by all interested, from the Emperor or King down to the vintager and labourer, to preserve unimpaired the reputation it so justly so one of the best sources of the wealth of the country. In the year 1731 Jean de Bussières, Abbot of Citeaux, sent thirty hogsheads of choice burgundy to Pope Clement XII., as a present to Pope Gregory XVI. The Pope, to show his gratitude for a gift so acceptable, made the Abbot a Cardinal.

The great Napoleon, who knew many things besides the art of war, knew also how to value the worth of burgundy wine, and never travelled or undertook the perils of a campaign without a few cases of it. This, according to M. Lochet, was one of the main reasons why the city of Beaune, jealous of the reputation of claret, declared itself strongly against him in 1814, and ranged itself on the side of the Bourbons.

The French peasants of the present day, though "he eat but little meat," for meat is dear, can provide himself with very excellent burgundy at six sous, or threepence English, per bottle. One of the popular songs of Dijon and the Côte d'Or thus tells his love for it, and fixes the price:—

> Joyeaux enfant de la Bourgogne
> Je n'ai jamais de goûgeon,
> Et quand je vois rougir mon rognon
> Je suis sur d'être bientôt ivrogne.
> Le vin a six sous
> Fait mon bonheur et mon regal;
> Le vin a six sous
> Est mon breuvage et ma gaieté.
> Cela rape sur la tête,
> Cela vous rend gompette,
> C'est dans la prie doux
> Le vin a six sous.

The English mechanic will never be able to procure a drink so dainty at six sous or even at twenty sous the bottle. Even were there no duty at all upon it, the cost of transport would forbid it. But the day may come and Mr. Gladstone has done much to expedite it) when he may enjoy it at eightpenoe at the public-house, and at one shilling if he prefers, as he should do, to partake of it in the bosom of his family.

The American company which has been so long engaged endeavouring to raise the vessels sunk by the Russians in the harbour of Sebastopol has only succeeded in raising fifteen of the smaller craft, and not one of the first-rate. Twenty-one ineffectual attempts have been made to raise the steamer *Vladimir*. At the last effort the strongest chains the company had were broken.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL.

THE Right Hon. Sir Thomas Anthony Southwell, K.P., third Viscount Southwell, and fifth Baron Southwell, of Castle Mattress, in the county of Limerick, in the peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Thomas Arthur, the second Viscount, by his wife, Sophia Maria Josepha, daughter and heiress of Francis Joseph Wallis, Count de Serrant in France, and was born at Hammersmith, on the 8th of February, 1802. He succeeded, on the 8th of May, 1823, to the title and estates of John Berkeley, as eighth Baron Fitzhardinge, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, and Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, in Worcestershire, and in default of lawful (she died the 30th of October, 1853) he had by none, who have both died before him unmarried, and by Elizabeth Joseph, of whom one is deceased and three are married—viz., Sophia Catherine Marie, the eldest, the wife of Charles Augustus, Marquis de Chastel Rouget; Matilda Maria, Baroness Southwell, the wife of the Right Honourable Richard More O'Farrall, of Ballynea, the highly-respected M.P. for the county of Kildare, and late Governor of Malta; and Frederica Maria Josepha, the youngest, the wife of Count Henri Carlevaris di Elmo Dalmine, an officer of the Sardinian Royal Guard. Viscount Southwell inherited the family honours at the decease of his father on the 11th of February, 1776, and was created a Knight of St. Patrick in 1837. His Lordship died on the 20th ultimo, and, as he leaves no male issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Arthur Joseph, now fourth Viscount Southwell, who is the eldest son of the Viscount's second brother, the late Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Southwell, by his wife, Mary Anne Acres, daughter of the late Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Mount Dillon, in the county of Dublin. The present Viscount Southwell was born on the 6th of April, 1836. His old Roman Catholic family of Southwell, originally Sowel, or Suthwell, of which the Viscount Southwell are the representatives, and of which a branch inherited the barony of De Clifford, is of great antiquity in the county of Nottingham. Edward Southwell, who was family divorced into Essex and Suffolk, and removed to Ireland tempore James I. He gave to Sir Richard Southwell the Irish estates of his cousin Sir Robert Southwell, of Kinsale, in the city of Limerick, and to sell, during his life, wine and spirit there. The nephew and heir of the former of these Sir Richard Thomas Southwell, the first Baronet, who was so created on the 4th of August, 1662. His son was made a Baron on the 4th of September, 1721, and his great-grandson a Viscount on the 16th of July, 1776. This first Viscount was grandfather of the peer just dead, who was also Baron Clonmore, and in-law of another Catholic nobleman recently deceased, Junius, twelfth Viscount Gormanston, who was husband of Lord Southwell's sister-in-law, the late Viscountess Gormanston, and who died on the 10th ultimo, and a notice was given of him in this journal.

SIR J. B. MILL, BART.

THE Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, Bart., of Mottisfont, Hants, M.A., was the only son of the Rev. John Mill, Rector of Sturminster, Dorset, by his wife, the only daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Mill, Bart. [1.], and was the nephew of Sir Charles Mill, Bart., who died without issue in 1853, when the dormancy became extinct, but his property devolved on his nephew. The latter succeeded to the title, and assumed the year before his decease the additional surname and arms of Mill, was himself created a Baronet the 16th of March, 1858. He was born the 4th of October, 1803, and was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1826 and M.A. 1831. He was in holy orders, and held the following livings in the Church. He married, in 1835, Jane, daughter of Colonel Swinburne, by whom he has issue, and his widow survives him. He leaves no issue. Consequently his baronetcy—the first created—is extinct, and the title of Mill—honour-able both by its deeds and its alliances—passes away with him.

THOMAS DE GRENIER DE FONBLANQUE, K.H.

THIS gentleman was a member of the Fonblanque family, so well and honourably known in law and in letters, and was the eldest son of the late John Fonblanque, Esq., the eminent equity lawyer, writer, and advocate, and was brother of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, and of Albany Fonblanque, Esq., late editor of the *Examiner*, and now chief of the statistical department of the Board of Trade. Mr. De Grenier de Fonblanque was born in the year 1785. He in the Army, and served eight years in Spain, Sicily, and Belgium. He afterwards joined the Portuguese army, in which he served with credit. Prussia, and the United States. He obtained the Knighthood of the Guelphic Order in 1815, and was appointed Consul-General for Syria the 26th of August, 1841, and he retained that post till the 1st of May, 1858, when he resigned it, his health having no doubt accelerated, if not caused, by the severe onslaught made upon him some time ago by some Turkish soldiers. Mr. de Fonblanque, who was sixty-seven when he died, was married, and leaves a family.

CAPTAIN BLAKISTON HOUSTON.

CAPTAIN Thomas Blakiston Houston, of the 4th or King's Own Regiment, whose lamented death occurred at Nice on the 16th ult., aged twenty-seven, was the second son of Robert Houston, Esq., of Johnston Hall, in the county of Perth, and Haddon House, both in the county of Devon, by his wife, Mary Anne, second daughter of John Blakiston, Esq., M.P., and was grandson of the late Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., and nephew of Sir Matthew Blakiston, the present Baronet. Captain Houston had been for a very gallant young officer. He was Adjutant of the 5th Regiment on the memorable occasion of the burning of the Sevoli forest at all events, when that regiment greatly displayed its courage and discipline. Captain Blakiston Houston's conduct on the occasion was so conspicuous that he received a step in rank in consequence. Captain Houston's name was originally Blakiston only, but some years ago he had by royal license adopted the additional surname of Houston, that of his late father-in-law, by royal license.

CAPTAIN NEWPORT.

CAPTAIN Simon George Newport, 19th Hussars, who died on the 8th of December last, at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, after fourteen days' illness of a severe attack of dysentery, was the eldest son of George Newport, Esq., of Waterford. He was at the time of his demise in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and had been eighteen years in the service. He was succeeded by sergeant when carrying the colours of his regiment (the 99th) at the battle of Maharajpore, when Sir Hugh Gough and General Grey were severely wounded he served in the Crimea, and was actively engaged in the trenches before Sebastopol. On the fall of Sebastopol he was conveyed to the cemetery at Dum Dum with military honours, all the officers of the garrison attending. He had the bronze medal for the battle of Maharajpore, the Sutlej medal, the Crimean medal, presented to him by her Majesty, Captain Newport was a son of the late General Newport, C.B., of Waterford, who never left him in his last illness, has given directions that a monument be placed over his grave at Waterford.

EXHIBITION OF FURNITURE OF ITALIAN DESIGN.—The council of the Society of Arts have resolved to open, in the first week in June next, an "Exhibition of Modern Furniture of Italian Style," by which they hope to extend the acquaintance of the public with ornamental art, and the application of it to domestic and national wants. The meutal art, and the application of it to domestic and national wants. The exhibition will include all kinds of decorated cabinet-work; works of art in metal, pottery, and glass; tapestry, carpets, and other woven fabrics; stained glass; encaustic tiles; composition ornaments, such as picture frames and brackets; and paperhangings.

WRECK OF A GRAVESEND SMACK AND LOSS OF NINE LIVES.—The supposed loss of the Gravesend fishing-smack *Fortitude*, with her crew, taken in tow from the Gravesend Reach by the steamer *Lord Raglan* for Rotterdam, on the coast of Holland, and a Gravesend fishing-smack, from the same place, had picked up the crew of the *Fortitude*. Eight of the crew were residents of Gravesend; and Mr. Bates, the owner and master, has left a widow and several children. It is believed that she was lost in the dreadful gales which swept the North Sea on Monday and Tuesday week.

UNEXPECTED DIVIDEND.—Mosley, Heard, and Co. were adjudged bankrupts in 1811. It appears that a fund arising out of the recovery of a sum of £900 belonging to the separate estate of the bankrupt Heard was deposited many years since in the then existing bank of Messrs. Ricketts, Thorne, and Co. of Bristol, and, having been invested in Exchequer Bills, has accumulated interest to the amount of £209 3s. 5d., making a total of £926 3s 8d. available for distribution among the creditors. A dividend meeting is appointed for the 16th inst.

In Committee on the Representation of the People Bill, Mr. E. James intends to move that the franchise be extended to the occupiers, upon certain conditions, of portions of houses as sub-lessees or lodgers; and also that the payment of rates on or before a particular day shall no longer be the condition of registration.

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SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their magnificent Establishment. The Ground Floor is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Gold Chains. The Silver-Plate Department is in the Gallery of the Building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard. In the magnificent Showrooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of Argentine Plate, the manufacture of which has stood the test of twenty years' experience. Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a separate Showroom for the display of Drawing and Dining Room Clocks of the most exquisite designs.
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CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON FIREPROOF SAFES—all secured by their Gunpowder Proof Steel-plated Detector Locks, and Patent Drill Preventive. Illustrated Priced-Lists post-free.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS: have them thoroughly cleansed from all impurities and the colours revived by patent process, 3d., 4d., &c., per yard. Lace, muslin, and damask curtains, chintzes, dimities, blankets, quilts, &c., beautifully finished. Dyeing in all its branches. Articles received from all parts of England. Price lists sent. Moderate charges. Fetched and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, Wharf-road, City-road, N

EAU-DE-VIE,—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA is "always good alike," as importing it not covered with powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. Prices, 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in packets.—Pursell, 80, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; Wolf, 75 St. Paul's; Fortescue, Bayswater; Pegg, Notting-hill; Purvis, Islington; Bliss, Brompton; Cheeseman, Camden-town; Johnston, Charing-cross; Salmon, Chelsea; Webster, Moorgate-street; Newell, Hackney; Dodson, Borough. Horniman's Agents are to be found in every town

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PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states
"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process patented for the three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, and Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.—Brown and Polson, Manufacturers to her Majesty the Queen, Ironmonger-lane, London.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, the most esteemed and best-known preparation for making pure gruel. Persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.
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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS' Homœopathic Cocoa is unequalled as an article of Diet for Homœopathic Patients, Dyspeptics, and Persons of Delicate Constitutions. Sold by all Grocers, in packets, at 1s. 3d. per lb.

ABERDEEN TONGUES from the HIGHLAND BULLOCKS.—These Tongues, though less in size, are much superior in quality to any others. Price 4s. House and Grass Lamb, at per quarter. Clun Forest Mutton, four years old, small, of high character, saddles 9d. per lb., legs 10d.
LIDSTONE and CO., Butchers, 110, New Bond-street, W.

SAUSAGES—GENUINE HOME MADE.—Pork, 11d.; Beef, 7d. per lb.—DOSSETOR and SON, Butchers, 5, Russell street, Covent-garden, W.C.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The Proprietors of the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH hereby caution Grocers, Druggists, Chandlers, &c., against selling any imitation of their Starch, as by a decision, in Chancery, of the Master of the Rolls, Wotherspoon v. Turner (see "Times," and other London daily papers, of the 26th of November, 1859), they are equally liable to the above penalty with the makers of the spurious article.

BLIGHTS, MILDEW, BED-BUGS.—GISHURST COMPOUND, patented for preventing and destroying these and other pests—see "Gardener's Chronicle," "Cottage Gardener," and "Field." In boxes, 1s., 3s., 10s 6d. Retail of all Nursery and Seeds Men; wholesale of Price's Patent Candle Company.

(*Continued from page 245*)

Falmouth, and his Lordship, having used the trowel upon the cement, thus completed this part of the business, and retained the trowel as a memento of the ceremony. The stone was lowered and adjusted to its position in a professional manner by the P.D.G.M. for Cornwall. The Rev. W. J. Coope commenced reading a prayer, and at the proper time a cornucopia was handed to Brother Pearce, who scattered upon the stone the wheat which it contained. A goblet of wine and a vase of oil were poured over the stone, and the prayer was concluded, all the "brethren" responding "So mote it be." Other masonic ceremonies having been performed, Lord Falmouth mounted the stone and was greeted with hearty cheers. He expressed his belief that, in consequence of the improvements brought about by steam, only ports nearest to the ocean will be chosen for embarkation, and some of the eastern towns must yield up their trade to Falmouth when this port is brought into direct communication by railway with other parts of the kingdom, and this beautiful expanse of inland water becomes the great highway to the ocean. He congratulated the directors on the commencement of an undertaking which would economize property, preserve life, and save time; and added that, in future years, all present may be proud to remember that they had taken a part in that important and interesting occasion Three cheers were given for the Queen, three cheers for the Prince of Wales, and three cheers for Mr. Gurney, M.P.; after which the procession reformed, and returned to the town of Falmouth.

The above particulars of the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone are abridged from the *Western Morning News*, and annexed is a brief account of the works themselves:—

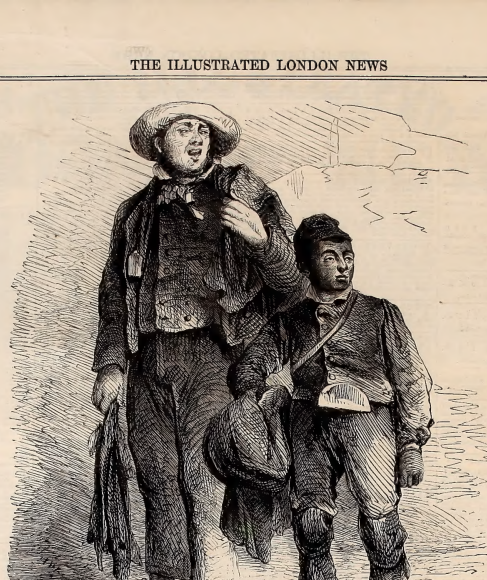
An outer or seaward breakwater, now called the Prince of Wales Breakwater (the laying of the foundation-stone of which on the 28th ultimo forms the subject of our Engraving), together with another breakwater of 1500 feet in length, will inclose a tidal harbour of forty-two acres area, having a depth of 18 feet in it at low water of spring tides, and at high-water spring tides a depth of 30 feet 6 inches, and a neap of 27 feet. On the southern side of this great tidal harbour there is to be constructed an extensive range of graving docks on a large scale, with workshops and all other appurtenances necessary for the repairs of shipping. Beyond the tidal harbour, to the westward, there is to be constructed a floating dock of fourteen acres area, with an entrance capable of admitting the largest class of shipping, and having an average depth of water of 30 feet. Round the margin of the dock there will be broad and spacious quays, with extensive ranges of sheds and warehouses, in immediate connection with the projected railway to Truro, which it is proposed immediately to commence, so that the journey from Falmouth to London will be brought within a period of ten hours; and, seeing the great saving that will be effected to the shipping by avoiding the dangerous and intricate navigation up the Channel by using Falmouth as their port, there is great probability of its eventually becoming the principal packet-station in the kingdom.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. George Townsend, of Exeter.

SAVOYARDS IN PARIS.

SINCE the agitation of the question of the annexation of Savoy to France considerable excitement has been evinced by the Savoyards who inhabit Paris. A petition in favour of that project is being got up by a committee of the subsidy Piedmontese subjects, to be presented to the Emperor Napoleon, requesting the speedy realisation of the proposed union. Among the 35,000 Savoyards who live in Paris, many of whom have arrived at highly respectable positions from very modest beginnings, a feeling of gratitude towards France seems to be the prevailing sentiment. Shut in in their own country by Mount Cenis on the one side, which renders commerce with the rest of Piedmont difficult, and by the frontier of France on the other, those who remain on their native soil have to rely entirely on their own resources. It is for this reason that at least two-thirds of the population emigrate, carrying with them a spirit of enterprise and perseverance that generally meets its reward. Thus it is that, out of two millions of Savoyards, not more than 600,000 inhabit their mother country the remainder dispersed themselves over all parts of the globe; and England, America, and France especially, receive annually a large influx of this migratory people.

We give an Engraving of two familiar types to whom the appellation of Savoyards is mostly given, though not always at the present day with accuracy, as many of those who fill the occupation of *ramoneurs* and *marchands de peaux de lapin* (sweeps, and rabbit-skin dealers) come from the mountain districts of France. However, our Illustration, drawn from nature, represents two real Savoyards, the master and the boy, almost inseparables, for as soon as the one appears in sight, or comes within hearing, the other is sure to follow quickly. The lot of these poor Savoyard boys is far from happy. Hardly worked, indifferently fed, and not often treated with ordinary kindness, they drag through their three years' apprenticeship for a small pittance paid at its expiration, upon the receipt of which they base their hopes for the future. This idea of a pecuniary starting-point, early implanted in the young mind of the little mountaineers, seems to sustain them in their arduous existence, and it is rare to find one who is discouraged by his present sufferings. They may often be seen to smile and show their snow-white teeth; and when their bright black eyes are enlivened by a momentary pleasure, which the most trifling enjoyment suffices to produce, their animation of countenance leads one to hope that the future may reserve for them, as it generally does, a less painful position.



SAVOYARDS IN PARIS.—FROM A DRAWING BY J. A. BEAUCÉ.

A great many of the Savoyards of a more advanced age are employed on their native soil as waiters, shopmen, &c., and become afterwards, by their persevering industry and economy, merchants or tradesmen. A large number of commercial houses in different parts of France have been founded by them; and in the French capital there are many lawyers, bankers, chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, and literary men of note, who first saw the light in Piedmont, but who owe their present honourable stations to the protection and encouragement they have met with in France. It is, therefore, quite natural that they should feel favourably disposed towards the annexation of their native country to the French empire, from which they may reasonably expect an amelioration in the condition of their fellow-countrymen in Savoy, where, under the present circumstances of a geographical obstacle on the one hand and a foreign frontier on the other, all social, political, and commercial progress is surrounded by the greatest difficulties.

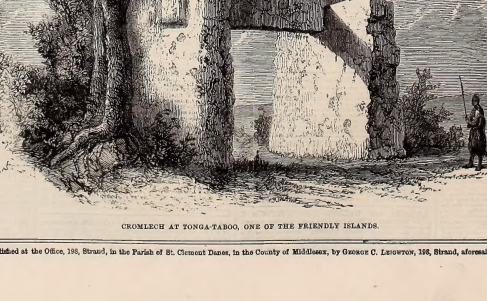
CROMLECH AT TONGA-TABOO.

THE extraordinary and colossal structure represented in the accompanying Engraving was discovered several years ago by the late Mr. Philip Hervey, of Sydney, and a drawing made by him has been forwarded to us for publication by his nephew, Mr. Kennedy R. H. Mackenzie, who communicates the following particulars on the subject:—

This cromlech structure is situated on the south-east coast of the island of Tongo-Taboo, the largest of that group of the Friendly Islands known as the Tonga Islands, the other groups being called the Feejee Islands and Navigators' Islands. The island of Tonga-Taboo itself is situated in lat. 20° 47' S., long. 175° 40' W. The cromlech stands alone on a remote coral-bound part of the island, without any other monument or ruin nearer it than the cyclopean tombs of Ha Tui-Tongas, where in "Cook's Voyages" as standing on a clear plain, but since his time have become surrounded by a dense jungle, and may only be reached with difficulty.

From these tombs the cromlech is distant some eight or nine miles. Not having been prepared to expect anything of the kind in a ramble, Mr. Hervey was unprovided with the means of making an exact measurement, but the following may be relied upon to be not far from the truth:—Upper transverse stone, 24 feet long by rather more than 4 feet deep; uprights, 16 feet high on a depth of 5 feet to 9 feet 6 inches from front to back. The material is the coral rock or coral reef of the neighbourhood, differing from all the other structures of the island, which are formed of stone brought from Wallis's Island, an island considerably to the north-westward of Tonga. The mortice and fitting of the cross stone Mr. Hervey found to be done with as much care as the rough material would admit, and on the centre of it a small cava bowl is scooped out. For the benefit of many fond of speculating upon the presumed scientific knowledge of the builders of such monuments it may be mentioned that the cromlech does not appear to be adjusted to any particular point of the compass.

Of the age of this remarkable structure it is impossible to form any idea or to make any estimate; but in all probability it dates from a most remote antiquity. The natives, who can name and point out the tombs of thirty Tui-Tongas, have not even a tradition respecting or connected with it, except that a great spirit laid down his load there. They shrug their shoulders when questioned about it, and say that all the men on the island could not put it up now. At the angle of the stone an immense tree has grown, clasping the corner in its body. Similar to this circumstance is the fact noted by Mr. Catherwood in Yucatan of the ancient pyramidal structures in the forests of Central America, where trees have forced their way between the stones of the pyramid. In England a like instance of a tree growing in the walls of a building may be found at Bexley Abbey, near Maidstone in Kent.



CROMLECH AT TONGA-TABOO, ONE OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

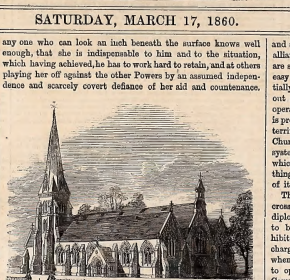
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1022.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

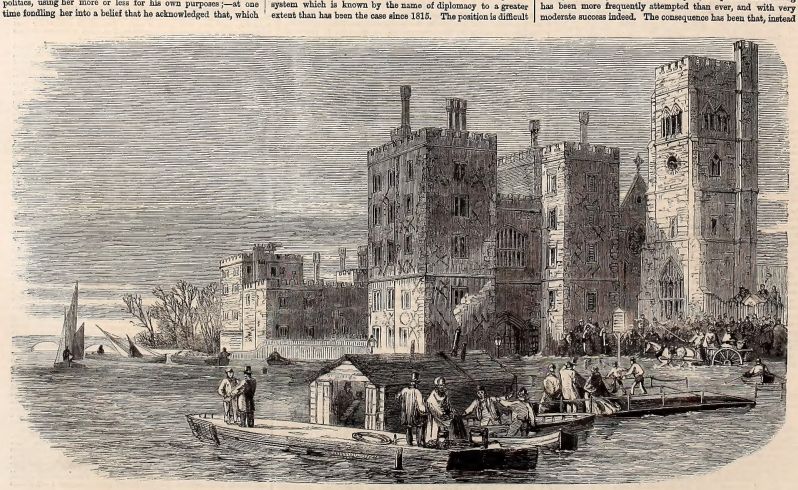
It is not a little singular that, in a Session which has been characterised by the production of items of domestic legislation which, in their completeness and practical unassailability, partake more than anything we have had for many a long day of the nature of the measures of Sir Robert Peel in his great day of strength, the interest of home affairs should be overshadowed by a feverish excitement with regard to that which is foreign. No doubt something of this peculiarity is owing to the direct connection of our financial plans with a large political and diplomatic question; but, be the cause what it may, the British Parliament is fast freeing itself from the reproach which it has incurred, that it neither cares for nor understands the impossibility of a country like England being able to isolate herself from the consideration of her necessary involvement in the course of events in Europe. There still remain among a few members—of whom, perhaps, Mr. Bright may be taken as a type—an impatience, which certainly deserves the epithet of ignorant, of our legislators stretching their ideas or opinions beyond the limits of mere parish matters. A satirical writer a few years ago, in a remarkably suggestive work on our governing system, dubbed this indifference and something more, to anything that did not concern our internal affairs with the name of the Bermondsey policy, which is as good as any other for curtly expressing what we intend to convey. The narrow circle of home policy in which a school of politicians to whom our statesmen were fast giving way are confined, was somewhat rudely broken by the war with Russia, the exact cause of which we believe that the majority of the professors of that creed in question do not to this day understand. From that time the Emperor of the French has contrived to keep England in the midst, if not in the van, of the march of European politics, using her more or less for his own purposes;—at one time fondling her into a belief that he acknowledged that, which any one who can look an inch beneath the surface knows well enough, that she is indispensable to him and to the situation, which having achieved, he has to work hard to retain, and at others playing her off against the other Powers by an assumed independence and scarcely covert defiance of her aid and countenance.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, FRAHRAN, DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 285.

For good or for evil, for her advancement to the dignity, such as it is, of being the pivot on which European affairs turn, or for an object against which foreign combination is to be directed, as the case may be, England has become identified with that general system which is known by the name of diplomacy to a greater extent than has been the case since 1815. The position is difficult and anomalous. It is no light task satisfactorily to manipulate an alliance with France when the institutions of the two countries are so destitute of points of cohesion. On the face of it it is not easy to lay down a plan by which a pure despotism and an essentially free State can work together for the purpose of carrying out an idea of liberty. Not less difficult is it to combine the operations of a nation which, from its very nature and its genius, is prone to carry out its objects by means of war, and which treats territoral aggrandisement much in the same way as our chosen Churchmen are supposed to decline to become Bishops, with the system of a country which seeks peace almost at any price, and which, probably because it is utterly without pretext for such a thing, has not the slightest notion of adding to the dominions of its Sovereign within the compass of Europe.

This is a perplexity which evinces itself in the face of a cross-examined Foreign Secretary, and generates a course of diplomatic secrecy which is utterly inconsistent with, and ought to be unknown to, our institutions. Few more ludicrous exhibitions can be witnessed than that of an English Minister charged with reconciling anomalies such as we have indicated, when he performs the critical and embarrassing duty of seeming to open his mind and his counsels to an inquiring House of Commons, when, in fact, his object and his intention is to say nothing. Nothing can be more burlesque than the appearance of a member of a free Parliament, who, being of too romantic a turn of mind to comprehend or to care for tariffs, or to understand the varied mosaic of a financial plan, takes a flight into the region of foreign affairs, when he is told that the public service demands entire reticence on the part of the Minister, and enforced silence on the part of that assembly whose end and being is talk. At most times some such state of things occurs during the sitting of our Legislature; but, this year, the process of muzzling has been more frequently attempted than ever, and with very moderate success indeed. The consequence has been that, instead



THE HIGH TIDE AT LAMBETH ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—SEE PAGE 255.

of steady, set debates, which in their very nature would tend to modify the tone and calm the spirit of discussion, we have short, sharp, angry declamation against the mystery of the Foreign Office, which, in a land of publicity and free ventilation of affairs, contrasts oddly and by no means favourably with the regular and systematic demonstrativeness on all the points of our neighbours over the water, from whose State papers, given periodically to the world at large, our representatives usually first learn what is going on and is about to be done

However the British Parliament may concern itself in the minor consideration of pressing the secrets of diplomacy out of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it seems quite clear that the vexed questions which agitate Europe are settling, or unsettling, as the case may be, themselves. The remarkable principle of universal suffrage in the choice of rulers is in full swing. Tuscany and the Romagna have unequivocably pronounced for a junction with Piedmont, and the erection of an Italian kingdom with a population almost equal to that of Prussia is on the point of being established. Yet a few days, and Savoy will be determining its future destiny in the ballot-urns; and the new arrangement of the territorial disposition of Europe will be a *fait accompli*. In this juncture what is left to England to do? The social diatribes of gentlemen who call themselves statesmen, and who are free from the responsibilities of office, have dwindled from their angry dimensions, and the demand which was made for rendering the disposition of Savoy a *casus belli*, which was scarcely equivocal, has been with a quiet determination that there is something which can be done by this country which is calculated to change, even at this moment, the course of events, though what that wonderful specific is we have yet to learn. It can could verily be a prediction to be more sceptical and so uncertain we should say that the end will be, that a show of consulting the great Powers will be made by the high personage principally engaged in managing or influencing the affairs of Italy and Savoy, and at the instant when the decision shall become so pronounced that nothing but an armed interference can alter the issue of events. As this country is not prepared to go to war for that which is, after all, to her but an idea, it is more than probable that the other great Powers will have no option but to enter into a belligerent contest with France and Sardinia. All that will then remain will be an acquiescence more or less dignified, and once more, the prevalence of the will of the Emperor of the French. But, whatever happens, at least this lesson will have been learned, that it is the duty of England either to take some line in future with reference to foreign policy which will give her that influence in the affairs of Europe which she claims, or else that she should abnegate all right to interference, and assume that policy of isolation which short-sighted public men seem to consider to be consistent with her dignity and her honour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday published the treaty of commerce, followed by a report to the Emperor, by M. Rouher, on the negotiations which preceded the treaty, and on the advantages to both countries which may be expected from it.

Government has submitted a project of law to the Corps Législatif for devoting forty millions of francs in loans to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of their machinery; also a similar project concerning the modifications of the tariff for wools, cottons, and raw materials.

The *Siècle* has received a warning for an article of M. Jourdan, published in its number of Friday last. The article is considered "as containing attacks against the fundamental principles of Christianity."

The Imperial Paris Horticultural Society has announced its intention of holding a general exhibition of every description of garden produce, from the 15th to the 20th of May next, open to all the world. The subjects of exhibition must be in the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées at the latest by eight o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and the judges will proceed to their examination at once. As to the conifers, trees, and large shrubs not in flower, they must be delivered between the 1st and 5th of May. Objects of art and industry will not be received later than the 5th of May.

ITALY.

TUSCANY AND THE CENTRAL STATES.

A despatch of Count Carour to Baron Ricasoli, dated the 29th of February, communicates the French ideas relative to the settlement of Central Italy. Count Carour says:—

France does not pronounce positive to the choice of the future Sovereign, but the verbal and authentic assurances of the French Government show that the election of a Prince of the House of Savoy would not be opposed by France. I am certain that your Excellency will take into consideration the counsel given to Tuscany by our generous ally on whom Italy is indebted for her destiny. The Government of Tuscany will not take the responsibility of the final deliberation without consulting the nation. The Government, in acknowledging the opportunity for the new vote, hopes that the Chamber of Tuscany will act in such a manner that the election will take place with loyalty and sincerity. *Whatever may be the result, the Government of the King accepts it beforehand.*

As regards the annexation of Tuscany, M. Thouvenel, in his reply to Count Carour's despatches of the 1st and 3rd inst., repeats that France cannot but follow Piedmont in a perilous course. If King Victor Emmanuel accept the annexation of Tuscany he will necessarily remain exposed to the risks of such a policy without being able to reckon upon the support of France.

The results of the voting in Tuscany and Central Italy show how just were the anticipations that overwhelming majorities of the people would declare for annexation to Sardinia. In Tuscany, indeed, it was thought that there were some remains of a Ducal, or at least of an anti-annexation party, the majority, it will be seen, is enormous. It is scarcely understood that in many districts the priests appeared to share the laity's resolve to vote for annexation. We may now expect speedily to hear that King Victor Emmanuel, "overcome by regret," has formally assumed the sovereignty of his new dominions, and that the Sardinian troops have entered Tuscany and the Romagna.

The result of the voting in Romagna was proclaimed on Wednesday by the Court of Cassation, amidst loud cheering. At Bologna the total numbers are as follow:—

For annexation	..	256,659
For a separate kingdom	..	1,506
Void through informality	..	283

The returns of the votes in Tuscany, with the exception of thirty-two communes, show:—

For annexation	..	336,367
For a separate kingdom	..	13,116

The National Assembly of Tuscany is convoked for the 20th inst.

The results of the voting in Parma are known for the whole Duchy, excepting one district and five communes. Of 73,903 men who were registered as entitled to vote, 62,121 voted for annexation, and only 164 for a separate State.

The result of the voting in Modena is partly known. Here, where the tyranny of the expelled Duke is so fresh in men's memories, only 56 persons voted for the maintenance of the Duchy's existence as a separate State, against 50,459 for annexation.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Holy See has replied to the last proposals of France. The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is intimately bound up with the independence of the Church. Although decidedly rejecting the proposition to create a Vicariate of the Romagna in favour of a foreign sovereign, his Holiness shows himself disposed to enter into the task of reform in connection with the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

The enrolment of students has been received by General Goyon, who delivered a written reply, exhorting them to resume their studies, and expressing his resolution to support the public authorities by all means at his disposal in order to maintain the observance of the laws.

The army has been increased to 20,000 men, but desertions are numerous throughout Pesario and the Marches.

SAVOY AND NICE.

Proclamations of the Government of Savoy have been posted in all the parishes of that country notifying that the inhabitants will be called upon to vote for the maintenance of the union with the monarchy of Sardinia or for annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes Count Cavour's note of the 2nd of March relative to the question of Savoy and Nice. In this note Count Cavour recalls the declarations contained in the despatches of M. Thouvenel, in which the attempt to justify the annexation of the aggrandisement of Sardinia could ever constitute a violation of the treaty, to whom the late events attach her by the bonds of gratitude and friendship.

Nevertheless (Count Cavour says) we are too sensible of what Italy owes to the Emperor not to give our anxious attention to the demand which rests upon the respect due to the population. The Government of the King would never consent to put its own with a project of treaty, or enter into exchange any part of the territory which for many centuries has formed a political contingent to the Crown; but the Government of the King cannot refuse to take into consideration the changes which the events in the last months have effected in the situation of Central Italy, and at the moment when we demand for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their own destinies, we should be guilty of manifest inconsistency and injustice if we refuse to the subjects of the King dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right to pronounce their opinion. However deep the regrets we should feel if the provinces, the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchy, and which constitute its dominion, should not refuse to recognise the weight of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescriptions of Parliament.

Count Cavour says further that the declaration of M. Thouvenel relative to the Emperor's intention to guarantee Savoyese a fair interpretation of the motives which guide the conduct of the Government, the removal of which must only be effected with great caution, France should consider, being inspired by high sentiments of equity and justice, leave no cause to doubt as to the loyalty of the intentions of the Government of France and Sardinia would direct any negotiations on the question.

Baron Talleyrand has delivered to Count Cavour another despatch of M. Thouvenel, in which replies to Count Cavour's despatch of the 1st and 3rd inst. M. Thouvenel points out the essential difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Savoy to Piedmont and that of the annexation of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which opposes the first is to obtain the separation by France of which he speaks from the independence of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine. In the latter this difficulty disappears, and the annexation of Savoy to France would be the union and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous cession of Savoy: consequently the Emperor of the French regards the regulation of the question of Savoy by a simple cession, to be settled by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country it is not sufficient to consult the municipalities of Savoy.

The *Patrie* publishes a despatch addressed a division of Savoy, in which it declares that the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland is opposed to. *The Courrier de Lyon* announces, upon information obtained from an official source, that Savoy will not be dismembered, but will form two departments, and will preserve the Court of Appeal at Chambery.

NAPLES.

The English fleet has arrived at Naples, part of which anchored in the open roads, the port proving to be too shallow. This event caused great sensation. For several nights tricoloured cockades have been exhibited in the streets. Fresh arrests of foreigners and porters have taken place. The military preparations continue, and the works at the arsenals are carried on without intermission. The formation of a navable regiment is the first step of the frontier is spoken of. It would be commanded by the King.

BELGIUM

In the Chamber of Representatives, on the 10th inst., the Minister of Finance brought in a bill for the total abolition of the octroi duties. The less economical way by this measure will be made up by increasing the 75 per cent et certain duties belonging to the State. The project was received with hearty and prolonged cheering.

The municipal regulations of Antwerp have been adopted by the Chamber. In the event of the death of one of the parties, the survivor will be liable for the payment of from one to five years, and a fine of from 2000f. to 10,000.

HOLLAND.

Advices from the Hague state that the Dutch Ministry is now complete, Count Van Zuylen van Nyevelt, the resident Minister at Constantinople, having been appointed by the King to the depart ment of Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A despatch from Tetuan on Monday states that a second campaign has actually commenced. On the last occasion the numerous Moorish tribes, including the Kabyles of Melilla, attacked the encampment at Tetuan, and were repulsed. Many of those tribes were taking, and the Moors pursued for a distance of half a league. Their losses were considerable.

On Monday, so we learn by a telegram from Madrid, a Moorish messenger delivered a letter to Marshall O'Donnell from the Emperor of Morocco, which commenced. On that occasion the Emperor of Morocco, which commenced. On that occasion the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations. The Marshal [illegible] to negotiate, but declared that he would not suspend his military operations.

The *Nouvelliste* of Madrid states that extensive works have been projected at Melilla, and that large military reinforcements were about to establish themselves there; and from these circumstances it assumes that the town will probably not be abandoned.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from the right wing of the line of the Caucasus states that the mountaineers of Daghestan have submitted to about 25,000 souls, who inhabit the country between the Lower Kaban, the Black Sea, and the Rivers Neberdeshs and Adaguen, had submitted to the Russian arms, and had acknowledged their authority by signing a document to that effect. This had been effected peaceably.

The official journal gives a list of the Russian ships of war which were launched in the course of January last, amounting to twenty vessels, carrying 361 guns, and of a force of 4460 horse power, as follows:—In Mazilla, 1; East Siberia, 3; Naples, 1; Villafranca, 2; Japan and China, 1; Sebastopol, 1; Nicolaieff, 1; Archangel, 1; Nikodaki, 4; on their way to Rio Janeiro, 2; and Toulon, 1, the frigate bearing the Grand Duke Alexander.

According to intelligence from Kiachta, in Asiatic Russia, the centre of the trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires, the Chinese were again receiving merchandise in exchange for tea, a sign that China had again plenty of silver, which had been received in large quantities from Europe during the past year.

INDIAN FINANCES.—Mr. Wilson made his financial statement on the 16th of February. The deficit is about nine millions. He proposes a trade license of from 5s to 20s. yearly; a tax upon incomes of from £100 to £600 at two per cent, and above that at four per cent, with no exemption; and a large duty upon tobacco. The tariff is to be modified. There will be no loan.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday evening:—

TURIN, Thursday.—The returns of the voting in the Æmilian provinces are complete. The numbers in favour of annexation to Piedmont are as follows:—

The Romagna	..	256,659
Modena	..	113,621
Parma	..	86,341

The total number of votes for a separate kingdom has not yet been announced.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamer *Vigo*, Captain Leiland, from New York on the 3rd instant, has arrived. Her news has been in a measure anticipated. Advices had been received from Jamaica to the 10th of February. The weather was highly favourable to sugar making, and the crops were expected to be materially over last year's. The islands were healthier.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate is discussing the treaty with Mexico. Senator Seward has made a great speech in favour of the admission of Kansas into the Union.

The Senate has called upon the President for a copy of any report which may have been made by the commissioner for marking the boundary between the United States and the British territory.

The House of Representatives has at last elected a printer, in the person of ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio.

Notwithstanding the Governor's veto, the bill abolishing slavery had again been passed in the Legislature of Kansas by a majority of 30 to 7.

The Indians on the northern frontiers of Texas, according to late accounts, were massacreing the people. Nine companies of regulars have already taken the field against them and the robbers on the Rio Grande.

The principal part of Danville, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. Eighty dwellings were consumed, including three churches, the Court-house, &c. The loss was estimated at 250,000 dollars.

Xavier Church, Wall-street, Cincinnati, fell on the 1st inst., and fourteen persons were killed.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec on the 28th ult. with the usual ceremonies. In his speech the Governor-General announced that the Prince of Wales would visit Canada in the ensuing summer. He also congratulated the Parliament on surplus revenue and flourishing trade.

The residence of the Governor-General was entirely destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

A long address from the Reform Association of Toronto, Canada, had been published. It advocates a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of two or more separate States, with a confederacy, a central authority to administer matters common to the whole country, and a written Constitution.

The elections of representatives to serve in the new House of Assembly of Vancouver's Island are just over, and give a very marked majority in favour of the Government.

The Ellamee tribe are still living in Surrey County, North Carolina, United States. At the late revival the wife of Chang was baptised.

Mr. Keitt, brother to the member of Congress for South Carolina, has been murdered by some of his negroes, who almost severed his head from his body. He was at the time considered to be his property.

The Southern French journals state that a fearful tempest had swept over the country on the Mediterranean coast, and that the violence of the wind that two trains were overturned on the railway between Nismes.

Mr. Justice Phillips (whose suspension from the Natal Bench by the Governor of that colony we noticed in a former issue) has been reinstated by the Home Government. Mr. Phillips returns to Natal to resume his duties.

The English Minister in Nicaragua has negotiated a treaty with President Martinez, having for its object the gradual extinction of the protectorate over Mosquito, the King of which is to be pensioned by Nicaragua.

Whilst William Jones, a farmer, residing at Whalebig, was being fodder to the cattle, a mouse suddenly raised her head in front of her horn entering the corner of one eye, he died in a few hours in the greatest agony.

The long-expected gold ship the *Commodore Perry* arrived on Tuesday off Deptford from Melbourne, after a passage of 113 days, with 480,000 in gold and 5001 bales of wool. Twenty-five guineas per cent were paid on the previous day at Lloyd's to effect fresh insurances on the vessel.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MARINE.—From Panama we learn that a marine serving on board the Royal Mail steamer *Tamar* had been mured rod and robbed by natives on shore near Taboga. The commander of the vessel offered a party of men to search, who hunted up the scene and brought them on board the vessel, where they were tried and sentenced to be hanged, the Governor of the State agreeing to be justified their fate.

AT SHRAGOSHA, during the first week of this month, an execution took place of three of the most notorious brave assassins, during the performance of which a murder was committed under the very scaffold; and a short time after the same had taken place. Consul de Pame did Prize to receive moneys for prayers on behalf of the executed was taken with the criminals.

SUICIDE OF BARON EYNATTEN.—At the close of the Italian campaign there were rumours of enormous defalcations in the Austrian military chest, involving the name of General in high command. The Court of Vienna made great efforts to cushion the affair; but the suicide of Lieutenant Field Marshal Baron Eynatten has revealed all. The unfortunate has put an end to secrecy. He left a written avowal of his embezzlements, and hopes pardon for his crimes from God and his people, but not from the Kaiser.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received our file of the *New Zealander* (Auckland) to the 28th of December last. We extract from the monthly summary for the English mail of the following particulars:—The *Statesman*, from Liverpool, arrived on the 23rd of December with two hundred and fourteen immigrants. Three children died on the voyage out. The voyage had been a prosperous one, and the emigrants were well content with the ship and the way in which they had been treated. The "free grant" system had been in operation about a year; and, notwithstanding the uncertainty as to the title which the three children had to the property, it appears that during the year 3670 emigrants had been landed at Auckland, and 18,000 acres of land had been disposed of, of which 1,500 acres had been taken by emigrants having land orders. Some sensation had been created in Auckland by the appointment of a Presbyterian clergyman to the use of Rovers' Patent National Coal Gas Apparatus for the manufacture of gas from coal. The Rev. Mr. Stewart is very confident, that the coal was found to be well adapted for the purpose, and there was little doubt but that the whole city would be lighted with gas within the next twelve months.

THE "HUNGARIAN" STEAM-SHIP.—There is no news of importance relative to the wreck of the steamer *Hungarian*, and the vessel and cargo are now fully abandoned. Part of the cargo of bullion was got on board perfect. The ship was lying about a mile and a half inshore at low water, and the sea was breaking over her. Several divers and others had visited the wreck, and had brought up the greater portion of the bullion.—*Bantry Mercury*, Feb. 28.—I have just returned from the wreck, the weather continues very favourable, and the sea is smooth. The vessel is in a terrible state; all aft that is gone, except fifteen feet of the main deck. Both paddle wheels and the heavy bell, with many boilers have yet been found. From what I can learn from the fishermen, they must have all gone to the eastward, about Fair Head. I start for there this morning. From all I can see or learn of goods, nothing has been taken ashore which is worth. The packages have all been broken up, and taken into the boats in pieces, and carried to the fishermen's houses. I have not seen a whole case or bale all around Cape Bible Island. I found a great many loose letters at the different fishermen's houses, and had them all collected and brought here. The packages have all been broken up, and taken into the boats in pieces, and carried to the fishermen's houses. I have not seen a whole case or bale all around Cape Bible Island. I found a great many loose letters at the different fishermen's houses, and had them all collected and brought here. There are also twelve or fifteen bags at the Post-office, which are open. I have issued notices to all having goods to bring them here, put them on shore, and have them surveyed. There is a diver here from Yarmouth, but he has not been able to do anything. I have seen no passengers' effects to identify.—ARTHUR CRAWFORD." A telegraphic despatch from the agent of the owners of the steamer, dated at Barrington, N.S., on the 27th of February, states no more bodies had been washed ashore. One boat in good condition had been found, and fragments of other boats had been picked up off Cape Sable.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

"THE Deil's awa with th' Exciseman.' The excise duty has at length been taken off paper, and publishers are rejoicing loudly and sensibly at the removal of a tax on the dissemination of knowledge. There is, however, one eminent publisher in London, who, after fighting a fair fight for the retention of the tax, is in sackcloth and rags—real paper rags—at its upset. We refer to Mr. H. G. Bohn, who has done more than any bookseller to give good books—real standard authors—at a price within the means of the middle classes; ay, and at times of the poorer classes. That the repeal will be beneficial to literature we have no manner of doubt; but, of course, we are not to expect that it will be the further means of giving us an additional Shakspeare or a supplemental Walter Scott.

The Royal Literary Fund annual meeting was held on Wednesday last, and passed off without any kind of opposition. Mr. Dickens, Mr. Dilke, and the authors who have voted with them on many previous meetings, purposely kept away. Earl Stanhope, as chairman, did his work with his customary courtesy and ability, and announced, on the part of the fund, the unconditional refusal of the offer of the conditional library of a well-known living author with thanks. We are inclined still to think that terms might have been come to that would have satisfied the proffered donor and been beneficial to the best interests of the fund. But the matter is over, and it is idle to say more about it.

We cannot, while gossiping about letters and the repeal of the paper duty, suffer to let pass without a word of satisfaction a recent gracious act on the part of her Majesty to the large world of letters Mr. Rowland Hill, who gave us the penny post, and who is also one of the ablest Civil servants of the Crown, is now Sir Rowland Hill K.C.B. This honour, we hear universally said, might have been given to Mr. Hill many years ago.

Let us also record another double act of good taste and good sense on the part of her Majesty. Mr. Donne, the Examiner of Plays in the Lord Chamberlain's office, has received the present of a silver inkstand from his Queen, who at the same time, remembering the fiery nature of playhouse flesh and blood, has appointed Mr. Donne to the responsible post of Master of the Revels, or the Comptroller of Plays to be played before the Queen in Windsor Castle.

The new full-*esquired* of the Royal Academy of Arts in England is Mr. Hook. The selection without the walls of the Academy has given general satisfaction. Within the walls, it is said, Mr. Danby, Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. W. E. Frost, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. Egg are not over-well pleased, or in the best possible temper with their esquired superiors. Mr. Hook was a junior Associate to the five over whose heads he has been taken by an almost unexpected leap.

The new First Commissioner of Public Works was unable to answer an artistic public question put to him the other night in the House of Commons. The question referred to the long-promised lions required for the completion of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square. What, so ran the query, is the gentleman about to whom the execution of the four lions has been intrusted? Mr. Cowper (an able man, and fit for his new post) was sorry to say that he could not tell what Sir Edwin Landseer was about. This is unsatisfactory. The statue on the top of the column was set up just seventeen years ago.

There is good news in the realms of art, the Duke of Marlborough has rearranged the magnificent collection of pictures at Blenheim, and admits visitors on the payment of a shilling—the collected shillings going to a public charity. Manchester has published its intention of raising the magnificent sum of one hundred thousand pounds for the formation of a Manchester National Gallery; and through Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, whose activity and ability are well known, Manchester will certainly make good what she says she will do. An odd reflection arises—the National Gallery of England, since its foundation in 1824, has not cost the nation anything like one hundred thousand pounds.

The restoration of Waltham Abbey Church is proceeding at a more than Nelson Column pace, and we record with pleasure the anonymous donation this week of the sum of five hundred and fifty pounds; a good Saxon amount towards the restoration of the church which covers the remains of King Harold, who fought so well and died so nobly before Norman William and the bold conquerors of his people.

Go and see, by all means, Mr. Page's new Westminster Bridge. One half is open, and yet the old bridge is still open, while, at the same time, Mr. Page is busy below removing the old bridge by Labelye and constructing the other half of his own. It is not only a triumph of engineering skill, but, at the same time, one of the most suggestive and instructive sights in London.

Mr. S. C. Hall's very pleasant and well-delivered lectures on "The Authors of the Age" continue to attract attention. Mr. Hall is airing himself throughout England, and people listen with delight, as they ever will, to anecdotes about famous men, known well to them by their works but whom they never saw. Mr. Hall has had many opportunities, possesses a good memory, and has a power of reproducing traits, anecdotes, and portraiture not common with many lecturers.

Mr. Scharf, we are glad to observe, has stated in evidence before a public commission that he should be glad to see the National Portrait Gallery open to the public between the hours of seven and ten in the evening. We shall soon get from daylight into gas in more than one fine stronghold of artistic treasures. Mr. Scharf is secretary to the Portrait Gallery Committee, and is entitled to be heard on such a point.

We are stepping westward. Mr. E. T. Smith finds Drury-lane, in Sir Rowland Hill's "W.C." district, an out-of-the-way place for making the Italian Opera remunerative; he therefore removes to Vanbrugh's house in the Haymarket, "W.," and is to open in right good earnest on the 10th of April. Tragedy flourishes in the East end of London—operas in the West.

An epigram is no common production. Dr. South called a good epigram the masterpiece of man. Here is one just published fresh from the mint of Mr. R. E. Egerton Warburton:—

CARVING AND GILDING.

"You see," said our host, as we entered his doors,
"I have furnished my house à la Louis Quatorze."
"Then I wish," said a guest, "when you ask us to eat,
You would furnish your board à la Louis Dixhuit;
The eye cannot feast when the stomach is starving?
Pray less of your gilding and more of your carving."

"This is good," said a real wit, "and is much in Mat Prior's manner."

Her Majesty has presented Mr. W. B. Donne, examiner of plays, who has had the direction of the recent theatrical performances at Windsor, with a handsome silver inkstand, in token that his services have been duly appreciated. Mr. Donne has also received her Majesty's commands to continue to direct the Windsor theatricals.

At the meeting of the Civil Engineers on Wednesday evening Sir William Armstrong produced his gun, described its manufacture, and went through the operation of loading it. He, moreover, described the mechanism of the shell and fuse.

MUSIC.

It is announced that the Royal Italian Opera season will commence on the 10th of April—the same day on which her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened by Mr. E. T. Smith. Mr. Gye's prospectus of the season has not yet appeared.

The regular season of the Royal English Opera terminates this evening; but, in consequence of the extraordinary success of "Lurline," and the unflagging demand for places, Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne announced nine extra performances of that opera. They must now regret the long delay in the production of a piece so beneficial to the treasury. The sale of the principal airs, &c., at Messrs. Cramer and Beale's, corresponds with the success of the opera at the theatre.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts flourish this season, owing very much, we believe, to the improved locality in which they take place. The new concert-hall is favourable to the production of musical sound; it is spacious and comfortable, and the audience is not disturbed, as formerly, by the bustle of restless people constantly moving about. In consequence of the facilities thus afforded to the conductor to have good music well performed the selections are now of a high and classical order. This was particularly the case on Saturday last, when the concert, besides its general excellence, derived an especial interest from the performance, for the first time in this country, of a great orchestral work of the celebrated Robert Schumann—his symphony in B flat, written when he was in the zenith of his powers, destined to be soon extinguished in hopeless insanity. Schumann's music as yet is too little known in this country, and is undervalued by professed critics, who are evidently unacquainted with it. But his reputation, like that of many other men of genius, is more and more recognised since his untimely death; and we doubt not that a place will soon be unanimously assigned to him among the Mozarts, Beethovens, and Mendelssohns, the great luminaries of the art. Arabella Goddard was the pianist. She performed Hummel's "Rondo Brillant" in A, and Thalberg's fantasia on a theme from "Mosè in Egitto." She played superbly, and (we need scarcely add) had an enthusiastic reception. Miss Parepa was the only vocalist. She sang Wallace's scena, "Hope in Sorrow;" Mellon's cavatina "Oh, bright were my visions," from "Victorine;" and a florid Italian air by Alari. This young lady is a singer of the highest order, and promises to fill the blank made by the retirement of Clara Novello. We observe that M. Sainton and Madame Sainton-Dolby are to appear together at the Crystal Palace this day, for the first time since their return from the Continent.

Mr. Aguilar has announced a series of performances of classical pianoforte music, the first of which was given on Saturday evening last, at his residence in Westbourne-square. He performed two of the finest of Beethoven's sonatas, two preludes and fugues of Sebastian Bach, and Weber's "Invitation à la Valse;" in all of which he showed himself a pianist of the very highest class, a thorough master of the instrument, and a performer full of sentiment and expression. Several vocal pieces were sung by Mr. Aguilar's relative, Miss Lindo, a young and accomplished singer, who cannot fail to rise to eminence. Her performance of two pieces in very different style, the pathetic air "Lascia ch'io pianga," from Handel's "Rinaldo," and Mozart's splendid "Deh vieni, non tardar," was admirable in every respect. The rooms were filled with a fashionable and musical audience, who seemed highly gratified by the entertainment.

Another musical association has been added to the many which we possess already. This is the London Quintet Union, formed for the purpose of giving concerts consisting of the quintets, quartets, trios, and other chamber compositions of the great masters. The members of the union are Mr. Willy, and Mr. Weslake, first and second violins; Mr. Webb, viola; Mr. Pettit, violoncello; Mr. Reynolds, contrabasso, and Mr. Maycock, contrabasso. Additional performers are engaged when the music requires it; and variety is given by the introduction of vocal pieces.

The Concert at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday evening was excellent and interesting. The instrumental pieces were Onslow's quintet in B flat, op. 33; Sterndale Bennett's chamber trio, op. 26; and Mozart's quintet in A for the clarinet and stringed instruments. All these pieces are masterpieces, and the performance of all of them was masterly. Mr. Willy, though he does not put himself forward as a concerto player, has no superior among us as an orchestral violinist and a performer of concerted music. His associates are all "good men and true;" and one of them—Mr. Pettit—though very young and as yet comparatively unknown, is already a violoncellist of the first rank. In Sterndale Bennett's chamber trio the pianoforte part was played by Lindsay Sloper, an artist too well known to demand any eulogy. Mozart's quintet, in which the clarinet is the principal instrument, showed that Mr. Maycock is one of our most accomplished performers. We were glad to find that the society is reviving the works of Onslow, once unboundedly popular throughout Europe, but now almost consigned to unmerited oblivion. He was a great musician; and his music—his masterly quintets especially—ought never to be forgotten. The singers were Miss Banks and Madame Sainton-Dolby, who appeared in public for the first time since her change of condition, and was welcomed with all the enthusiasm so justly due to her as an artist and as a woman.

Poor Jullien, we are glad to learn, is not in such a desperate condition as was at first supposed. His insanity was temporary, the consequence of a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue and excitement in preparing a great musical performance to be given in Paris. He is recovering; but is, unhappily, in a state of indigence amounting to destitution. He never got over the effects of the ruinous speculations which brought him into the Bankruptcy Court—an ordeal through which, it will be remembered, he passed without the slightest impeachment of his integrity. We understand that a subscription for his benefit is to be set on foot in England. We trust it will succeed, as there are no musicians to whom the English public owe a larger debt of gratitude than to Jullien.

AN ENGLISH OPERA, under the direction of Dr. James Pech, will be given at the Princess' Theatre, commencing in May next. The season will extend over a period of fifteen weeks. We hear that engagements are pending, and, in many instances, concluded, with some of our most eminent artistes. The band and chorus will be very complete, numbering some seventy or eighty artistes. The operas to be placed upon the stage are spoken of as "Gustavus," "Oberon," "Acis and Galatea," and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," with some of the earlier works of Benedict, Balfe, and other English composers.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Fitzball has made a clever drama out of a French picture, which was produced on Monday with success. The title of the piece is "Christmas Eve; or, The Duel in the Snow." The picture in question, which was exhibited at the Exhibition of French Artists in Pall-mall, represented a dying pierrot, or French fool, supported by a number of masqueraders, his fellow-duelist, in the disguise of a New Zealand chieftain, looking on. Mr. Fitzball adopts this as the closing scene of his drama, and the rest is occupied with incidents calculated to account for such a catastrophe. *Sir Charles Audry* (Mr. Emery) is the pierrot, and the friend of *Captain Dashwood*, the disguised New Zealander (Mr. Verner). The Captain in distress has been helped to money and saved from suicide by *Sir Charles*, whose lady accidentally drinks of the poisoned cup which the Captain had prepared for himself. *Sir Charles* marries again, and the Captain has the ingratitude to seduce his young wife, and elope with her to Paris. He also plots with his degraded minion that she should obtain from her husband's pity a supply of cash that he wants. This coming to *Sir Charles's* knowledge, he follows to the ball where the Captain is masquerading, and fastens a quarrel on him; after which they proceed together to the Bois de Boulogne, where the duel takes place. The final scene was very effective; and the piece, well acted, proved successful.

STRAND.—A new piece was produced here on Monday, entitled "The Loves of Arcadia." It is written by a lady, and forms a pleasant and somewhat poetic Watteau spectacle on a larger scale than usual. The story is silly, but pretty, with an old-world air about it that is charming. *Louis XV.* (Mr. Bland) desires the union of the *Chevalier de Merrilac* (Mr. Parselle) and *Mdlle. Desirée de Launay* (Miss Swanborough), but of course the two parties most interested are disinclined to the match. They have, however, never met, the lady having resided at a convent and the gentleman at Court. Both, nevertheless, hit upon the same plan. Determined never to meet, they seek an Arcadian sort of life, and play the shepherd and shepherdess in a forest. In this disguise, of course, they make each other's acquaintance, and fall in love together; so that when the King comes hunting he finds them both prepared to submit to his will. This, however, does not take place immediately, the lady being first removed to Court to take her place in an Arcadian fête intended by the Monarch; and the gentleman follows, exhibiting himself as his own portrait in a picture frame, which is pronounced by the courtiers an execrable likeness. After these little manœuvres are played out the usual happy catastrophe supervenes. This elegant piece signalised Miss Swanborough's reappearance this season.

OLYMPIC.—A new version, by Mr. J. Oxenford, of "L'Oncle Baptiste," under the title of "Uncle Zachary," was produced last week, in which Mr. Robson had the opportunity of rivaling the celebrated M. Bouffé. The piece is already known to the English public by a Haymarket adaptation, called "Peter and Paul." The part is one exactly suited to the genius of Mr. Robson, who has made of it one of his greatest successes. The dialogue of the drama has been much improved by the present adapter, and some of the incidents have been agreeably modified. Altogether, the admirers of Mr. Robson are provided with a rich treat. The piece is admirably mounted, and the scenes are arranged with the most liberal care.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul appear on Thursday and Friday next at Middleton Hall, Islington.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ON Friday Professor Owen delivered the sixth lecture of his course on fossil mammalia at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street. Some of the fossil remains found in the red crag, a narrow stratum that lies exposed along the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, formed the immediate subjects of this lecture.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The Friday evening discourse (March 9) was delivered by Professor Faraday—the subject being "Lighthouse Illumination," with especial reference to the electric light. Lord Wensleydale was in the chair, and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington and very many of the aristocracy of rank and talent were present. The audience were, in the first place, reminded of the manner in which that most important matter—the illumination of the shores of a maritime country—had been advanced from a solitary candle to fire-beacons; and, finally, to the most admirably-constructed lamps, having the rays of light concentrated and sent out by the finest optical apparatus, combining reflection and refraction, such as parabolic reflectors, Fresnel's dioptric apparatus, &c. With all these aids the light, however, cannot be increased without many difficulties, such as enlarging the building, increase of the products of combustion, &c. Hence attention has long been directed to electricity for a source of light. The voltaic battery gives the most intense light in small compass, but is subject to variation, and may be easily extinguished. Professor Holmes, however, after long application, has produced from the electro-magnet a most intense continuous light, which has been used with great success at the South Foreland Lighthouse for the last two winters; and Professor Faraday, who has carefully watched its progress, considers that hereby a great step has been taken in the development of the lighthouse system; the only difficulty in the way of the general adoption of this light, apparently, being the expense. By the aid of Dr. Tyndall, the lecture was illustrated with many brilliant experiments, such as the contrast between the light of a burner three inches in diameter and that of the electric lamp of Duboscq, sent through a Fresnel lens; when the former light was totally eclipsed. The production of electricity from the magnet is one of Professor Faraday's own discoveries. He laid on the table the instrument by means of which he first elicited an electric spark from a permanent magnet in 1831. For an account of this, and a description of Professor Holmes's elaborate apparatus, accompanied by an engraving of the South Foreland Lighthouse, we refer our readers to our Number for Oct. 22, 1859, pages 399-400. They should also read an article on "Lighthouses" in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and Mr. Stevenson's little book, published by Weale, of Holborn.

Professor TYNDALL's ninth lecture on "Light," on Thursday (last week), was devoted, first, to some concluding remarks and experiments on the phenomena of interference, as obtained by reflection from a finely-striated surface, to which is due the colours of pearl, Barton's buttons, &c. 2. Diffraction was shown to be obtained by the bending of the ether waves round the edges of bodies—the particles of ether in the path of a luminous beam oscillating in all directions. The colours thus produced were shown by looking at the electric light through handkerchiefs, and also through clouds of lycopodium dust. Dr. Tyndall especially referred to the unsurpassed, gorgeous colours witnessed by himself one morning on Monte Rosa, produced by the sun shining through a cloud, which produced diffraction. 3. The polarisation of light consists in reducing all the vibrations to a plane, which may be effected by ordinary reflection and refraction, and also by passing the light through tourmaline and other crystals. These methods were shown by experiment. 4. Certain crystals have the power of splitting a luminous beam into two; this is termed double refraction, and is exemplified in the well-known Iceland spar. The two beams thus obtained polarise at right angles to each other.

Dr. LANKESTER's seventh lecture was devoted to "Bones and Teeth," the structure of which and their chemical constituents were fully discussed, especial notice being taken of the presence in them of fluoride of calcium and phosphorus. Red and white phosphorus were described, and also the terrible effects of the latter upon the health of the persons engaged in making lucifer matches. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the nature of ivory and its manufacture. The table was covered with interesting illustrations, consisting of bones of the walrus, hippopotamus, and other animals; Chinese carvings in ivory, artificial teeth, &c.

Professor TYNDALL, in his eighth lecture on "Light," on Thursday (March 1), continued his exposition of the wave theory, dwelling especially on the phenomena denominated by Dr. T. Young "interference"—due to the space between plates of glass, thin films, &c., which gives rise in glass to Newton's coloured rings, the varying tints of the soap bubble, &c.; to the iridescence of anthracite coal, of the wings of insects, and of the varnished papers of Messrs. De la Rue. The beams reflected from the outer and inner surface of a thin transparent film may interfere and produce mutual extinction, or the two beams may reinforce each other. Whether they shall interfere or coincide depends on the thickness of the films. If a film vary in thickness different colours are extinguished, and on different parts—the residual colours being seen. Among other illustrations referred to were Nobili's metallo-chromes, the skimming of melted lead, and especially the beautifully-coloured incrustations on some ancient bottles sent by the Rev. R. Walker, of Oxford.

Professor ROSCOE gave the Friday evening (March 2) discourse "On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of the Solar Rays." He described an instrument employed by Professor Bunsen and himself for the exact measurement of the chemical action of light, noticing some examples of measurements actually made in illustration of the method employed.

Professor OWEN's ninth lecture on Fossil Reptiles (on Tuesday week) more especially related to the old huge land reptiles now so familiar by their restoration, the Hylæosaurus (or wood-lizard) and Megalosaurus (or great lizard). The former was discovered in the Weald of Sussex, and described by Dr. Mantell, in 1832. It was probably herbivorous, and in size about twenty-five feet. The size of the Megalosaurus was possibly fifty feet: it was undoubtedly carnivorous, having an ample supply of teeth, characterised by Dean Buckland, its discoverer, as possessing the properties of the sabre, knife, and saw, by which it could feed on its more helpless herbivorous brethren. The Megalosaurus was discovered in the oolitic slate of Stonesfield, near Oxford.

At the last general monthly meeting the secretary announced that after Easter the folllowing courses would be delivered:—Seven lectures on herbivorous mammalia (the giraffe, antelope, camel, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, &c.), by Dr. Spencer Cobbold; eight lectures on physical geography and geology (the Atlantic Ocean, volcanos, earthquakes, &c.), by Professor Ansted; and eight lectures on the association of heat with chemical force, by Mr. F. Abel, chief of the chemical department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern—Mr. Chas. Wyman in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the proceedings during the past year had been of more than usual interest and importance. The late Mr. G. Biggs, proprietor of the *Family Herald*, left a legacy of £500, and the committee proposed that the interest arising from it should form a special pension, to be called the "Biggs Pension." The sum of £100 being required to complete the establishment of the Caxton pension, the Rev. J. M. Bellew had delivered a lecture on "Caxton," at St. Martin's Hall, in order to raise the amount necessary for its completion, but the result did not realise the sum required. There were fifty-eight pensioners on the funds, to which eight were to be added that day, making the number sixty-six. During the year £202 10s. had been added to the reserve fund, making the funded property £9488 0s. 8d., of which amount £1200 is for special pensions. The income of the past year, including the balance of £158 15s. from the previous year, amounted to £2222 19s. The expenditure included £761 9s. paid to pensioners, and £172 6s. 10d. other expenses, and there was a balance in hand of £650 17s. 3d. The report was received, and adopted.

LITERATURE.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE GENUINENESS OF THE MANUSCRIPT CORRECTIONS IN MR. PAYNE COLLIER'S ANNOTATED SHAKESPEARE FOLIO, 1632, AND OF CERTAIN SHAKSPEARIAN DOCUMENTS LIKEWISE PUBLISHED BY COLLIER. By N. E. S. A. HAMILTON. Bentley.

Mr. Hamilton's work is devoted to a question of the highest importance to the interest of literature and to the personal honour of an industrious and well-known writer. The editors of Shakspeare—the late Mr. Singer, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Halliwell—upon internal evidence, were long ago convinced that nearly everything in those "corrections" that appeared new was not good, and what was good was not new; but the question of their genuineness can only be determined to the satisfaction of the world at large on palæographic grounds—*i.e.*, by the testimony of persons skilled in ancient writing. For this reason Dr. Ingleby's clever little book, which treats of philological anachronisms, and exhibits a mass of circumstantial evidence to show that the folio was "at least tampered with while in Mr. Collier's hands," though of the highest value and interest to scholars, is of less weight in the scale of general opinion than the more technical opusculum by Mr. Hamilton. In this we have first an account of the circumstances which led to the volume being sent to the British Museum, from Sir Frederic Madden's own hand:—"I had a great wish to see the volume, after this second several of doubts expressed by Mr. Staunton and Dr. Ingleby, but my mind was so free from any bias that I did not entertain the least suspicion of forgery, and in September, 1858, I eagerly availed myself of the opportunity afforded me by Mr. Collier (who had sent me a copy of the 'Hamlet' of 1603, lithographed at the expense of the late Duke of Devonshire) to express to him my wish to see the annotated folio, but, not having the honour to be acquainted with the now Duke of Devonshire, I asked Mr. Collier if he could manage to gain me access to the volume. To this request Mr. Collier never made any reply."

Sir Frederic Madden's independent examination of the writing soon convinced him of its fictitious character, and his conviction was at once indorsed by Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Hamilton, of the Museum, as well as by Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Professor Brewer, and a host of skilful palæographers, who had been invited to inspect the folio. It was found that, although evidently written by the same hand, the forms of the letters were anomalous. One page exhibited words or letters characteristic of the fourteenth century, while in close juxtaposition the same word or letter bore every appearance of having been written within the present century. The ink employed was discovered to be a mere wash or paint coloured to resemble faded ink, and numberless partially-obliterated pencil corrections corresponding with the quasi-antique corrections, were visible throughout the margins. Upon the application of a microscope it was found too, in many instances, that these pencillings, in a modern hand, actually *underlie* the writing in the feigned old hand. Again, whole syllables or words were discovered to occur in pencil, partially rubbed out, but still legible, while since to them the same syllable or word is repeated in the antique writing. The inevitable conclusion to all which is that the pencil-writing had been placed on the margins to direct the alterations afterwards made in pigment.

Mr. Hamilton next proceeds to consider Mr. Collier's oft-repeated assertion that he has published every letter, syllable, word, and line of the corrections, and proves undisputably, by a literal collation of a single play (Hamlet), that, so far from this being the truth, he has not printed *one half* the textual alterations which are visible upon the margin of his folio.

We have not space to enter upon the vexed question of the folio's pedigree. Upon that point the reader can consult Mr. Hamilton's book and an admirably conclusive article by Mr. J. A. Arnold, the police magistrate, in *Fraser's Magazine* of the present month.

Having brought the evidences against the authenticity of the "Corrected Folio," 1632, to a close, Mr. Hamilton goes on to say:—

But the facts I am now about to advert to are far graver than the question of the authenticity of that or any other particular volume. They have reference to a *series* of systematic forgeries which have been perpetrated, apparently within the last half century, and are in connection generally with the history of Shakspere and Shakspearian literature, although other subjects have occasionally been introduced.

The first instance adduced is the magnificent copy of the folio, 1623, in the possession of Lord Ellesmere. In 1842 Mr. Collier, to whom the late Lord Ellesmere, then Lord Francis Egerton, had lent the volume, announced the discovery of certain MS. annotations on its margins, which he attributed to the time of the Commonwealth. Upon examination of this book by Sir Frederic Madden, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Hamilton, the marginal emendations were found to have been indicated first in pencil and afterwards in ink, and to be in *the same handwriting* as the emendations on the "Corrected Folio," 1632.

The next case is more surprising still. In 1838 Mr. Collier discovered in the library of Bridgewater House some documents regarding the life of Shakspeare, which he communicated to the public through a letter addressed to Mr. Thomas Amyot. These instruments were represented to have been found in bundles of manuscript, probably not opened since the time of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. Mr.

GROUND PLAN OF THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE AT MUSWELL HILL.—MR. OWEN JONES, ARCHITECT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 305.

Collier expressed no doubt of their authenticity; but the Rev. Joseph Hunter, from intrinsic evidence, was led to entertain an opinion adverse to their pretensions as genuine documents, and in 1853 Mr. Halliwell printed for private circulation a pamphlet in which he unhesitatingly pronounced them forgeries. Of these papers, which were examined by Sir Frederic Madden, Dr. Kingsley (Lord Ellesmere's librarian), and Mr. Hamilton, the last observes, "With one exception these documents display their spurious character at a glance, whilst two of the number are such manifest forgeries, that it seems incredible how they could have cheated Mr. Collier's observation."

From the Bridgewater Papers Mr. Hamilton passes to the manuscripts in Dulwich College:—

In 1841 Mr. Collier edited for the Shakspere Society a volume entitled "Memoirs of Edward Alleyn." Amongst the documents published by Mr. Collier in this volume is one correctly stated to be an original letter from Mrs. Alleyn, wife of the founder of Dulwich College, and addressed to her husband. The letter in itself is interesting; but the point upon exception these documents display their spurious character at a glance, whilst two of the number are such manifest forgeries, that it seems incredible how they could have cheated Mr. Collier's observation."

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A cleverly-executed facsimile of this portion of the letter accompanies Mr. Hamilton's book, showing clearly that, while inserting words which could never have belonged to it, Mr. Collier has omitted others which are plainly visible.

Although this letter of Mrs. Alleyn, with the exceptions mentioned, is genuine, Dulwich College is no more exempt from Shakspearean fabrications than Bridgewater House. Mr. Hamilton adduces three instances, all first printed by Mr. Collier as authentic documents. The first is a letter purporting to be written by Marston, the playwright, and which may be seen in Mr. Collier's "Memoirs of Edward Alleyn," p. 154. The writing of this letter is a good resemblance of Marston's hand; but a careful inspection revealed that the whole of the words had been first traced out in pencil, as is the case with the corrections in the annotated folios before mentioned.

The next of the Dulwich counterfeits is a copy of verses, first published in Mr. Collier's "Memoirs of Alleyn," p. 13, beginning—

Swoete Noddie, nowe wynne another wager,

which is pronounced by Mr. Hamilton to be a forgery from beginning to end.

The third document is genuine, and has been quoted by Malone. What brings it in the category of fictitious papers is an appended "List of Players," with "Shakespeare," of course, among them, first published by Mr. Collier, and written evidently in the same hand as the rest of those abominations.

We now reach the last and most remarkable of the impositions disclosed by Mr. Hamilton. The document in question, which is known as the "Petition of the Players," 1596, was first printed by Mr. Collier, who found it in the State Paper Office. It has no date, and is written on a half sheet of foolscap paper, without water-mark. On an examination Mr. Hamilton was led to believe not only that the writing was not genuine, but that it had been concocted by the same hand as the fictitious instruments before discussed. An application to the Master of the Rolls was followed by an official inquiry into the genuineness of the document. On the 30th of January Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Sir Frederic Madden, T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Public Records, Professor Brewer, Reader at the Rolls, and Mr. Hamilton, assembled for the purpose of investigation. After a minute and careful scrutiny, these gentlemen denied unanimously that the Players' Petition was spurious, and the Master of the Rolls directed that their resolution should be appended to the document condemned!

Such is the result of the inquiry so far; but it is obviously impossible to rest here. Every Shakspearean document brought to light during the last half century, whether discovered at Devonshire or Bridgewater House, in Dulwich College, or in our State Record Offices, must, after these startling revelations, undergo a rigid scrutiny, and upon no person is it so incumbent to render every assistance in separating what is genuine from what is false among these papers as upon Mr. Collier himself.

THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF IMPERFECT DIGESTION. By ARTHUR LEARED, M.B. Churchill.

This small volume contains a large amount of valuable information on a subject of much importance—viz., imperfect digestion, a prevalent evil, which is the cause of numberless diseases in very many persons. Dr. Leared starts with an explanation of the physiology of digestion: he then proceeds to point out the causes of dyspepsia and to suggest various modes of treatment, especially that which has been attended with some success in his hands. He classes among numerous other causes of indigestion that of *snacking* and *swigging*; they are shown to be productive of dyspepsia, and "must be," he says, "considered, if we would, as physicians, to ensure successful treatment." It is also desirable to place some restrictions on diet. He considers good cooking of great importance; and of the ordinary modes he prefers boiling and roasting. Dr. Leared's book may be consulted by every one interested in maintaining health, or in restoring it when lost.

ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EPIGLOTTIS, WINDPIPE, &c. By GEORGE D. GIBB, M.D. Churchill.

The work before us is one of an essentially practical character, and deals with the numerous affections which medical men are daily called upon to treat, and which it is imperative they should be well skilled in recognising, not only the various forms of it, but their complications, as laid down in this treatise. A manual on diseases so important, and which should furnish a large amount of useful information in a small compass, was greatly needed, and must be of considerable value to those who are unable to wade through voluminous works. Nor is this work a mere manual on the special subjects upon which it treats, for there is much new matter, hitherto unpublished, which will be apparent to the reader in going through its pages. Some new methods of treatment are submitted for chronic diseases of the throat, but more particularly in that alarming disease croup; and the arrangement of the whole is such as to render the work most useful.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION. By JOHN HOGG, M.D. Hardwicke.

It is thought, and with some show of truth, that an important advance has been made not only in the pathology but in the treatment of consumption since Dr. Bennett, of Edinburgh, introduced cod-liver oil as a remedial agent for this very prevalent disease. He also once more revived the question of the curability of consumption, and maintained that, if detected in its earliest stage, it may be arrested and cured. We now have another intelligent medical author telling us "that the aim and object of the present essay is prevention rather than cure. The collective evidence of eminent men goes to prove that, if good is to be done, it must be done quickly. When the physical signs of consumption are so palpable as to be distinctly recognised and traced by the aid of the stethoscope, the balance is sadly against the patient. Active measures must be adopted long before matters have arrived at this pass. It is in predisposition, in diathesis, that the change is to be worked; then there is every prospect of success." The observations advanced in this work are practical throughout, and facts are apparently well supported by a mass of statistics of considerable value.

ADVICE TO A MOTHER ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HER OFFSPRING. By P. H. CHAVASSE, F.R.C.S. Churchill.

Mr. Chavasse's book, having already passed through four large editions, requires but a word of commendation at our hands for this, a fifth and enlarged edition. The work is intended chiefly to teach mothers to banish injurious practices from the nursery, to strengthen the delicate child, preserve the health of the healthy, and to strive to make a medical man's task more agreeable to himself and more beneficial to his patient.

CANCER CURES AND CANCER-CURERS. Churchill.

A pamphlet bearing the above title, from the pen of Mr. Spencer Wells, is issued with a view of placing the public on their guard against designing charlatans who flock to this country for the sole purpose of deluding sufferers into a belief of cure of cancer. Now, cancer is one of those remarkable forms of disease which the educated and scientific practitioners of this and other countries declare medicine and nostrums cannot reach and will not cure. Is it possible, then, for the uneducated man to arrest and cure a malady of which he is entirely ignorant, and when he cannot possibly know whether the case is one of cancer or a totally different disease? This pamphlet will serve to warn the afflicted against placing themselves in the hands of pretenders to a knowledge of the healing art.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT NORTH WRAXALL, WILTS.

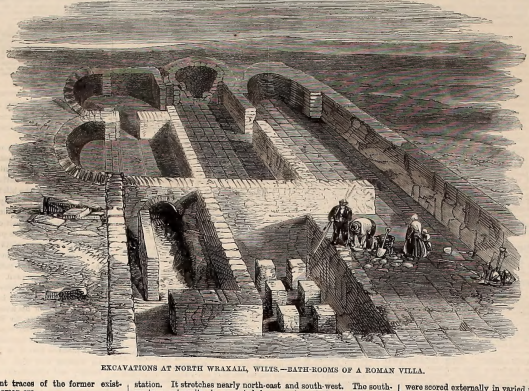
AN interesting discovery of Roman buildings has recently been made in the parish of North Wraxall, Wilts. The workmen have already cleared the foundation-walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36 feet, and containing more than sixteen separate rooms, or courts, and traced out several other walls extending over an area of two or three acres. Among other articles met with were numerous iron cramps, a large iron key with complicated wards, several iron chisels, bronze styles, coins, &c. Mr. Poulett Scrope is superintending the excavations. North Wraxall is on the "Fosseway," or "Annan Street," between Bath and Cirencester.

A field at the north-western extremity of the parish of North Wraxall has long been known by the residents in the neighbourhood as the site of some buildings of the Roman period. It bears the name of the "Coffin-ground," from the circumstance of a stone sarcophagus having been dug up there towards the commencement of the century, containing a skeleton at full length. It had a stone cover, but was of rude workmanship and without sculpture or inscription. Unfortunately the farmer, finding it in his way, some years since broke it up. A space of about three acres on the northern side of this field, and on the brow of a steep wooded slope which borders a deep glen separating it from the parish of Castle Combe, is strewn over with fragments of stone and burnt tile, black, blue, and red pottery, and other evident traces of the former existence of buildings belonging to the Roman era.

In the course of the last autumn the farm, which is the property of Lord Methuen, passed into the hands of a new tenant, who, finding the stones in the way of his plough, employed labourers to remove them, and thus brought to light the walls of several small rooms. Mr. Poulett Scrope, who had watched these proceedings with much interest, thereupon communicated with Lord Methuen, and was requested by his Lordship to direct further excavations to be executed. Four men were set to work in the beginning of December, and have up to this time cleared the foundation-walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36, and containing more than sixteen separate rooms, passages, or courts, and traced out several other walls extending over the area of two or three acres already mentioned. Parts of the latter belonged probably to other houses, barracks, perhaps, or farm buildings, while some seem to have been the inclosures of yards or gardens.

The principal building, already almost entirely exavated, was probably the villa or habitation of a person of some importance—perhaps a landed proprietor, or the commanding officer of a military station. It stretches nearly north-east and south-west. The south-western extremity is occupied by a series of five or six small chambers (seen in our Sketch) communicating with one another by doorways, and all having floors "suspended" over hypocausts, or arched ranges of hot flues. Four of these possess semicircular recesses at one end, one of them being occupied by a stone bath, the front of which is unfortunately broken. The floors of these rooms were entire when first discovered, at a depth of about three or four feet below the surface of the field; but, owing partly to the influence of the weather, which has been of an unusually destructive character this winter, and partly to the mischievous meddling of visitors, it has been impossible to preserve them. They were formed of concrete about eight inches thick, supporting a floor of either stone slabs neatly jointed, or of "terrass," and spread over broad planks of sandstone, which themselves rested upon numerous pillars, about three feet in height, composed of tiers of square burnt tiles bedded in mortar, according to the method peculiar to Roman hypocausts. Considerable interest attaches to this nest of rooms, inasmuch as their arrangement corresponds most accurately with that usually practised in Roman *therma*, or hot baths, as described by Sir W. Gell in his "Pompeiana," and as recommended by Vitruvius. There is a small innermost room immediately adjoining the furnace, and therefore the hottest of all, which was no doubt the "laconicum," or inner sweating-bath; from this a doorway communicates with another small heated apartment, the "caldarium" probably next to this is the bath-room proper, having the "loutron," or stone-bath, at the end; then comes what was no doubt the "tepidarium," a cooler apartment, though still based on a hypocaust, and this opens into a larger room, corresponding to the "frigidarium," or cooling-room, only one quarter of whose area possessed warm flues, and to which access was gained from without by a long corridor, the "exedra." This disposition of the several rooms is evidently intended to allow the persons taking the baths to approach and to leave the most heated chamber through successive gradations of temperature, as is, indeed, still practised in the East. The internal parts of the hypocaust retained a thick coating of the soot of burnt wood or charcoal, and a recess on one side of the furnace was filled to the depth of more than a foot with charcoal dust. Besides the pillars of tile supporting the floors of these rooms many hollow flue-pipes of terra cotta were met with in the hypocausts, some upright and ranged along the walls, some lying flat on the floor, many broken. These no doubt conveyed the hot air through the floors to heat the rooms above. They were from one to two feet in length, and from six to eight inches in width, and had one or two square openings on one or more sides, of course to admit the heated air.

The greater part of the above particulars are abridged from an interesting account of the progress of the excavations at Wraxall, communicated to the *Wiltshire Independent* by Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., to whom, also, we are indebted for the sketch from which the annexed Engraving is taken.



EXCAVATIONS AT NORTH WRAXALL, WILTS.—BATH-ROOMS OF A ROMAN VILLA.

MEHTARS; OR, STREET-SWEEPERS IN CALCUTTA.

LIKE all native vocations in India, the sweepers' is a distinct one, and this distinction is, perhaps, more strongly marked in their case than in most others, the Mehtah caste being the lowest of all, and so socially isolated are the men and women who form it that the lowest menial of other castes would consider himself contaminated by the touch of a sweeper, or by contact with anything belonging to him. The sweeper, nevertheless, is a useful member of the community, for, as in all tropical countries so in India, unsightly accumulations are not only excessive, but detrimental to health.

In Calcutta the road-sweepers belong to a Government depart-



MEHTARS, OR STREET-SWEEPERS IN CALCUTTA.

ment. Their operations are directed by a sirdar, with something of military precision, and the cleansing effect is perfect. Their peculiar switch-like brooms are used with a degree of expertness really astonishing, and with so much regularity that the roads, after being swept, present very much the appearance of the lines on an engine-turned watch-case.

The Mehtah, although ignored by other castes as one in whose touch is contamination, has no mean opinion of himself, and his self-esteem is plainly observable in the care with which he arranges his dress, which, though scanty, is usually of the brighest colours; and his jet-black, curly hair, oiled and combed with such scrupulous pains, is usually crowned by a very small tinsel-bordered skull-cap of fine muslin, which he sticks on jauntily much on one side. In cold weather he may sometimes be seen bu toned up in a cast-off dress-coat of the smartest cut, which some English sahib has presented him with out of compassion for the inconvenient bareness of his attire at such a season, the effect of which grotesque blending of costumes is irresistibly ludicrous.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 18.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 19.—Capture of Lucknow, 1858.
TUESDAY, 20.—Hogan died, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Benedict. Parliament dissolved, 1857.
THURSDAY, 22.—New Moon, 1h. 56m., p m.
FRIDAY, 23.—Carl Maria Von Weber died, 1829.
SATURDAY, 24.—Overseers appointed.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1860.

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 46	—	0 20	0 46	1 7	1 27	1 46	2 2	2 17	2 30	2 43	2 57	3 11	3 26

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Special Notice.—The applications at the Box-office daily for places being far greater than the limits of the Theatre can possibly supply, the Management (in accordance with public wishes) have the gratification of announcing NINE Additional Performances of the Popular Opera of LURLINE, commencing Monday, the 19th, and continuing until Wednesday, the 28th, the last being for the Benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne (Manageress).—On Monday, and during the Week, the performances will commence with Henry Leslie's Operetta ROMANCE, OR DICK TURPIN at Seven o'clock. To meet the wishes of their patrons the Management have so regulated the Entertainment that Wallace's Popular Opera of LURLINE will commence at a Quarter-past Eight each evening. Mr. W. Harrison, Santley, and Miss Louisa Pyne Conductor—Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—THE OVERLAND ROUTE Every Evening.—Monday and Tuesday: THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE; after which, at Eight, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—C. Mathews, Chippendale, Compton, Buckstone, Mrs. C. Mathews, &c.; with HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR—Motley, Mr. C. Mathews; and a Farce. Wednesday: FOUNDED ON FACTS, THE OVERLAND ROUTE (at Eight), THE BOARDING SCHOOL, and a Ballet. Thursday: By desire, at Seven, THE OVERLAND ROUTE, with THE CRITIC—Puff and Sir Fretful, Mr. C. Mathews. Friday and Saturday: THE BOARDING SCHOOL, THE OVERLAND ROUTE (at Eight), HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY, and a Ballet.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—THE PATRIOTIC CONCERT, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and the Countess of Yarborough, and in honour of the loyal Volunteers of the United Kingdom, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21. Revival of the Naval and Military Ballads of the Georgian era. See full Programme. Tickets and Places to be secured of Mr. TURPIN, at the Box-office. Commence at Two o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Madame CELESTE.—Every Evening during the Week a New Drama entitled THE ABBE VAUDREUIL. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, LUCKY STARS. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 17, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND; with Callcott's Transformation Scene. And conclude with A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

NEW ROYAL ADELPHI.—Monday and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS: Mr. J. L. Toole. A new Comedy, PAPER WINGS: Messrs. A. Wigan, Fisher, Toole, Bedford, Billington; Mrs. A. Wigan, Miss K. Kelly, Miss H. Simms; and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Doors open at Half-past Six; Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Directress, Miss WYNDHAM.—On Monday, for the BENEFIT OF Miss CLARA ST. CASSE a variety of Entertainments. On Thursday, for the BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, BLACK-EYED SUSAN; and other Entertainments.

SURREY THEATRE.—Miss Amy Sedgwick as Julia.—On Monday, MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Creswick; Lady Macbeth, Miss Marriott. Tuesday and Friday, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Miss Marriott; Mercutio, Mr. Creswick. Wednesday, LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. Creswick; Pauline, Miss Marriott. Thursday, THE HUNCHBACK. Julia, Miss Amy Sedgwick. To conclude each evening with A BLOW IN THE DARK. Mr. Shepherd and Miss Marriott. And TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE.

MASTER HORTON CLARIDGE ALLISON, Pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes, begs to announce that, at the FIRST of his PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCES at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, MARCH 27, he will have the honour of playing a Selection from the Works of S. Bach, Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Herz. Vocalists: Miss Ransford, Miss Fanny Rowland, Mr. Allan Irving. Instrumentalists: Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. Aylward. Accompanyist, Mr. Hammond. Tickets for the Series, One Guinea; for a Single Performance, 10s. 6d. To be had of Master H. C. Allison, 143, Marylebone road, N.W. All seats reserved.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Evening, March 26, on which occasion the programme will include (by particular desire) the Grand Septet and the Kreutzer Sonata. Principal Performers—Herr Becker, Sig. Piatti, and Miss Arabella Goddard. Vocalists—Miss Fanny Rowland and Mr. Tennant. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s; Balcony 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS: OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent-st.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL on Monday at Greenwich; on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23, at Myddleton Hall, Islington. Their popular Entertainment, with new Songs and Characters, will be resumed at the St James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday, April 2, for a brief farewell season.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at CARLISLE, MARCH 19; PENRITH, 20; KENDALL, 21; KIRBY LONSDALE, 22; ULVERSTONE, 23.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor. Secretary, H. Montague.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—Albain's Coloured Choir and Orchestra's incomparable Concerts of Refined Negro Music, in full Court Costume, thus:—For the week ending March 24, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Edinburgh.—Address, Wm. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, London, S.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, will open on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Six daily.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent street, W., opposite the Polytechnic. The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists is now open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is now OPEN DAILY, at the Gallery, No. 5 Pall-mall East: also, in the Evening, from Seven to Ten, except on Saturdays. Will close on the 24th inst.

EXHIBITION.—CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—Maguire's Grand Picture: 30 life-size Portraits. On VIEW at LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Admission on presentation of private address card.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, MARCH 24.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte performances daily. Beautiful display of camellias, hyacinths, and other flowers round the fountain basins, and throughout the Palace. Saturday: Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission, by Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, or on payment of 2s. 6d.; Children 1s.; reserved seats, 2s 6d. extra. Sunday: Open at half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Passion Week and Easter Week.—Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI will sing in a DAILY CONCERT. Admission, as usual, One Shilling; except on Saturdays, Half-a-Crown. Transferable Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown each, for either day; or for the series of twelve concerts, One Guinea may be secured, on and after Monday next, at the Crystal Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall; or by order through the usual agents. The programme will be varied each day, and will comprise the most popular pieces in Mdlle. Piccolomini's extensive répertoire.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—On FRIDAY NEXT, Subscription Concert, HAYDN'S SEASONS. Principal Vocalists, Miss Parepa, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABÆUS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Mina Poole, Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.—Madame Clara Novello respectfully acquaints her Friends and the Public that she will Revisit England in the Autumn to sing at a few Oratorios and Concerts in London and the Provinces, being her last appearance in public. Communications from Musical Societies to be addressed to CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his CHINA will TERMINATE with the 400th and Last Representation on THURSDAY, APRIL 5. It will be given until then as usual every Night (except Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

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Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. on Allotment.
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FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY.—No further APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be received after TUESDAY, the 20th inst., from residents in London, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st, from the country. After which the allotment will immediately take place. By order, R. T. ALISON, Secretary.
March 13, 1860.
Applications for Shares (not later than the 20th inst.), with a deposit of 10s per share, to be addressed to the Secretary, 20, Walbrook; or to the Brokers, 29, Threadneedle-street; where detailed prospectuses can also be obtained.

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Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 24, Gresham-street, E.C. By order of the directors,
No. 24, Gresham-street, E.C., London, March 16, 1860. C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

THE NEW BREAD MANUFACTURE (Dr. DAUGLISH'S PROCESS).—Applications for information respecting Licenses may be made to Messrs. PEEK, FREAN, and CO., Dockhead, S.E., London; and, respecting machinery, to Messrs. BARRET, EXALL, and ANDREWES, Reading.

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REV. J. M. BELLEW has consented to give his new LECTURE on MILTON, in Aid of the Printers' Pension Society, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long acre, on MONDAY Evening, APRIL 2.—Prices: Stalls, 4s.; Area and Balcony, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Of Messrs. D. and P. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East; of Messrs. Dorrell and Son, 15, Charing-cross; and of Mr. Headland, St. Martin's Hall.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.
To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
Sir,—I am anxious to carry out my project of forming some permanent record of this great national movement, and would beg you kindly to give publicity to my invitation to Officers of Volunteer Corps who had the honour of attending her Majesty's Levee on the 7th of March, to present themselves at my studio, in uniform, at any time convenient to themselves, that they may be photographed (gratis) for the commemoration, which I am anxious should be as perfect and complete as possible—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having graciously been pleased to accept it. I am, your obedient servant,
222, Regent-street, Argyll-place. W. E. KILBURN, Photographer to the Queen.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

As consistent advocates of the repeal of the paper duty, on the broad ground of the effect of such a remission on a trade the extent of the development of which it is not easy to calculate, we necessarily feel some satisfaction in the circumstance that the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the impost has been carried by a large majority. At one time there were appearances of faltering on this point on the part of the Government, and of a disposition on the part of some Liberal members of Parliament who are pledged to the policy of remission of duties, and excise duties especially, to yield this particular feature of the Budget, which, coupled with a somewhat adroit movement on the part of the opponents of that policy, seemed to put the removal of the paper duty in some peril. The course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, proved that he was sincere in his intention, and unshaken in his resolve not to cede this one of the cardinal points of his financial scheme, and the result has been a direct checkmate to Sir William Miles's move. A good deal of the argument which was used against the assertion that the paper duty was an oppressive tax on knowledge, and which in a great measure turned on the consideration that the raw material for making that kind of paper which alone can be used for literary and educational purposes, has been disposed of by the circumstance that France has consented to a modification of her prohibitory duty on rags, and of the assurance of the Government that they are not without hope that the efforts they are making will induce other countries to take a similar course. This would go a considerable way to settle that part of the question.

But apart from that which is after all but a section of the main question, the discussion in the House of Commons seems to us conclusive that there is everything to hope from a large increase in the manufacture of an article which it is the most egregious of mistakes to suppose does not enter immensely into what may be termed the imperceptible consumption of the people in general. It is clear that the excise duty has operated to create a monopoly of the trade in paper in its most extended sense in the hands of a few capitalists; while it has quenched the zeal of scientific research and experiment which might otherwise have been exerted in the direction of the supply of raw material. It is hardly to be supposed that, whereas numerous substances have been found to be capable of being made available for the purposes of papermaking up to a certain point, chemical science will not be brought to bear on those substances with a view to their being made perfect as appliances for this particular manufacture. However this may be, in a short time any excuse connected with the repressive effect of an excise duty will become null and void, and a trade and manufacture, which, as was well put by Mr. Gladstone, looking to the peculiar use of the article produced, is inseparably connected with each and every other trade and manufacture, will be open to the skill and enterprise of any one who chooses to embark in it.

PARLIAMENT'S smaller topics during the week have not been of a very interesting character. There was, however, an exception on Wednesday, when a bill introduced by Mr. Locke King, for the purpose of allowing clergymen to preach in any building they might choose, without reference or deference to their ecclesiastical superiors, was debated, and ultimately rejected, though not by a large majority. In the course of the discussion Lord Robert Cecil went off at a tangent to the question whether a Parliament, in which Hebrews sit, can, without offence to them, entertain measures for Christian education. His theory of the un-Christianised character of the House was severely assailed by Mr. Gladstone as representing the Church of England, and Sir G. C. Lewis as representing the opinion of society. But a still more marked expression of feeling was given. Sir Francis Goldsmid, as a Jew, repudiated the idea that he was not to take part in such discussions, and distinctly declared that enlightened Jews believed it their duty to aid in the education of Christians in their own creed. Doubtless this is the common-sense view of the duties of an English legislator, and it is this advance on the part of the Jews from bigotry to rationality that gives the most conclusive answer to the advocates of exclusion. Theoretically it may be difficult to erect that edifice of sound sense upon the received traditions of Judaism; and it is, therefore, very satisfactory to find an able and educated Hebrew like Sir Francis Goldsmid at once repudiating the fanaticism of which certain Protestants felt apprehensions. Another curious thing in the debate was a speech from Lord Ashley (son of Lord Shaftesbury, the energetic upholder of theatre-sermons) deriding the position of clergymen on the stage surrounded by a scenic garden and forbidden fruit. It is a decided case of *non sequitur patrem*. Mr. Padmore has been elected without a contest for Worcester, Mr. Cubitt sits in the seat of Mr. Henry Drummond, Lord Bury has been ejected from Norwich as disqualified, and Colonel Luke White has been turned out of Clare for bribery and treating practised at his election.

The melancholy death of one of our Judges, Mr. Justice Watson, almost upon the judgment-seat, has occurred, strangely, on the anniversary of the day on which Mr. Justice Talfourd expired on the bench, and in the same act—namely, that of charging the grand jury. Mr. Justice Watson's history is remarkable from the fact that he was educated for the Army, entered it, fought under the Duke in Spain, and afterwards in the campaign that struck down Napoleon; and the soldier did not turn lawyer until the peace. That under such circumstances he

should attain one of the prizes of his new profession would seem to be a proof that he "bore a mounting mind." His successor has not been fixed upon; but the Solicitor-General has the right of refusal.

From the Registrar-General the report for 1859 is of a satisfactory character, and shows that the energetic exertions of science in a sanatory direction are telling upon the causes of unnecessary mortality. The percentage of death is diminishing. We regret to add, though the information occasioned us no surprise, that the unfortunate strike of last year worked, as we anticipated, upon the helpless—the children of the masses led astray by foolish and interested agitators. Deprivation of food and of other comforts brought a large additional number of children to the grave, and testified to the miserable mischief which obstinacy and craftiness brought into the poor man's household. In this same week the notorious Mr. Potter, on behalf of the association he represents, congratulates the working men on having gained what he calls a victory, and urges them to continue the organisation which has done so much. The end of the campaign against sound economical principles is that the demand on which the strike was originally based is utterly abandoned; and all that is "gained" is that a demand by the masters, brought forward in consequence of the first tyrannical movement, has not been everywhere insisted on. And for this "gain" idleness and semi-starvation were endured for months, and children have been destroyed in the most cruel manner. Truly, what Mr. Potter calls his "field of organisation" may be termed "Potter's field—to bury children in."

Shall we ever get at the rights and wrongs of the Cork county election, or is it that the Ultramontanists wish to efface the memory of their signal defeat in the petty squabble as to the persons responsible for getting up the unprincipled opposition to Mr. Deasy? Lord Campden declares that he was nominated without his leave, and this statement brings a burst of indignation from the agents who conducted the canvass. Then Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was so intent upon beating Mr. Deasy that he rushed away from his duties as a railway committeeman and put the unfortunate parties to a great expense for nothing, comes in and explains to Lord Campden that he really must be mistaken in his explanation of his own meaning, but that such mistakes may be pardonable in the hurry of an election contest. And poor Lord Campden seems driven to accept this version of a story of which it is not very unreasonable to suppose that he should know more than anybody else. And all has been in vain, the Ultramontanists being almost more signally beaten in Cork than in the Romagna.

The Literary Fund has met, and our great novelist, Mr. Thackeray, has been elected into the general committee, and the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall, the distinguished scholar and historian) has been chosen a vice-president in the room of the late Lord Macaulay. It is intimated that the Bishop will take the chair at the next dinner,—a new and interesting office for an illustrious ecclesiastic. The committee finally decline the proposed gift of books—an offer which was encumbered with conditions involving important alterations in the administration of the fund, and which may now rest in peace, in company with the equally unacceptable offer made by Mr. Dodd to the Dramatic College. We are sorry to learn that thirty-five gentlemen and fourteen ladies have had to seek aid from the fund, but glad that in such need there was a fund out of which £1640 could be, and was, advanced to the applicants.

THE COURT.

The Queen has presented a copy of the portrait of Signor Lablache, executed for her Majesty by Winterhalter, to the surviving relatives of that great singer, with the suggestion that the picture should remain an heirloom to the family.

The Prince of Wales is about to pay a visit to the Principality from which he takes his title.

The Prince of Orange reached the Hague on Wednesday week, having been absent from Holland since September.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the junior members of the Royal family, walked in the grounds of Osborne on the morning of their arrival from London (the 8th inst). On the following day the Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero performed the service.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked out. During the day the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived on a visit.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, drove out. Lord Alfred Paget attended on horseback.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort again drove out. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen took their departure.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands arrived at Claridge's Hotel last week from Torquay, where the Princess Frederick and her family are remaining for the benefit of their health. The Prince dined with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and on Sunday last embarked in the *Batavio* steam-ship, on his return to Holland.

His Royal Highness the Duc de Montpensier landed on Tuesday, at Plymouth, from the Spanish war-steamer *Alava*, in which his Royal Highness sailed a few days since from Corunna. His Royal Highness comes to England to visit his mother, the ex-Queen of the French, at Claremont.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Stafford House for Cliefden, near Maidenhead, where the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone and a select circle assembled on Saturday.

The Countess of Warwick was delivered of a daughter on Tuesday, at the noble Earl's residence in the Stable-yard, St. James's. Her Ladyship and infant are progressing favourably.

The Countess of Antrim gave birth to a daughter on Friday last at Glenavon Castle, county Antrim.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House, to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained his Excellency the Saxon Minister, the Earl of Carnarvon, Count Strzelecki, Count Brandenburg, Count Corti, Count de Flahault and the Hon. Miss E. de Flahault, Lady Katherine Valletort, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Milman at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli entertained at dinner on Wednesday, at their residence, Grosvenor Gate, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duchess of Montrose, Lord and Lady Burghley, Lady Ulrica Thynne, Viscount and Viscountess Campden, Baron Rothschild and Miss Rothschild, Sir James and Lady Edith Fergusson, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir William Jolliffe, Lord Robert Montagu, and Mr. Alexander Baring.

Earl Fitzwilliam gave a dinner at his Lordship's residence in Grosvenor-square on Thursday se'nnight to more than 100 of the officers of the Yorkshire West Riding Volunteer Corps.

On Wednesday se'nnight a grand amateur performance by the officers of Chatham garrison took place in the theatre which has been erected by the Government at the Royal Marine Barracks. The theatre was crowded by officers and ladies, Generals Eyre and Eden being among the audience. The pieces performed were "Charles II." and "Lend me Five Shillings."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF CAMDEN-TOWN CEMETERY.—In the Consistory Court, on Tuesday, Dr. Twiss delivered judgment upon this long-pending question. He decided that the Vicar and Churchwardens must re-inter the dead bodies in the consecrated ground, and admonished them that for the future the dead bodies and coffins must not be removed or disturbed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 919 boys and 867 girls (in all 1786 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1768.—The mortality has declined, and the deaths have fallen in three weeks from 1500 to 1397. The corrected average number of deaths of the corresponding week of the ten previous years is 1365; so the deaths of the week that ended on Saturday last were thirty-two more than the estimated number.

THE LATE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The Conference of the Building Trades have addressed the working classes of the United Kingdom, intimating that in order that the whole available energies and resources of the working classes might be concentrated on a single point—namely, the defeat of the odious document, it was deemed expedient that the nine hours' movement should be for a time suspended. They then ask the question: Are you of opinion that this movement should now be revived? And if so, what steps are you prepared to take for giving effect to this opinion? and suggest whether the experience of the last six months is to be thrown away by the dissolution of the organisation; or whether by your continued support, in the shape of a small weekly subscription, it shall persevere in the prosecution of the work for which it was called into existence.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday morning a half-yearly meeting of the governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the Bank of England, was held in the Bank Parlour, Threadneedle-street—Mr. Bonamy Dobree, the governor, in the chair. The governor said he had to acquaint the proprietors, that this was a half-yearly court for the declaration of a dividend. The net profits for the half-year ending the 29th of February, amounted to £646,737, making the amount of Rest on that day £3,686,876. After payment of a dividend of £4 10s. per cent for the half-year, the Rest would remain at £3,025,991. The court of directors, therefore, recommended a dividend on interest and profits, on the 5th of April, at the rate of £4 10s. per cent for the half year, without deduction on account of income tax. A vote carrying the dividend was unanimously adopted, as was also a vote of thanks to the directors.

THE BUDGET AND THE CUSTOMS' ACT.—On Thursday last a numerously-attended meeting of the commercial community was held at the London Tavern, to consider the new taxes and changes in resolutions Nos. 16, 17, and 18 of the Customs Act now before the House of Commons; R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., one of the members for the city of London, presided. The chairman and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting with the view of showing that the new taxes and changes would throw serious obstacles in the way of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the merchants and traders of London on the subject, and declaring that the proposed modification of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in respect to new changes would not meet the difficulty of the case. It was also agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolutions, which was to be presented by the chairman. The meeting then separated.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—At eight o'clock last Saturday evening, Mr. Thompson, the senior churchwarden, entered the church, "acting upon imperative orders he had received from the Bishop of London," with three carpenters, who, upon his instructions, removed the crosses from the altar, and also the drapery, and took away the choristers' seats. Against this measure Mr. King simply protested, and on Sunday morning his curate and choristers took up places within the rails of the communion table, the rev. Rector himself ascending the reading-desk, which for years past had been disused. At the close of the afternoon service, as usual, a large body of persons remained in the church, with a view to creating the same disgraceful scene and as much contention as on the previous Sunday; but Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, ordered them to leave, threatening to give them into custody if they refused. Thus the church was cleared. As in the morning, the priests and choristers were obliged to take refuge in the evening within the altar-rails. The disturbance was chiefly confined to loud coughing during the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. J. H. A. Gibson, M.A. After the service the congregation, who were evidently bent on stopping, struck up the Doxology, and the organist played with tremendous vigour in order to drown their voices. This sort of contest was kept up nearly an hour, till a large body of extra policemen entered the church and effected a clearance.——Several assault cases in relation to proceedings in St. George's Church on the previous Sunday were heard in the Thames Police Court, on Thursday week. The Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, was fined 5s.; the Rev. Mr. Dove, his Curate, 40s.; and Mr. Coleman, £3; the other defendants being discharged, with an admonition.——Mr. King has commenced an action against Herbert, the constable of the parish, in the Court of Common Pleas, for tresspass. He has also caused five other persons to be served with writs.

ANNIVERSARIES OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The second anniversary of the Railway Benevolent Institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, when about 120 gentlemen, more or less connected with the railway interest, sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, chairman of the Great Western Railway Company; who, in advocating the claims of the institution, said it might be said to be fairly on its legs, and already had had all its objects fully ventilated. He found that in March, 1860, the annual income was £654; donations, £2121 14s. 2d.; and at present they had seventy-seven life subscribers; and, in stating this, he stated the entire amount of their funds at the present moment. That was a good amount for a start, but was not sufficient to sit down satisfied with. He had proposed to his proprietary to submit to a rate in support of their institution. So vast were the revenues of railway property, that a rate of one halfpenny in the pound on the railways of the United Kingdom would produce £10,000 a year—an income which he need not say would be amply sufficient for their present purpose. He should be most happy to promote such a scheme, and to place it on a permanent basis of utility. The sum collected during the evening reached nearly £600.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Architects' Benevolent Society was held on Wednesday in the board-room of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street—Sydney Smirke, Esq., the president, in the chair. The report, as read by J. Turner, Esq., the hon. secretary, congratulated the assemblage on the society having completed the tenth year of its existence, but at the same time expressed regret at the loss sustained by the decease of their late noble patron, as well as of several warm friends, subscribers and donors to the funds. The society had, however, advanced at a steady and unflagging pace, each year adding to its numbers and improving its means. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts of the year, including a previous balance of £180 13s. 8d., amounted to £417 13s. 9d., and that after defraying the necessary expenses there remained a balance of £147 8s. 11d., in addition to a funded stock of £904 9s. 6d.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at the London Tavern—in the absence of Admiral the Duke of Northumberland, its president, Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the annual report. It began by stating that the total number of life-boats, including those in course of construction, belonging to the institution amounted to one hundred and one. The life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution had, at various points on our coast, been actively called into operation on sixty-one occasions during the past year. Two hundred and eighteen lives had been saved from thirty-nine wrecks, and five vessels had been assisted safely into port. For these valuable exertions the total sum paid to life-boat's crews was £733 18s. 9d. On these occasions, and on those of quarterly exercise, the life-boats were manned by about 4000 persons. The number of wrecks in the seas and on the coasts of the British isles, and the consequent loss of life therefrom had been unprecedently large during the year, no less than 1646 of our fellow-creatures having met a watery grave. It was, however, consoling to find that the exertions which had been made during the past year to rescue life from shipwreck had been attended with great and encouraging success, as was shown by the official return of the Board of Trade, 2332 having been thus saved. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the committee had granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, was 11,401. During the past-year one gold medal, twenty silver medals, thirteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £1108 15s. 8d. have been granted for saving the lives of 499 persons on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. Many of these services had been of the most gallant and noble character. Since the formation of the institution it had expended on life-boat establishments £36,948 5s. 8d., and has voted 82 gold and 658 silver medals, for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary awards amounting together to £12,759 15s. 8d. During the past year expenses had been incurred on either additional new life-boat stations, or the replacing of old boats, transporting carriages and houses; by new ones, repairs, stores, and alterations of boats, carriages, and houses, and for exercising the crews of life-boats, amounting altogether to £11,120, 18s. 8d. This great and national work had however only been accomplished by the society incurring liabilities to the extent of a further sum of £3834. The receipts of the institution from all sources amounted last year to £11,652 11s. 6d. Amongst the interesting incidents connected therewith the committee gratefully acknowledged various gifts, specially appropriated, at the request of the donors themselves, to the cost of different life-boats. During the preceding year legacies had been left to the institution by the late Miss Church, £100; George Biggs, Esq., Strand, £100; Edwin Cuthbert, Esq., Denmark-hill, £50; and from Mrs. Ann Thompson, £100. The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, various other resolutions pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the truly benevolent and national objects of the institution, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, terminated.

The 112th anniversary of the Lock Hospital Charity was held on Wednesday last, at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, supported by a large and influential body of the governors. This charity is well known, and at its chief establishment, Westbourne-green, Paddington, receives annually a large number of patients, both male and female. The chief object put forward at this anniversary was the scheme of forming a male department in some central position, so as at once to secure a larger space for the female patients at Westbourne, and also to afford room for the proper classification of the inmates. To the female department of the Lock there is associated an asylum or penitentiary, into which thirty-six young women tired of their life of sin, or won through the ministration of the Chaplain, entered during the past year. From this penitentiary these young women get into situations, or are restored to their friends, raised both physically and morally; very often, says the report of the institution for the past year, "becoming most respectable and well-behaved persons." The contributions announced during the evening exceeded £600, and further subscriptions were promised.

The twenty-second anniversary festival of the Benevolent Institution for the Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors was celebrated on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street—Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. His Lordship was supported by nearly three hundred of the most influential members of the trade. Excellent practical speeches in furtherance of the objects of the charity were made by the chairman and others, and subscriptions amounting to £700 were announced.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The tailors' "lock-out" at Darlington continues, and there seems no prospect at present of its being satisfactorily arranged.

HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—Last week forty of the leading manufacturers in Nottingham commenced closing their establishments on Saturdays at one o'clock.

The foundation-stone of a Ragged School at the junction of Lincoln-lane and Station-street—one of the most densely populated parts of Boston—was laid on Monday week by Mr. R. Hubbert.

At Bedford, on Wednesday, Joseph Castle was found guilty of the wilful murder of his wife at Laton on the 9th of August last, and sentence of death was passed upon him.

Joseph Jones, reputed to be a person of independent means, has been committed to prison for one month, with hard labour, for stealing newspapers from the Free Library at Manchester.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Spencer, who was murdered last week, near Gainsborough, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday; the jury returning a verdict of "Wilful murder" against John Fenton.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the Royal Exchange, Manchester, was held on Wednesday, at which they refused to sanction a vote by the committee of £200 to the rifle fund. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6½ per cent.

At Lincoln, on Tuesday, Samuel Moody, fisherman, charged with the wilful murder of Elijah Lynn, at Skegness, in the county of Lincoln, on the 4th of February, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

The next annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes is fixed to take place at Otley on the 30th of May. Lord Ashburton has consented to preside on the occasion, and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction will also be present.

At the Lincoln Assizes, on Wednesday, Thomas Peel, farmer, who was charged with the wilful murder of Mark Brewer, was found not guilty. It was alleged that deceased had been beaten violently by Peel, his master, and that he died from the illtreatment to which he had been subjected.

DESTRUCTION OF A SPINNING-MILL BY FIRE.—Yesterday week the cotton-spinning mill of Messrs. J. and J. Haslam, Parker-street, Preston, was totally destroyed by fire. The mill was four stories high, and about forty yards long by thirty yards in breadth, and contained 20,000 spindles, with preparation. The building and its contents were insured for upwards of £20,000, which it is thought will barely cover the damage sustained.

A great Reform meeting was held at Huddersfield on Tuesday. The principal speaker was Mr. Leatham, the member for the borough, who analysed the Government Reform Bill, and expressed his dissatisfaction at its limited character. Resolutions were adopted accepting the bill as an instalment, but expressing regret that it does not repeal the ratepaying clauses, and propose a more satisfactory redistribution of seats.

MURDER OF A CHILD.—Last Saturday night, at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton, the wife of a shoemaker, named Titley, inflicted a frightful wound on the throat of her child, three years of age, with her husband's razor, almost cutting off the child's head. She afterwards declared her intention to commit suicide, but was at once secured. On Monday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the unhappy woman was committed for trial. There seems, however, little doubt but that she is insane.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN LIVERPOOL.—The officials of the various missionary societies have made arrangements to hold a conference in Liverpool, in the Hope Hall, commencing on Monday, the 19th instant, and terminating on Friday, the 23rd. The conference will discuss the whole missionary work at home and abroad; and each discussion will be conversational, and introduced by a paper or address not exceeding ten minutes in length. Shorthand writers will be present to take down all that is said, with a view to a revised publication of the proceedings.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The thirtieth annual meeting of this association will take place at Oxford. The first general meeting will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, at three o'clock, on Wednesday, July the 27th, when it is expected that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort will resign the presidency, and Lord Wrottesley, M.A., of All Soul's College, V.P.R.S., F.R.A.S., the president elect, will take the chair and deliver an address. The meeting, under the direction of the noble president and a number of distinguished vice-presidents and officers, is expected to be a most brilliant one.

ALLEGED MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF MATE OF THE "ACCRINGTON."—At Southampton, on Monday last, Casman, a man of colour, was re-examined before the Southampton magistrates, on a charge of having poisoned the captain and chief mate of the troop-ship *Accrington*, from Calcutta. The two deceased persons are represented to have behaved with the greatest brutality towards the crew, and even the women on board did not escape violence at their hands. The magistrates, after a careful consideration, decided that there was no case against the prisoner, and he was consequently dismissed. They noticed in severe terms the gross brutality of the ship's officers.

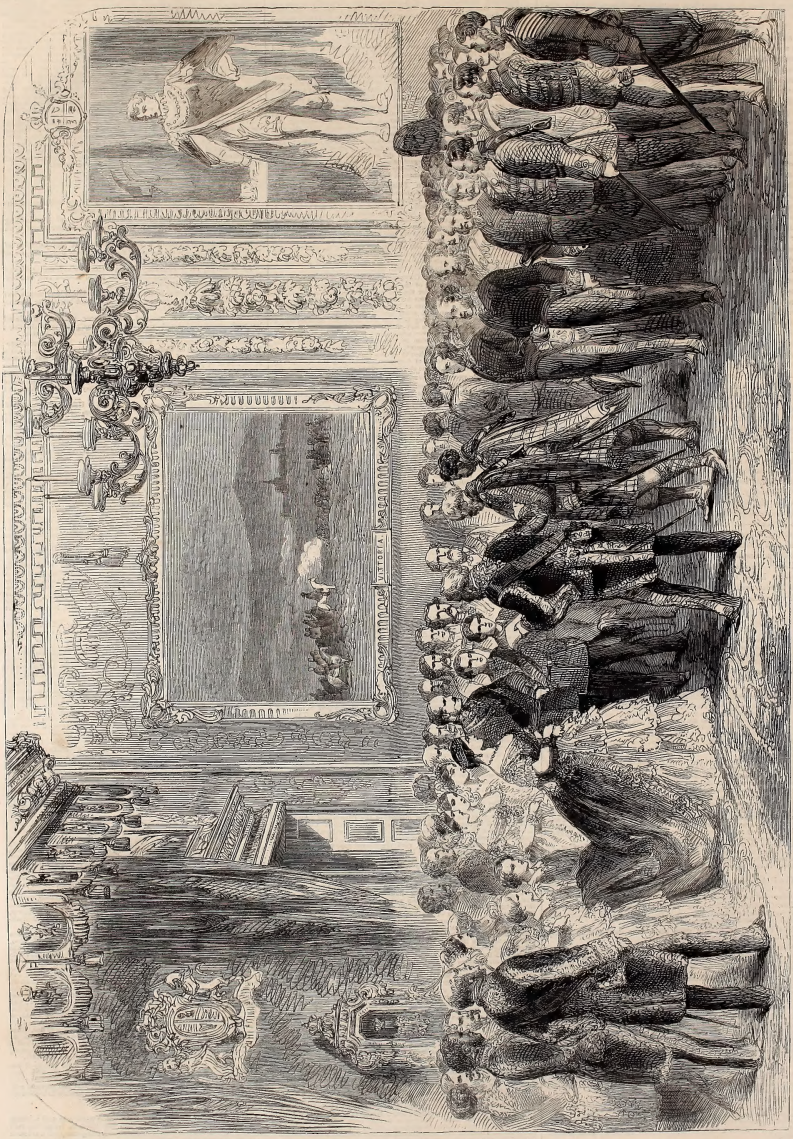
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Hon. H. FitzRoy, P.C., M.P.: The will of the late Right Hon. Henry FitzRoy, of Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and of Sussex-square, Brighton, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 8th instant, by Mrs. FitzRoy, the relict and sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., was nominated as executor in case Mrs. FitzRoy had not survived her husband. Mr. FitzRoy has bequeathed his estates, real and personal, to his wife, for the use of herself and their daughter. The will is concisely drawn, bears date the 11th of November, 1858, and was attested by W. M. Fladgate, solicitor, Craven-street, Strand, and John Wilkins, butler to Mr. FitzRoy. The deceased was one of her Majesty's Privy Councillors, M.P. for the borough of Lewes, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, and Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

Lady Charlotte Proby: The will of the late Right Honourable Charlottte Proby, of Elton Hall, Huntingdonshire, and of Berkeley-square, London, was proved in the principal Registry on the 6th of March, by Admiral, the Right Hon. Granville Levison, Earl of Carysfort, the brother and sole executor. The personalty in England was estimated for probate duty at £45,000. Her Ladyship has left liberal legacies to her nephews, nieces, and cousins, and has bequeathed to her nieces, the Ladies Frances, Isabella, and Theodosia Proby, the residence in Eaton-place, together with the furniture and effects (excepting some specific articles) for their own use and to the last survivor of them. To her nephew, the Hon. William Proby, she has left a legacy of £85,000, and the plate, linen, and little open carriage; and to her nephew, Granville Grenville Wells, a legacy of £13,000, and her library; appointing her brother, the Earl of Carysfort, residuary legatee of her estates, real and personal. To her servants she has left liberal legacies, : to her butler, housekeeper, and maid-servant, each an annuity of £30, to her late coachman, and another domestic, lately in her service, to each an annuity of £20, and to all her other servants a legacy of of £10, and half a year's wages. There is a legacy of £1000 to the Right Rev. P. C. Claughton, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena. The will bears date the 23rd of June, 1859.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Laurie: The late Lieut-Colonel John Laurie of her Majesty's Indian Army, and a retired Major of Artillery of the Hon. East India Company, who died on the 25th of January last, had made his will a few days previous thereto, leaving all his property, real and personal railway shares or other securities, with all arrears of pay, to his wife absolutely, appointing her sole executor and universal legatee.

Last Saturday night, during a blinding snowstorm and a heavy gale, the *Wagoola*, bound for China, and the *Woodcote*, bound for Port Adelaide, went on shore between Folkestone and Dungeness, and it is feared that both will become total wrecks.



HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.



THE VOLUNTEERS' BALL, FLORAL HALL, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 267.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is impossible, in attempting a slight review of the Parliamentary week, not to recur to a fact which we have already noticed—namely, the admirable development of the speaking power of the House of Commons. It is very easy to trace the source of this inspiration. When the prominent genius of the House for the time being is a cold, languid, and hesitating, or a brusque, curt, haw-haw speaker, there is nothing to stimulate the occult capabilities which may exist in the ruck of members, or to bring out the known powers of the special debaters; but when every evening the leading spirit who invokes the discussion of the hour is an impassioned orator, a master of rhetoric, an eager and impulsive but at the same time a profound statesman, steeped to the very lips in the knowledge of his vocation, mediate and immediate—whose mental organisation is so akin to the physical construction of the elephant that he can overturn with equal ease a forest-tree of any dimensions, and pick the smallest needle out of the densest bottle of hay—then it is not surprising that the electric fire which he develops should run rapidly through all the correlative and sympathetic points of the atmosphere by which he is surrounded with the inevitable result. It is to Mr. Gladstone that we owe the best exhibition of Parliamentary eloquence and energy, as witnessed in the debates of this short Session, that has occurred for many a long day. His earnestness and energy have been infectious, and excellent speaking has become epidemic in the House.

Take the debate on the treaty with France. It is true that Mr. Byng suffered a good deal by the interposition of a gentleman, a disciple of the lady who was so immersed in the wrongs of the dark-hued natives of Boriabaloo that he could not postpone a motion on behalf of some very distant men and brothers, and consequently took nothing by it. The philanthropist, out of season, having emptied the House, and caused Mr. Byng's effervescence to subside, owing to his having lost the moment of projection, that gentleman had to move the address under circumstances peculiarly chilling and discouraging. Nevertheless, he delivered a speech admirably composed and excellently arranged, but which the dulness that pervaded the House, probably, induced him involuntarily to utter, with his eyes half closed and with an absence of that energy which, no doubt, he would have displayed if he had been warmed by the presence of a full and appreciatory audience. Passing over the *dii majores*, it is to be noted that on this, as on a subsequent occasion, Mr. Maguire came out with speeches, one of which at least was evidently impromptu, which have taken him right out of the narrow circle of impracticable Irish members, and placed him in a position in the House which, if he chooses, will enable him to prove that he is willing to do something for mankind as distinguished from an exceedingly small party. He almost acknowledged a direct inspiration from Mr. Gladstone.

Not less direct, and certainly more directly avowed, was an inspiration from that same source which brought Mr. Haliburton (Sam Slick to wit) in direct collision with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The honourable gentleman's anger and bitterness were not suggestive either of his judicial training or of that geniality which pervades his famous works; but he was of service in producing a specimen of Mr. Gladstone's versatility in the shape of a miraculous retort courteous. By a parity of ideas one reverts to the attitude which Mr. Horsman has assumed in the recent debates. In the first place, it is to be observed that his speeches of late deserve to be placed in the category of orations. They are careful compositions; every sentence balanced with almost finical nicety; and if they have a fault it is a certain precision which gives them more the appearance of efforts of memory in connection with written essays than as the ebullition of words from carefully-prepared matter. If this be so, one cannot but wonder at the concentration of spleen and bitterness which finds vent, not in the heat of debate, but in the quiet of the study and the calm seclusion of the desk. To this probably it is owing that the humour which here and there was sprinkled over the speeches was a failure, not so much because it was not characteristic of the man, but because it was attenuated and drawn out with the persistence of an argument. Again, elaborate and probably written preparation was to be traced in the circumstance that, instead of stopping at points where success culminated, as a practised and impromptu speaker would have done, he went on from a new point of departure, the result being that he wearied even the delighted Opposition, who, on one occasion, waited till eight o'clock (dinner time, notwithstanding,) to listen to him, when they perforce went; and on another, when he had the House gathered for a division, he elicited marks of satiety, even from the most excited of those gentlemen opposite who were rejoicing over the manner in which he was doing their work on the man and the Minister whom they had themselves found to be impregnable to their best assaults. These gall-like and systematic attacks on the Government by Mr. Horsman have been met with great tact. In the debate on the treaty the Government put up no one of oratorical distinction to reply to his mass of rhetorical invective, but set a practical man, Mr. Vivian, to demolish so much of his speech as was devoted to his amendment on the 11th article, by an overwhelming array of statistics on the subject of coal. Mr. Vivian must have been pleased to see how thoroughly the House appreciates a man who speaks with knowledge and gives information. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone had a note mental and written of Mr. Horsman, and his denunciation of him was withering, and reached its climax when it was scornfully intimated that his motives in assailing the Ministry "had better remain inscrutable." It should be noted that in the course of this speech of Mr. Gladstone—so spirit-stirring did it become—the strangers in the gallery more than once rose from their seats as by an irresistible impulse. This of course set the member for Stroud to work again; and on the discussion of the paper duty he got the favourable opportunity to which allusion has been above made, and long, too long, and heavily did he pound his immediate opponent and critic. Mr. Gladstone fidgeted in his seat, and every now and then put himself into the attitude of a greyhound in the slips; but, although worked up to a white heat of passion, that wonderful self-command and determination to avoid the dangerous impatience and petulance which was overcoming him a fortnight ago, which he has since assumed, enabled him to treat the powerful but over-wrought attack made on him with a tact which, if it was disappointing to the excited audience, was peculiarly and happily directed to the requirements of the coming division. He rose with as much coolness and calmness as if he was about to start for a pleasant morning walk, and, with a few good-humoured and laughing but sarcastic sentences, passed from Mr. Horsman to a close and argumentative dealing with the question before the House. If we were compelled to give an opinion we should say that Mr. Horsman felt himself more decidedly foiled by this half-contemptuous course than when his antagonist put out his strength in a direct wrestling match with him.

Pursuing the main theme of this lucubration—namely, the display of good speaking in the House—it may be said that Mr. Milner Gibson, who, as a Minister, has hitherto appeared as if he feared that he had not caught the official art of talking without committing himself, came out on the subject of the paper duty quite in his old manner, and was effective in his peculiar way. Even Mr. Bentinck's everlasting partridge has been flavoured with a sauce which is not without piquancy. Sir Robert Peel has ably pursued the course he had begun of effacing all memory of a remarkable Parliamentary "escapade;" and, in short, every one seems to have partaken of the laughing-gas which somehow has pervaded the atmosphere of the House, and which has brought out whatever characteristic and capability happened to be in any member who has taken part in the discussions, with two remarkable exceptions. Lord John Russell, notwithstanding that he has by his conduct of foreign affairs, so far as is to be gathered from his published despatches, done a great deal to rescue himself from the obscurity as a public man into which he was fast sinking, if he had not sunk down to a considerable depth already, has been, as it seems to us, colder and more unsympathising than ever, and he speaks as if he were weary of the life which he is leading, only perforce of his determination to afford materials for his association with contemporary history during the utmost period of his natural life. Again, it is almost universally admitted that Mr. Disraeli has never been tamer, more ineffective, more irresolute, more hesitating than during this Session. It is no use disguising the fact, which is palpable in the very attitude he assumes when he is speaking, that Mr. Gladstone does not, as he has done almost every one else, inspire the leader of the Opposition into oratory and effectiveness; but, contrariwise, has very considerably cowed him. Nothing could prove this more than the circumstance of Mr. Disraeli not only addressing the whole of his speech in the debate on the treaty to Lord John Russell, but directly appealing to the Foreign Secretary to follow him, seeing, as he did, that Mr. Gladstone was preparing to close the discussion. So evident was this that Mr. Gladstone absolutely offered to give way to Lord John, and only rose on his offer being declined.

Apart from this general dissertation on the tone and spirit of the House in the period to which these remarks extend, the most noticeable occurrence has been the debate on foreign affairs on Tuesday. It was noticeable not so much for anything new or striking it developed—except, perhaps, that Lord Palmerston was induced to break that mysterious and oracular silence on which we observed last week, and on which Mr. Whiteside made some very pungent remarks—as for the fact that it would probably have died out by six o'clock, if Count de Persigny, the Ambassador of France, had not continued to stay in the gallery, even after the advent of Mr. Monckton Milnes had emptied the House. It soon seemed to be understood that his Excellency meant to sit out as much of the debate as he could endure; and the consequence was that, in a House which did not reach to the aggregate of fifty members, all the great guns successively discharged themselves as if they were desirous of firing a salute in honour of the Envoy of the Emperor of the French. Curiously enough, M. de Persigny ran away just as Mr. Kinglake rose, which was the more odd, inasmuch as the Paris papers have been erecting that gentleman into such importance as to declare that his movement on the Savoy question has positively affected the delicate pulses of the Bourse. By his departure his Excellency missed the opportunity of witnessing Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's reduction of himself to the more or less froglike dimensions which he enjoyed before his recent efforts to swell himself up to the size of the largest of John Bulls.

The first "count out" of the Session ought to be noticed on account of the way in which it was conducted. In the anaxandronic times of Mr. Shaw Lefevre the Speaker's attention used to be called *altâ voce* to the fact that forty members were not present, and that model of chairmen boldly signified the same in his haughtiest tones, while his counting of those present was still more decidedly pronounced. Now a timid gentleman whispers to the Speaker, who still more timidly breathes out that he has been informed that there is not a House; while recalcitrant members are allowed to break in after the three-minute glass has run out, and the process of enumeration begun, that process being carried on in so low a voice that it augurs something like fear of offending on the part of the high official in the chair, reminding one of the lady reduced to sell watercresses, and who, as she cried her wares, hoped that no one would hear her. A count out, which is a consolation, ought not be treated as if it was a misdemeanour.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

NICE AND SAVOY.—The Marquis of NORMANBY referred to a letter on the affairs of Italy, and Tuscany in particular, which had been commented on in a previous debate by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and contended for its authenticity. He criticised the circumstance of Lord Clanricarde taking part in a banquet at Milan in the interest of the discontented inhabitants of Italy, and claimed for himself a more intimate knowledge of Italy and the Italian people than that noble Lord had had any opportunity of acquiring.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that he had lately visited Italy, and had made himself acquainted with the feeling of the people, and he was sure that the return of the Grand Dukes was impossible, if the wishes of the people were consulted. He did not attend the banquet in question at Milan; for, although he sympathised with its object, he was unwilling that the fact of his presence should be misconstrued.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.—A conference having taken place with the Commons on the subject of the address to the Crown approving of the treaty with France, Lord TAUNTON gave notice that he would on Thursday move a similar address to the Crown.—After a conversation on the subject of the article relating to shipping, which the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained was not sufficiently clear, the subject dropped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the early part of the sitting the Royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill and the Marriages (Rydal Mount) Bill.

A bill to restrict the forfeiture of policies of insurance was introduced by Lord WENSLEYDALE.—The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the bill, which was read a first time.

The Administration of Poisons Bill passed through Committee, and the Medical Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Cubitt took his seat for West Surrey.

The Norwich Election Committee reported that the election of Viscount Bury was void.

EXPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN RAGS.—In answer to Mr. Puller, Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was probable that there would be an export duty on rags in France as soon as the prohibitory duty was removed; but it was not fixed what the amount of duty would be. Steps would be taken by the Government to obtain a free export of rags from Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, whence the export was prohibited or restricted by heavy duties.

THE REFORM BILL.—In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL said he should move the second reading of the Reform Bill on Monday next, no arrangement having been made by the Government to allow Mr. Kinglake's motion with regard to Savoy for that evening.

LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA.—Mr. B. COCHRANE urged that there should be a discussion on the subject of China before Lord Elgin left England as our Plenipotentiary.—Sir G GREY said Lord J. Russell would make a statement on this subject on Friday. Lord Elgin was going to Paris, but not to China immediately.

Mr. BYNG brought up the address to the Throne on the treaty with France.

SAVOY AND NICE.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE appealed to the Government to give him an evening for that discussion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that there had been a discussion which showed pretty plainly the feeling of the House on this subject; and he deprecated any definite motion, as being detrimental to the public interests. If any member thought that, if the annexation of Savoy took place with the consent of Sardinia and the assent of the people of Savoy, we ought to go to war on the question, let a motion be made to that effect.

After some observations from Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, and Sir J. Pakington,

Mr. HORSMAN said that the remarks of Lord John Russell were calculated to alarm the House and the country with regard to this subject. A great responsibility rested on the House, for it had allowed itself to be left in unprecedented ignorance on foreign affairs, and especially as regarded Savoy. Not a word had been said on the subject of the communications made to Russia, Austria, and Prussia. He should like to know to which of the two parties holding the opinions on this question which the noble Lord had sketched the Ministry belonged. Might there not be differences in this respect in the Cabinet itself? Mr. Kinglake must decide on his course, and must not be deterred from doing so by any fear of being left in a minority.

Mr. GLADSTONE denied that the Government had been chary of information on their foreign policy, for they afforded it as rapidly as they received it. As to difference in the Cabinet, he could only ascribe this notion of Mr. Horsman on this point to the friendly interest which he must feel for them all. That point would easily be tested when any motion was brought forward questioning their conduct. He objected, also, to continuous but purposeless discussion on the subject of Savoy; but to any motion pointing at the conduct of the Government they would be ready to give every opportunity for discussion; and, indeed, Lord J. Russell would on the next day present papers relating to Italy, and make a statement on the general subject.

After a few word from Mr. S. FITZGERALD the discussion dropped.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

On the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Duty on Paper,

Sir W. MILES, who had given notice of a motion that it be read a second time that day six months, said by the course he had at first taken he meant to discuss the question of the income tax and the paper duty together. If the duty on tea and sugar had been removed, and there had been no deficiency, he would have been very ready to have agreed to the repeal of the paper duty; but he contended that this was not the proper time for the removal of that duty. If it was suffered to remain the country might have a 9d. instead of a 10d. income tax. He contended, first, that the paper duty had shown great elasticity as a branch of the revenue; while there was little or no interference with its manufacture by the levying of the tax. He contrasted certain reports of the Board of Inland Revenue before 1858 and two since the condemnation of the duty by the House, and which gave different accounts of the inconvenience attending the tax. It was true that a paper could be made of fibre, but that required for printing could only be made from rags; and no great increase of manufacture would follow the repeal of the duty; while as to its being a tax on knowledge, no one would benefit by its removal but the maker and the publishers of books and newspapers. The exportation of paper had greatly increased in proportion to the manufacture, which had also largely increased. The number of paper-mills had decreased, and it required large capital to set up and keep up such establishments. He concluded by pointing out the pressure of the income tax, and moved as an amendment a resolution that, as the repeal of the paper duty caused an addition of 1d. in the pound to the income tax, it was at this moment inexpedient to adopt it, which he preferred to moving the rejection of the bill.

Mr. B. STANHOPE seconded the amendment in a very lengthened and elaborate argument.

Mr. NORRIS, with some minuteness and much point, argued in favour of the repeal of the duty.

Mr. A. MILLS supported the amendment.

Mr. BLACK contended that the extra penny of income tax was a more ready and economical mode of obtaining a million or so of revenue than the paper duty. It was absolutely certain that the repeal of the duty would cause a decrease in the price of books. It often happened that an unsuccessful author who was at the expense of publishing his own work paid some £30 to the Excise.

Mr. MAGUIRE said that Sir W. Miles's statement that a number of paper-mills had stopped was the strongest argument against this duty, as it proved that only monopolists and very large capitalists could stand against it. It was most unfair to argue that the additional penny to the income tax was referable to the repeal of the paper duty alone, and without regard to the general scheme of the Budget. In Ireland, a country peculiarly adapted by its streams, and by an abundance of the raw material—(Laughter)—for the manufacture of paper, this tax had pressed ruinously on the trade; out of seven mills in a district near Cork, existing within a recent period, only one now remained. There was a large smuggling trade going on, and especially in the inferior sorts of paper, the trade in which would be materially benefited by the remission of the duty.

Lord R. CECIL having spoken, taking a very comprehensive view of the question,

Mr. M. GIBSON said that the paper duty must be considered in connection with the decisions by which the House had already adopted the Budget and the treaty with France. By one of the articles of the treaty foreign paper was to be admitted at no higher duty than the excise levied on the article of this country. By this all protection was gone for the manufacture of paper, and the question was whether it would not be better to have no excise duty on that article. The House had declared that in this year the remission of indirect taxation was to be the financial policy of the country. After providing for all other remissions, in reference to the two millions and a half of revenue which was available, there remained more than a million applicable to remission of indirect taxation, and the question was whether applying this sum to the paper duty was not a proper course. There was no connection between the additional penny to the income tax and this remission of the paper duty. If the repeal of the paper duty was refused, the sum available might be applied to the tea or sugar duties, but it would certainly not be devoted to reducing the tenpenny income tax. For twenty-five years commissions and committees had condemned this duty, and opportunity had been sought to put an end to it as an ordinary branch of revenue by members of all political parties. This view had been supported by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, while the Commissioners of Inland Revenue reported that the paper duty was so universally considered to be a doomed tax that they found it difficult to make arrangements for its collection. All this, combined with the solemn resolution of the House condemnatory of the tax, rendered it impossible for the Government to overlook it when they were proposing the remission of indirect taxation. With regard to the influence of the tax, its being an impediment to the diffusion of knowledge was only a part of the question. As a matter of trade, it was the fact that in the United States a far larger quantity of paper was manufactured than in this country.

Mr. HORSMAN said that Mr. M. Gibson had carefully avoided touching the principle of the bill, but argued that, as the Budget had carried the treaty, and the treaty had carried the Budget, the two combined were to carry the repeal of the paper duty. He did not object to this remission of taxation as a question of detail, but he protested against the principle on which it was founded, for the repeal of this duty made a deficit of a million after the income and expenditure of the country were balanced by a 9d. income tax, and he supplied that deficit by adding another penny to the income tax; thus remitting a tax for the benefit of the manufacturing class at the expense of all the others, and, in fact, creating monopoly, protection, and favouritism. Unlike the remission of the duty on tea and sugar, which had been promised, this repeal was for the benefit of the trader instead of the labouring classes. He urged that this tax, which was condemned for its inequality, could not compare with the inequality of the income tax—to which a tenth was added; but to which much more than a tenth of its costs were added. It was said that the income tax might be considered next year; but it was made impossible to reconsider it next year, and it was in fact the beginning of the entire substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and that without a word of inquiry or explanation. In fact, this was not the Budget of the Government, but of Mr. Bright. The right hon. gentleman concluded with a strong personal stricture on Mr. Gladstone in reference to his immediate policy and his past political conduct, and an assertion that he had deviated entirely from the policy of Sir R. Peel.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER characterised Mr. Horsman's speech, both as regarded its personality and its argument on the question, as so extravagant as to require no reply or confutation, except the opinion that must be formed of its absurdity. The argument was not directed to the motion, but raised the question between the paper duty and the tea and sugar duties. The repeal of the paper duty was recommended by peculiar and remarkable incidents; and the article with which it dealt was one of large consumption by the poorer class, and which was taxed to the extent of thirty to forty per cent, while it was a large element of consumption in trade and manufacture. He produced a specimen of corrugated paper which was admirably adapted for roofing houses; and pointed out this as one of the many uses to which paper might and would be put but for the excise duty. He showed that the policy of Sir R. Peel was to repeal and not merely to reduce duties, and excise duties in particular. He pointed out that this was peculiarly the moment at which the pledge of the House for the repeal of this duty might be fulfilled. The increase in the amount of duty was caused by the increase in trade, to which paper, in the shape of wrappers, was a considerable accessory. Having entered into a statement of the effect of the duty on books, newspapers, and literature, which assisted in the monopoly of printers, which, among other things, excluded women from that calling, he vindicated the Board of Inland Revenue from the imputation cast upon them that they had issued a report made to order, and stated that that opinion had greatly influenced him in his proposal to repeal the duty. He dealt with the subject of the demand for labour which the proposed change would cause; he argued the question whether the remission of indirect taxation should or should not be carried further; and urged that the only question now was to what object the remission of a million should be applied, and he contended that the case for the paper duty was the strongest.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the amendment on the ground that to repeal a tax producing so large and important a source of revenue in order to confer a signal benefit on a class was unwise and unstatesmanlike.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 245 to 192.

The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SUNDAY TRADING.—Lord CHELMSFORD introduced a bill for the prevention of Sunday trading, the main provision of which was to compel the closing of all shops after nine o'clock on Sunday mornings. The noble and learned Lord said that the great incentive to Sunday trading was the payment of wages at a late hour on Saturday evening or night, a practice which could not be too strongly condemned. The bill was read a first time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certified Conveyancers Bill, and the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, passed through Committee.

The Benefit Societies Rules Amendment Bill, the Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill, and the Packet Service (Transfer of Contracts) Bill were read a second time.

The Administering of Poisons Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. Newdegate, said that article 5 of the commercial treaty would admit to this country goods not only the produce of France and Algeria, but of all countries.

THE STATE OF DHAR.—Lord STANLEY asked what steps had been taken by Lord Canning for the restoration of the State of Dhar to its native rulers?—Sir C. WOOD stated that, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lord Canning, the Indian Government had determined to adhere substantially to Lord Stanley's decision to restore the State to its rulers, and had sent a despatch to the Governor-General desiring him to carry their orders into effect.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Lord J. RUSSELL availed himself of the opportunity of laying on the table further papers on the state of Italy to make an explanation in answer to some of the questions addressed to him during the last few days. The noble Lord commenced by stating that Lord Malmesbury had obtained no satisfactory assurance that France had no designs on Savoy. Lord Malmesbury had, it was true, been assured that there was no treaty; but it did not follow that there was no understanding between the two Governments. It had been objected to his own policy that, in advocating the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, he had laid the basis of the cession of Savoy to France. But that was founded on a complete misunderstanding of his policy, which was not any annexation in particular, but the right of the Italians to manage their own affairs. As a proof of his good faith in this respect, the noble Lord gave an account of an interview he had with a Tuscan agent, whom he endeavoured to persuade into

an acceptance of the son of the Grand Duke at the future Tuscan Sovereign; but the agent replied that that paragraph had so completely identified himself with the Austrians during the war as to render his reign impossible. Other combinations were tried, and all in turn rejected in favour of annexation. When, therefore, he found that the people of the Duchies would neither take back their Sovereigns nor form a separate kingdom, and when they heard that the French Emperor had declared over and over again that no force should be employed against the Italians, there was no alternative but to recommend that the Italians should have their own way. Another objection raised to his policy was, that while he kept us at peace he offended the French, that the contrary course was contemplated in the summer, he had made no remonstrance until December. He had, however, received on a occasion the strongest of the despatches would show that his strongest remonstrance was made in the month of July. After noticing the declaration of Count Walewski that he had nothing informed the other European Courts that, if Tuscany were annexed to Piedmont, Savoy might be claimed by France, he (Lord Russell) forcibly to the business of the English Government, and to the duty which Majesty's Government had declared it to be, to maintain the peace of Europe; but if in doing this they had incurred, in the opinion of Lord Derby, the censure of Parliament, he should be entitled to the indemnity. Some oppressed, into a great and powerful nation, Intellect, when the cause of such a work, it would be to the advantage of her from being afterwards called to account.

Mr. Whiteside defended the policy of the Government with reference to the Italian question, and described the popes which had been laid upon the table as declined and unsatisfactory. It was, he said, the right of a minority to ask for explanations, and the duty of the Administration to give them. The right hon. and learned gentleman concluded by saying that with desiring to carry out in Italy a description of policy which he would not tolerate in the Ionian Islands, leaving it to the people of those States to decide, by universal suffrage, what should be their particular form of government.

After a few remarks from Mr. M. Milnes and Mr. B. Cochrane,

Mr. Hennessy announced his regret that he should not be the "shrewd tone" of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as it seemed to say that Ireland was a convenient bolt upon war or silent acquiescence. He was aware that there were many difficulties in the way of the Government; but he, for one, was prepared to support that alternative, as he thought it was not too late to dissuade the Government from adopting such a course. He did not wish that there was a single member of the House who would commend going to war to prevent the annexation of Savoy; but he considered that a policy of inaction would be a course of the most fatal and unworthy policy, and that the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would have done well if he had frowned down at once the first attempt of the French by reminding him that in years gone by the aggressive policy of France had led to the European Confederation, and that any such aggression might provoke further alliances against her.

Lord J. Russell said he had given a positive which had passed in reference to this subject, and said that he hoped that the practice would not be continued. He had a recent opportunity of going to the Foreign Office by which the House of Commons could gather what was the real position of affairs with reference to the cession of Savoy and Nice.

Mr. Kinglake inquired whether any security had been obtained for the neutrality of Switzerland.

Lord Palmerston said that when the idea of the Congress was abandoned the only course which remained open to her Majesty's Government was to state their objections to the proposed measure, and to communicate those objections to the other Powers of Europe. That was precisely what the Government had done, and it was the duty of every Power to communicate the object in view without wounding the dignity of France, and placing her Government in a false light with their people. They did not wish to make the sacrifice of honour and dignity. He entirely agreed in the opinions which had been expressed by Lord John Russell, and he thought that the approval of every word contained in the despatches which had been laid upon the table of the House. He considered the same applied to that which he expressed on former occasions, that it would be a great mistake of the French Government to persist in the annexation of Savoy; but he would never, he remembered that the ruler of France had promised that he would not take military possession of Savoy, and that he would not annex it, without the consent of the Sovereign and people, or without consulting the Powers of Europe. He (Lord Palmerston) was prepared to move by preserving the good opinion and confidence of Europe than by any additional accession of territory at the expense of the King of Sardinia. As to Switzerland, he was persuaded that it was not only the interest of Europe, but that of Switzerland, that the independence of Switzerland in all circumstances be preserved.

Mr. Disraeli said that the late Government were at all blamable for any of the complications which had arisen out of the Italian question. He even if no fault had been alleged against it. Parliamentary had failed to get a satisfactory answer from France, and had therefore been compelled to express upon the subject. The necessity of taking immediate action in this matter. It seemed to him that the French Government had not been fully informed, at the commencement of their intentions, and that her Majesty's Government had treated them unnecessarily with reserve. Austria and had pursued a policy in Italy which could scarcely fail to lead to the results which all parties in the House now deplored.

Mr. Kinglake replied the sec sation this in protesting against the annexation of Savoy, he acted in the interest of the people as well as of the with France. What he desired was, full explanation and discussion, and some more decided assurance than that given by the noble Lord that the Crown that the Emperor of the French would not persevere in his project to abolish the independence of the great Powers of Europe. The noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office had, it was true, written strong letters; but they seemed to have been sent forth without effect upon the French Government, neither producing reply, irritation, nor counter argument.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan expressed a hope that the annexation of Savoy and Nice would be accomplished long before an opportunity would be afforded for Mr. Kinglake bringing on his motion.

Mr. Gaveney thought the Emperor of the French stood acquitted of all deceit in the matter, and that, if any deceit or underhand policy were used throughout the negotiations, it was to be traced to our good friend the Minister of Austria and Prussia. He saw no reason why we should complain of the annexation of Savoy to France.

After a few words from Lord J. Russell, in explanation, the subject dropped, and the papers were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of this bill, the object of the measure being to enable persons to worship in the Established Church in the held religious services, according to the forms of the Church, in places not consecrated for that purpose.

After considerable discussion,

Mr. Bouverie said his bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Sir S. Lewis supported the amendment.

After some further discussion the House divided, and rejected the second reading of the bill by 105 to 111.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD OR DRINK.

The House went into Committee on the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill, considered in clauses 4, which was agreed to, as were also clauses 5 to 10.

Mr. Kirk moved that clause 11, limiting the operation of the bill to England, should be struck out.

On a division the motion was negatived by 101 to 85; *majority*, 13. So the clause was retained.

A division took place on clause 2, the consideration of which had been postponed, and which was adopted by 123 to 16—*majority*, 107.

The House then rose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Marriage (England and Ireland) Bill, the Prisons Act Amendment Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£4,500,000) Bill passed through Committee. The Military Bill was read a second time, and the Marine Mutiny Bill the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

FOREIGN POLICY—ITALY AND FRANCE.

Lord Talbot moved that their Lordships agree with the House of Commons in assuring her Majesty of their confidence in the negotiations with France, and to fill up the blank in that address with the words "Lords spiritual and temporal." The noble Lord, having referred to the speech of Mr. Pitt, which was in favour of an enlarged intercourse with France, said he thought it had been proved that the treaty of 1786 had led to a most increased activity in our commercial transactions with France. A short time since the relations between this country and the French Empire were in such a condition that at one time war seemed imminent; but that calamity was averted, to his first sure, by the influence of our commercial intercourse with America. This would show their Lordships the importance of promoting by every means in their power a friendly feeling between the heads of the treaty. he expressed his belief that the relations which would arise between the two countries would be such as to confer the most permanent advantages on both.

The Earl of Carnarvon seconded the address.

Earl Ganey regretted that he could not concur with the address which his noble friend had moved. It was far from his intention to offer any obstacle to the treaty coming into operation. Much as he disapproved of it, it was now too late to prevent it from coming into effect. Matters had gone too far to allow their Lordships to interfere prudently with its further progress. But no address was required to give validity to the treaty, and the only effect of the address was to call upon their Lordships to express in the most solemn and formal manner their complete approval of the treaty, both in reference to its general policy and its details. The question their Lordships had now to consider was not only whether they were to abstain from offering any opposition to the treaty, but whether they were to come forward and declare their approval, and whether they were to express their readiness to take upon themselves a share of the responsibility which at present attached to the members of the Crown and the House of Commons for the agreement which had been made with France and whether they were to declare that, so far as their opinions were concerned, the Government had acted wisely in the course they had taken. Entertaining a directly contrary opinion, it was utterly impossible for him to give his vote for the address which had been moved, or to remain silent expressed the approbation of the treaty. He thought the treaty could not be considered by itself alone, but that it must be taken as one of the general financial arrangements of the Government, for it was impossible to sever it from the budget. Lord Derby supposed upon Parliament the necessity of submitting to a great sacrifice of revenue; and in order to judge how they were to meet that sacrifice, they must look to the whole measure by which it was to be met, and what the general arrangements of the Government were. Lord Derby agreed with Lord Malmesbury that the changes in the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as an unworthy, ambitious and, he would add, unpatriotic act. The principle was that there was more than two millions of taxes this year, because £3,000,000 of Long Annuities had to be paid off, and £1,000,000 of Exchequer bills. Parliament had not heard such a reason given for a great measure which was purely financial, and which involved a deficit of £5,000,000, and rendered a taxation which pressed lightly upon the people generally. In doing so, Lord Derby had not wished to impose upon Parliament the responsibility. He could upon it as being probable that they would have a deficit of £5,000,000 to meet. He considered it most unwise to leave such a state of things to be dealt with by a new Parliament. He felt satisfied that the budget of the Government was a dangerous measure, and that the treaty was also dangerous. The former was dangerous in the sense that it was unwise to submit to the effect that it was not expedient for the House to express an opinion on the treaty at present.

Lord Granville, following, contended that the Government had adopted the same policy as the Earl of Derby would have adopted under a financial deficit, had entered a treaty with France which had been approved by Parliament.

Earl Stanhope expressed some objection to the terms of the address.

Lord Overstone had always been desirous of avoiding party. He thought that if this country confined its attention to her own fiscal arrangements, and, by diminishing the duties on articles of food, to the financial emancipation established between all nations, which would be productive of advantages to all, the Government would be relieved from the necessity of using as of that freedom of action which he believed to be essential to our welfare and happiness. He would, therefore, vote against the motion, in regret at being obliged to withhold his assent from the address.

The Duke of Newcastle said he could not but have regretted against the commercial treaty and the financial measures of the Government, and proceeded, at some length, to express his opinions upon those subjects, which he contended, was lulled upon the soundest principles of free trade, and was calculated to be of the greatest benefit to the country, notwithstanding the course of England and every other nation of Europe.

The Earl of Malmesbury supported the motion. The tone and temper of the debate which indicated that the question had been made one of party. In the country, however, it was considered entirely free from party, and from true noble Lords who generally supported the Government. The sole question before their Lordships was whether they were capable of expending our commercial relations with France, but whether they should take the unusual course of refusing to thank the Queen for the treaties approved of a treaty which they might have been willing to pass over with silent acquiescence. He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must affect the rejection of the address would have upon the treaty itself; because, if the rejection of the address did not affect the treaty, he thought that their Lordships might well pause before they took a step that would cause much imperfect misunderstanding. The real question was, that the address was unnecessary, and that it neither involved the acceptance nor the rejection of the treaty. Lord Malmesbury, in conclusion, said he condemn the large remissions of duty that had been made upon articles of luxury, and declared that he would rather see a moderate income-tax than a remission of the income-tax—a tax which he said he could not help thinking would be augmented before the next year. He was sure that the country was growing into immense proportions in consequence of the unwise an impolitic measures which had been adopted.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Wodehouse also supported the address.

Earl Grey having replied, their Lordships divided, when the address was carried by a majority of 100 to 31.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, said that Ministers had not yet decided upon a measure for the more frequent registration of voters.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

The Attorney-General applied for leave to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in England, a measure which he said had been long imperatively demanded. Our bankruptcy laws were in a worse state than those of any commercial nation in Europe, as was to a great extent evidenced by the fact that the expense of administering bankruptcy in this country was frequently found from fifty per cent of the value of the property involved. He would have proposed the entire abolition of the commissioners, but he felt that in doing so he doing he should have aroused too formidable an opposition; therefore he should only propose that the office of the future be filled up as it deemed desirable, at some future time. He, however, proposed to abolish all distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, establishing one court for all such cases, and removing all motive to the part of debtors to prefer the one to the other. Under the present system the property of his bill any person would be empowered to present a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy or insolvency, upon giving up all the property in his possession. Any property which he might afterwards acquire would be liable to be seized for the benefit of his creditors previously contracted. A mode of proceeding in the case of partnerships was also provided for. The power of granting protection was given to bring up insolvents who did not wish to make a statement of their property, but refused to do so. The power of making a distinction between traders and non traders was to be swept away. The mode of administering the law was to be changed. Appeals were transferred from judicial functions. The London Commissioners of Bankruptcy would be abolished, and deputed but local commissioners would be allowed to them. They would be replaced by a single judge with the position and salary of a Vice-Chancellor. With regard to the future, no change would be made as to the commissioners for the present; but by a proviso in the bill it would be empowered upon the death of commissioners, to transfer the business of their courts to the county courts in the districts where bankruptcy arose. A further provision of the bill gave power to the creditors to take an assignment of their property, and to appoint trustees to manage it, a result which they might deem more to their advantage. He proposed to abolish the necessity of a public meeting altogether, and to substituting their duties to the official assignee, who would call the creditors together, hold the estates until the debtor had passed his last examination. Appeals would come from the judge in chambers to every on the trading or otherwise meanwhile, in the case of a trader, the assignee would have the power, of course, to change would be made as to the commissioners for the present; but by a proviso in the bill it would be empowered upon the death of commissioners, to transfer the business of their courts to the county courts in the districts where bankruptcy arose. A further provision of the bill gave power to the creditors to take an assignment of their property, and to appoint trustees to manage it, a result which they might deem more to their advantage. He proposed to abolish the necessity of a public meeting altogether, and to substituting their duties to the official assignee, who would call the creditors together, hold the estates until the debtor had passed his last examination. Appeals would come from the judge in chambers to every on the trading or otherwise meanwhile, in the case of a trader, the assignee would have the power, of districts to be delegated to the county courts at the desire of a majority of the creditors; and, with regard to the future, no change would be made as to the commissioners for the present; but cases of fraud would be tested in the judge and the commissioners; but cases of fraud would be tried before the judge and jury alone. The Attorney-General then moved for leave to bring in the bill.

After some conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

The House went into Committee on the Customs Acts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the amended resolution, reducing the duty on hops until the 1st of January, 1863, to 20*s.*, and after that date to 10*s.* per cwt.

Mr. Dodson moved an amendment to the effect that the amount of duty, after the 1st of January, 1863, should be not more than 10*s.* per cwt.

Sir R. Bethell seconded the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. Whitbread, when the amendment was defeated by a majority of 138 to 104. The original proposition was then agreed to. The Chairman soon afterwards reported progress.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Padmore, an extensive brewer, died a few years ago, entered Worcester as a mechanic, was on Monday elected, with out opposition, to succeed Mr. Lindsay (who has been appointed Master in Lunacy), as one of the members for that city. Mr. Palmore is an advanced Liberal.

The election of a member for West Surrey, in the place of Mr. Henry Drummond, took place last Saturday. No candidate appeared to oppose the return of Mr. George Cubitt. That gentleman, after he had been declared duly elected, delivered a brief speech, in which he stated that, although he was a Conservative, he should give no factious opposition to the present Government.

The Dover election inquiry terminated on Thursday week, and the decision was favourable to the two sitting members, Sir J. Loaks and Mr. W. Nicol. The committee, however, declared it had been proved that certain persons, whose names are mentioned, had been bribed, although it had not been proved that such bribery had been committed with the knowledge or consent of the sitting members. They further declared that the allegations contained in the petition, that certain Ministers or servants of the Crown had interfered with the election, were not proved to the satisfaction of the committee. Costs were applied for on the part of the sitting members, but refused.

The committee appointed to investigate the last election for the city of Norwich have resolved that Viscount Bury was not duly elected, and that the election was void.

The Peterborough Election Committee, on Tuesday, declared Mr. Whalley duly elected. Certain acts of bribery had been committed, but not by agents of the sitting member.

The Clare County Election Committee came to a conclusion on Wednesday. They were unanimously of opinion that Colonel Wallis was not duly elected as a knight of the shire at the last election for the county, and that, as no one is entitled, Colonel Wallis, sitting member.

The General Committee of Elections met on Tuesday, and selected the following members to try the petitions against the seats of petitions for Beverley and Berwick—*Beverley*: The Right Hon. F. Peel (chairman), Mr. B. Cook, Mr. W. Hodgkinson, Mr. R. J. Long, and Sir J. Shelley. *Beverley*: Mr. T. W. Evans (chairman), Mr. Du Cane, Hon. F. Lovesou Gower, Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, and Sir E. Hoppus.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Labuan is on his way to England, and may be expected to arrive in April.

The Scotch Bishops have resolved to condemn, but not to suspend, the Bishop of Brechin.

An address of sympathy, numerously signed by undergraduates of Oxford, has been presented to the Rev. Bryan King, of St. George's-in-the-East.

On Saturday week the Bishop of London laid the first stone of the new National Schools at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, situated at the northwest corner of Endell-street and Broad-street.

On Thursday week the grace for conferring the title of Associate of Cambridge (A.C.) on the successful senior candidates in the middle-class examinations was rejected by a majority of sixty-nine to thirty-seven.

A beautiful reredos has been recently presented to St. Alban's Church, Holborn, as a memorial to the late Queen Adelaide, in Caen and Corsican marbles in the shafts, and alabaster for the figure sculpture.

The Rev. William Wilkinson, Rector of Wangford, and Vicar of Reydon, Suffolk, has committed suicide by taking prussic acid while in a state of temporary insanity. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The trustees of St. John's Vicarage, Leeds, valued at £700 a year, have elected the Rev. Thomas Hincks, of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, vacated by the Rev. F. Cookson. The Vicar of Leeds, with the Mayor and three aldermen, constitute the patron.

Notice has been given at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, that, should the members of the congregation feel the evening service on Sundays to be long and wearisome, it is proposed for the future to read the Litany, which will be the service of the day.

A munificent donation of £550 to the restoration fund of Waltham Abbey Church has been paid into the bank of Messrs. Round, Gosling, and Co., of Lombard-street, anonymously. The communication was accompanied by the motto, "In hoc signo vinces."

The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale is about to resign the rectory of Whitechapel, after having for nearly twenty-three years indefatigably discharged the office of his ministerial duties, which have been responsible to him and Mrs. Champneys by the Scripture-readers, district visitors, Sunday-school teachers, and others in connection with the parish church, as marks of their cordial esteem and attachment.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. Hatchard, Rector of St. Nicholas', Guildford, to be Canon and Dean; Rev. J. Benson to be Rector of Wallington, Yorkshire; Rev. M. W. Biggs to be Chaplain on his Codrington estate in the island of Barbadoes; Rev. J. Cousins Jones to be Archdeacon of Barbadoes; Rev. J. C. A. Clarkson to be Incumbent of Kirby Ravensworth, near Richmond; Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., to be Rector of Bourne in Lincolnshire; Rev. F. Newington to Combe Keynes, with the Perpetual Curacy of Wool, Dorset; Rev. J. G. Bellamy, Incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxton, to be Rector of Spencer to Howton, Calcutta; Rev. C. E. Yeo to be H.M.'s *Consular Chaplain* at Pernambuco; Rev. H. B. Hutton to be District Church, Warminster; Rev. H. Townson to Claydig, Westmoreland. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. T. Brown to Holy Trinity, Hastings; Rev. J. Bell to St. Mary's, Bryanston-square; Rev. J. Bell to St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East. Rev. R. Hutton to Christ Church, Warminster; Rev. B. Yolland to Earle-Colne, Halstead, Essex; Rev. J. Yolland to St.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Somerset held his first levee at the court as the Admiralty this afternoon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has been graciously pleased to appoint himself Colonel of the National Rifle Association.

The Royal East Middlesex Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Abinger, have been assembled for twenty-seven days' training at Hempstead on Monday, the 26th of April.

A circular has been issued from the War Office ordering that no officers of volunteer corps are to appear in uniform unless, as it forms no part of the dress of either artillery or rifle corps in the Army.

The Duke of Somerset, on his arrival at the War Office, received the heads of departments of Woolwich Arsenal from the Secretary of State for War to the Admiralty, and the officers presenting themselves in uniform may be permitted to see the Arsenal

Major-General Bloomfield, late Commandant of the camp at Colchester, has left that town for Ireland to assume the duties of his new appointment at Dublin. Colonel Wood, C.B., of the 97th Regiment, has been elected the Mayor of Colchester, Colonel Cokehurst, late in the command of the troops in camp.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., arrived in town late yesterday week from Paris, and on Saturday paid a visit to the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House. The gallant General, it is said, does not go to Dublin till the 1st proximo, when he will relieve General Lord Seaton in the command of the forces in Ireland.

John Williams, belonging to her Majesty's ship *Trafalgar*, was tried by court-martial at Plymouth on Wednesday week, for refusing to obey orders and striking his superior officer, a sergeant of marines. He was sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes, be imprisoned twelve months, and undergo hard labour during that period.

A memorandum has just been issued from the Horse Guards, in which the General Commanding-in-Chief calls the attention of commanding officers to prohibit, as a breach of good order, the reprehensible and unsoldierly practice of borrowing money and running into debt to such an that in all cases contracts a clause may be inserted, rendering nugatory all such transactions, and binding the contracting parties with persons in the service of the rule."

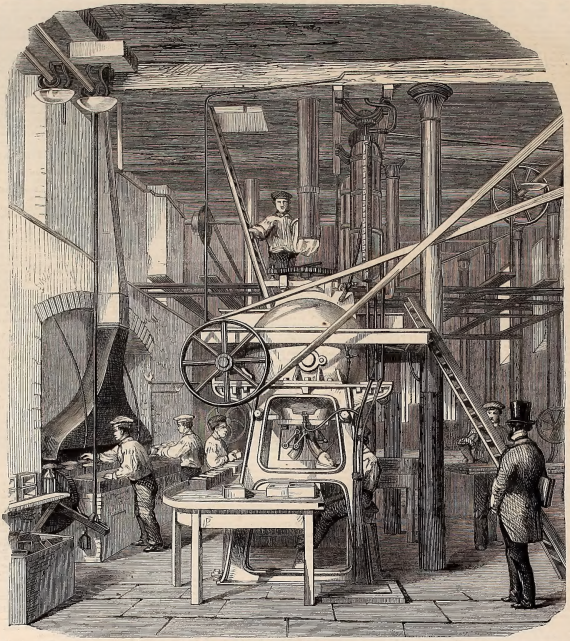
THE FORCES.—The *Horse* sawyer liner, of 121 guns, was launched on Wednesday week at Pembroke Dockyard. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel, 201 feet; length between perpendiculars, 205 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 175 feet; breadth extreme, 54 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 23 feet 6 inches. Her contract will consist of 121 guns. Her complement of officers and men will be 1150; and her engines are 700-horse power. The *Hermione* screw-frigate was launched at Woolwich Dockyard last Saturday. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 179 feet 7 inches; extreme width, 40 feet 8 inches; ditto for tonnage, 40 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 25 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 3,063 54-94. Her armament, which will be composed of 14 guns, will consist of nine 95 cwt. pivot-guns, 10 feet long, and twenty 66 cwt. 8-inch guns, 9 feet long.

NEW PROCESS OF BREAD-MAKING.

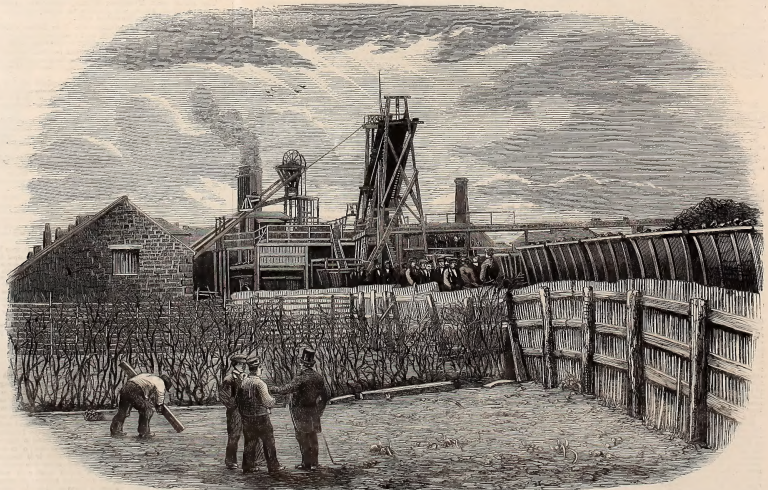
It has long been known in the medical profession that the fermented bread usually eaten is very apt to disagree with persons of delicate health—a fermentation still going on in the stomach after it is eaten. Impressed with this difficulty as regards ordinary bread, Dr. Dauglish has succeeded in making by machinery a very pure unfermented bread, the constituents of which are flour, flour and salt, with the addition of what may be termed soda-water. In the production of this article, which is perhaps familiar to the reader under the term of aerated bread, the hand of the workman never touches the material during the whole process of manufacture. The mixing is performed in a hollow air-tight iron receptacle, by the rapid revolution of iron arms fixed upon a central spindle, very much in the same manner in which *mortier* is mixed in a pug-mill. In ordinary bread the vesicular texture is given by the addition of yeast, which causes a fermentation in the dough's mass, ending in the production of carbonic said gas

which fills the tenacious substance with air-bubbles, and thus lightens it. In the new process, however, the carbonic acid gas is supplied direct to the flour in conjunction with the water, and the lightening process is thus performed without any decomposition whatever. The aerated water is pumped into the mixing receptacle at a very high pressure, and when the kneading is finished—a process which is completed in as many minutes as it formerly took hours—a valve is opened in the bottom of the mixer, and the dough is forced out by the elasticity of its contained carbonic acid gas. A boy in attendance receives it as it flows, and cuts off, with marvellous exactness, just enough to fill a 2lb. 4oz. tin. It is as much as he can do to keep time with the stream of dough as it issues from the machine, and cut off sufficient portions to fill up the little army of tins that are supplied to his hand. The loaves, now ready for baking, are placed upon what is termed a traversing oven, the platform of which is composed of an endless chain working upon two rollers. By this contrivance the dough is taken in at one end, and, after travelling, and baking meanwhile, for the space of one hour, is taken out at the other extremity as bread.

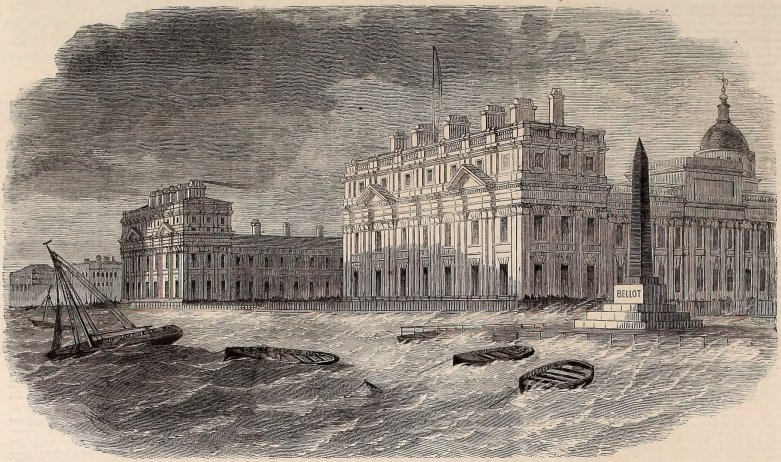
The advantages of the new process are—1st. Its cleanliness. Instead of the dough being mixed with naked arms or feet, the bread, from the wetting of the flour to the completion of the baking, is not, and scarcely can be, touched by any one. 2nd. Its rapidity. An hour and a half serves for the entire conversion of a sack of flour into baked loaves; whereas, in the ordinary process, four or five hours are occupied in the formation of the sponge, and a further time in the kneading, raising, and baking of the dough. 3rd. Its preventing deterioration of the flour. In making fermented bread from certain varieties of flour, not in themselves unwholesome, the prolonged action of warmth and moisture induces a change of the starchy matter of the flour into dextrine, whereby the bread becomes sodden and dark-coloured. This change is usually prevented by the addition of alum, which is, indeed, an almost necessary ingredient in the manufacture of bread from glucogenic flour. But, in operating by the new process, there is no time for the glucogenic change to take place, and, consequently, no advantage in the use of alum, even with any description of flour. 4th. Its certainty and uniformity. Owing to differences in the character and rapidity of the fermentation, dependent on variations of temperature, quality of yeast, &c., the manufacture of fermented bread frequently presents certain vagaries and irregularities from which the new process is entirely free. 5th. The character of the bread. Chemical analysis shows that the flour has undergone less deterioration in bread made by the new than in that made by the fermented process. In other words, the percentage of extractive matters is smaller. The new bread has been tried dietetically at Guy's Hospital, and by many London physicians, and has been highly approved of. It is well known that for some years past the use of fermented bread in dyspeptic cases has been objected to by members of the medical profession, the débris of the yeast being considered unwholesome, and liable to induce acidity. 6th. Its economy. The cost of carbonic acid is alleged to be less than the cost of yeast. Moreover, in making fermented bread there is a small but necessary waste of the saccharine constituents, which is avoided in the new process. 7th. The saving of labour and health. It substitutes machine labour for manual labour of a very exhausting kind. The sanitary condition of journeymen bakers was investigated some time ago by Dr. Guy, and found to be most lamentable, from their constant nightwork, and from the fatiguing and unwholesome character of their labour, particularly the kneading. In a politico-economical point of view, the process is as important as removing bread-making from a domestic manual work to a manufacturing machine work. From the character of the apparatus, the process can only be used profitably on a large scale, and not in small bakeries.



DR. DAUGLISH'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.



BURRADON COLLIERY, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FATAL EXPLOSION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 256.



STATE OF THE THAMES AT GREENWICH DURING THE HIGH TIDE OF THURSDAY WEEK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 266.

CAVERN SCENE IN "THE FORTY THIEVES," LYCEUM.

The recent performance of the Savage Club merits remembrance; and, for the purpose of preserving a fitting record of so interesting an experiment, we present our readers with an Illustration of a scene from the new burlesque. The groups in this situation were all, it must be recollected, composed of amateurs—and those not nameless gentlemen, but men of mark, who have placed and will leave their stamp on the age. Here are the Broughs, the Talfourds, Lester Buckingham, young Byron, Halliday, Hollingshead, Moy Thomas, Julian Portch, E. Landells, E. Draper, Frank Vinstelly, J. K. Courtenay, Thornbury, J. Kenney, G. Turner, Dr. Strauss, Harrison Weir, Ottley, Horace St. John, and others of high merit, whose names we omit simply from the length of the list. It may be stated that the unquestionable success of this extraordinary burlesque was not at all due to the scenery, which was unsuited to the occasion, and had not been prepared for it. The burlesque stood upon its own merit, and triumphed in its strength alone. It may therefore be reasonably expected that on its repetition, which is probable, with regular actors and proper accessories, the new and original burlesque, by eight of our caricature-writers, will prove one of the greatest triumphs of the sort ever witnessed on the stage. It is stated that the profits of the performance amount to upward of £300 which will be divided between the two families for whom the members of the Savage Club so generously exerted themselves.



THE CAVERN SCENE IN THE BURLESQUE OF "THE FORTY THIEVES," PERFORMED AT THE LYCEUM LAST WEEK BY THE SAVAGE CLUB.

THE FARM.

MR. PHILIP HOWARD FRERE, the Bursar of Downing College, Cambridge, has been elected from among twenty-five candidates as editor of the *Royal Society's Journal*. It is no use concealing the fact that the appointment has not given general satisfaction to the members at large. They consider the claims of Mr. J. C. Morton, who has for some time past not only contributed, but, we believe, helped to edit the journal, and is quite at the top of the tree as a general writer on agriculture, to have been quite paramount to those of every other candidate. The society's meeting will be held in Yorkshire this year, and a keen struggle for the honour is expected between Hull and Leeds, to which towns rumour at present points. As, however, the Yorkshire meeting has been held at the former place so recently, Leeds will not improbably carry the day. The North Lonsdale Agricultural Society are determined to be behind none of their neighbours; and, in addition to the ten Challenge Cups of last year (two of which were won by Royal Butterfly and Duchess 77th), another, of 100 guineas' value, will be added for the best shorthorned animal in the yard, male or female. Oxford 15th and Countess of Oxford 2nd have each dropped roan heifer calves to Bolden's Third Grand Duke. This makes three roan heifers from "the three Oxfords" sent to him from the Holker Herd. With such fine "Herd Book" prospects within itself the Ulverston District may well launch out with prizes "open to all the world." We also hear of three more Prince Talleyrand bull-calves at Mr. Ambler's—to wit, Gamester, Gipsey Prince, and Prince George, from Grizelda, Gipsey, and Alice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE steady advance of Buccaneer, both to the head of the Two Thousand and the Derby betting, has made the present week rather an interesting one at the Corner; and for the latter stake 8 to 1 is all that is obtainable against him. The more genial turn which the weather has taken augurs well for the racing at Warwick on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. Promised Land, Gaspard, and Lifeboat are three out of the eight in the Trial Stakes on the first day; and Zodiac, the clever little Cure winner at Shrewsbury, is among the twenty-eight two-year-olds in "the three-furlong gallop" on the next. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase will be on the Thursday. Old Birdcatcher has been shot at last, as he was a sadly wasted, and paralysed object; and we hear that a joint-stock society, composed of one hundred shareholders at 5 gs. each, for the purchase of a hunter sire, has been formed by the spirited farmers near Ulverston, and that they have fixed their choice on Schuloff by the Cossack from a Melbourne mare.

The first day of the Ashdown Champion produced some of the most unsatisfactory trials that have been seen there for some years, owing to the nature of the ground selected. Things looked bad for the Altcar Club, as, after the first courses for the Craven Challenge Cup were run off, they had only six standing to "The World's" ten. Both of Mr. Borron's, Bold Enterprise and Bloody Heart, were beaten, and so were Skittles and Wild Wave, the latter of whom showed none of her wonted brilliancy with Refulgent. The odds against the Altcar Club were considerably reduced on Wednesday; and when we left Ashdown that afternoon they had Rosy Morn, Bapta, Sweetbriar, and Barbelle standing; while Little Wonder, Manolo, Veronica, and Patience were the remaining champions on the other side. Some of the trials out of the far-famed Compton Bottom were worthy of its palmiest days. Little Wonder and Greek Fire had a very good one, which the former won in spite of being ridden over; Rosy Morn also gave Glengarry, the Middleham crack, scarcely a ghost of a chance from end to end; but *the* course of the day was that between Patience and Refulgent. It was, according to the judge's calculation, of about three miles in length, and full of such severe work that at last the two blacks lay down quite exhausted, near the Rubbing House, while the hare scampered off towards the Bottom again. Owing to the wood-cutting that has been going on the hares did not show their wonted disposition to fly to cover at once. The meeting was very well attended, especially on the first day. Altcar Club and "Hornby, Bainesse, and Catterick" stand for Tuesday and Wednesday; and with them and Biggar (Open Champion), the following week, the English and Scotch coursing ends; while the eccentric Irish lovers of the leash carry on their fun for fully a month more.

The Quorn have had some capital sport since the frost. On Monday, the 5th, a good day from Barkley, killing two foxes, and a very good 45 mins. with the third; on Tuesday, the 6th, a capital day's sport from Gotham, killing one fox; on Thursday, the 8th, a brilliant 40 minutes in the afternoon, at a racing pace to ground; on Friday from Ella's Gorse, a very good 37 minutes, and lost; and a capital hunting run of an hour and ten minutes from The Curate's, the hounds bringing their fox back to it, where he was left, hounds and horses having had enough. Two accidents occurred during the day. J. Holden, Esq., of Ruddington, was ridden over and very severely injured; and another person broke his collar-bone. Monday, the 12th, Great Dalby, found a good fox at Gartree Hill; but there was no possibility of the hounds settling to him, the field being quite unmanageable. A second fox was found at Cream Gorse, but, the afternoon being so wet and stormy, there was no scent. Tuesday, the 13th, Copt Oak, found four or five foxes at Bardon Hill, ran one to ground after a good 40 minutes; then 15 minutes, as hard as hounds could race, to ground with a second; a good 30 minutes to ground with a third; and a capital run of 45 minutes at a tremendous pace with a fourth from Whittle Hill, near Loughborough, losing the fox close to Groby Pool, within half a mile of Bradgate House.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—MONDAY.

Erdington Plate.—The Premier, 1. Hazard, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Prima Donna, 1. Barbara Allen, 2.
Sutton Steeplechase.—Queen Bess, 1. Rosa, 2.
Eleventh Hussars' Challenge Cup.—Clear-the-way, 1. Pineapple, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Harry, 1. Hornsea, 2.

TUESDAY.

Berwood Handicap Plate.—The Curate, 1. Hazard, 2.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Joe Maley, 1. Emperor, 2.
Military Steeplechase.—Premier, 1. Sir Bertram, 2.
Scurry Handicap Steeplechase.—Congreve, 1. Bannockburn, 2.
Selling Hunters' Steeplechase.—Jack Barber, 1. Profile, 2.

COVENTRY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Coventry Handicap.—Joskin, 1. Dreadnought, 2.
City Handicap Plate.—The Poet, 1. Miss Eleanor, 2.
Handicap Plate of 30 sovs.—Soothsayer, 1. Dreadnought, 2.
Craven Steeplechase.—Huntsman, 1, Topsy, 2.
Stoneleigh Steeplechase Plate.—Tumbler, 1.
Handicap Hurdle Race of 30 sovs.—Pyrrhus the Second, 1. Caliph, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

NORTHAMPTON STAKES.—12 to 1 agst Rattlebone (t); 15 to 1 agst Claire (t); 20 to 1 agst Sam Fp de (t); 40 to 1 agst Old Robert (t); 20 to 1 agst Tommy Noble (t); 20 to 1 agst Philomel (t).

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—10 to 1 agst Chere Amie (off); 15 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (off); taken 100 to 6; 40 to 1 agst Nucleus.

CHESTER CUP.—15 to 1 agst Viatka (off), 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (t and off), 25 to 1 agst Satalette (t), 1000 to 10 agst Blue Jacket (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 2 agst Buccaneer (t), 9 to 2 agst Wizard (t).

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Buccaneer (t), 12 to 1 agst Umpire (t), 35 to 1 agst Cramond (t), 1000 to 15 agst Loiterer (t).

GIGANTIC SALAMANDER.—The Zoological Society have just received an important addition to their menagerie—a fine living specimen of the gigantic salamander of Japan. This singular creature, which somewhat resembles a monstrous water-newt, inhabits the lakes of the basaltic mountains of Japan, where it was discovered by the Dutch naturalist Dr. von Siebold; but even there it is considered a scarce animal. The society's specimen is at present about three feet in length, and it is the first of the sort which has been brought alive to this country.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During last week the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 5401; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4908. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1227; one students' evening (Wednesday), 495: total, 12,031.——On Wednesday week a presentation of prizes to art students and art workmen, offered by the committee of the Architectural Museum by the Ecclesiological Society, and Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., was held in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum. There was a large attendance of artist workmen, and a series of prizes, ranging in value from three to five guineas, were presented by Mr. Hope, who presided, and who delivered them to the successful competitors accompanied by some graceful critical dissertations on their merits.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches
March 7	30·223	32·5	29·4	·89	10	35·8	38·8	NE. NNE.	581	·155
„ 8	30·239	33·5	26·5	·78	6	32·5	40·8	N.	455	·010
„ 9	30·139	30·6	26·7	·84	7	29·8	40·8	N. NE. N.	157	·000
„ 10	29·887	30·7	29·8	·97	10	23·7	38·6	S. SW.	130	·008
„ 11	29·631	—	—	—	10	27·1	42·2	SSE.	172	—
„ 12	29·489	38·6	32·9	·82	10	28·9	42·9	SE. S. SSW.	174	·040
„ 13	29·578	40·7	30·2	·69	5	33·8	45·3	W. NW.	244	·213

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30·120	30·269	30·229	29·997	29·646	29·537	29·514
Temperature of Air	36·0°	37·6°	33·6°	30·3°	29·4°	37·3°	40·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	34·9°	34·1°	31·9°	30·0°	—	34·4°	37·2°
Direction of Wind	NE.	N.	NE.	S.	SW.	ESE.	NW.

The Countess of Granville died on Wednesday morning at Brighton.

Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P. for the city of Londonderry, died in Dublin on Tuesday.

A Parliamentary return just issued states that the total expense of the Gloucester inquiry was £1924 18s. 6d., and of the Wakefield inquiry, £1485 19s. Each commissioner received £5 5s. a day, and the secretary £3 3s.

The sum of £50 has been placed by Lord Palmerston, the dispenser of the Royal Bounty Fund, at the disposal of Mr. Samuel Bamford, the veteran Radical leader.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The underwriters have recently sold the wreck of the *Royal Charter* for £1000 to the owners. It is understood that no effort will be made to recover the remainder of the gold until the fine weather has set in. The underwriters represent that the amount of gold recovered was £40,000 short of the amount on freight, and which they paid. It is computed that the wreck contains property to the value of £120,000, exclusive of the amount recovered. More than £500 has been collected for the family of the Rev. C. Hodge, who was lost in the vessel. The Bath papers mention the death, from grief, of a sister of Mr. Maule, who was lost in the *Royal Charter*. Operations are about to be commenced for the purpose of raising the wreck. A steam-tug and several flats have been moored near the spot, and a large number of casks and spars have been brought from Liverpool to assist in weighing up the remains of the unfortunate vessel. A labouring man has picked up a bar of gold of the value of £400 off the rocks. Two more bodies were picked up on Wednesday week in the bay.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVELY speaking, a fair average amount of business has been transacted in the English Stock Market during the present week; and, in some instances, prices have had an upward tendency. The supply of stock absorbed by the public, however, has not been to say extensive. A telegram having arrived from India to the effect that the Council consider it unnecessary to raise a new loan, there has been an increased demand for nearly all Indian securities, the value of which has steadily improved—the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper having touched 99⅝, and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105⅝.

For Money the demand has become active; and the rates of discount—notwithstanding that the supply of capital is still large—have somewhat advanced. In Lombard-street the best short bills have been done at 3⅞ to 4; three months', at 4; four months', at 4 to 4½; and six months', at 4½ to 5 per cent. The directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum and the quotations out of doors are expected to rule lower when the dividend payments are made. In the Stock Exchange money is worth 3 to 3½ per cent.

The proposal to establish a new Bank of Issue in India, based upon one-third bullion, has led to a meeting of merchants and others, in order, if possible, to secure Government patronage for a similar institution.

The shares of the newly-formed companies have been in somewhat improved request, at full quotations. Ocean Marine Insurance have sold at 3 5-16 to 3 7-16 prem.; Universal Marine, 13-16 to 15-16 prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 5-16 to 7-16 prem.; Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; Bank of Turkey, 1⅜ to 1⅛ dis.; Ango-Luso-Brazilian Steam, ⅜ to ½ prem.; and Great Northern Palace, par to ¼ prem. The shares in the Buenos Ayres Railway have been allotted.

We understand that the Vice-Chancellor will shortly make a call of £5000 upon each of the contributaries of the British and Foreign Reliance Marine Company, the affairs of which are being wound up.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Ottoman Bank has been held, when a dividend of 16s. and a bonus of 12s. per share were declared. The reserve fund (£40,000) has been invested in Consols. The Directors of the Bank of Australasia have declared a dividend at the reduced rate of 15 per cent per annum free of income tax.

The total imports of bullion have been under £100,000. The whole of the gold has been taken for export; but very few parcels have been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The bullion at hand from Australia was partly insured at Lloyd's as high as 25 guineas per cent!

Home Stocks were steady in price on Monday:—Consols, for Money, sold at 94½ ⅝; for Account, 94¾ ⅝; the Reduced Three per Cents were specially transferred at 94½; and the New Three per Cents, at 94½ ⅝; Exchequer Bills marked 16s. to 22s. prem.; Indian Securities were firm, as follows:—India Stock, 221½ to 219; Ditto Five per Cents, 104¼; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97¼; Ditto, Five per Cent. Paper, 99½ ¾ Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½ ¾; Ditto Bonds, 4s. prem. On Tuesday very little change took place in the quotations, but the market continued steady:—The Reduced and the New Three per Cents were dealt in, by special transfer, at 94⅝; Consols, for Money, 94⅛ ½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 94¾; India Five per Cents, 104¼ ⅛; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97¼ ⅜; Ditto Bonds, 4s. prem.; India Five per Cent Paper was 99¾ ½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105⅛; Exchequer Bills realised 17s to 21s. prem. The funds were steady on Wednesday:—Consols, for Money, realised 94½ ⅝ ¾; for the Account, 94⅞ 95; India Stock left off at 218 to 221; Ditto Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Bonds, par to 3s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. prem. On Thursday Consols for Money, sold at 84¾ ⅞ and 94½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 95 95⅛ and 94¾ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. prem. Indian Securities were firm, at 104¾ for the Five per Cents; the Enfaced Five per Cent Paper realised 99½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105⅝; the Debentures marked 97⅛.

For nearly all Foreign Bonds the market has been in a healthy state. Compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations; but, generally speaking, they have continued firm. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 103¼; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 93⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85½; Ditto, Deferred, 23½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102¼; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66⅝; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Uribarren), 84⅛; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 108½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅜; Russian Three per Cents, 65; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45⅜; Ditto, New Deferred, 34¼ ⅜; Ditto, Passive, 13¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 79¾; Ditto, New, 62¾ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 81½.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled firm, and prices have been well supported. City have marked 69¼; London and County, 33½; London Joint-stock, 31; London and Westminster, 55½; Oriental, 43; Ottoman, 19¼.

Colonial Government Securities exhibit very little change as regards their value, but the business doing in them had been somewhat restricted. Canada Government Six per Cents have sold at 115⅛; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Shares, 15; Australian Agricultural, 32½; Canada Land, 124½; Channel Islands Telegraph, 7⅞; Crystal Palace, Preference, 101¼; English and Australian Copper-smelting Company, 2¼ ex div.; Great Ship, ½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3; National Discount, 4⅛; Peel River Land and Mineral, 50; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80½; Rhymney Iron, 22½; Royal Mail Steam, 52; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Van Diemen's Land, 11; Victoria Docks, 102.

Although the settlement has been in progress the Railway Share Market has ruled somewhat active, and prices, almost generally, have been on the advance. The supply of stock is small, and the rates of "continuation" are light. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations for Money:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston and Eastern Junction, 6⅛; Bristol and Exeter, 104; Caledonian, 93½; East Anglian, 15; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 28½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100; London and Blackwall, 69; London, Chatham, and Dover, 12¾; London and North-Western, 98½; Ditto, Eighths, 9⅝; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Midland, 110½; North British, 60¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93; Ditto, York, 76; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 30½; South-Eastern, 90½; Stockton and Darlington, 17⅞.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Chester and Holyhead, 51.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western, Five per Cent, 101½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; North British Five per Cent, 112½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Irredeemable, ex all arrears, 118; Waterford and Kilkenny, 50.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, 6⅜; Eastern Bengal, 4⅝; East Indian, 102¼; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 10½; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 102¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 73; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 85½; Great Indian Peninsula, 99⅝; Punjaub, 4½.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 9⅜; Great Luxembourg, 6⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅝; West Flanders, 5⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 12.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was very moderate. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was tolerably extensive, only a limited business was passing, on former terms. There was a good consumptive inquiry for barley, at extreme rates, but malt met a dull sale, at last week's currency. The transactions in oats were much restricted; prices, however, were firm. Beans moved off slowly, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Peas and flour commanded full prices.

March 14.—Most kinds of wheat and barley, as well as oats, were firm in price. Other produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 54s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 47s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 49s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 28s.; tick beans, 31s. to 36s.; grey peas, 32s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to —; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 22s. to 27s. per barrel; French ditto, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—The demand, generally speaking, is inactive; prices, however, are well supported. Cakes command full quotations.

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s.; hempseed, 34s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per. cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 18s to 15s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 56s. to 60s. per quarter Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10 0s.; ditto foreign, £9 0s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 per ton; canary, 50s. to 53s. per quar Red clover 40s. to 60s.; white ditto, 88s. to 94s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 0d.; barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 30s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 22s. 2d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 38s. 9d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 122,346; barley, 54,031; oats, 17,019; rye, 220; beans, 7 87; peas, 2214 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds is still very inactive, nevertheless prices are supported. Common sound congou is quoted at 1s. 5½d. per lb. The show of samples is moderate.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have sold steadily, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in improved request, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are firm in price.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the demand has ruled steady, at extreme rates.

Rice.—Rather large quantities have found buyers, at fully last week's prices. The stock is now considerably reduced when compared with last year.

Provisions.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of butter, and the demand is by no means active. The bacon market is firm, at very full prices. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive, on easier terms. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 58s. 6d. to 58s. 9d; and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at 28s. per cwt, on the spot. All other oils support previous rates. Spirits of turpentine, 36s., net cash.

Spirits.—We have to report a very inactive inquiry for rum. Proof Leeward is selling at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d; and proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy supports the late advance; but the inquiry is much restricted. Grain spirits are steady.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 16s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 8s.; and straw £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade firm.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. to 18s. 8d; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—Our market is very inactive; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in the quotations.

Wool.—The public sales are still progressing steadily, at very full prices. By private contract, only a limited business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, March 15).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless all breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The extreme value of the best lots was 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Sheep—the show of which was rather limited—wore a dull inquiry. Prime Downs and half-bred supported late rates, but all other qualities, including clipped sheep, declined in value 2d. per 8lbs. We have to report a dull sale for lambs, at 2d. per 8lbs. less money. Calves were heavy, and 4d. per 8lbs. lower than on Monday. The top price was 7s 8d. per 8lbs. In pigs and milch cows only a limited business was transacted, at barely late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 949; cows, 124; sheep and lambs, 2522; calves, 120; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 150; sheep, 450; calves, 76.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the trade rules somewhat heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards: J. Fryer to be Cornet.

5th Light Dragoons: F. J. R. Thackwell to be Cornet. 7th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. D. Bushe to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major the Hon. I. de V. T. W. Fiennes to be Major; Capt. R. Shaw to be Captain; Lieut the Hon. C. C Molyneux to be Captain. 9th: Capt C. W. Paulet to be Captain. 15th: G. Walker to be Cornet.

Military Train: Adj. T Mitchell to be Quartermaster.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. Tower to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. F. H. A. Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain; E. Chaplin to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

4th Foot: Lieut. R. A Law to be Captain; Ensign and Adjutant C. F. Brockman to be Lieutenant. 10th: W. E Rendle to be Ensign. 18th: O. R. Lawson to be Ensign; F. N. V. Burton to be Ensign 19th: W. Irvine to be Ensign; J. G. Moir to be Ensign. 20th: F. W. Barlow to be Ensign; F. Dawson to be Ensign. 21st: H. J. Henley to be Ensign. 22nd: J. T. Garwood to be Ensign. 23rd: W. H. Adams to be Ensign. 24th: Brevet Lieut-Col. E. Wodehouse to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt F. C Skurray to be Major; Lieut R J. L Crutchley to be Captain. 25th: H. B. P. Praed to be Ensign. 26th: Hon G G. Craven to be Ensign. 31st: A. A. Yeo to be Ensign. 33rd: C. C. Goring to be Ensign. 39th: H. F. Gaubert to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. J. Baird to be Captain; Ensign E. Younghusband to be Lieutenant; W. R. M. Wynne to be Ensign. 47th: J. Birney and W. R. Jervis to be Ensigns. 51st: R. R. Drought to be Ensign. 52nd: H. L. Powys to be Ensign. 55th: A. J. Clark to be Ensign. 63rd: T. Colville to be Ensign. 76th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Fenwick to be Major; Lieut. C. T. Caldecott to be Captain; Ensign G. T. Faussett to be Lieutenant. 83th: H. C. Wilmer to be Ensign. 86th: Brevet Major H. W. P. Welman to be Major; Lieut. A. N. Wilson to be Captain; Ensign W. Saunders to be Lieutenant; Serg.-Major J. F. Stephens to be Ensign. 93rd: J. St. Clair Drysdale to be Ensign. 94th: A. C. G. Leman to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. L. V. Williams to be Adjutant.

BREVET.—Brevet Col A. G. Blachford to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Brevet Lieut.-Col. G Keane to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only. The appointment of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Miller as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, to be antedated to the 26th of April, 1859. Quartermaster A. M'Bride to have the honorary rank of Captain. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General R. W. Brough:—Brevet Col. C. Ashmore to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Layard to be Colonel; Brevet Maj. F. B. Russell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. S. Cleaveland to be Major.

BANKRUPTS.

N. SYMONS, Cambridge-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, ironfounder.—C. M. CHEETHAM, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, linen and woollen draper.—T. W. HOPKINS, King's-road, Chelsea, hosier.—S. BOTHWEL, Dorking, builder.—C. MARSON, sen., Leominster, innkeeper.—W. M. BELL, Liverpool, draper.—R. GOODACRE, Nottingham, grocer.—J. G. LEEMAN Ilkeston, Derbyshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. THOMPSON, Portobello, innkeeper.—MARY LADE, or MORRIS, Largs, Ayrshire.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

WAR OFFICE.

BREVET.—Brevet Col. D. Russell, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade; Capt. H. M. Clogstoun to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ELLIS, Pennyfields, Poplar, ship joiner.—E. WEISSE, Piccadilly, milliner.—S. STEVENSON, Leicester, dealer in yarns.—J. HASELL, Bristol, soap manufacturer.—T LOFTHOUSE, Sheffield, coal dealer.—D. GREEN, Sheffield, joiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. CAMERON, Frenchie, manufacturer.—J. STEWART, Aberdeen, fancy trimming warehouseman.

⁎ *The charges for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On March 10, the wife of Mr. Alfred Groves, of 5, Spring-street, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Rutherford, Norwood, the wife of Alexander R. Lawson, Esq., of Boondooma, Queen's Land, Australia, of a son.

On the 2nd ult., at the Bridge of Allan, N.B., the lady of Alexander Paterson, Esq., M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th of December, 1859, at St. John's Church, New Town, Tasmania, by the Rev. T. J. Ewing, Edwin Cradock Nowell, Esq., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Hunt Butcher, Esq., of Lowlands, Tasmania, and formerly of Park Hatch, in the county of Surrey, England.

On the 5th of December last, at Auckland, New Zealand, by the Venerable Archdeacon Kissling, the Hon. Edward William Stafford, of Mayne, county Louth First Minister of the Crown in New Zealand, to Mary, third daughter of the Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

On the 10th of December last, at the residence of her father, Exford, near Melbourne, Victoria, Mary Susan, eldest daughter of Simon Staughton, Esq., to Frederick W. Armytage, Esq., of the Hermitage, Station Peak, near Geelong.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Woolwich, Major-General Henry Charles Russell, Royal Artillery, only son of the late William Rawstorn Russell, Esq., and Anna Maria Vassall, his wife, of Swaffham Hall, Norfolk, aged 75.

On the 7th inst, at Heath House, near Farnham, Surrey, after twenty four hours' illness, Frances Vic, relict of Major-General Sir George Wood, K.C.B., late of Ottershaw, and Potters Park, Surrey, and the dearly beloved mother of George Wood, Esq., of 2, Queen's gate-terrace, Kensington-gore, aged 73.

On the 12th inst., at Harewood, Herefordshire, Sarah, wife of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., deeply lamented, aged 82.

On the 3rd inst. Eliza, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, aged 37.

On the 6th inst., Charles Robert, youngest son of Frederick Dawson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and Upper Grove-lane, Camberwell, in the 23rd year of his age.

On the 10th inst., at Bill Quay, deeply regretted, Mary, relict of the late Mr. William Boutland, shipbuilder of that place, aged 65.

On the 10th inst. at Pruzame the Rev. Henry Batten aged 47.

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J. EGERTON, Hon. Sec.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—The Half-Year's Dividends and Interest on appropriated Bank Annuities and Money, which will become DUE on the 5th, and PAYABLE on the 11th, of APRIL next, to Incumbents of Livings, are subject to the deduction of 5d. in the pound for income tax, as was the case with those respectively due on the 10th of October, 1858, and the 5th of April, 1859. Therefore the same Form of Receipt as was in my Circular Letter dated the 23rd of September, 1858, proposed to be used by Incumbents, is to be adopted on their application for the Half-Year's Dividends and Interest due in April next.
CHRIS. HODGSON,
Treasurer to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.
Bounty Office, Dean's yard, Westminster, S.W.
March 10, 1860.

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Euston Station, London, March, 1860. W. CAWKWELL.

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73, Princes-street, Edinburgh. March, 1860.

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"CROSS-PURPOSES."—BY MISS KATE SWIFT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

LAYING THE SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN KURRACHEE AND ADEN.

THE squadron engaged in laying the submarine cable between Kurrachee and Aden—composed of her Majesty's ships *Retribution*, Commodore Edgell, *Cyclops*, Captain Pullen, with the screw steam-ship *Imperador*, Captain Atkins, having on board Mr. Newall, the contractor—being joined on the 11th of January last by the *Imperatriz*, Capt. Sharp, from Galle, began their operations. On the 13th of January the *Imperador* moved in shore, a short distance to the westward of Minora Point, and, with the assistance of the boats from the *Retribution* and a party of her seamen to haul the telegraph cable up the beach to the station-house, the shore end was landed, and at two p.m. on Friday, notwithstanding the sailors' superstition connected with the day, the great undertaking of uniting by almost immediate communication our valuable possessions in the East with England was commenced. The *Imperador*, with the cable, and *Imperatriz*, led by the *Retribution*, left Kurrachee, and steamed along the coast of Beloochistan to Ras Gurwan, where the vessels anchored on a bank about ten miles off shore, while a consultation was held as to the best route thence to Muscat, on account of the great depth of water. Here the *Cyclops* joined, having been dispatched from Kurrachee on the 4th to run a second line of soundings to Muscat, the result of which was rather disadvantageous to the laying of the cable, as the greatest depth ascertained this time reached only 1907 fathoms, or two nautical miles; therefore Mr. Newall, the owner, decided to take his course between the two lines of soundings, and the expedition started again at eight o'clock the following morning. From Ras Gurwan to Muscat the cable was most successfully payed out at the rate of seven miles an hour; and in the deepest water the strain was so great on the drum-wheel, which had five turns of cable on it, that not a single spoke was sound when the *Imperador* anchored at Muscat at noon on the 17th, showing the risks that attend these enormous outlays of money. The shore end of the cable was landed at Jillio Allie, a small cove between two high hills at the west end of the town; and the boats from her Majesty's ships *Retribution* and *Cyclops*, and the Indian Navy men-of-war *Semiramis*, *Falk-*



MEDIADOR. IMPERATRIZ.

LAYING THE SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN KURRACHEE AND ADEN.—LANDING THE CABLE AT MUSCAT COVE.

land, and *Elphinstone*, attended on the occasion, and gave three hearty cheers when the end was safely lodged in the station-house. While at the anchorage the squadron had a strong northerly breeze and a heavy sea running into the harbour, which obliged the *Retribution* to slip and put to sea. The *Imperador*, lying outside, was partly sheltered from the wind and in tolerably smooth water, but, owing to the course of testing the cable to ensure perfection, they had not yet spliced the sheer end to the sea part, and the necessary swerving of the ship's cable and letting go of both hawsers in a limited space had drawn the shore end of the wire from the beach; therefore a second procession of the boats of the squadron was took place at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the 22nd, and the cable was again placed in position, and made a shore of rocket and firing of guns announced that the *Imperador* and *Imperatriz*.

At an interview with the Imaum of Muscat his Highness expressed himself well pleased with having the cable laid in his dominions, and also the benefit that they would derive from being in immediate communication with India; and that he would give every protection to the safety of the wire, and regard it as part of his own body.

The *Cyclops* parted company on the 19th, leaving Mr. Forde, civil engineer, attached to the Red Sea Company, to Hiliani, for the purpose of deciding which part of the island was best suited for landing the cable, and also to see that the huts in readiness for the reception of the instruments and the electricians.

All arrangements having been concluded, and the shore end of the cable for the next station landed, the *Retribution* left Muscat at daylight on the 24th, with the *Imperatriz* this time paying out the cable. After running about twenty miles she hove to, and the *Imperatriz* stopped on account of some slight defect in the cable, and, after a series of hailings, the *Imperatriz* ran on with miles more cable without a satisfactory result, it was resolved to cut the cable and return sight miles or so to the last buoy, when the end part was cut and buoyed to the *Imperador*, which had joined the squadron from Muskat to pick up. When the cable was spliced and the communication pronounced perfect the *Imperador* proceeded ahead, and the *Retribution* again started on their course to Hiliani, where they anchored on the 28th.

Hiliani, one of the Kooria Moria group, is a barren island, composed of granite and limestone, situated twenty miles south of the coast of Arabia and distant 480 from Muscat, and is a most desolate spot for any European to be stationed at. There are a few natives living on the island, who only manage to subsist upon fish, and they are glad to beg a trifling quantity of bread or biscuit from the crews of the boats who frequently come there for water from some vessels which visit the neighbouring island Jibilla during the guano season. A guard of nine marines was landed from the *Cyclops* until a detachment of sepoys could be sent from Aden. After perfect the shore end belonging to the Red Sea Company from the attacks of any of the Arabs from the mainland, which is reported to be very treacherous, fishing and pleasuring excursion to these islands.

The cable was landed on the 30th in N.W. Bay, and the *Imperatriz* joined on the 1st of February from Muscat. The *Imperatriz* was engaged on the 2nd and 3rd in coiling on board from the *Imperador* sufficient cable to complete the line to the junction of the 324 and 325 miles east of Aden; and on the morning of the 5th, the servants of the contracting company being safely stowed on board the *Cyclops* and abode, the squadron commenced to lay the last line of cable, steaming along the shore of Arabia to Ras-el-Hammar at the speed of seven and a half knots an hour.

The *Imperador* proceeded to pick up the Aden end ready for the *Imperatriz* to receive on board and test, and on her arrival at three p.m. on the 8th it was placed in connection with the batteries, and a reply to the message immediately received from Aden.

The whole of the following day the testing of the cable was continued, to endeavour to ascertain as near as possible the position of a slight defect which existed on the shore line; and on the early morning of the 10th the *Imperador* left to cut and test the cable at twenty miles from which portion it was intended to splice it, and was once buoyed the end and picked up the effective part, joining again on the following morning. In the meantime the *Imperatriz* and *Retribution* left Aden, which they anchored on the night of the 13th; and the next day, at eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the town, fortress, and the shipping in the harbour saw the vessels of the squadron drawn with flags, and, with the battery on shore, as well as his Imperial Majesty's frigate *Cordiliere*, joined in a salutation of twenty-one guns in announcement of the successful termination of the great work in these seas.

The distance of the line of cable from Kurrachee to Muscat is about 490 miles, from Muscat to Hiliani 480, and those to the termination of the cable at Ras-Khelb 480, making a total of about 1720 miles to Aden, through which a message of forty words can at present be sent, and an answer received in about an hour.

A message was received from Alexandria on Wednesday reporting that telegraphic communication is now complete between that place and Kurrachee.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PRAHRAN, DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE VICTORIA.

THIS church is now in course of erection, and it is proposed at present to raise the western half of it, which, it will seat about 250 persons, at an expense of about £4000. The whole building when complete will accommodate 1100 persons, and will cost £8000. The incumbent is the Rev. G. H. Gregory. The body of the church consists of a nave and two aisles, which are together 107 feet 6 inches long, and 64 feet 6 inches wide, the nave being 30 feet wide, the aisles by frestoline pillars having moulded capitals and bases. At the east end the nave is 56 feet 6 inches long by 24 feet long, with the organ chamber and the vestry, attached to the side walls. There are three public entrances to the church, on the west side in the principal entrance; and on the north and south sides are porches, which are on each side, as in ancient churches. The western elevation has three gables, of which the centre one will be finally mounted by a stone belcrote for temporary use until the completion of the bell tower and spire. The principal windows are respectively four and three lights; the side windows are double lights, the upper parts pierced with trefoiled and quatrefoiled openings; and the east or chancel window contains five lights. The tower, with the spire, will be 135 feet high, and sufficiently solid to contain a peal of bells. The design is chaste, simple, and in the early pointed style, superfluous ornamentation; the style of architecture being Gothic of the thirteenth century (11), with numerous special modifications to the altered climate. Ample provision has been made for ventilation by means of large gratings inserted in the plinth, admitting air as required beneath the floor of the church. Large ventilators are also placed in the gables and windows and in the roofs. The floors of the church will be laid with encaustic patterns in tiles. Mr. Nathanial Billing, of Melbourne, is the architect.

HIGH TIDES IN THE THAMES.

ON Wednesday and Thursday last week the River Thames rose to an unusual height. The low-lying places were completely flooded. The Lower Pimlico Gardens were inundated to the depth of several feet; the Adelphi wharves were under water, the tide overflowing the Adelphi arches, and up Try Bun-lane, nearly halfway up to the Strand, washing over the basement of Rymperton Market, and inundating the pleasure-grounds attached to the mansions in Privy Gardens, Whitehall. Similar was the way up the sewers from the Metropolitan Police Station, Scotland-yard, and penetrating into the basements of the houses in Parliament-street, Cannon-row, and Milbank-street. In the Horseferry-road, Westminster, the tide flowed to a considerable depth, completely stopping all thoroughfare, and persons proceeding that way had to be ferried in boats along the street. Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, and the open space in front of the Archbishop of Canterbury's, were a sheet of water, the tide rushing furiously down Upper Fore-street into the houses of the poor inhabitants, setting their furniture and bedding afloat, and doing a great amount of mischief. The tide rose over Bankside; and along the south shore, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, there was great destruction of property, as also at Limehouse, Blackwall, Shadwell, and Wapping, on the north bank. The tide washed over the Custom House quay and entered the extensive cellarages near London-bridge. The Essex, Woolwich, Greenwich, and Battersea marshes were sheets of water. At all the steam-boat piers extra means were required to land and embark passengers; at the half-penny steam-boat pier and several others the traffic was entirely stopped. A large amount of property was destroyed in granaries and warehouses.

On the whole, however, the threatened high tides of last week, viewing the matter spectacularly, may be looked upon in the light of a failure, their chartered effects having been happily, for less than we expected. Places on the English coast have not suffered much; such accounts from Hayre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and other places on the French coast, as we have at this side, but without anything very remarkable attending it. In the Seine, however, the rising of the tide manifested itself in an extraordinary manner. At Quillebeuf, where the river narrows considerably, the people on the quays "were warned of the approaching tide by a distant roar, by a rumbling noise, which was soon followed by a mass of water forming a kind of rolling cascade completely across the river, and about four metres in height; being succeeded by a less concentrated wave, which, striking against the dikes and banks, sometimes rose as high as the tops of the trees, and broke on them." Letters from Ostend and Antwerp mention that, as on the French coasts, the tide was unusually high by a strong north wind, which prevented its arriving at any extraordinary height.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.

IN the present Number we give a view of the Palace of the People about to be erected at Muswell-hill by the Great Northern Palace Company, from the designs of Mr Owen Jones. In former numbers we gave a view of the ground plan of the building, and from with the winter garden which it is proposed to form in the centre of the building. The site is 200 metres in length, by 150 metres external diameter, springing 36 feet from the floor of the dome and rising to an elevation of 144 feet. It rises on four towers, connected by galleries of the square block thus formed to 276 by 276, and is flanked by two naves, each with a clear area of 330 by 120. The aisles and the nave will be 72 feet wide, and will be 65 feet by 45 feet. In continuation are two semicular colonnades, 296 feet in circumference, which will communicate with the most beautiful views of the neighbourhood, and have therefore been devoted to refreshment rooms.

The entrance to the hall of the building is 1296 feet, its greatest width 492; the total area covered is, on the ground floor, 511,038 feet; on the gallery floor, 318,816 feet; making a total of 829,854 feet. Galleries 48 feet wide, run round the dome and naves and at the two extremities of the building. The floor of the ground contains an additional story, 48 feet wide, to be placed in the basement on the south side, which corresponds with the level of the railway station on the north.

In the centre of the building on the north side is a concert-room, 192 feet in circumference, capable of containing 12,000 persons, communicating with three floors of the building. This theatre would contain 10,000 people, and from its form the architect is confident that every person in it would hear distinctly. The remainder of the building around the theatre would enable large numbers to obtain without inconvenience a view of the performances. On the ground floor, the platform on which the lecture theatre stands is the railway station, in which the passengers will arrive and depart, and ascend to the ground floor of the building by only forty-eight steps. A similar provision is made for those who arrive in carriages, which will run over the railway station, and ascend by means of a paved corridor extending along the north side of the buildings, on a level with the ground floor. The basement story would also contain a portion of an elevated terrace, from which magnificent views of the surrounding scenery will be obtained—the level of the rail at this point being nearly 200 feet above the ground floor. The terrace would be 1000 feet at the Wood-green station.

In the centre of the building, as before mentioned, will be the winter garden, under the great dome. The eastern nave will be devoted to the fine arts, and the western to the industrial and useful schools of art may be fully illustrated; and in the galleries divisions devoted to illustrations of English history, astronomy, geology, and the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the globe. Courts will also be devoted to the formation of a permanent exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to a naturalised collection of the finest machinery in motion, which formed so attractive a feature in the Exhibition of 1851. On either side fixed mechanics, agricultural implements, and those of the useful arts, and in the centre courts the precious metals, textile fabrics, &c.

Viewed in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1862, this portion of the scheme of the proposed Palace of the People would appear to be most successful. The mere overflow from the Exhibition building of the Royal Commission on the Gore estate would more than suffice to fill the industrial nave, and the directors of the Palace of the People the opportunity of rendering permanent the attractive features of the Exhibition of 1851, and to add immensely to the value of the collection in illustration of the arts and sciences which they wish to establish in connection with it.

BURRADON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A TERRIBLE colliery accident (recorded in our last Number) took place on Friday night, the 2nd inst., at the Burradon Colliery, within six miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The explosion took place on Friday morning about 100 men and boys went down the pit on the dayshift, all of them being back-men. At half-past two o'clock, according to the testimony of the overman, Thomas Hall, and George Alien, the pit fired in their immediate vicinity. The first explosion must have been of a not very serious character, as the boys were enabled to take to their heels and run out of danger. After the fire had got quenched, the overman and George Allen, after a second time, but they managed to escape to the bottom of the shaft, and were saved. The alarm having now been given, about a hundred other men and boys were quickly brought to the pit's station at some distance from the spot on which the pit fired, and also to the bottom of the shaft, were simultaneously brought to the bank safe. The Coroner held an inquest on Monday afternoon upon a number of the bodies. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by an explosion of fire damp," but how the accident originated there was no evidence to show." On Tuesday the melancholy obsequies of the unfortunate miners were performed in the parish church of Ponteland, nearly the whole of the bodies recovered up to Monday night having been interred in the course of the day. The plan was adopted on Tuesday of sending the coffins down the pit, and inclosing the bodies within them before they were sent up—a better arrangement than that of placing them in blankets, as some of the bodies first recovered were very much mutilated. The colliery has been accordingly closed, and the men and boys employed being under the extensive falls of coals and stone that occurred in the pit at the time of the explosion. There has been considerable amount of confusion as to the exact number of victims by the fearful catastrophe. The number, it has been ascertained by careful comparison of lists, is seventy-six. From the fact that many of the lads fled to the shaft before the second and most terrible explosion occurred, and so escaped, the number of deaths has been limited to that extent. The greater number of them have left widows and children, or aged mothers and sisters, who were depending on their support. Public subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers promise to be most munificent. The coal trade has subscribed £1000, and money is flowing in from all parts of Northumberland and Durham.

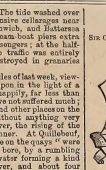
Our Engraving of the pit's mouth shortly after the terrible accident is from a photograph taken from the waggon way by Mr. Frew, of North Shields.

A number of witnesses, selected from the principal officers at each of the large garrison towns, have been under examination for several days past by the board of officers now sitting at the Horse Guards to inquire into the present system of recruiting for the Army, with the view to some important alterations being made in that department of the service.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR G. L. TEMPLE, BART.

SIR GRENVILLE LEOFRIC TEMPLE, the fourth Baronet, of Stowe, in the county of Buckingham, was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Grenville Temple, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Bubb, Esq., and niece of Lord Melcombe, and was born at Florence on the 5th of February, 1830, and was for some time in the Royal Navy. He succeeded his father on eleventh Baronet in 1847. He married, on the 1st of May, 1851, Marie, second daughter of M. Aron von Botzen, late Minister of Finance for Transylvania, and has had an only child, Grenville Louis John. Sir Grenville died on the 2nd inst., at Tunbridge, Cheltenham, Grand Duchy of Baden, and is succeeded by his son, now the infant Louis John Temple, the twelfth Baronet, an infant only a few days old. The ancient family of Temple springs from those celebrated personages of the seventeenth century, popular remembrance, Lord Cobham's sixth without issue, and by his heir, the Earl of Chester, and his wife, the devoted Lady Godiva, who, by her singular piety, secured the emancipation of the town of Coventry from her husband. Their direct ascendant, Sir Thomas Temple, Knight, of Stowe, was created a Baronet on the 29th of June, 1611, almost at the institution of the order. He had thirteen children, and Peter, elder that his wife, Esther, Lady Temple, lived to see seven hundred of her own descendants. From Sir Thomas the line passed through a goodly series of Temples, Knights, Baronets, and Peers, to Richard, a celebrated commander under Marlborough, was created Viscount and Baron Cobham; and his sister and successor in the Cobham Peerage, Anne, daughter and ancestress of the present Duke of Buckingham. This baronetcy, after Lord Cobham's death without issue, descended to his nearest kinsman of the male branch, which is now represented by the present infant Baronet.



SIR J. JUDKIN FITZGERALD, BART.

SIR JOHN JUDKIN FITZGERALD, second Baronet, of Lisheen, in the county of Tipperary, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart., by Lady Fitzgerald (to whom he succeeded in 1841), and his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Joseph Quyd, Esq. He was born on the 27th of August, 1787, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. He was for some time in the Army. He married, first, before he succeeded Baronet on the 26th of September, 1810, and married, first, on the 16th of April, 1812, Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Pennefather, Esq., of New Park, in the county of Tipperary, and sister of Major Andrew Barnes, of Curragh, in the county of Tipperary, and by her (who died on the 8th of April, 1819) had issue Sir John married, secondly, on the 10th of November, 1825, Elizabeth, daughter of Bryan Fitzgerald, Esq., and by her (who died on the 11th of February, 1859) had issue Fitzgerald, who died unmarried. Sir John married, thirdly, on the 27th of April, 1854, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Warner, Esq., of Westcastorshire, a lady who had also twice previously married, being the widow, first, of Robert Gardiner, Esq., and, secondly, of Samuel Banks, Esq., of Rugeley, Staffordshire. Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald was a magistrate for the county Sligo, which he served the *Hansard* steamer, which sank on its passage from Liverpool to Cork. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, the third Baronet, who married, on the 25th of January, 1843, Emma Maunsell, youngest daughter of Henry Pim, Esq., of Golden Hills, in the county of Tipperary, and has two sons and three daughters. This family of Fitzgerald, originally Judkin, is to be distinguished from the Fitzgeralds of Tipperary. The first Baronet took an active part against the insurgents in the Irish rebellion of 1798.

GENERAL DEVEREUX.

GENERAL JOHN DEVEREUX, of Colombian service, was a scion of the ancient and honourable Irish family of Devereux, of Carriganean, in the county of Wexford, and was born in 1778. His military career was of no little distinction, under the famous Simon Bolivar, in the armed struggle which freed New Granada from the dominion of Spain, and led to the rule of old Spain, and made them the Republic of Columbia. Devereux commanded a division of the Colombian army in Venezuela, which he raised for Bolivar's service, and it was the gallantry of this force that mainly contributed to the signal and decisive victory of Carabobo, which secured General La Torre, in 1821, at the battle of Carabobo, near Valencia, an event which rendered the name of General John Devereux, in his native land, one who afforted with a deprivation of sight. He died on the 25th ult., at his residence, 17, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

T. S. STAVELEY, ESQ.

THOMAS Hitchingman Staveley, Esq., J.P., died at his seat, Old Shuningford Hall, Ripon, on the 19th inst. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Hope Hitchinson) succeeded to the property and estates of the late General Miles Staveley in 1814, on the death of his uncle, a name of Staveley in pursuance of the will of the General, the last male heir of an old and honoured Yorkshire family, who died in 1814. Mr. Staveley was Captain of the Royal Engineers, having entered in 1808, and retired when he succeeded to the General's property. He was appointed to his profession. His services were principally confined during the war to Sicily, the shores of the Mediterranean, and the expedition to Walcheren; and he contributed to the papers published by the Royal Engineers several valuable reports and plans connected with the operations of those periods. Mr. Staveley's taste for constructing models of towns and fortifications was of a superior order. A beautiful specimen of his skill at that time he gave to the Royal Exhibition of 1841; and most of the gentry of the North Riding are familiar with the model of the country over which the battle of the Standard was fought, and to be tested. This model was presented by Mr Staveley to Mark Milbanke, Esq., of Thorpe Perrow. Mr. Staveley was M.P. for Ripon in the first Reformed Parliament from 1832 to 1835. He was a magistrate for the North Riding and Liberty of Ripon, and a governor of the Free Grammar School—a trust which has been filled, in regular succession, by one of the same name and family from a period of the foundation and endowment, by Philip and Mary, in 1558. A portion of Mr Staveley's property has in mind—North Bierley—and he was the liberality the erection of the present neat little church and parsonage, and the adjoining handsome school. The church was opened in 1846. The school soon after, and its parsonage a few years ago. Mr Staveley resided for the most part on his estate at Old Shuningford Hall, where he was highly rich and prior to the latter his charities were constant and extensive. He married, first, Mary, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart., by whom she died in May, 1831, without issue; and, secondly, Annie (only daughter of the late Hall Sargood, Esq., of Ripon), which lady, with a son and two daughter, survives to himself his loss.

** A notice will be given next week of Mr. Baron Watson, whose sudden and lamented death occurred after he had addressed the grand jury in court at Welshpool, on the 13th inst.

THE RECEPTION BY HER MAJESTY OF OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE Queen held a Court on Wednesday week in St. James's Palace for the reception and presentation of the volunteer officers. We supplement the account given in this Journal last week of the presentation ceremony by the following lively narrative, written by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*:—

I have just returned from the Volunteer Court. The progress of the ceremony, up to the time of my leaving, was all that could be wished, when once the line of volunteers was set in motion. There was a good deal of unnecessary bustle and confusion as different counties could be got into the waiting-rooms assigned to them, and some grumbling at what seemed a needless delay before the procession was set in motion. But the grumblers only knew that they were rubbing elbows in the unventilated rooms in which the facade and velvet dresses of the Court functionaries and Georges had waited before them. They did not know what considerations and scruples may have interposed to the delay hereafter.

The volunteers were received at half-past twelve, under a spacious marquee, erected on the space between Marlborough House and the Palace, and giving access to the square in front of the private state apartments of St. James's are approached from that side. The groups formed of the volunteers in their many garbs were extremely picturesque. Dark greys and rifle-greens predominated, but many of these dark uniforms were enlivened with facings of red, and the silver badges and chains of the belts and pouches, or in some cases the belts themselves, of brown leather, relieved what would otherwise have been the sombreness of such masses of sad colours. But dark greys and green did not prevail exclusively. There were the light grey coats of your own Manchester corps, and of the Queen's with their enrichments of vermilion and silver cord; the reddish greys of the Icns of Court; the Scottish rifles and the Oxford corps, with their blue facings; the purples of the lilted corps of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and, conspicuous alike by the red of the tunic, and the blues and sinews of the wearers, were the three sons of

Anak, who represented the St. George's six-foot Guards, and who, not satisfied with their natural inches, had added more than a cubit to their stature in the shape of tall and black helmets, with towering clusters of white plumage.

There was little variety to note in the cut of the uniforms. Shako, tunic, and trousers as the rule, knickerbockers as the exception. Here and there an eccentric-looking wideawake, or a Robinson-Crusoe like, slightly conical and comical thatch of fur—belonging, I believe, to a Liverpool corps—cross and waist belts, in most cases black, in some brown morocco or russia. There was great variety in the way of feathering: horsehair, cocks' feathers, blackcocks' tails, pompons. On the whole, the effect of the uniforms was decidedly becoming and workmanlike. Whatever extravagance of material or overdoing of ornament there might be in some few cases, it was decidedly not enough to leaven the lump. And, to the credit of English looks, I am bound to add that the faces, figures, and bearings of the mass were such as to make one proud of one's countrymen.

So much for those to whom the Court was meant to do honour. Now for the Court itself.

From the squalid entrance-passage, which looks like the approach to the back premises of a second-rate hotel, we pass up a staircase, to which the Yeomen of the Guard, partisans in hand, in their Tudor dresses, posted in pairs on each landing, and crimson draperies disposed about the entries give a certain stateliness of aspect, despite the poverty of the architectural proportions of everything. The staircase gives access to a series of apartments, hung with old Flemish tapestry, or adorned with arms and armour, arranged in patterns against the oak paneling. The doorways of these rooms are kept by the Gentlemen at Arms in their costume, which looks like a cross between a footman's livery and a life guard's uniform, and which is quite out of keeping with the State partisans they carry. The Gold and Silver Sticks, in blue and gold, are plying their vocation, calming, counseling, and marshaling; and imposing janitors are urgent in their requests. "Pray, don't push, gentlemen;" "No squeezing, pray—you are approaching the presence;" and other hints to over-eager volunteers, who, with Devonshire, Middlesex, or Lancashire on their cards, find themselves struggling with the contingents of such rearward counties as Carnarvonshire, Durham, Westmorland, and Fifeshire. To the three leading counties above named, which happen also to include the greatest number of corps, has been assigned Queen Anne's room, the most spacious in the Palace, next to the throne-room. And here, for an hour and a half, the volunteers of the three leading counties rub shoulders, chat, study the portraits of Queen Anne and the two Georges, or the two huge battle pieces of Tournay and Lille, which record the rare—in the sense of infrequent—prowess of the house of Brunswick. The air is heavy and unbreathable; the buzz of voices increasing. We are thankful for the opening of a couple of windows, for the atmosphere was becoming Calcutta-ish—of the Black Hole order.

There is an effort to get corps into something like order, against the defiling shall begin. It is half-past two. At last there is a movement. The Artillery pass first, and then a cry for the 1st Devonshire announces that the stream of riflemen has begun to set towards the Sovereign. Once the tide set in motion, there is no pause. The numbers of the successive regiments are called out by one of the Gold Sticks; and in fours deep, or threes, we defile through an intervening room, the passage through which is lined with Lords Lieutenant, who at this point take the head of their respective county corps; and then we are in the throne-room—an oblong apartment, lined with Ministers and high officers of the household. At the end facing the door by which we enter stands the Queen, the Prince Consort, and their suite. The cards with the name of our corps are handed as we approach to the Lord Chamberlain. He reads, in a loud voice, our county regimental number, and our names. The Queen bows as we defile before her, bowing each as we pass the presence, and thence on through a series of passage-rooms or passages,—the cordon which keeps our pathway clear lined with volunteers, who, less fortunate than ourselves, stand low down on the country list, and will have to bide their turn for going through the ceremonial from which we are making our escape—full of loyalty, but thankful once more to breathe even the air of London streets.

The following officers, in the order of their respective counties, were introduced to the presence of the Queen at the Levee:—

ARTILLERY.

NORTHUMBERLAND—1st Comp: Capt Com Potter; Lts Pilter, Laws; Hon Surg Dr Emerson. 2nd: Capt Young, Lt Hansell.

DEVON—2nd: Capt Smith. 4th: Capt Vivian; Lts Hooper, Hay. Teignmouth Comp: Capt Sir W Hele Tonkin; Lts English, Coleman. 6th: Capt Cleland; Lts Davy, Lidstone.

SUSSEX.—1st: Lt-Col Estridge, Capt Dalbiac, Lt Johnstone.

EDINBURGH (CITY)—1st: Capts Paton, Bell, Boyd, Harrison; Lts Campbell, M'Nab, Miller.

CORNWALL.—1st: Capt Brune; Lts Tredwen, Pearce. 2nd: Hon Assist Surg Box. 3rd: Capt Essell; Lts Sobey, Hicks; Hon Surg Davis. 4th: Lts Banks, Kernick. 7th: Lt Scott.

MIDLOTHIAN—Maj Com Sir J G Baird; Capts Parker, Craig, Roland, Fell; Lts Bentley, Richard, Riddock, Edmonston, Spence, Livingstone, Gregor, W Watson, Hutchinson, L Watson.

NORFOLK—1st: Capts Marsh, Freeman; Lt Moiant, Dr Stephenson.

BANFFSHIRE—Capt Cruickshank.

KENT—1st: Capt Gladdish; Lts Sharland, Hilder; Hon Surg Young. 2nd: Capt Hall; Lts Munn, Crookes; Hon Surg Hoare. 3rd: Capt Kennicott, R N; Lts Tyssen, Scholey. 4th: Capt Magnus. 9th: Lts Tongue, Braund. 10th (Royal Arsenal): Col Com Col Tulloch; Capts Ellis, Manifold, Hare; Lts Tapp, Kellow, Butter, Rees; Capt Deare. 11th: Lts Taylor, Howard. 12th: Capt Beveridge.

FORFARSHIRE—4th: Capt Buist; Lts Leadbetter, Thomson. 5th: Lts James, Caird.

ESSEX—Lts Daniels, Barker.

LANCASHIRE.—1st: Lt-Col Brown; Lts Brown, Ratcliff; Capts M'Culloch, Grayson, Hastings; Lts Gill, Halhead, Watson, Kearney. 2nd: Capt Sharman; Lts Bright, Houghton. 4th: Lt-Col Com Bourne, Maj Walter; Capts Barton-Wigley, Bushby, Hornby, Robinson, Turner, Campbell, Langton; Lts Bright, Lowe, Robinson, Gardner, Homan, Drinkwater, Rotherham, Sparrow, Boteler, Radcliffe, Kelley, Poole, Bean, Duckworth, Watson. 5th: Capt Com Jackson, Capt Sturdy; Lts Walmsley, Whewell, Coulthard. 7th: Capt Hamilton. 8th: Capt W Clay; Lts Swainson, Clay. 11th (Liverpool): Capts Currie, Thomson, Macalister, Morison, M'Ivor: Lts Todd, Crawford. 12th: Maj Wieland; Capts Thomson, Brice, Wilson; Lts Stubbs, Clarke, Bartlett, Wilson, Roydon, Jones, Bancroft.

CINQUE PORTS—1st: Capts Wallaston, Hon G Waldegrave; Lts Astley, Court, Andrews Crake. 2nd: Capt Maj Thomson, Lt M'Rae. 4th: Capts Harcourt; Lts Scrivens, Gibbs, Hon Assist Surg Ticehurst, En Rock.

RENFREW—1st: Capt Scott. 2nd: Lt Cuthbert.

DORSET—Capt Hinton. 2nd: Capt Leather, Lt Powell. 3rd: Capt Gundry; Lts Swain, Gundry.

FIFE—1st: Lt Pryde. 2nd: Capt Walker, Lt Russell. 6th: Capt Young.

GLAMORGAN—Capt Francis; Lts Eaton, Brown; Surg Williams.

LANARKSHIRE—4th: Capt M'Ewan; Lts Dick, Watson. 6th: Capt Holmes; Lts M'Farlane, Ralt. 7th: Capt Robertson; Lts Ramsay, M'Knight. 8th: Lts Field, Gilchrist; Major Houldsworth; Capts Wilkie, Matheson, Wright, Morison, Stewart, Dick; Lts Whitelaw, Baird, M'Douall, Bullock, Stewart, Kirkwood; Surg Leishman.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)—1st: Capt Haworth; Lt Crowe; Surg Brett. 2nd: Capt Cortes; Lts Simpson, Watson; Chap Rev R M Taylor, Surg Jenner. 4th: Capt Samuelson; Lts Dobson, Smith. 5th: Capt Pearson.

AYRSHIRE—1st: Lts Blair, Stewart. 3rd: Lts Barr, Fraser.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—1st Major Com Savile, RA. 1st: Lt Bean. 2nd: Lts Hare, Garrard. 3rd: Lts Savage, Gore-Langton. 4th: Capt Baillie; Lts Cave, Ames; Surg Power. 2nd: Lts Goold, Carter.

PEMBROKESHIRE—Capt Sutton, Lt Gwynne.

NORTH RIDING OF YORK—1st: Capt Thompson; Lts Hopkins, Brewster. 2nd: Capt Vaughan, Lt Lloyd. 3rd and 4th: Lts Bolckow, Gilbert.

CHESHIRE—2nd: Lt Evans, Hon Assist Surg Bowen. 3rd: Capt Reynolds; Lts Roberts, Pooley. 4th: Capt Grey, Lt Briggs. 5th: Capt Laird.

LINCOLNSHIRE—1st: Capt White; Lts Wilkinson, Smyth. 2nd: Capt Smith, Lt Whitford.

ABERDEENSHIRE—Capt Blaikie.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT—Capt Shand.

INVERNESS—Capts Fraser-Tytler, Mackintosh; Lts Davidson, Falconer, Carruthers; Hendrie.

DUMBARTON—1st: Capt Galbraith. 2nd: Capt Walker, Lt Anderson.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED—Capt Renton; Lts Allan, A T J Purves, A Purves.

CUMBERLAND—2nd: Lt Mounsey.

DURHAM—Maj Com Earl Vane; Capts Rutherford, D Mann, P C Mann; Lts Thorman, Brough, Pallister, Candlish, Lindsay. 1st: Capt Com Young; Lts Hamilton, Alcock; Assist Surg Welford. 2nd: Capt Williamson; Lts Moon, Ritson. 3rd: Capt Stevenson; Lts Barker, Thompson. 4th: Capt Jackson: Lts Belk, Jobson, Mackenzie.

ENGINEERS.

1st Middlesex—Capt Com Macleod.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt Johnstone, Lt Maclure.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Devon (Clyst Vale)—Capt Acland.

ST HELENA VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Moss, Lt Baker.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following officers of Volunteer Rifle Corps were then introduced as follows:—

DEVON—2nd: Capt Dupe ier, Lt Novington; Ens Butcher, Hawker. 3rd: Capts Beer, Cutliffe, Lt Clark, En Gibbard. 4th: Capt Vye. 6th: Lt Saville. 9th: Lt Tucker. 11th: Capt Grylls. 16th: Capt Visct Valletort, Lt Dunn, En Rodd. Tavistock: Lt and Com Perry, En Mathews. Exeter and South Devon: Lt-Col Sir E Prideaux, Maj Chichester; Capts Moore, Rodway, Peters, Holman, Gordon; Lts Kitson, Vallance, Harris, Fox; Ens Clarke, Cumming, Rivington; Surgs De la Garde, Awliscombe, Buckerell, Feniton; Capt Porter, Lt Hon C Lindsey, En Neumann.

MIDDLESEX—1st: Lt-Col the Duke of Wellington, Maj Clifford; Capts Clarkson, Trew, Greenhill; Lts Busk, Dickenson, Collins, Lord J Hay, Bonsar, Haworth; Surg Croft. 3rd: Capt M Innes, Lt Field, En Kolford. 4th: Capt Alexander, Lt Cummins, En Docwra. 5th: Capt Childs, Lt Gade. 7th: Capt Elsworthy, Lt Reynolds, En Wagstaff. 12th: Capt Taylor, Lt Hanbury. 13th: Lt Bird, En Fletcher. 14th: Capt Com Wilkinson, Capt Langdale; Lts Barclay, Donaldson; Ens Lake, Thomas; Assist Surg Moger. 18th: Capt Templer, Lt Elliott, En Mackenzie, Hon Surg Bridgwater. 20th: Capt Bigge; Lts Houghton, Barrow; Ens Tims, Phair; Assist Surg S'llifant. 21st: Capt Taylor, Lt Dewar, En Dumeldenger. 2nd: Capt Harrington, Lt Angell, En Yates. 1st: Capt Hawker, Lt Vine, En Campbell. 24th: Lt Hilliard, En De Salis. 26th: Capt Ogilvie, Lt Maclean, En Jones. 26th (H. M. Customs): Capt Wybrow, Lt Pickford, En Lilley, Major Grey, Capts Hamell, Dobell; Lts Bernard, Cobham; Ens Hamel, Eden; Surg M'William. 27th: Capt Com Ennis, Capt Ennis; Lts H. E. A. Dalbiac, W. W. Dalbiac; En Garnett, Assist Surg Bunnett. 29th: Capt Ross, En Lemmon. 31st: Capt Taylor, Lt Mills, En Kirby. 32nd: Capt Hon Bruce, Lt Thomson, En Walshe. 33rd: Capt Goss. 34th: Capt Willis, Lt Fox, En Gripper. 36th: Capt Com Major Gen Dowling. 39th: Capt Com Colvill. Inns of Court: Maj Brewster; Capts Bulwer, King, Chitty, Roupell, Johnson; Lts Griffith, Turner, Brandram, Babington, Bagot, Lonsdall; Ens Lloyd, Sheil, Russell, Hon G. Pepys, Potts, Holgate. London Scottish: Lt, Col Lord Elcho; Capts Mackenzie, the Marquis of Abercorn, Riach, M'Gregor, Conway, Carlisle; Lts Hill, Pender, Scott, Forrest; Ens Fisher, Notman, Macnab, Shepherd; Surg Ure, Assist Surg Westmacott. West Middlesex: Major Com Lord Radstock; Capts Ogilvy, Compton, Oliphant; Lts Kinnebrock, Bridgman; Ens Richardson, Williamson; Surg Thomson. South-West Middlesex: Capt Donnithorne, Lt Cooper, Assist Surg Chapman. 16th: Capt Com Murray, Lt Lawes, En Watson. South Middlesex: Col Com Viscount Ranelagh, Maj Macpherson; Capts Hon Lt Col Vereker, Majs Atherley, Wylde, Clarke, Appleyard, Hawker Hammersley; Lts Parratt, Lammin, Cox, March, Langley, Murdock, Fernside, Hon R Bourke; Ens Diplock, Gaskoin, Gilby; Dr Ree, Surg; Hon Surgs Dr Ward, Goodwin. Queen's (Westminster): Lt-Col Earl Grosvenor, Chap the Dean of Westminster; Capts Dowling, Wood, Vacher, Corscaden, Russell, Oldershaw, Twining, Elliot, Schoolbred, Bushby, Worms; Lts Worms, Cutler, Bidgood, Fowler, Stilwell, Thomas, Robertson, Alston, Lewin, Cundy, Homfray, Jarvis, Jaffray; Ens Curtis, Turner, Thorns, Scott, Lawrence, Hankey, Smith, Stephens, Scrivener, Swift, Gullick, Schoolbred; Surg Davies, Assist Surg Buzzard. St. George's, 1st: Maj Com Lt-Col Hon C H Lindsay; Capts Ives, Knox; Lt Savory; Ens Bennet, Surg Stevens. 2nd: Capt Sir J E Harrington, Bart; Lt Brown, En Cocks. 4th: Capt Elliott, Chap Rev W B Hawkins.

SURREY—1st: Lt-Col Boucher; Capts Rouse, Stephenson, Irvine, Rogers, Durnford; Lts Phare, Clipperton, Kimber, Bristowe, Wire, Robottom; Ens Doulton, Cottrell, Cunningham, Gudgeon; Surg Dr Griffiths, Assist Surg Brunton. 2nd: Capt Campbell, Lt Stewart, En Hyde, Hon Assist Surg Carpenter. 4th: Capt Com Eman, Capt Sims, Lt Carpmael, En Clarke, Surg Galton. 5th: Lt Beamont, En Lanison, Hon Surg Sisson. 6th: Capt Sir H. Fletcher, Bart, Lt Higginbotham, En Few. 7th: Maj Com Beresford; Capts Roberts, Crowe, Brander; Lts Moseley, jun., Boys, Clutton, Cox, Vogan, jun; Ens. Jackson, Barry, Smithies, Renneck, Moseley; Hon Surg Illiff. 8th: Capt Hastie, Lt Hay, En Bickards, Hon Surg Jones. 9th. 1st: Capt-Com Yeatman, Lt Belfour, En Engelback. 2nd: Capt Ommanney, Lt Lyster, En Merriman. 10th: Capt Com Sharpe, En Darnell, Hon Surg Dixon. 11th: Capt Lt-Col Oliphant, Lt Richardson, En Oliphant, Hon Surg Love. 12th: Capt Cochrane, Lt Arnold, En Browne. 13th: Lt Mangles, En Molyneux. 14th: Lt Com Kerrick, Lt Barclay. 15th: En Dowling. 16th: Capt Glover, Lt Hersee, En Richmond. 19th: Maj Com Roupell, M P.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Field Officers, Hon Col Bates, Lt-Col Bush, Major Payne, Capt Jones; Adj county bat, Lt-Col Parnell, Maj Noel. Bristol. 1st: Capt Taylor; Lts Pool, Burgess; En Hassall, Surg Hore, Asst Surg Leonard. 2nd: Lt Britten, En Gibbins. 3rd: Lt Fox. 4th: Capt Lucas, Lt Findge, En King. 5th: Capt Lighton, Lt Hammond, En Harwood. 6th: Capt Ringer, Lt Miller, En Whitwell. 7th: Capt Goodeve, Lt Pritchard, En Aiken. 8th: Capt Pattenson, Lt Alexander, En Bevan. 9th: Capt Ford, Lt Elton, En Gruning. County bat, 2nd: Capt Gulser, Lt Jones. 3rd: Capt De Winton, Lt Dowling, En Smith. 4th: Lt Freston, En Woolright. 5th: Capt Hallewell, Lt Dickinson, En Biddell. 6th: Capt Hunt, En Playne. 7th: Capt Gibney. 8th: Lt Sargeaunt, En Banaster. 9th: En Dewe. 10th: Capt Col Wood, Lt Capt Swiney, En Speer, Hon Assist Surg Eves.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE—1st: En Lloyd, Hon Surg Williams. 2nd: Capt Maund, Lt Bevan, En Bailey. 3rd: Lt Gwynne, En Hotchkis.

SUFFOLK—1st: Lt Haward, En Westhorp. 2nd: Lt Flerston. 3rd: En Brooke. 4th: Capt Margitson, Lt Man, En Millard. 6th: Capt Tyrell, Lt Oakes, En Golding. 8th: Capt Long, Lt Bates, En Wade.

STIRLINGSHIRE—1st: Capt Moir, En Wilson. 2nd: Capts Mackison (Lennox), Peareth; Lt King.

BUCKS—1st: En Wethered. 2nd: Lt Williams.

GLAMORGAN—Glamorgan: Capt Clark, Lt Monclaus, En Martin, Assist Surg White. 1st: Lts Talbot, Llewellyn; Ens Felton, Flowers; Assist Surg Pritchard. 3rd (Swansea): Capt Dilwynn, MP, Lt Richardson, En Richards, Assist Surg Hall. 4th: Capt Vivian, MP; Lts Thomas, Herman; Ens Strick, Bath, Hon Assist Surg Essery. 5th (Pen Hergare): En Edmond. 6th: Capt Grenfell, En Mancarrow. 8th: Capt Bruce, Lt Powell, En Partridge. 9th: Lt Struvé, En Young. 10th (Cardiff): Capt Bassett, Lt Greenhill; Ens Williams, Watkins: Assist Surg Taylor. 12th (Glamorganshire): Capt Russell, Lt Jones, En Collins, Hon Assist Surg Davies. 13th (Llandaff): Lt David. 14th (Aberdare): Capt Powell, Lt Davies, En Davis, Surg Sloper. 15th: Capt Rowland, Lt Jones, En Rowland. 16th: Capt David; Lts Waldron, Stockdale.

PEMBROKESHIRE—Capt Hon R F Greville.

DERBYSHIRE—1st: Capt Bagshawe, Lt Bright, En Barker (High Peak Rifles), Capt Neild, Lt Bennett, En Welch (High Peak Rifles), Capt Newton, 1st Lt Turpie, 2nd Lt Jessopp. 2nd: Capt Hon E Cope: Lts Hon A Vernon, Bott; En Bootheby. 3rd: Capt Halliwell, Lt White; En Clarke, Dr Booth. 4th: Capt Curzon, 1st Lt Boden, 2nd Lt Lewis. 5th: Capt Cox, Lt Henley, En Buchanan. 13th: Capt Holmes, Lt Statham; Ens Wilkinson, Walters; Hon Surg (Bakewell Corps). Capt Com Okeover, Lt Sleigh, En Dyke, Hon Surg Goodwin.

OXFORDSHIRE—2nd: Capt Bowyer, Lt Parsons, jun., En Mallam. University: Capts Warre, Lane, Warner, Parker, Holding; Lts Harvey, Hussey, Coney, Gepp, Hale, Visct Adare; Ens Luck, Westcar, Russell.

CHESHIRE—1st: Capt Cadell, Lt Ward, En Conway. 2nd: Capt King, Lt Horner, En Cunningham. 3rd: Capt Chambers, Lt Harrison, En Lance. 5th: Capt Sir C W Shakerley, Lt Wilbraham, En Selley, Hon Assist Surg Dr Beales. 6th: Capt Brooke, Lt French, En Barker. 7th: Capt Brooke, Lt Whiteway, En Brundrit. 8th: Capt Pearson, En Adshead, Hon Assist Surg Mayer. 9th: Lt Bayley, jun., En West. 11th: Capt Edwards, Lt Craig, En Lloyd, Hon Assist Surg Russell. 12th: Capt Fleming, 1st Lt Nield, En Robinson. 13th: Capt Astley, 1st Lt Ashton, 2nd Lt Hall, Hon Assist Surg Aspland. 14th: Capt Jones, Lt Dixon, En Glen, Hon Assist Surg Lingard. 15th: Capt Leigh, Lt Davies, En Jackson. 17th: Capt Coppock, Lt M'Clure, En M'Clure. 18th: Capt Emmerson, Lt Eskrigge, En Thorneley. 19th: Capt Wilkinson, Lt Fernley, En Smith. 20th: Capt Sykes, Lt Barnsley, En Hill. 21st: Capt Howard, Lt Hyde, En Turton. 25th: Capt Watkin, Lt Cunliffe (Sandbach), Capt Tipping, Lt Howard (Timperley), Capt Lyon, Lt Gardiner, En Gardiner (Rock Ferry), Capt Jones (Frodsham), Capt Hitchen, Lt Jackson.

WILTSHIRE—1st: Capt Jacob, Lt Robinson, Hon Assist Surg Cardell. 2nd: Capt Clark, Lt Clark, En Foley. 3rd: Capts W T Keene, P Keene; Lt Luce, En Handy. 5th: En Hayward. 7th: Capt Taylor, Lt Hitchcock, En Wheeler. 10th: Lt Davis, En Scott, Hon Assist Surg Bleeck. (Westbury) Capt Ludlow, Lt Ward, En Pinniger, Hon Assist Surg Gibbs. (Melksham) Capt Lopes, Lt Yockney, En Awdry.

SUSSEX—1st: Lt-Col Moorsom. 2nd: Capt Meek, Lt Sergison, En Hankey. 4th: Capt Hunt, Lt Gell, En Beard. 5th: Capt Margary, Lt Ramsden, En Head. 6th: Capt Bartelot, En Visct Turnour. 7th: Lt Pipon, En Sir J H Pelly.

EDINBURGH CITY—Lt Col Moncrieff, Maj Davidson; Capts Gordon, Anstruther, Dalzell, Webster, M'Callum, Gorrie, Shand, Primrose, Sir G Home, Macdonald, Ballantyne, Cowan; Lts Black, Murray, Coulson, Carment, Dakers, Blackwood, Fullarton, Morison, Kenmore, Macgibbon, Lawson; Ens Mackenzie, Lees, Howden, Reid, Paterson, Smith, Ballantyne, Simson, Mellons, Turnbull; Lt Act Adjt Boyle.

ESSEX.—1st: Capt Hamilton, Lt Holmes, En Gladding. 2nd: Capt Davis, Lt Clifton, En Harvey. 3rd: Capt Cooper, Lt Gonne, En Ind. 4th: Capt Tuffnell, Lt Bringhurst, En Hardcastle. 5th: Maj Com Capper, Capt Birt, Lt Drew, En Barnett, Surg Banks; Capts Gandon, Hawke, Corby; Lts Banes, Chalmers, Buckle; Ens Anderson, Stewart, Thurgood. 6th: Capt Sir C C de Crespigny; Lts Bishop, Green; Surg Nunn. 7th: Lt Tawke. En Barnard. 9th: Capt Com Silver; Lts Crouch, Bailey; Assist Surg Morriss. 10th: First Lt Capt Lugard, RN; En Wood.

LANCASHIRE.—2nd: Capts Lund, Harrison, Robinson; Lts Johnson, Porter, Hornby; Ens Paterson, Yates, Parkinson, Eccles; Surg Shepherd. 4th: Capt Munn, Lt Aitkin, Hon Surg Whitaker. 5th: Capts Com Gladstone, Tinley; Lt Crosbie, En Busby. 6th: Lt-Col Visct Grey de Wilton, Maj Ashton; Capts Heywood, Peel, Westhead, Pearce, Richards, Sawyers, Knowles, Bleackley, Dugdale; Lts Mangnall, Ede, Westhead, Glover, Bleakley, Bagshaw, Goldsmith, Ford, Moore, Bridgford; Ens Bradshaw, Gleave, Mardesley, Bellhouse, Ashton, Dickens, Jervis, Nelson; Lt Act Paymaster Mawson, Capt and Act Adj Lathbury, Assist Surg Mann. 7th: Capt Hargreaves. 8th: Capt Com Hutchinson, Capt Price. 9th: Capt Greenall, Lt Plckmere, En Reynolds. 10th: Capt Saunders, Lt Gregson, En Sutterthwaite, Hon Surg Allen, MD. 11th: Capt Com Pedder; Capts Goodair, Eatham; Lts Gordan, Calvert; En Dawson. 13th: Lt Barron, En Robinson. 14th: Capt Com Bright, Capt Brady; Lts Jones, Jeoj; Ens Brevell, Brough. 15th: Maj Bourne; Capts Hamilton, Tucker, Eaton; Lts Heap, Rogerson, Slack; Ens Clare, Baron, Bentley, Molyneux; Surg Willans. 17th: Capt Com Dugdale, Capt Moore; Lts Slater, Dugdale; Ens Waddington, Roberts; Hon Surg Briggs, MD. 19th: Capt Com Mackenzie; Capts Maxwell, Dowie; Lts Ryrie, Cumming; Ens Fraser, Greenshields, Perkins. 21st: Capts Eckersley, Wright; Lts Gunning, Marshall; Ens Scott, Rowbottom; Assist Surg Heaton. 22nd: Capts Bright, Parr; Lt Mozley. 23rd: Capts Lees, Andrews; Lts Mellor, Clementson; Ens Nield, Garforth. 24th: Capt Fenton, Lt Fishwick, En Phillippi. 25th: Capt M'Neile, Lt Campbell, En Horsfall. 26th: Capts Thompson, Burrows; Lts Wood, Birley; Ens Maskell, Peace; Assist Surg Mackenzie. 27th: Capts Kearsley, Bridson, Bailey; Lts Knowles, Ormrod; Ens Caldwell, Bayley; Assist Surg Settle, MD. 28th: Lt-Col Deakin, Maj Barlow; Capts Turner, Willock, Hadfield, Scott, Porteous, D'Orville, Heath, Bathurst, Lavery; Lts Muir, Reid, Hall, Grey, L'Estrange, Dale, Leeming, Weston; Ens Sharp, Langton, Beattie, Moseley, Holmes, Souchay, Williams, Statham; Surg Bent, Assist Surg Birch. 29th: Lt Fair, En Stevenson. 30th: Capt Blackburne, Lt Greaves, Hon Surg Armitage, MD. 31st: Capt Walker. 33rd: Capt Com Preston; Capts Cunliffe, Mawson; Lts Ferguson, Kirk, Fisher; Ens Kirkman, Blair, Chantler; Surg Kirkman. 36th: Capt Green, Lt Watson. 37th: Capts Ainslie, Ramsden, Hannay, Beck; Lts Schneider, Kennedy, Heelis; Ens Hannay, Whittaker. 38th: Lt Martin. 39th: Capt Griffith, En Gibson. 40th: Maj Com Henry; Capts Ross, Brocks, Ellis, Noton; Lts Williams, Hall, Hilkirk, Walmsley, Noton, Knowles; Ens Wainwright, Foulkes, Pocknell, Tarr; Surg Winterbottom, Assist Surg Ward. 41st: Capt Patchett, Lt Tyson. 42nd: En Lucy. 43rd: Capt Slingsby, Lt Stagg, En Earle. 44th: Capt Naylor, Lt M'Kean. 46th: Capt Bowers, Lt Dorning, En Beckton, Hon Surg Dorning. 47th: Capts Gamble, Cross, Crossley, Pilkington, Gaskell; Lts Pilkington, West; Ens M Gill, Brock, Blinkhorn, Windus. 49th: Capt Birley, Lt Bailey, En Stephenson. 51st: Lt De Bentley. 55th: Lt Jeo, En Kirkpatrick. 56th: Capt Hill, Lt Fletcher; Ens Sharratt, Lakeman. 59th: Lt Morrell, En Morrell. 1st: Capt Com Bousfield; Capts Taylor, Robertson; Lts Howard, Hushall; Assist Surg Lodge, MD. Clitheroe: Capt Garnett, Lt Leach, En Grimshaw. Atherton: Capt Fletcher, Lt Selby.

LEICESTERSHIRE—1st: Lt Donisthorpe, En Harris. 3rd: Capt Clarke, Lt Marriott, En Oldham, Hon Assist Surg Whitchurch. 4th: Capt Hodges. 5th: Capt Brewin, Lt Wordsworth, En Smith.

MIDLOTHIAN—1st: Capt Macgregor, Lt Gavin. 2nd: Capt Marjoribanks, Surg Struthers, MD. 3rd: Capt Gellon, Lt Todd. (Leith): Capt Kedslie, Lt Henry, En Kidd.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Capt Com Potter, Capt Bell; Lts Fawcus, Stevenson; En Adamson, Dr Bourne. 2nd: Lt Gibson, En Ridley, Hon Assist Surg Nicholson.

RENFREWSHIRE—1st: Capt Lowndes. 3rd: Capt Fullarton. 10th: En Rennie. 11th: Capt Campbell, Lt Ballantine. 14th: Capt Carlile, En Peacock. 17th: Capt Harvey, Lt Barvey, En M'Nab. 19th: Capt King. 6th: Capt Mackean, Lt Brown, En Coats. 20th: Capt Henderson, En Robin, Capt Crum.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—1st: Lt Beasley. 2nd: Capt Earl of Pomfret. 4th: Capt Barr, Lt Hollis, En Wetton. 6th: Capt Hon G Fitzwilliam, Lt Deacon.

DORSET—1st: Capt Com Templer; Lts Edwards, Hormsell; Ens Gundry, Loggin; Surg Hormsell. 2nd: Capt Farrer, Lt Lacey. 3rd: Capt Kindersley, Lt Coombs, En Devenish, Hon Assist Surg, Panton. 4th: Capt Parr, Lt Cox, En Aldridge. 6th: Capt Coventry, Lt Rawlins, En Robinson, Hon Surg Rowe. 8th: Capt Mansel, Lt Farquharson, En Johns. 9th: En Bennett.

NORFOLK.—1st: Maj Com Brett; Capts Middleton, Patteson, Gurney, Foster, Reeve; Lts Seaman, Croker, Barwell, Keith; Ens Creswell, Master, Gurney, Jolly, Godwin. 4th: Capt Orde, Lt Youell, En Tomlinson; Hon Assist Surg Palmer. 5th: Capt Brev Col Swatman, Lt Creswell, En Gurney, Hon Assist Surg Dr Lowe. 6th: Lt Com Scott, En Ernnin. 7th: Capt Matlock, En Chaston. 8th: Lt Frere, En Salmon. 9th: Lt Beauchamp, En Gilbert. 10th: Lt Com Sir W Jones, En Hamond. 14th: Lt Hollway, En Blyth.

STAFFORDSHIRE—1st: Capt Elwell, Lt Sir F E Scott, En Mole, Hon Surg Hopkins. 2nd: Capt Harvey, Lt Clarke, En Goddard, Surg Dr Goddard. 3rd: Capt Westhead, Lt Bourne, En Dimmock, Hon Surg Fother. 4th: Capt Darwell, Lt Newman, En Clarke, Hon Assist Surg Edwards. 5th: Lt-Col Vernon, Lt Walton, En Underhill, Hon Assist Surg Dr Newnham. 6th: Capt Edwards; Lts Elliott, Baker; Hon Surg Walker. 7th: Lt Wardle, En Ratcliff. 8th: Capt Bass, Lt Gretton, jun, En Anderson, 9th: Capt Adams, Lt Peake, En Bull. 10th: Capt Hollins, Lt Copeland, Assist Surg Ashwell. 11th: Capt Burrows, Lt Hall, En Homfray, Hon Assist Surg Underhill. 12th: Capt Bagnall, Lt Whitehouse, En Waterhouse, Hon Assist Surg Hancox. 13th: Capt Williamson, Lt Williamson, En Brindley. 14th: Lt Strongi'th'arm, En Stanley. 15th: Capt Smith, Lt Firmstone, En Cochrane. 16th: Capt Knight, Lt Dutton, En Mayer, Assist Surg Turner. 17th: Capt Aston, Lt Sparrow, En Aston. 18th: Capt Mathews, Lt Burrows, En Pearson. 19th: Capt Willington, Lt Neville, En Mayow. 20th: Capt Bagnall, jun., Lt Williams, En Hooper, Hon Assist Surg Kite. 21st: Lt Spode, En Landor. 23rd: Capt Gough, Lt Tudor, En Ironmonger. 25th: Capt Visct Sandon, En Lea, Hon Chap Rev C Dew. 26th: Capt Gough, Lt Deakin (Brownhill), Capt Harrison, Lt Harrison, En Boyd.

BERKSHIRE—Maj Com Lt-Col L Lindsay. 1st: Capt Sir C P Hunter, Lt Blandy, En Atkins, Hon Assist Surg May, Capt Stephens, En Simonds. 2nd: Capt Hon L Ruthven, Lt Evans, En Couper. 3rd: Lt Eyre, En Cherry. 4th: Lt Jenkins. 5th: Lt-Col Vansittart, Lt Sawyer, En Micklem.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—1st: Capt Mackenzie, En Macandrew.

KENT—1st: Capt Maj Scott, Lt Moore; En Wigan, Hon Chap Rev W Hill. 2nd: Capt Young, Lt Burgess; Ens Owen, Daniel; Hon Surg Hillier. 3rd: Capt Farnall, Lt Drury, En Barnett, Hon Surg Carr, Chap Rev Selwyn. 4th: Capt Thorold (Col) Lt Carter, En Butler. 5th: Capt Plummer, Lt Austin, En Saukey, Hon Surg Holtrum. 6th: Capt Austin, Lt Fielding, En Dilmar. 7th: Lt Morris, En Walmesley. 9th: Capt Russell, Lt Crossman, En Morphew. 9th: En Stevens. 11th: Capt Lubbock. 12th: Capt Fleet, Lt Rashleigh; En Butler, Surg Tippets. 15th: Capt Harris, Lt Bristow, En Marchant, Hon Assist Surg Scott. 16th: Capt Dyke, Lt Baring, En Gascoigne. 17th: Capt Fisher, Lt Wigg, En Lutwidge. 18th: Capt Bowden, Lt Satterthwaite, En Norman. 19th: Lt Smith, En Marsh. 21st: Lt Parker, En Newman. 23rd: Capt Wells, En Turner. 25th: Lt Rogers, En Barnes. 27th: Capt Wilkinson, Lt Pembroke, En Stubbing, Hon Assist Surg Downing. 28th: Capt Col Congdon, Lt Graham, En Caryl. Royal Arsenal, Woolwich: Col Com Col Tulloh; Capts Oram, Piper, Thorpe, Forrest, Toms, Tozer, Hay; Lts Pilman, Smith, Rennell, Campbell, Henry, Butters, Liddell; Ens Smith, Rowe, Brown, Bell, Keeble, Horne, Shackles.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)—1st: Capt Com Maj Briggs, Lt Lloyd, En Severne, Hon Surg Paley. 2nd: Capt Meek, Lt Sutton, En Wood. 10th Corps, 1st Com: Capt Com Beaumont, Lt Butler, En Harrison, Hon Surg Bottomley. 2nd: Capt Crosland, Lt Brook, En Brooke. 3rd: Lt Learoyd, En Day. 3rd Corps: Maj Com Lister; Capts Foster, Smith, Farrar. 7th: Maj Akroyd; Capts Kirk, Holdsworth, Ingram; Lts Emmet, Franklin, Holroyde, Fuller, Haigh; Ens Sowerby, Holdsworth, Barstow, Appleyard. 11th: Maj Com Armitage; Capts Horsfall, Wilkinson, Kinnear; Lts D'Arcy, Blackburne, Kitson, Piper, Marklands, Atkinson; Ens Appleton, Smith, Hudson; Surg Dr Smith. Hallamshire Corps: Maj Com Overend; Capts Brown, N Creswick, J G A Creswick, Vickers, Bragge; Lts Ellis, Vickers, Prest, Webster, Waterall; Ens Wood, Marshall, Smith, Flocton, Brown. 9th: Capt Holdsworth, Lt Charlesworth, En Alder. 15th: En Ingleby. 16th: Capt Harrison, Lt Holt, En Dury. 17th: Capt Brown, Lt Radcliffe, En Hodgson. 18th: Capt Lee, Lt Temple, En Robeson, Hon Surg Simpson. 19th: Capt Chambers, Lt Hirst, En Hirst. 21st: Capt Pilkington, Lt Smith, En Collinson. 22nd: Capt Robinson, Lt Cousins, En Irwin. 27th: Capt Shaw. 30th: Lt Farrer, En Yerdall.

WARWICKSHIRE—1st: Lt-Col Com Scott, Capt Sanders, Lt Gem, En Burt, Surg Hill. 2nd: Capt Hartopp, Lt Rooins, En Caldicott. 4th: Capt Atty, Lt Benn, En Wratislaw. 5th: Capt Machen, Lt Heath, En Muntz. 6th: Capt Attwood, Lt Reeves, En Cheshire. 7th: Capt Perrott, Lt Flower, En Hunt. 8th: Capt Lloyd, Lt Dixon, En Barclay. 9th: Capt Elkington, Lt Williams, En Scholefield. 10th: Capt Everitt, En Kimberley. 11th: Capt Ratcliff, En Staney. 12th: Capt Richards, Lt Hollis, Capt Mason, Lt Briggs, En Edwards.

LINCOLNSHIRE—2nd: Capt Smyth, Lt Chaplain. 4th: Capt Hopkins, Lt Wright, En Gee, Hon Surg Tuxford. 5th: Capt Lt-Col Cautley, Lt Newcomb, En Phillips. 13th: Capt Hilliam, Lt Selby, En Maples, jun; Hon Chap Rev Moore, Hon Assist Surg Dr Ball. 14th: Hon Assist Surg Roberts. 1st: Capt Com Amcotts, Capt Trollope; Lts Shuttleworth, Cailine, Clayton; Surg Walsh, En Stephenson.

DENBIGH—Capt Sir W Wynn; Lts M'Corquodale, Pugh, Roberts; En Napier.

HAMPSHIRE—1st: Col Faunce, Capt Simeon, En Godwin, Hon Surg La Croix. 4th: Capt Davison, Lt Longcroft, En Birt, Hon Assist Surg Stedman, Capt Barry, Lt St Barbe, En Wilson.

SOMERSET—3rd: Lt Allen, En Easton. 4th: Capt Allen, Lt Allen, En Mais. 6th: Capt Law, Lt Baker, En Whitting. 7th: Capt Ireland, Lt Simmons, En Lyne. 8th: Capt Borridge, Lt Thomas, En Bridge. 9th: Lt Halliday, En Blommark. 10th: Capt Lovell, Lt Foster, En Berryman. 12th: Assist Surg Dr Nicholls, En Boucher. 17th: Lt Robertson, En Falkner. 18th: Capt Holme, Lt Weston, En Cook (Bath), Capt Ford, Lt Inman, En Inman, Hon Assist Surg Bartrum (Bridgewater and Polden-hill), Lt Bate (Bathwick), Capt Austey, Lt Burne, Hon Assist Surg Bagshawe.

FORFARSHIRE—1st: Capt Alison, Lt Jack, En Stephen. 2nd: Capt Anderson, En Bell. 3rd: Capts Pitcairn, Dickson; En Walker. 4th: Capts Low, Muir; Lt Small, Anderson. 5th: Lt Smart. 6th: Capt Cox, Lt Johnstone, En Marshall. 7th: Capt Miller, Lt Barrie, En Kay. 8th: En Thain.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—2nd: Capt Fryer, Lt Jackson, En Young, Hon. Surg Fawssett. 4th: Lt Loomes, En Bowker. Cambridge Volunteer Rifle Corps: Capt Prest, Lt Barlow, En Claydon, Surg Hall. University Volunteers: Maj Baker, Capts Holland, Burn, Hughes, Newberry, Sturges; Lts Royds, Boulnois, Smith, Willis, Darroch, Northey, Mortlock, Hardy; Ens Harvey, Ingham, Bayford, Hankey, Scriven, Oakeley; Surg Haviland; Rev Emery, chaplain.

SHROPSHIRE—1st: Lt Bayley, En Chandler, Surg Clement. 2nd: Lt Wilkinson, En Warren, Hon Assist Surg Sandford. 3rd: Lt Brookes, En Clay, Surg Groome. 4th: Capt Lloyd, Lt Smith, En Bacho, Hon Assist Surg Mathias. 5th: Capt Edwardes. 6th: Capt Lowndes, Lt Blakeway, En Anslice. 9th: Capt Field, Lt Patchett, En Peele, Chap Rev F W Kittermaster, Surg Burd, M.D. Wellington: Capt Eyton, En Anslow.

LONDON—London Rifle Brigade: Lt-Col Hicks, Maj Eastwick, Adj Ewens, Surg May, Assist-Surg Propert. 1st: Capt Rose, Lt Carter, En Hanson. 2nd: Capt Allen, Lt Sewell, En Kinnaird. 3rd: Capt Gardner, Lt Simms, En Pinkney. 4th: Capt Poole, Lt Finch, En Hopkinson. 5th: Lt Dollond, En Stretton. 6th: Capt Pawson, Lt Hopkinson, En Worth. 7th: Lt M'Lachlan, En Towse. 8th: Lt Bainbridge, En Curson. 9th: Lt Haywood, En Vallance. 10th: En Frodsham.

EAST YORK—1st: Maj Pease, Capt Cooke, Lt Parker, En Brodrick, Hon Assist-Surg Ardan. 2nd: Capt Bannister, Lt Ayre, En Winkley. 3rd: Lt Clarke, En Carter. 4th: Capt Norwood, En Ringrose, Hon Assist Surg Holden. 5th: Capt Prickett, Lt Harland, En Barugh, Hon Chap Rev H Barnes, Hon Assist Surg Allison. 6th: Lt Hodgson, En Bainton. 7th: Capt White, Lt Blyth, En Glover, Hon Assist Surg Gibson.

WORCESTER—Capt Knight, Lt Hancocks, En Handcocks. 3rd: Capt Talbot, Lt Dixon, En Brinton. 4th: Capt Knapp, Lt Bird, En Motteram. 5th: Capt Marcy, Lt Bury, En Biddle. 7th: Capt Wainwright, Lt Sandars, En Howitt. 8th: Capt Rogers, Lt Harrison, En Danks. 11th (Worcestershire): Lt-Com Sir H E T Lambert. 11th (Evesham): Capt Workmen, Lt Smythe, En Foster. Pershore: Capt Scobell, Lt Shekell, En Ball. Stourbridge: Capt Foster, Lt Grazebrock, En Evers. Capt Lowe, Lt Norris, En M'Laughlin.

HERTFORDSHIRE—1st: Capt Earl Cowper, Lts Baker, Hon H Cowper. 2nd: Lt Hon R Capel, En Humbert. 4th: Capt Cust, Lt Paxton.

PERTHSHIRE—1st: Capt Moncrieff, Lt Duncan, En Greig. 2nd: Lt Walker, En Sandeman.

KINCARDINESHIRE—2nd: Lt Ferguson.

HAVERFORDWEST—1st: Capt Peel, Lt Carrow.

HADDINGTON—Capt Roughead.

CARMARTHEN—Capt Visct Emlyn, Lt Thomas. 2nd: Capt Edwardes, Lt Norton, En Lewis, Surg Watkins.

LANARK—1st: En Morrison. 2nd: Capt Rankins, Lt M'Ghie. 3rd: Capt Dreghorn, Lt Cochran, En Maclean. 4th: Maj Jamieson, Capts Taylor, Murray, Galbraith, J G Anderson, G Anderson, Muir; Lts Rankin, Fulton; Ens Winton, Murray, Pollock, Hamilton, Hendry. 8th: Capt Anderson, Lt Wilson, En Wilson. 9th: Capt Robertson, En Cowan. 10th: Capt Dixon, Lt Neil, En London. 11th: Lt Leadbitter, En Brown. 14th: Capt Gunniss, Lt Kerr, En Black. 15th: Capt M'Gregor, En Wright. 18th: Capt Simpson, En Muirhead. 17th: Capt Auld, Lt Guild, En Menteith. 18th: En Lockhead, jun. 19th: Maj Reid; Capts Law, Thomson, Mitchell; Lts Arnott, Dick, Mather, Stewart; En Rodger. 22nd: Capt Cogan. 29th: Capt Jackson. 31st: Capt Mackintosh, Lt Elgin, En M'Gregor. 32nd: Capt Neilson, Lt Lang. 33rd: Capt Wingate, En Howit. 34th: Capt Crawford, Lt Russell, En Wilson. 35th: Capt Clark, En Russell, jun. 38th: Capt Bousted. 39th: Capt Burns, Lt Skeoch, En Graham. 40th: Capt Rigby. 44th: Capt Reid, Lt Watkins, En Reid, jun. 45th: Capt Gowland, Lt Forbes, En M'Culloch. 46th: Capt Henderson, En Johnstone. 47th: Capt Mowat, Lt Smith. 48th: Capt Kidd, 2nd Lt Addie. 51st: Capt Buchanan. 52nd: Capt Nisbet, Lt Forrest, jun; En Dykes. 54th: Capt Steel, Lt Morier. 55th: Capt Bertram, Lt Gilroy. 56th: Capt Turner, Lt Bain. 58th: Capt Thomson, Lt Colquhoun, En M'Callum. 59th: En Robertson. 60th: Capt M'Farlan, Lt Campbell, En Whyte, jun, Hon Assist Surg Buchanan, M D. 61st: Capt Reid, Lt Kerr, En M'Gregor. 66th: En Stewart. 67th: Capt Laidlaw, Lt Kennedy. 68th: En Graham. 74th: Lt Cumming, En Sword. 75th: Capt Wilson.

LANARKSHIRE—Capt Kerr, En Wilson.

LANARK—Capt Boag.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—1st: Lt-Col Crawfurd; Maj Patchitt; Capts Starey, R. Birkin, T Birkin, Parsons, Smith, Mundella, Hadden, Morley; Lts R Patterson, J Patterson, Lambert, Evans, Wright, Allcock, Farmer, Felkin; Ens Bradley, Baker, Miller, Bond, Johnson, Samuels; En and Adj White, Hon Surg Robertson, Surg Wright. 2nd: Capt Burnaby, Lt Wagstaff, En Smith, Hon Surg Pritchard. 3rd: Lt Newton, En Betts, Hon Assist Surg Job. 5th: En Flukinson. 6th: Lt Woolley. Mansfield: Capt Salmond, Lt Paget, En Seely, Surg Sparke. Worksop: Capt Mason.

ABERDEENSHIRE—6th: Capts Robinson, Abernethy; Lts Grant, Duthie, Adamson; En Clark. Aberdeen: Capts Stevenson, Jopp, Espin; Lt Skene; Ens Scott, Cooper.

CINQUE PORTS—1st: Capt Waldegrave, Lt Crake; Ens Rock, Watts, jun. 2nd: Capt Mackinnon, MP; Lt Saunders, En Bellingham, Dr Davis. 7th: Capt Cox, Lt Standring, En Price, Hon Assist Surg Thornton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—1st: Capt Baldwyn, Lt Evans, En Carruthers. 2nd: Capt Roden, Lt Hawkins, Hon Assist Surg Essex. 3rd: Ens Homfray, Cartwright. 4th: Capt Homfray, Lt Coates, En Waters. 5th: Lt Steel, En Conway. 6th: Capt King, Lt Evans, En Isaacson, Hon Surg Prosser. 7th: Capt Cathcart, Lt Phillpots, En Wilmett.

MERIONETHSHIRE—1st: Capt Richardson, Lt Glegg.

AYR—1st: Capt Picken, Lt Railton, En Andrews. 2nd: Capt Smith, Lt Paterson, En Gilmour. 3rd: Lt Paton. 4th: Lt Elder, En Blair. 5th: Capt Browne, Lt Murray. 7th: Capt Barbour.

DUMFRIES—1st: Capt Dudgeon, Lt Sloan, En Gordon. Upper Nithsdale: Capt Kennedy, Lt Hyslop, En Macqueen.

ELGIN—Capt Culbard, Lt Squire, En Cumming.

ARGYLL—1st: Lt Browne.

CARDIGAN—2nd: Capt Com Richardes, En Morgan (Aberbank), Lt Lloyd, Commandant.

DURHAM—1st: Capt Thompson; Lts Watson, Close; En Mills. 3rd: Capt Com Chapman; Capts Gourley, Harrison, Burn; Lts Potts, Huntley, Dixon, Baron; Ens Iliff, Reed, Smurthwaite; Surg Johnson (Gateshead); Capt Com Hawks, Capt Hawks, Lt Bigger, En Leckman, Surg Robinson, M.D. (South Shields); Capt Williamson, Lt Anderson, En Young, Hon Assist Surg Redley.

BUTE—1st: Capt Mackirdy, Lt Macbeth, En Maclachlan.

NORTH YORKSHIRE—Capt Copperthwaite, Lt Walker, Surg Jones. 3rd: Capt Worsley, Lt Stevens. 12th: Capt Other, Lt Chapman.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)—25th: Capt Thompson, Lt Baker, En White. 27th: En Greenwood, Hon Assist Surg Greenwood, Capt Wilson. 1st: Lt Robinson. 2nd: Lt Alcock.

MONTGOMERY—1st: Capt Drew, 1st Lt Jones, 2nd Lt Lloyd.

CARNARVON—Capts Cazzey, Mathew, Williams; Lts Hughes, Owen, Poole, Francis, Roberts; Ens Pugh, Jones, Rees.

CORNWALL—1st: Capt Tremenheere, Lt Dobree. 2nd: Capt Bickford, Lt Hutchinson, En Pike. 4th: Capt Hawker, Lt Childs, En Sobey. 5th: Capt Kempthorne, Lt Snell. 7th: Capt Tyacke, Lt Hill, En Read. 8th: Lt Gilbert. 9th: Lt Carlyon. 10th: Lt Hawley, En Wallis. 11th: Lt Cock, En Parkyn. 12th: Capt Collins, Lt Henderson. 13th: Lt Hanson.

ROSS-SHIRE.—1st: Capt Macleod, Lt Munro. 2nd: Capt Mackenzie. 3rd: Lt Mackenzie.

RADNORSHIRE.—1st: Capt Mynors, Lt Bearan, En Jones, Chap Rev C Blackburn, Surg Aduey.

SELKIRKSHIRE (GALA FOREST)—En Cochrane.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—1st: Lt Oglander, Bart; En Leeds, Surg Allard. 2nd: Capt Sir J Simeon, Lt Estcourt, En Tooke. 3rd: Lt Rendall, En Edwards. 5th: Lt Com Hambrough, En Fisher.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—1st: Lt Jackson, En Howard, Hon Surg Evans.

DUMBARTONSHIRE—1st: Lt Wilson. 8th: Lt Com Cabbell. East Kilpatrick: Capt Colquhoun, Lt Ewing, En Kirkwood.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE—1st: Capt Lawrie. 2nd: Capt Mackie, M P, Lt Bell.

FIFE.—1st: Capt Com Beveridge, Lt Mathewson, En Dobie. 2nd: Capt Mathieson, L Laudale.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—1st: Lt-Col Com Sir J Fife, Maj Redmayne; Lts Green, Gray, En Crighton, Surg Angus. 2nd: Capt Mather, Lt Nesham, En Dunn. 3rd: Capt Scott, Lt Welford, En Burnup. 4th: Capt Pattinson, Lt Laing, En Laing. 5th: Capt Cruddas, Lt Cruddas, En Jobling. 6th: Capt Tove, Lt Smith, En Morden. 8th: Capt Bousfield.

THE VOLUNTEERS' BALL AT THE FLORAL HALL, COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE Floral Hall was first opened to the public on Wednesday, the 7th of March, on the occasion of the Volunteers' Ball, of which we now give an Illustration. Since the erection of the Crystal Palace many structures have been erected of iron and glass, most of which, having served their temporary purposes, have now passed away. The Floral Hall, having more pretensions to permanency and architectural effect than the majority of its predecessors, is, we trust, destined for a longer existence. As our readers may remember, the Floral Hall adjoins the new Covent-garden Opera House, and is connected with it—the whole having been erected from the designs of Mr. Edward M. Barry, of Old Palace-yard. The Floral Hall may be described as a gigantic conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high. There are entrances from Bow-street, and from the Piazza in Covent-garden Market; and the latter, being at right angles to the former, causes the building to take the form of the letter L. The roof is arched; and at the point of intersection—that is to say, where the small arm of the L joins the large one—a lofty dome rises above the other roofs. The dome is 50 feet wide, and is more than 100 feet high from the pavement of the Piazza to the top of the terminal. The building is, as we have said, 75 feet wide, and is divided longitudinally into what may be called nave and aisles. The nave is 50 feet wide, and is covered by a semicircular roof of the same dimensions. The aisles are each 12½ feet wide, and have flat, sloping roofs. Light cast-iron arches filled with tracery separate the nave and aisles; and above the arches, and running entirely round the building, is a perforated cornice of great elaboration and delicacy. Each point in the cornice is composed of a gas jet; and when these are all lighted the effect is very beautiful. The side walls are decorated with arches and panels, which on the Wednesday were ornamented with flowers. Openings for ventilation were provided in the top of the roof running the whole length of the building, and also at the springing and the top of the dome. The whole of the ironwork is painted white, and relieved by gilding. There are extensive cellars, eighteen feet high, under the whole of the building; the floor above being supported by iron columns, which are made available for purposes of ventilation,



"UNDER THE VINES—ITALY."—BY HARRY JOHNSON.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

These cellars were used as the supper-room on the occasion of the ball; the special decorations for which were very tasteful. Roses, connected by gilt stalks, were hung from the semicircular vault in such abundance as to give the notion of a floral bower. The arches were decorated with similar ornaments of various hues, and festoons hung upon every projection available for the purpose. The shape of the building was made out by lines of fire, in consequence of the adoption of the mode of lighting above described. In addition to this, however, chandeliers hung from the main roofs, and from every arch, and rows of wax candles were placed against the side walls. The floor was covered with a dark crimson druggot. A temporary gallery, tastefully decorated, was erected at the Bow-street end for the lady patronesses; and a similar erection, but of smaller dimensions, placed at the further end and under the dome, accommodated the musicians. There were several entrances to the theatre, which was open and lighted as if for an evening performance, and thus became available as part of the ballroom.

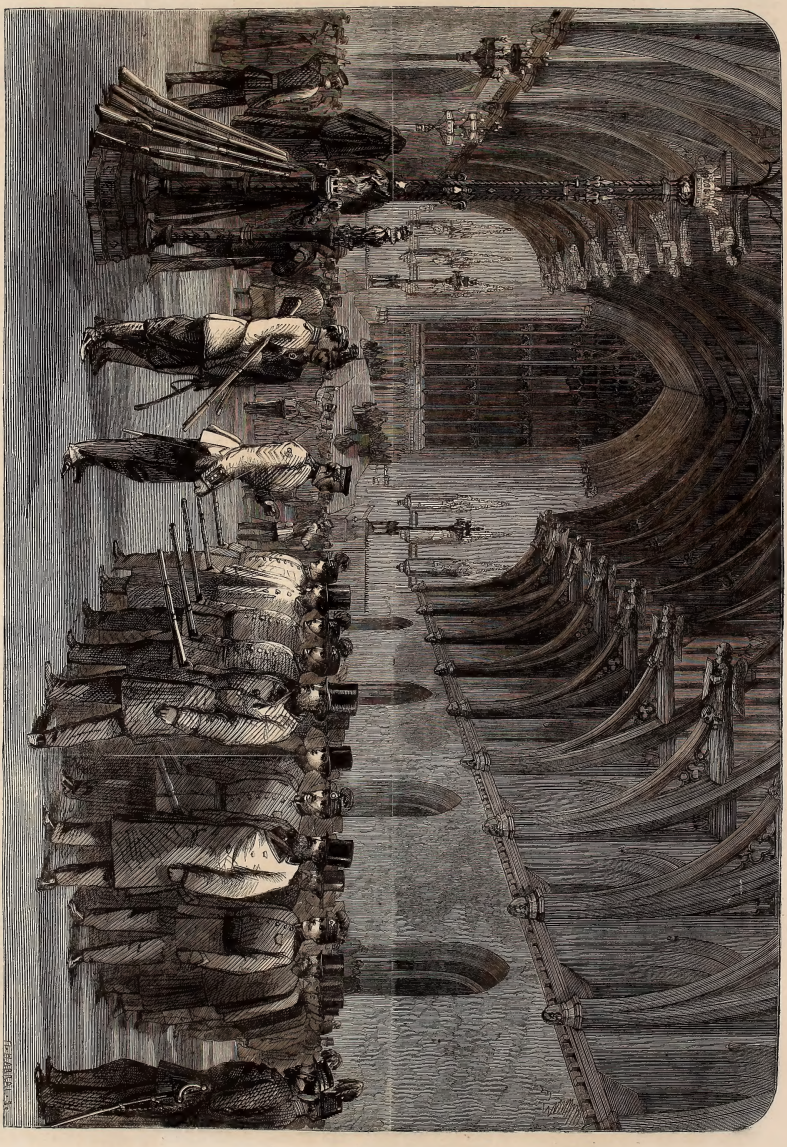
As regards the ball itself a few particulars from the *Morning Post*, in addition to the account which we gave last week, must suffice:—At half-past nine the doors were opened for the admission of company. Already a long line of carriages was in waiting, but such were the admirable arrangements of the authorities that nine parties were enabled to alight at once beneath the colonnade of the Opera House, whence, passing up the grand staircase, the visitors were introduced into the ballroom. This went on for half an hour, at the expiration of which time the hall became thickly dotted with different parties, which soon accumulated into a crowd. At ten o'clock the orchestra, consisting of fifty musicians, under the conduct of Messrs. Coote and Tuney, struck up the opening quadrille. The company at once responded with all the ease of a private ballroom, and arranged themselves for the dance, thus giving a most agreeable index of what the evening promised. Presently the lady patronesses began to enter the gallery set apart for them. Amongst the earliest arrivals were the Duchess of Wellington and the Duchess of Somerset, followed by the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess Craven, the Countess of Fife, the Countess Frances Waldegrave and Lady Saltoun, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, and many other ladies of distinction. This gallery was a source of great attraction during the evening, not only from the exceeding beauty of many of its fair occupants, but from the illustrious names they bore, and the pleasure which their presence on such an occasion imparted throughout the assembly. The hall now becoming more full, two lines of dancers were formed, and all went merrily, gossips reporting among the promenaders that the line of carriages outside the building even now extended to Hyde Park, which made those who had arrived earlier congratulate themselves on their foresight. When the ball was well filled the coup d'œil was very striking, in consequence of the unusual brightness imparted to the scene by the almost universal adoption of uniform. After a few dances the earlier arrivals began to retire into the Opera House, on the stage of which refreshment-tables were arranged for the service of ices and other light refreshments by Messrs. Gunter. From these tables the company strolled into the body of the house, the boxes and stalls of which became gradually filled, presenting a scene of unusual animation and variety. Viewed from the boxes the stage itself had all the semblance of a magnificent banquet scene, and the grouping was occasionally of a striking and picturesque character. The complete ease, says one account, with which five thousand guests were entertained was really wonderful, and reflected great credit on all the persons engaged in the planning and in the conduct of the entertainment. Perhaps the highest compliment that could be paid to the perfection of the arrangement was the descent, in a body, about one o'clock, of the ladies patronesses from their gallery into the supper saloon, where they shared with the guests, and partook of the general enjoyment.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS DRILLING IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

This drill, which previous to the opening of Parliament took place in the hall every evening, is now confined to Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which evenings there are present from five to seven hundred volunteers of the different metropolitan corps. The London Scottish, who muster generally from three to four hundred; the South Middlesex, the Irish, and the Civil Service Brigade, each have their "squads" in various stages of progress, from the "awkward" (a name mentioned in the Volunteer Drill Manual) to the "efficient." The drill commences at five o'clock, and continues with little intermission till nine, each company working at it for two hours. A few members appear in uniform, the majority preferring their ordinary dress. The drill sergeants are selected from the Guards, the Scotch Fusileers apparently supplying the greater number.

"UNDER THE VINES—ITALY."—BY HARRY JOHNSON.

BELLA ITALIA! So richly endowed with every gift of nature, with bright skies and bounteous soil, 'tis man alone that prevents your beauteous land from becoming a perfect paradise. Mr. Johnson's picture, "Under the Vines—Italy," in the British Institution this year, conjures up a fairylike vision of the beautiful scenery of an Italian mountain district, the vines trained high up over head in extensive plantations ripening in the sun, and themselves producing an agreeable shade beneath; the placid lake stretching out to the distant mountain range, and cooling the breeze as it skims along its surface; goats and various birds completing the pastoral scene. In a pictorial sense Mr. Johnson's work is one of the most striking amongst the numerous landscapes which stud the walls of the gallery, being so bright and *risant* in character, with just sufficient of life and action to prevent the calmness of the scene degenerating into monotony. And yet it is but a true transcript of Nature as she appears on all hands in this favoured land of poetry and beauty.



RIFLE CORPS PRACTICE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Speaker of the House of Commons held his last levee on Wednesday.

Her Majesty's Theatre will be opened by Mr. Smith on Easter Tuesday.

The *Ulster*, of which we gave an engraving last week, is of 2000 tons burden.

The Earl of Southesk has returned from his hunting expedition in the Rocky Mountains.

The subscriptions towards the Papal tribute from Ireland will probably swell to something like £50,000

Miss Burdett Coutts has established an evening school for young fishermen and apprentices at Torquay.

The schooner-brig *Youth*, about 156 tons burden, belonging to Jersey, was lost off St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, on the 20th ult.

The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, titular Bishop of Dromore, died on Thursday week, in Newry, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five years.

The date fixed for the performance of the Orphéonists of France in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is from the 24th to the 30th of June.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 1,170,625lb., an increase of 575,776lb. compared with the previous statement.

One of the residents at Sebastopol has rebuilt, at his own expense, the church in the cemetery, which was destroyed during the siege.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Ogilvy Hay as Consul at Akyab for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

Mr. Frere, who has been Bursar of Downing College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the editorship of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*.

The mail steamer *Pera*, which arrived at Southampton last Sunday, has brought home a hippopotamus calf, and two rare and curious tchou birds from Upper Egypt.

The pictures are being hung for the Seventh Annual Exhibition of French and Flemish Artists at the gallery in Pall mall. A private view will be given on Saturday (to-day).

At the colliery of Messrs. Smith and Co., Stainbrough, near Barnsley, on Thursday se'nnight, two men were killed by the falling upon them of a large portion of the roof.

Within the last few days two drinking fountains, of bronze, have been opened to the public—one in the crowded locality of Brewer-street, Somers Town; the other in Cromer-street.

A committee of gentlemen has been formed for the erection of a portrait-statue of Dr. Priestley among the distinguished men of science in the corridor of the new Museum at Oxford.

Intelligence has just reached this country that the Portuguese man-of-war *Mindego* has foundered near the Island of Reunion, in the Eastern Ocean, and forty of her crew had been drowned.

Mr. James Grignon, now Consul at Portland, United States, is appointed Consul at Teneriffe; and Mr. Henry J. Murray, now Consul at the Canary Islands, is appointed Consul at Portland.

The usual notice has been given to artists proposing to send their pictures to the Royal Academy for exhibition. This year the latest day for sending in pictures will be Tuesday, April the 10th.

The *Massilia*, a new paddle-wheel steamer, 1700 tons burden and 400-horse power, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is appointed to take out the Bombay mail of the 27th inst.

Arrangements are in progress for erecting a telegraph-office on the racecourse at Newmarket, and uniting it, by a subterranean wire, with the existing telegraphic establishment at the railway station.

Lord Dufferin has been excavating on the banks of the Nile, and we understand (says the *Builder*) that a small temple, with the columns *in situ*, and a number of inscriptions, have rewarded the search.

The Rev. Father Kelly, who was committed by Mr. Justice Hill on Monday week, at the Durham Assizes, for contempt of court, was, by his Lordship's order, liberated on the following Wednesday.

There was an explosion of an engine-boiler at Totnes on Tuesday. The roof of a shed was partially blown off, and one man in the employ of the South Devon Railway was killed.

The extensive premises of Mr. Ishmael Fisher, wine-merchant, known as Fisher's Betting-house, Victoria-street, Holborn, were, on Tuesday morning, destroyed by fire.

The electric telegraph is about to be extended to the Wells and Burnham branch railway, in Somersetshire, so as to connect Bridgewater Bay, in the Bristol Channel, with London.

The keel of a new iron-sheathed line-of-battle ship is about to be laid down at Cherbourg. She will be 328 feet in length, with an iron prow thirty feet long, and be called the *Napoleon I.*

The dividends received by the Commissioners on account of the investments made for savings banks amounted, during the year 1859, to £1,694,955, and the interest paid and credited to trustees to £1,210,474.

Viscount Dillon met with a severe accident while hunting with Lord Redesdale's hounds on Saturday last, by which his Lordship dislocated his collar-bone.

Forty-one French papermakers have addressed a petition to the Emperor praying him not to remove the prohibition against the exportation of rags from France.

The steamer *Sultan*, which broke down in the Channel last week, with the Peninsular mail on board, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, having been towed up the Channel by one of the Dublin and London steamers.

Dartmouth-row Chapel, Blackheath, belonging to the Earl of Dartmouth, which has been closed as a place of religious worship for some time, has been let as a place for drill for the Greenwich and Blackheath company of artillery volunteers, and as a store room.

The next examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces will be held on Monday, July 9, and the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be twenty-five.

At the Liverpool Coroner's Court, on Tuesday, an inquest was held on the body of Sarah Dyke, a woman of intemperate habits, who was strangled by the sash of a window falling on her neck as she was entering her house in the middle of the night.

The *Carlisle Journal* says that the report of a fatal accident, near Langholm, to Mr. A. L. Tod, master of the Eskdale hounds, "has created considerable amusement in the neighbourhood of Langholm, where the circumstances were quite unknown."

Dr. Lindner, Professor in the University of Leipsic, has been convicted of the crime of stealing and mutilating some of the books and MSS. in the public library, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The *African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser* states that the latest intelligence of war operations confirm the reports of the total defeat of the Susus by the Timnehs, the slaughter of the former having been fearful.

A market has just been established at Gillingham, the present terminus of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway, for fat beasts, cows, calves, pigs, fat sheep, corn, cheese, and butter. Gillingham is on the border of the famous vale of Blackmoor.

A subscription is on foot for the erection of a memorial window to Mrs. Hemans, to be placed in the church where she lies buried—that of St. Anne, Dublin. The estimated cost is £250, of which about one-fifth has been already promised to load the subscription.

The Mersey Dock Trust have decided to grant an allowance of £200 per annum to Mr. Gilbert Cummins, chief clerk to the engineer, who, after serving the trust for upwards of thirty-four years, has been compelled by declining health and advancing age to retire.

Last Saturday the steam-ship *Otho*, one of a fleet of sixty vessels intended to be built for the Greek Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Langley, of Deptford. The *Otho* is a vessel of 800 tons, 224 feet in length, and 27 feet in breadth.

Some experiments have been made in cotton-growing in the Sandwich Islands. The produce of the native seed has been found to be almost valueless. The produce of New Orleans seed has turned out to be worth about 5½d. per lb., and of Sea Island seed about 17½d. per lb.

Mr. Cobden has addressed a letter to the Town Clerk of Rochdale, acknowledging the highly complimentary resolutions recently adopted by the Town Council of that borough. Mr. Cobden states that he shall resume his Parliamentary duties during the first week in April.

The Rev. H. L. Bickerstaffe, formerly of Leeds, was on Monday sentenced, at the York Assizes, to three years' penal servitude for bigamy; and Thomas Moore, who was found guilty of the manslaughter of his son, a boy eight years of age, at Barnsley, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. N., SUBSCRIBER, and Others.—We know nothing of the arrangements of the London Chess Club tourney, or why it hangs fire.

W. S. PAVILL, DIABOLUS, W. KNIGHT, W. NICKLIN.—They shall be examined.

G. W.—Your opponent can persist in checking with the Queen while you adhere to the same train of defensive moves; and the game is then a drawn battle.

C. W. CLULOW.—What is the difficulty? The solution appears perfectly correct, with the exception of a trifling misprint of Q for R in the variation.

H. A. NISBETT.—1. There is no misprint or error of any kind in either the problem or solution mentioned that we can see. 2. Your solution of enigma No. 1142 is imperfect; that of No. 1143 is correct.

D. C. L., Oxford.—1. The article on chess in the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was written by Mr James Donaldson, a famous Scottish player, who mainly conducted the games on the side of Edinburgh, in the match between London and Edinburgh, some thirty-five years ago. 2. A reprint of Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chess, 1474," has been published lately, and we believe copies may be obtained of Russell Smith, Soho-square.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 838 by Jenkin, L. S. D., P. D., I. H., Meurice, B. S., R. M. T., W. G., Derevon, Old Salt, S. N. F.; R. S., Malines; Box and Cox, D. D., Miranda, I. F. P., H. W., G. R., T. J. of Hanworth, M. P., L. O., B. G. S., N. C., Harry, Major H. G., Travellers' Club, Fanny, C. W., T. H. E., S. P. L., A. L., German, F. Q., Joan Baunockburn, Schoolboy, P. G., Oliver, Stella, I. B., Manchester; S., Military College, Addiscomb; G. E. F. M. A., R. H., F. R. S., Thomas, Corporal Trim, Peregrine, O. P. Q., Herbert, I. M. of Sherburn, 1860, Peterkin, Kalaf, Willy, R. B., O'Keefe, Benjamin, R. A., Cantab, Larry, Mrs. Partington, Alpha, D. F. W., Medicus, Piebald, Phiz, Captain, Cormorant, S. T. P., W. W., J. D., B. E. W., R. H. I., Crab, H. M., Little Dorrit, E. F., T. H. H., Miles Czar, I. A. P., C. V., Clericus, C. S., A. T. S., E. S. P., Secretary, E. R., R. W. L., G. S., R. O. N., Delta, H. K. B., Leon, F. W. F., Yeoman, Antony, A Lady, Banjo, F. W. W., Dover, Rory O'More, T. Galway, Great Eastern, H. Sharpe, Œdipus, B. Divan, are correct. All others are wrong.

REYNARD.—The new Parisian chess organ, *La Régence* may be obtained in London, we learn, from Messrs. Bossange and Co., Great Marlborough-street, Oxford street.

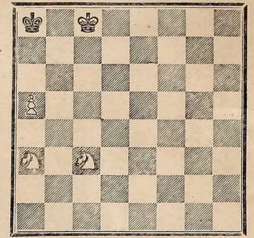
L. D.; DELTA.—"Chess Praxis" is published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

HAROLD.—A letter inclosed to our office will suffice.

PROBLEM No. 839.

By an AMATEUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following games, between Mr. G. B. FRASER and an Amateur, are of interest, as illustrating what appears to be a valid replication to the ingenious defence introduced by Mr. Knight, M.P., to the old form of the "Allgaier Gambit."

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd (c)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd (d)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. P to Q 6th	B to Q sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	19. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	20. P takes B	Q takes P
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	21. B to K 5th	Q to Q sq (e)
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	22. B takes R	Q takes P
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	23. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
9. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. B to K 5th	Q takes Q (ch)
10. P takes P	Kt to K B 4th	25. B takes Q	P to Q B 3rd (f)
11. B to K B 4th (a)	B to Q 3rd	26. B takes K Kt	B takes B
12. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	27. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
13. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd (b)	28. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
14. K to Q sq	P takes Kt	29. R to K 8th	K to B 2nd
15. P takes P	B to Q B 4th	30. R takes Kt, and wins.	

NOTES BY G. B. FRASER.

(a) By this rejoinder I propose to neutralise the effects of Black's 9th and 10th move.

(b) This seems much better than taking the Kt off at once, as it gives a wider range to the Black Queen.

(c) It seems necessary to remove the Queen from the King's 2nd sq.

(d) B to Q Kt 3rd appears a preferable move.

(e) If, 21. Q to K R 3rd, then

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
22. B takes R	Kt to K 6th (ch)	24. Q takes Kt	Q takes B
23. K to K sq	Kt takes B	25. K to B 2nd, and wins.	

(f) If, 25. Kt to Q 3rd, then, 26. B to K Kt 6th, &c.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P takes P	B to Q B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	17. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	18. P to Q 6th	B to Q sq
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	19. P takes P	Q takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	21. P takes Kt	Q to K R 2nd
9. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. Q R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
10. P takes P	Kt to K B 4th	23. Q to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
11. B to K B 4th	B to Q 3rd (a)	24. R to K 7th	B takes R
12. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	25. P takes B (ch)	K takes P
13. K to B sq	P takes Kt	26. B to K Kt 5th (ch), and wins.	

(a) This appears the best reply.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played at Bruges; Mr. F. DEACON giving the Q Kt to Mr. LOUIS BLACHIERE, an accomplished Flemish amateur.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (Mr. L. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q B 3rd
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. Kt takes K Kt P	Q takes Kt
10. K B tks K B P (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Q B takes P	Q to K Kt 2nd
12. Q B takes Q P	B to K R 6th

(The opening of this game is not well played by Black, but he makes a gallant fight afterwards. At this juncture it would not have been prudent for him to have captured the Q P—e.g.:—

12.	B takes Q P (ch)
13. P takes B	Q takes Q P (ch)
14. K to R sq	Q takes Q B
15. Q R to Q sq, winning the Q)	

WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (Mr. L. B.)
13. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
14. K B takes Kt	R takes B
15. K R to K B 7th	Q to K Kt 4th
16. Q R to K B sq	Kt to Q 2nd
17. Q R to K B 4th	

(Threatening to win the Q by playing B to K R 4th.)

17.	K to K sq
18. P takes B	Kt to Q B 4th

(Very ingeniously conceived.)

19. Q to Q B 4th

If, 19. P takes Kt	Q takes Q B P (ch)
20. R to K B 2nd	Q to K 4th
21. K to R sq	B takes R

And Black ought at least to draw the game.

19.	P to K R 5th
20. R to K Kt 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
21. B to K B 2nd	R takes R (ch)
22. P takes R	Q takes K P
23. R to K Kt 7th	Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)
24. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)
25. K to R 3rd	Q to K B 6th (ch)
26. B to K Kt 3rd	P takes B
27. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	Q to K B sq
28. P takes Kt	B takes P
29. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to K 2nd
30. R to K Kt 8th	

And Black resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1145.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K B 6th, Rs at K Kt sq and K 5th, Bs at Q 8th and Q R 2nd, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 2nd and 7th, and K 2nd.
Black: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q R 2nd, Rs at Q B 7th and Q Kt 5th, B at Q B 3rd, Ps at K R 2nd, K B 2nd, and Q 3rd.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves

No. 1146.—By C. W., of Sunbury,
White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K B 3rd, Kts at K 3rd and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q R 6th, Ps at K 5th, Q B 7th, Q Kt 4th, 5th, and 6th.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

THE Emperor of the French has spoken, and, however enigmatically, has declared that Tuscany is not to become part of Piedmont! The consternation his words have caused is only second to the shock occasioned by the first tidings of the treaty of Villafranca. The shrewdest and craftiest of Italian politicians have long since abandoned as utterly hopeless the task of endeavouring to trace the Imperial motives through acts. The one solitary explanation of his present policy is that, by maintaining Italy still unsettled and uncertain, he must himself be the arbiter of her fate. Were he, on the contrary, to constitute Piedmont into a kingdom of twelve millions by the annexation of *all* the Duchies and the Romagna, such a State would have naturally that amount of influence in the peninsula which would form a barrier against French preponderance, and in time become the nucleus of a great Italian kingdom.

Against a strong Piedmont France has decidedly pronounced; she has even gone further, and declared that, by constituting Sardinia into a State of the third order, such a danger is incurred to France that nothing but the annexation of Savoy and Nice can counterbalance. While our Ministry in England have, therefore, been drawing closer the alliance by a commercial treaty, the Emperor has shown that the projects of France are not to be made subservient to any plans of mere peaceful interests. France is to "resume"—this is the word—what she possessed "as an essential element of self-defence."

The Northern Powers are fully alive to the peril of this declaration; and, though I have not the slightest faith in the assertion of the *Morning Chronicle* as to the "treaty," I believe firmly that negotiations are on foot to concert measures for the future protection of Europe from changes at once wilful and arbitrary. That England will be left with her faithful ally, France, or consigned to perfect isolation, may not seem to you at home the perilous alternative that *we* Continentalised Britons imagine. It is not impossible that you as much underrate the danger as *we* are disposed to exaggerate it.

As to Italy, the question is growing one of European proportions; and, were we only to pronounce from its present aspect, seems hourly to tend towards war. The four corps-d'armée of Piedmont are to be on a full war footing by the 1st of April. Officers are recalled from leave already by peremptory order, and the greatest activity is displayed in all the arsenals. At Ancona ammunition and war supplies are pouring in daily; and on the fortifications of Mantua and Verona large numbers are employed. By the vote of universal suffrage Tuscany is to declare her wishes for annexation or independence: but, if for the former, the French Emperor has already pronounced it impossible; if the latter, what does it mean? independent of what? a State of less than two millions—without a fortress, and with a people the least warlike in all the peninsula—of what or of whom could they be independent?

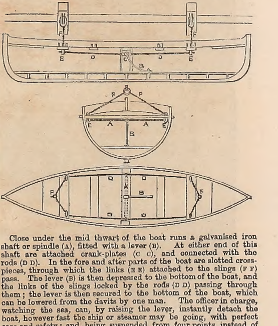
Can Downing-street see its way through this complication? I suspect not. Cavour, I am told, is of opinion that the only course is to "go on; annex, arm, and prepare for the coming struggle." There is this to be said: France would scarcely permit the Emperor to leave Italy to be overrun by the Austrians; and, however he may threaten to withdraw his troops, the measure would be too great an outrage on national pride to be possible.

It may be the last time I shall have the opportunity of predicting, but I cannot omit the occasion to warn you that the peace of Europe was never more precariously situated, and that if events do not take some turn of a favourable aspect—of which at this writing I see no prospect—the renewal of the war is almost inevitable.

NEW SYSTEM OF LOWERING AND DETACHING SHIPS' BOATS.

EVERY novelty that can facilitate the successful lowering and instant disengagement of ships' boats from the davit-tackles when the vessel herself is moving at speed through the water must be hailed with great interest and satisfaction by all connected with nautical affairs. Hundreds of valuable lives have been lost, year after year, from nothing but the simple fact that vessels, though well furnished with sound and worthy boats, were at the same time unprovided with the means of safely lowering them to the water, and clearing them of the fall-tackle when there; and it is not till very lately that the merits of Clifford's admirable system of carrying out this long-required desideratum has met with that countenance from the shipping interest it so worthily deserves.

We have much pleasure this week in illustrating another novel and ingenious plan for the furtherance of this object, which has lately been tried, with the most perfect success, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, the invention of Messrs. Wood and Rogers, of Blackwall.



Close under the mid thwart of the boat runs a galvanised iron shaft or spindle (A), fitted with a lever (B). At either end of this shaft are attached crank-plates (C C), and connected with the rods (D D). In the fore and after parts of the boat are slotted cross-pieces, through which the links (E E) attached to the slings (F F) pass. The lever (B) is then depressed to the bottom of the boat, and the links of the slings locked by the rods (D D) passing through them; the lever is then secured to the bottom of the boat, which can be lowered from the davits by one man. The officer in charge, watching the sea, can, by raising the lever, instantly detach the boat, however fast the ship or steamer may be going, with perfect ease and safety; and, being suspended from four points, instead of two, as usual, it hangs easily, and has great stability while the people are getting in; and if, during the process of lowering, the persons should get all on one side, the boat cannot cant.

The system has been tried on the Trinity steamer *Irene*, *Mithridates*, *Compass*, and several others, with the greatest success, whilst the vessels were going eight or nine knots an hour—the boat taking the water evenly when disengaged at a height of six feet from the water.

THEATRICALS IN SCOTLAND.—The *Aberdeen Herald* says:—"The visit here of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, whose third performance was given yesterday (last Friday) evening, has been a complete success—complete alike in regard to the enthusiastic reception these eminent performers have received, and the marked appreciation of their efforts by the large, fashionable, and intelligent audiences who have nightly been drawn to Marischal-street."

From the *Quincy Herald* (America) we learn that a most terrible calamity has occurred near the town of Hardin, Illinois, on the Illinois River. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play; the ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost.

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A NEW OVERBOARD—NEW MEANS OF LOWERING AND DETACHING ITS BOATS.—See page 276

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George O. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 17, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

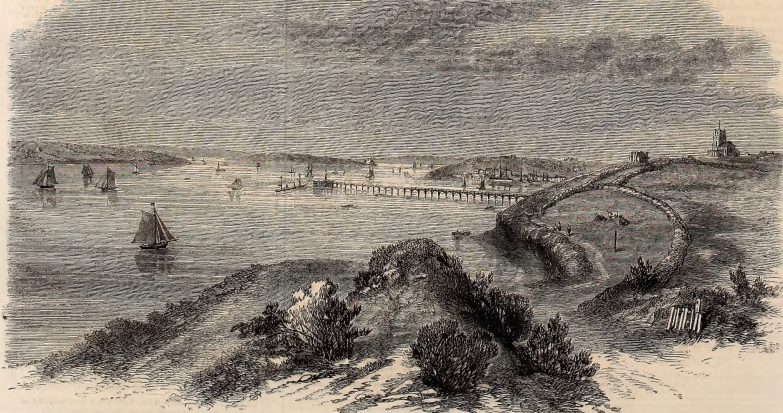


No. 1023.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860 [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LAW REFORM.

Out of the midst of the rushing sound of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures there has at length been heard the calm voice of her Majesty's Attorney-General, enunciating the first intentions of the Government in the way of Law Reform. It is simple justice to say that the first step has been successful, and is fruitful in promise. It was no light task to grapple with an enormous evil like our system of bankruptcy law, and it required some moral courage to descend into the doubtful atmosphere which hangs about those (we may be excused for using the only apt word) seedy courts wherein the sad and squalid affairs of untrading insolvency are administered. In truth, notwithstanding a good deal that has been done, and a vast deal more that has been talked of late years, about the amendment of the law, it also requires some steadfastness to encounter that section of the House of Commons which, of course, bristles up at every mention of things legal, and which consists of a phalanx more or less compact of some 120 or 130 lawyers, all of them labouring under the very obvious difficulty of being unable to distinguish between law as it is and law as it ought to be. Here is constantly to be encountered that fallacy which pervades the legal mind, and which consists in the notion that professional lawyers are always seeking after the attainment of truth, whereas the fact is that there *is* in their acquired organisation something hostile to the accurate perception of truth. It *is* impossible to believe in the desire of mere lawyers (few of whom expand into the comprehensiveness of legislators) for law reform in their collective capacity. A single lawyer may read his book as it is, but a collection of them will invariably read it, like witches, backwards. Few of them have escaped from the necessity of their situation, which induces them to be always illogically taking consequences and putting them amongst causes. Among such a class of men, whatever their abstract professions may be, a man like Sir Richard Bethell is certain to be unpopular, because he has, with a singular disregard of personal interest, by word and deed evinced a desire to break down a system in which his brethren have so long burrowed and grubbed for mere money. In the hands of a man actuated by such motives, even though he possessed far less ability and less experience than he possesses, he is confessedly master of, the subject of law reform may be deemed to be well placed.

In considering the single question of the amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency with which the Attorney-General has started, we are struck at the outset with what seems a proof of his sincerity. He begins by acknowledging that he has not had—we will not say the courage, but the audacity—to attempt too much. He acknowledges that he has shrunk from asking for the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt contracted without that species of fraud which brings it within the category of a criminal offence. Of the impolicy, of the inutility, and of the melancholy absurdity of that system, no man is more thoroughly convinced than he but he tacitly prefers to get rid of it by a gradual process of sapping rather than of direct assault. No want of energy or determination, however, is shown in the mode in which the monstrous anomaly of a court like that which is said, by a ridiculous misnomer, to administer the estates of bankrupts is dealt with. If ever there was a system invented and perfected to cause confusion and conflict of decision, irregularity and want of finality in administration, it is to be found in that dingy and inconvenient building in Basinghall-street which, built something on the plan of an Eastern caravanseral, seems to have acquired a great deal of the moral and physical uncleanness of its prototype. Without going further into detail, it is only necessary to confess satisfaction at the prospect of the sweeping away of the knot of remarkable gentlemen entitled Commissioners, whose fantastic tricks would be comic if they were not accompanied by the gnashings of teeth of tantalised creditors, and the sighs and groans of bewildered bankrupts; and the substitution in their place of a single Judge, whose position shall be equal in every respect to that of a Vice-Chancellor, or a Puisne Judge of the Common-Law Courts. This change, accompanied as it is by a corresponding establishment for the administrative as compared with the judicial functions of the Court, will strike at the very root of the costs of the existing system. As far, too, as we have been evils to form an opinion, the machinery for the administration of bankrupts' estates will go far towards the removal of that fearful system of expense which has simply converted the present



MILFORD HAVEN, FROM THE CAMP NEAR CASTLE FILL—LOOKING WEST.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. WEHNERT.—SEE PAGE 295.

Court of Bankrupcy into a den of ravenous officials, who devour at the least thirty per cent of the proceeds of the estates which they profess to collect for the benefit of creditors. Imagine the cost of bankruptcy, with a given time, of a sum of two millions reaching to the amount of £600,000. The enactments by which it is proposed to give facilities for the arrangement of the affairs of bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors under the sanction of the Court would seem to have the merit of simplicity and comparative inexpensiveness, and will probably go far to save a vast deal of available money from that waste and loss which the existing condition of the bankrupt law and its miserable system of administration has caused, insomuch as a considerable quantity of what might be good and fair estates, which are now held from the sordid precincts of Basinghall-street, would readily find their way into a court presperly constituted for dealing with the claims of creditors. The contemplated abolition of the distinction which now obtains between bankruptcy and insolvency seems to be not only just but wise. As the law now stands it appears to contemplate dishonesty as a necessary adjunct of insolvency, by no means an inevitable state of things; and to a great extent treating insolvents as persons who are to be criminally punished for incurring debt does not appear to have taken creditors and their rights into consideration at all. In the present state of things a fraudulent debtor may absolutely possess an estate which he can, by a little management, enjoy under the insolvent law, in defiance of his creditors; while the unfortunate but poor insolvent, who has not the means of running away, has his future earning clogged with liability, is unable with safety even to make such a provision for his family as his circumstances admit, and, in short, has his exertions paralysed by the feeling that at any time he may be stripped of any property he may have acquired, only because he has not been what is technically called a bankrupt. The measures proposed for removing these anomalies seem to be calculated to produce benefit at once to creditors and debtors.

An examination of the details of this measure will probably go a great way to show that there is less of tinkering about this important branch of the law than usually characterises that which is dignified with the name of legal reform. A very near approach seems to have been made towards codification as distinguished from that which has hitherto been called consolidation. It is earnestly to be hoped that more of this spirit and object will be infused into those legal alterations and improvements which are understood to be ready to be introduced in Parliament. Some time ago the House of Commons sanctioned an address to the Crown praying for the establishment of a department of the State which should be designated the Ministry of Justice, to the charge of which should be committed the amendment of the law and the technical administration of legislation, as contained in the framing of Acts of Parliament. We cannot help expressing a wish that such an arrangement should be made, and that Sir Richard Bethell, if he could be induced to forge the labours and emoluments of his present professional life, and the ambition of a more ostensible social rank and position, as typified by the custody of the Great Seal, to which he is clearly entitled, should be placed at the head of such a department. As things are the Lord Chancellor can be nothing more than the Chief Judge in Equity and the President of the House of Peers, functions quite enough for his personal attention for six days in every week, and leave him no leisure, if it does not neutralise his inclination, for the revision and reconstruction of the law. This anomaly, not to say absurdity, of trusting the superintendence of the legal department of the Government to an overworked official of this kind is to be traced in the attempts which Lord Campbell, in common with other Chancellors, has made to introduce bills for the amendment of the law. Those which he has produced are specimens of that tinkering to which we have previously alluded. The unsatisfactory nature of which they linger through the Session, only to be hurled into limbo in August, is quite enough to prove the necessity of beginning reforms in this direction by the erection of a new and, so to speak, individualised branch of the State.

It is only those who, from time to time, have passed through the crucial process which, in our equity and law courts, is termed the administration of justice, that can understand, though even they can with difficulty describe, the anomalies of the system, in every grade, except the bleeding of the pocket of the suitor—system which pervades our Courts. There are times when, free and self-governing (save the mark!) Englishmen as we are, we cannot but long for an hour of that thorough dealing with abuses which characterised Cromwell when he sent a Parliament packing, and threatened to shut up, if he did not actually close, a corrupt and inefficient Court of Chancery. It is just possible that with a Minister of Justice well chosen and capable, and whose tenure of office should not depend on those changes of Government which promise to be, if not exactly annual, at least occurrences every year and a half, some effort might be made to begin with the beginning, in the task of law reform, to establish a prin ciple which, once made the compulsory test of every bill or code, would effectually put an end to the system of Parliamentary control, as a sum is annually drawn which counts by millions for the expenses of law and justice. Ought not the period to arrive, as the phrase goes, when something like an adequate return should be obtained for this expenditure of public money; and at the same time may we venture to insinuate, in a whisper, that perhaps the period ought also to arrive when individuals should be able to assert their rights and obtain redress for their wrongs without the necessity of a cost which ranges in particular cases from hundreds to thousands, and in the aggregate reaches to the doubtful dignity of tens of millions?

Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS delivered, on Monday last, before the Leicester Literary Society, a lecture upon the House of Commons. He described the place itself, the mode of proceeding with legislation, and the various kinds of debates, and gave sketches of leading or remarkable orators. The lecture was received with continuous applause by a densely-crowded audience, and, on the motion of the Mayor of Leicester, thanks were voted by Mr. Brooks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received a deputation, on Wednesday afternoon, of those Savoyards who are favourable to the annexation to France, and who are mostly from the district of Chambery. They were headed by the well-known Conservative speaker in the Sardinian Chambers, the Marquis of Beauregard. The deputation presented the address. The Emperor expressed his pleasure in receiving the deputation, and the following is a report of the speech of his Majesty:—"The union of Savoy and Nice to France has been received upon in principle. The assent of Piedmont and the populations has been obtained to this ratification of the treaties. The negotiations with the Powers who signed the Treaty of 1815 permit the hope of a favourable examination of the question by the greater part of them. Friendship for Switzerland had almost caused a cession of territory to be proposed to her. I believed would not be contrary to the interests of Savoy; but, as soon as it was known that the population refused that Savoy should be dismembered, France renounced this cession, although, perhaps, it would be useful to Switzerland. On Saturday (to-day) the deputation will dine at the Tuileries.

The Emperor has received the Duke de Persigny, Minister, at which the question of exempting sugars from duty was considered. The Moniteur of Tuesday contains a list of persons to whom decorations of the Legion of Honour are given for services rendered to the army in India.

M. Michel Chevalier has been nominated a senator.

The *Moniteur* contains a report of the Minister of War, Marshal Randon, relative to the idea of re-organising the militia, and the more effective of the battalions of Chasseurs from eight to six companies, the force which existed before 1855. The report is followed by a decree of the Emperor approving the Ministerial proposal.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet has been recalled from Algeria.

The trial of the Bishop of Orleans for defamation, at the suit of the Sœurs de la Providence de Nantes, in the Correctional Court, began on Thursday, the 15th, and continued throughout the week. Judgment was given in the case on Monday, the 19th, when the Court fined the prelate in the ground of its being unfounded. The complaint made by the heirs of Rousseau was also rejected, the laws not making the defamation of a dead person punishable.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A semi-official journal of Madrid declares that the war between Spain and Morocco will continue until the demands of Spain will not purchase peace by a cession of territory, although they are willing to make pecuniary sacrifices in order to obtain it.

The Duke of Rivas, Generals Prim, Rios, and Echague have been raised to the dignity of Grandees of Spain of the first class.

ITALY.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice was signed at Turin before M. Thouvenel addressed his circular note of the 14th to the foreign Courts, and the object of the act of the 24th of March of this note is to disengage from the question of the cession of Savoy spontaneously agreed to by the King of Sardinia) not only the question of the unsolicited neutrality of Switzerland, but also the principle of natural boundaries. M. Thouvenel explains the reasons which reduce the cession to a mere modification of frontiers. He expresses, therefore, in the name of the French Government, a hope that the Powers will not refuse to the Emperor Napoleon a favour so undeniably just as that set forth in his note with the same friendly feelings with which the communication of the new territorial arrangements was accompanied by the Government of France.

The Swiss Government has made a formal protest against the annexation of Savoy to France. The protest says that Switzerland has required the King of Sardinia to observe the treaty stipulations which relate to any cession of Savoy, and that the Swiss Government would oppose by force the annexation of Chablais, Faucigny, and the Genevese to France as a breach of the treaties of 1815. It consequently declares that it will not acknowledge the act of the Powers of Europe, to which the imperial Government has itself declared that it would submit the question, should they assent to it.

Two despatches from M. de Thouvenel on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France were published in Paris on the 19th inst., one addressed to the French Minister at the English Court, and the other to M. Tillos, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne. There is little in the latter despatch that is new to the public of these despatches. The annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France is declared to be necessary to the safety of the latter, now that Sardinia has so greatly enlarged her territories; but the cession will be made free from all violence and from all constraint—a declaration which is made by the French Government on the average it, as far as the territories of Savoy, subject to an eventual neutralisation, are concerned, so as not to injure the Swiss Government right, and not to affect any legitimate interest. In the despatch to M. Tillos surprise is expressed that the Government of Switzerland should have protested against the annexation of Savoy to France, instead of relying on the justice of the Emperor Napoleon, from whom Switzerland has received so many proofs of his sincere and friendship. The conventions and treaties with respect to Savoy, referred into a despatch, are declared to be analysed. But when it comes to the conclusion that the Federal Council has no foundation for invoking them in opposing the cession of Savoy to France, it is said that the latter has interposed without legitimate grounds in the arrangements which the Governments of the Emperor and the King of Sardinia proposed to make between themselves. It does, however, that the French Government is disposed to adopt any commissions or guarantees for the general interests of Switzerland.

The Paris papers publish the following piece of intelligence, dated Turin, March 1:—"The Nice Contingent of the Italian army of reserve has left by steamer for Genoa." The soldiers were shouting "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!" and impatiently awaits the annexation." *Per contra*, we learn that the Municipal Council of Nice have made a declaration against the annexation to France; and that the wish of the people of Nice is that, if they are not to remain under the King of Sardinia's rule, they should be erected into a free and independent state, under the independent State.

PIEDMONT AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The official act of the annexation of the Æmilian provinces (the Romagna, Modena, and Parma) to Sardinia took place on Sunday at Turin, when the Minister Farini laid before the King, in public audience, the legal document containing the returns of the votes by universal suffrage of the people of the Æmilia; and the King, in receiving it, delivered a speech to the effect that he thoroughly would feel proud to call the people of the Æmilian provinces his brothers, and that he accepted the offer made by the people of the Romagna, without, however, failing in his devotedness to the head of the Church, to whose sovereignty he is ready to pay homage, and to whose exchequer he was ready to contribute. The King reserved the assent of his Parliament to the step taken by him, but this did not prevent the decree of annexation being published at once in the official *Gazette*. The city of Milan was *fête* on Sunday evening. A Royal decree convokes the Electoral Assemblies of the Æmilian provinces for the 25th of March. Another decree appoints fifteen new senators.

The *prise de possession* by Sardinia of the annexed provinces, as far as the Papal territories are concerned, and Umbria are concerned, has taken place, for on the morning of the 17th an express train carried to Bologna the 9th Regiment of the Sardinian line. On Sunday evening a Royal decree convokes the Electoral Assemblies of the Æmilian provinces for the 25th of March. Another decree appoints fifteen new senators.

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At Florence, on Sunday, the publication of the result of the vote in Tuscany was celebrated by a solemn religious ceremony, the Archbishop himself intoning the "Te Deum." A decree has been published convoking the Electoral Assemblies for the 25th of March, in order to proceed to the election of deputies to the Parliament. A message of the Government to the Assembly on Tuesday explained the political situation of the country, the past dangers, and the results of the popular vote, gave an historical outline of the acts of the Government, and concluded by saying:—"The Government has to convey the public vote to the King, and the Assembly to declare its work accomplished." This message was received with applause. The President proposed the dissolution of the Assembly, and a vote of thanks to the Government for having supported Italian unity. Signori Montanelli and Mauquini spoke against the proposal of the President. The former accepts the result of the universal suffrage, but said that the Assembly must already be looked upon as dead. The latter refused to vote the thanks of the Assembly to the Government, who, he said, had not done all it could have done to accomplish the union. Signor Pinatesi energetically defended the Government; and the Assembly, almost unanimously, and amid shouts of "Viva il Re!" voted the proposal of the President. A note from the Government of Tuscany addressed to Europe explains the reasons why the vote by universal suffrage rendered annexation to Piedmont a necessity. The *Tuscan Moniteur* states that a first instalment of one and two franc pieces, with the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel, has been issued by the Mint of Florence, and that a large quantity of decimal copper money coined in England for Tuscany will soon be issued.

The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening says:—"50,000 men are about to be levied in Tuscany and the Æmilian provinces, and which will increase the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men. It is asserted that Piedmont will contract a loan of 150 millions of francs."

On Wednesday the French army commenced the return movement to France—the 50th Regiment of the line by way of Susa, one company per day; the 2nd Regiment of the line by way of Nice, one battalion departing daily.

ROME.

Yesterday week a great manifestation in favour of the Pope took place at the Vatican. This provoked a counter-demonstration on Monday, which was, however, immediately repressed.

The French Cabinet's last despatch to the Papal Government has elicited from Cardinal Antonelli only a reply so slight have been expected. The Cardinal declares that the overthrow of the Papal authority in the Romagna is attributable solely to Sardinia, and he can see no reason why the Pope should not suppress a revolt whose present success is due to foreign assistance. The Pope cannot say will not cede any portion of the territory which belongs to the whole Catholic Church; and the Government of the Romagna, by a by view, nominally entrusted to Prince Carignan, but in reality vassal to a cession of the province. The Pope cannot grant any reforms until his subjects shall have submitted to his authority. In short, the Pope will not negotiate, and will unceasingly protest, relying on "the assistance of God."

NAPLES.

The state of Naples is represented as most deplorable. Arrests are made daily, and the nobles and princes of the land exiled till scarcely one is left suspected of caring to breathe the air of Italy. Government is preparing a general mobilisation of the rural guards. General Filangieri and Signor Cumbo have resigned. Prince Cassaro has been appointed President of the Council. Signor Comitini enters the Cabinet without a portfolio. The Court of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures adopted. An extraordinary Austrian General has arrived at Naples. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

AUSTRIA.

The Court of Austria considers the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont as a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed Princes, and has resolved to ignore the arrangement of other Powers with the Court of Turin. In consequence of this resolve, Baron de Brenier, who was to fulfil the function of representative of Austria at Turin, has returned to his former post at Athens.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Moustier, informed the Austrian Government a few days ago of the approaching Annexation of Lombardy by the French troops, and in the name of his Government expressed a wish that, after the departure of the French troops, Austria, in accordance with the principles contained in Count Rechberg's despatch of the 19th of January, would abstain from any counter-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. The Austrian Government has dispatched its reply direct to Paris. The Austrian note says that no interview has taken place between the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to commence a struggle which would soon become a European war. But, although keeping a merely observant attitude, Austria believes nevertheless that she must draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues of Sardinian agents in Venetia, as well as to the continued provocations of the Piedmontese Government, and at least must distinctly that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of the rights of his crown.

M. Steiger, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, has presented a circular note to Count Rechberg, in which the Federal Council protests to the Powers of Europe against the treaties of Turin, without any measure having for its object the incorporation of Chablais and Faucigny with the Swiss Confederation. Count Rechberg replied that Austria reserves her definitive reply until she has ascertained the disposition of Europe; but he declared M. Steiger that the Swiss cause to when the French troops were conveyed by railroad from Culoz to Chambery, the Austrian Cabinet in vain represented to Switzerland, as well as to the great Powers, that the neutrality and the rights of Savoy should be respected. By the passage of the French troops that neutrality was violated, contrary to the treaties of 1815. On the 15th inst. about two hundred students attempted a demonstration in the church of the Barnabyarts of Pavia. Several of them were arrested. On an attempt being made to rescue them the police resorted to their weapons, and wounded several persons. The population did not in any way take part in this demonstration.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin in the *Borsenhalle* says:—

Our Cabinet has forwarded to Paris, relative to the Savoy question, a declaration which differs essentially from that of the other Great Powers, its objections on the subject of the incorporation of Savoy and Nice with the provisions of the Vienna Treaties refer principally and particularly to material facts. As regards principles, Prussia points out how dangerous appear to her the theories of "natural frontiers," "universal suffrage," &c. As regards the fact itself, Prussia declare especially that the cession of Savoy to France seriously endangers the peace and security of the frontiers of Switzerland and Germany. Of course, this communication, which, like that addressed by any other Power, is couched in very moderate terms; it cannot be looked upon as a protest against the annexation.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by a majority of 201 to 105, the bill for increasing the oil duty by law. A letter states that the Chamber of Nobles will probably reject the bill. The nobles, as landowners, fear that it will cause a rise in the price of labour, and render the borrowing of money on mortgage more difficult.

HOLLAND.

The Communal Council of Amsterdam has resolved to raise a loan of three millions of florins for the purpose of making a canal to connect Amsterdam directly with the Northern Sea.

UNITED STATES.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner has introduced a resolution calling for copies of all correspondence relative to the seizure of American rights which may have passed between the American and any foreign Government since the Congress of Paris.

The House of Representatives elected the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, as their Chaplain, and they have passed a bill reducing the mileage of members of Congress. A resolution has been adopted providing for a Committee to investigate charges heretofore made against the President of an attempt to bribe certain members of the House.

A resolution was pending to place five millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to pay the expenses of volunteers sent to the Rio Grande.

The Senate of Virginia have rejected the minority report favouring a southern conference, and agreed to the majority report, which is adverse to such a conference.

A large number of persons have been killed and wounded at Easton, Pennsylvania, by the explosion of a steam-boat boiler.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning :—

TURIN, Thursday.—Baron Ricasoli arrived here to-day, and was received by the King at four o'clock. His Majesty, in reply to a congratulatory speech of Baron Ricasoli, said :—"I accept the vote of Tuscany, which, after having been expressed by the National Assembly, is now confirmed by the unanimity of the popular suffrages. Tuscany, in associating her destinies with those of Piedmont, far from renouncing, continues her glorious traditions, and augments their importance by uniting them to those of the other parties of the State. The Parliament in which the representatives of Tuscany will take their seats, beside those of Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Æmilia, will bring the laws of the country into conformity with the fruitful principle of liberty. Thus Tuscany will enjoy the blessings of administrative autonomy without weakening the union of power and the national will, upon which the prosperity and independence of the country are principally dependent." The King then signed the decree annexing Tuscany to Sardinia.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening says :—"The Sardinian troops have commenced the evacuation of Savoy. The first detachment of the French troops returning from Lombardy will arrive in Savoy on the 25th inst."

LEGHORN, Thursday.—Count de Mosbourg, who (*a titre officieux*) occupied the post of French Chargé d'Affaires in Tuscany, has engaged a suite of apartments in this city. As soon as the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont shall have been promulgated, the French Legation at Florence will be dissolved, and its employés will in the meantime retire to Leghorn in accordance with the last instructions received from Paris.

RUSSIA.

The following speech was addressed by the Emperor, on the 4th inst., to the members of the committees from the twenty-four governments of the Second Convocation :—

Gentlemen,—I begin by renewing the expression of my gratitude to the nobility of the three governments of Lithuania, who have first set the example, and have laboured on the common work.

Then addressing all the members of the committee collectively :—

As for you, gentlemen, I will say to you what I have already said to your Government-Marshals. I shall say to you that a holy work is in hand, and that it closely affects my heart. I am convinced that you also will regard it as a holy work. I have two objects, or rather I ought to say I have only one, the good of the country, and I have no doubt you have the same object.

I desire that the improvement of the lot of the peasantry should not be merely nominal, but a reality, and that the transition should be effected peaceably and without a shock.

That cannot be effected without some sacrifices on your part. I wish these sacrifices to be as little onerous to the nobility as possible.

A programme is in existence, drawn up for your labours, which defines your direct duties. You have to answer questions that will be put to you. For the rest, if you find it necessary to add any considerations of your own, you can express them in special memorials that will be examined and laid before me. Act unanimously with the general welfare in view.

I know that absurd rumours have been in circulation. Doubtless they have reached your ears. It has been said that my confidence in the nobility has been impaired ; that is a falsehood and a calumny. Pay no attention to them, and trust in me. From the beginning I addressed myself to the nobility with full confidence ; it is with the same confidence I address you now. I depend on your justifying my expectation by your acts.

My Minister of the Interior and Count Panine, whom I have created President of the Examining Committee in the place of General Rostovtoff, are acquainted with my intentions and my views on this question. They will be able to communicate them to you in detail. You must assist us, gentlemen. Therefore, gentlemen, with God's help, set to work.

Turning to Count Panine, the Emperor added :—

Count Panine, I recommend to you your colleagues in the work. I am convinced they will conscientiously perform their work. Monsieur le Ministre, I beg you to conduct with prudence and reflection this affair to the end proposed ; I do not wish it to be procrastinated.

INDIA.

The Overland Bombay mail brings good news. On the 11th of February notification was made that the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Loan was open, and was limited to £5,000,000. There was a rush in the capital of each of the three Presidencies to obtain a share of the loan. It was all taken up in two hours, and when the mail left the stock was being quoted at a premium of 2½ to 3. An income tax of two and four per cent, and a State paper currency, are announced. The income tax will be two per cent on incomes of twenty to fifty pounds, and above that four per cent. No class will be exempt. The License Bill has been modified, and the scale reduced to one rupee, four rupees, and ten rupees. Important alterations are to be made in the tariff. The duty on twist and yarn is to be raised to ten per cent. Saltpetre is to be subject to a duty of two rupees per maund of eighty-two pounds. Hemp, jute, hides, wool flax, tea, and coffee, are to be free of duty. Twenty per cent duties are to be lowered to ten per cent. Every one in India seems to think that the worst of the financial difficulties are over, that India has seen the last of an annual deficit, and that the path is clear for a glorious development of the resources of that great empire.

As a contrast to this gratifying picture a very painful piece of news comes from Calcutta. On the 7th of last month a telegram was received in that city from Chittagong to the effect that the Kookies were up in arms against Government. This was followed by another, saying that they had fled before the police battalion. The insurgents must have been very close to the station, as the time was very brief between the announcement of the rising and the account of their meeting with the troops, dated from Kareem Haut. Upwards of a thousand persons, according to another report, were said to have been massacred by the Kookies in two days ; but there is every reason to consider this an exaggeration, if it have even any foundation in fact. With this exception tranquillity prevailed throughout the peninsula ; but preparations were active for the dispatch of troops to China.

A committee for the erection in Berlin of a statue to Goethe has been formed under the presidency of Jacov Grimm, the great philologist.

SERVIA.—The Porte has recognised Michael Obrenowich as successor to his father, Milosh, Prince of Servia.

The Portuguese Cortes has authorised the free exportation of wheat and barley until the 30th of June. The Minister of Marine is dead.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff's health has greatly improved of late. The Prince is now rapidly recovering.

The length of the land wires and submarine telegraph cables which connect the eastern end of Java with Morton Bay, in Eastern Australia, will be about 3500 miles.

A fresh aggression on the British territory, at a place named Langley, is reported from British Columbia. Much excitement on the subject prevails at Victoria.

The Turkish Ministers remain in office, the Grand Vizier adopting the programme of his predecessors, who are reconciled with him. He has also undertaken the reorganisation of the law courts.

Ericsson's caloric engine, which was supposed to have been an entire failure, is now alleged to be coming rapidly into use, two hundred and fifty of them being in daily operation in various New York establishments.

The wife and her paramour, the murderers of Ferik Ibrahim Pacha, have been executed at Stamboul ; the former was hung, the latter beheaded. Singular to say, there was great difficulty in procuring an executioner, but a gipsy undertook the office for five hundred piasters.

HESSE-CASSEL.—The question of the suspended Constitution of 1831 of Hesse-Cassel, for which another Constitution was illegally introduced in 1852, has at last come before the German Federal Diet. The proposition of Prussia to re-establish the Constitution of 1831 has been rejected by the majority, on the ground of the incompetency of the Diet in the matter.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Arundel Mackenzie, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Geneva ; Sir Robert Fraser Turing, Bart., at Rotterdam ; Charles John Calvert, Esq., at Monastir ; Richard Wilkinson, jun., Esq., at Salonica ; James Grignon, Esq., to the Canary Islands ; and Henry John Murray, at Portland.——The Queen has approved of Don Eduardo San Just as Consul at Sydney for the Queen of Spain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is to preside at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, which will take place at the London Tavern on the 17th of April.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, four women were convicted of shoplifting, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The prisoners, who cried, or appeared to do so, before the sentence was passed, now commenced blaspheming, singing, and dancing.

The Highland Society of London held its anniversary festival on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to commemorate the battle of Alexandria—Lord Elcho in the chair. The guests numbered about one hundred, and the dinner and wines were of the usually excellent kind obtained at this tavern.

The Royal Botanic Society held the first of its spring exhibitions on Wednesday at the Gardens in Regent's Park. The exhibition consisted chiefly of cinerarias, azaleas, hyacinths, and tulips. Some of the specimens of the former were singularly fine—in fact, far superior to any hitherto shown at this period of the year.

BRUNEL MEMORIAL.—A meeting is to be held at the King's Arms Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, on Friday, the 30th inst., at half-past four, to decide upon the nature of the memorial to be erected to memory of the late Mr. Brunel. Subscriptions amounting to about £2000 have already been promised in aid of the above object.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1046 boys and 977 girls—in all 2023 children—were registed in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1724.—— The deaths, which had declined to 1397, rose again to 1563 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, corrected for increase of population, is 1362. The deaths of last week were therefore in excess of the estimated number by 201.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of this establishment, for the equipment, maintenance, and instruction of destitute boys for the Royal Navy and merchant service, was held at the London Tavern. The Duke of Somerset took the chair ; and there were also present the Earl of Romney, the Lord Mayor, Admirals Sir George and Michael Seymour, Admirals Sartorius, Gordon, and Marsham ; Captain Frederick, R.N. ; General Sir C. Pasley, and Colonel Stransham, R.M. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £600 were announced before the close.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.—The annual festival of this society was held last Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 150 of its friends and supporters assembled on that occasion. Viscount Massareene and Ferrard occupied the chair. The Chairman having given the usual loyal and national toasts, proposed that of the evening—"Prosperity to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society," and, in doing so, took occasion to say that 500 children were clothed and partially fed by means of the charity. The Chairman subsequently proposed "The Bar of Ireland," which was acknowledged by Mr. Deasy. The amount of subscriptions obtained for the charity was, in the course of the evening, announced to be about £920, inclusive of a subscription of 100 guineas from her Majesty.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual meeting of this society, which was established in 1810, for the relief of the widows and orphans of artists, was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Dimond in the chair. Since the formation of the fund the sum of £22,000 has been distributed in relieving widows and orphans of British artists. During the past year fifty-four widows received sums amounting in the total to £801, and seventeen orphans received amongst them £76. Contributions and subscriptions continue to be received from the patrons of the fine arts, and from the members of the Artists' Fund ; the institution also continues to receive the patronage and liberal support of her Majesty. The statement of accounts showed that the ordinary income amounted to £877, and the extraordinary income to £247, which included the annual donation of £105 from her Majesty—the total income amounting to £1385, and the expenditure to £1120, leaving a balance of £265. Lord Stanley has consented to preside at the annual dinner on the 12th of May.

BUNYAN MONUMENT.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, to take into consideration the most appropiate means for raising by public subscription a metropolitan monument to John Bunyan. The meeting was attended by many gentlemen of influence in the Established Church and dissenting congregations, and the following resolution was agreed to unanimously :—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the absence of any public record for a period of nearly two hundred years to the memory of so distinguished a man as John Bunyan is a matter deeply to be regretted, and that his eminent services in the cause of religion, and his untiring zeal for the welfare of his fellow-men, demand the lasting gratitude of Christendom. It is therefore considered by this meeting to be very desirable that a statue to his memory be erected by public subscription in one of the leading and most public thoroughfares in the metropolis."

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.—Early on Sunday morning a desperate struggle took place between three burglars and a butler at No. 30, York-place, Portman-square. It appears that the thieves had entered the housekeeper's room, which communicates with the butler's pantry, and having succeeded in obtaining possession of the plate they had it packed up ready for removal ; but, imagining that they might carry off other valuables, a search commenced, the noise of which awoke the housekeeper, who screaming violently brought the butler to her assistance, armed with a dagger ; on his approach the light was extinguished, and an onslaught was made by the ruffians, who stabbed and cut the defender of his master's property. In the meantime the butler was not idle, but on stabbing one of the ruffians the dagger broke, and he was felled to the ground by a severe blow from a life-preserver. The most stringent investigation into the circumstances connected with the affair is now being made by the police, and the constable who was on duty on the beat has been suspended.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, GOWER-STREET.—An appeal for assistance is being circulated on behalf of this school. It was established by Government in the year 1842, at Somerset House ; but, from want of accommodation, it was afterwards removed to adjacent premises in the Strand, and then to Gower-street, in February, 1852. Its objects are to enable young women of the middle class to obtain an honourable and profitable employment, and to improve ornamental design in manufacture by cultivating the taste of the designer. Since 1852 690 students have entered at the school, and the present number is 118, of whom 77 are studying with a view of ultimately maintaining themselves. It is now stated that, in spite of the success which has hitherto attended the school, the Committee of Council on Education have intimated their intention of withdrawing their special assistance (amounting to £500 per annum) unless it can be placed on a self-supporting basis. The appeal then quotes a letter from Mr. Redgrave, testifying to the value of the school ; and it is then stated that, to purchase suitable premises and to make them thoroughly complete, at least £2000 is required, which sum the public is invited to supply.

HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYTIC AND EPILEPTIC.—On Monday the opening of an institution for the reception of paralytic and epileptic patients took place at No. 24, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Wire. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, the Chairman, after explaining the objects of the meeting, stated that the subscriptions received amounted to £1300, and the board of management had consequently taken spacious and airy premises, which met fully the approval of their medical officers, and were exactly the place they required. From the vast number of persons attacked by these fearful maladies there would be an ample field for their labours. The report read by Mr. J. Parker gave a statement of the donations, receipts, and expenditure, and stated that £300 had been placed out at interest. The Chairman announced that Miss Burdett Coutts had become an annual subscriber of £50. The report was adopted, as were the rules of the institution. On the motion of Mr. Clarke, the hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients. A resolution to form a ladies' committee, under the auspices of Miss Chandler, was then proposed and carried, after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—Following close upon the great salamander of Japan, the arrival of which we reported last week, a second novelty of no less singular aspect, but belonging to a different class of beings, has just arrived at the Zoological Society's Gardens. This consists of two living specimens of the celebrated bird of the White Nile, first made known to naturalists in 1851 through the exertions of the Abyssinian traveller, Mansfield Parkyns, and named by Mr. Gould *balæniceps rex*. The whale-head, as its name imports, is a large stork, provided with an enormous pelican-like bill, and further resembling the latter bird in its capacity for devouring fish. Mr. Petherick, her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Chartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles, has the credit of first introducing this extraordinary creature into Europe in a living state. In the month of June of last year Mr. Petherick assembled at Chartoum two elephants, two rhinoceroses, four hippopotami, and nine rare birds for conveyance to Europe. Of this noble collection the present pair of the balæniceps and one young male hippopotamus alone have survived the nine months' journey to London. The balæniceps inhabits the reedy marshes on the banks of the White Nile, beyond the fourth degree of north latitude, where it was obtained by Mr. Petherick during his arduous explorations into those regions, of which he has lately given an account before the Royal Geographical Society. The Zoological Society's specimens are suffering from the rough usage they met with during the bad passage from Alexandria to Southampton, but there is a prospect of their speedy recovery.

The last published number of the *Postal Guide* gives, as an instance of miscarriage owing to the want of legibility, that badly-directed letters intended for *Belgravia* have not unfrequently been sent to *Belgrade*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The first stone of a new Roman Catholic chapel was laid at Bolton, on Tuesday, by Bishop Turner, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., has forwarded a donation of £100 to the National Life-boat Institution in aid of the cost of two life-boat establishments at the back of the Isle of Wight.

Martin Macdonagh, a native of Ennis, was interred on Sunday, after having attained the extraordinary age of 108 years. The deceased enjoyed excellent health up to a short time previous to his death.

A marble tablet has been erected on one of the walls of the Old Church, Ayr, by Mrs. Neill, of Swinridgemuir, and her daughters, in memory of the late Colonel Neill and his three sons, the latter of whom all died in the service of their country.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave the usual ball in honour of the patron saint of Ireland, at the Castle, Dublin, on Tuesday evening, but his Excellency was not present, owing to the demise of Lady Dover. There was an excellent attendance.

George Solloway has been committed to Reading gaol, charged with having caused the death of a paralytic idiot, William Vicars, in the Windsor Union workhouse, by pouring several buckets of cold water over him as a punishment for uncleanly habits.

As two men, named King and Naylor, were wrestling in play at Warrington, last week, they fell, King undermost, when he was found to have sustained a severe injury of the spinal marrow, and expired the next day. At the inquest Naylor was present, and appeared to be suffering from great anguish of mind. Verdict—"Homicide by misadventure."

DEATH FROM THE USE OF TALLOW AS A SALVE.—A young lady, living near Ludlow, recently met her death from the following incident :—Finding her lip chapped from the wind, she applied tallow to it, which is supposed to have contained some poisonous matter or fat that had been much decomposed. Her lip shortly afterwards began to swell, and increased every day for a week, when she expired in great agony.

The verdict of the jury on the accident at the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, from the effects of which seven persons have died, was as follows :—"We find that the deceased men met with their deaths from the breaking of the tire of one of the leading wheels of the engine, in consequence of the defective weld ; and we are of opinion that, had proper caution and vigilance been used, the same might have been detected."

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A melancholy case of accidental poisoning has occurred in the Isle of Man. A Prussian brig got upon one of the banks in Ramsay harbour and become a total wreck. The stores were therefore sent on shore, and on Friday se'nnight the cook, in preparing the men's supper, used by mistake a quantity of arsenic instead of arrowroot. Seven persons partook of the deadly meal, and in twenty minutes one of them, the captain's son, was a corpse. Two others expired in the course of the night, while a fourth remains in a dangerous condition.

A PAUPER KILLED BY A COLD BATH.—The Coroner for Berkshire has held an inquest on the body of William Vicars, a pauper inmate of the Old Windsor Union Workhouse. It was stated in evidence that the deceased had been put into a cold-water bath before and since Christmas by George Solloway, who had care of him, and who had fetched seven or eight pails of cold water from a rain-waterbut, and poured it upon deceased the week before last. His death had, medical witnesses thought, been immediately caused by this proceeding. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Solloway, and the Coroner issued his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to Reading gaol to take his trial at the next assizes.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Early on Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Dick, grocer, Market-place, Preston. Originating in a room immediately over the shop, the flames spread with terrific rapidity, and one of the servants and Mr. Dick found themselves compelled, the latter with an infant in his arms, to leap from a window in the third story ; while Mrs. Dick, much scorched and bruised, escaped, almost miraculously, by one of the back windows. In the top story slept a servant girl and one of Mr. Dick's children, a boy of four years of age : the fire did not enter the room they occupied, but they fell victims to the ascending smoke and heat. Mr. and Mrs. Dick, the infant, and the girl who leaped through the window, sustained very serious injuries, but fatal results are not anticipated.

SKELETON FOUND IN THE GROUNDS OF KNOCKLEER CASTLE, KILDARE.—A singular discovery was made last week on the estate of Mr. John De Montmorency, in the county of Kildare. As some workmen were opening an intrenchment near the ruins of an old castle (many of which are in that neighbourhood) they came upon a vault in which was found the remains of a skeleton in a recumbent position. In his hand was found a sword with a jewelled hilt, and beside him was a breastplate and helmet, also a drinking-cup. A box was found in the vault containing some coins of the reign of King John, with a small ruby cross, and some parchments, which were transmitted to Dublin. The whole is in the possession of the Hon. Michael Walsh, Newtown House, who has devoted much time and attention to antiquarian pursuits.

THE MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS LUNATIC MOTHER.—Mary Titley, a married woman, was arraigned at the Stafford Assizes yesterday week for the murder of her child, a boy about three years old, on the 10th instant, at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton. The dreadful act was perpetrated with a razor, with which the child's head was nearly severed from its body. Some time ago the prisoner was in the County Asylum, but in May was liberated, cured. When called upon to plead she looked very vacant at the Judge and said, "I certainly did murder the child." Mr. Scotland, who appeared for the defence, suggested that the prisoner was not in a fit state to plead ; and Mr. Justice Keating ordered the jury to be empanneled to try whether she was now in a state of mind which enabled her to understand the meaning of a plea. Mr. Hughes, surgeon, deposed that, from conversations which he had had with the prisoner, he was of opinion that she was labouring under delusions, but that she was competent to plead. Dr. Bower, the chief medical superintendent of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, believed that the prisoner was unable to understand the difference between "guilty" and "not guilty." The jury returned a verdict of "Insanity ;" and Mr. Justice Keating ordered her to be kept in confinement during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE CASE OF THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.—A Synod of the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church was held at Edinburgh, on Thursday week, to give judgment in the case of the Bishop of Brechin. The episcopal judges present were the Bishop of Edinburgh (primus), and the Bishops of Moray, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. The Bishop of Brechin was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Keble and other gentlemen. The "presentment," or charge, against the Bishop of Brechin was his having taught in a primary charge delivered to his clergy in August, 1857, 1st, that the sacrifice of the Eucharist is incidental with the sacrifice of the cross ; 2nd, that adoration is due to Christ, as in or under the consecrated elements of blood and wine ; and, 3rd, that there is a reception of Christ by the wicked ; and by said teaching he was charged with depraving the articles of religion, the Scotch communion office, and other formularies of the Church. The Bishops gave their opinions at great length, and concluded as follows :—"We shall best discharge our duty in this painful case by limiting our sentence to a declaration of censure and admonition ; and we do now solemnly admonish, and in all brotherly love entreat, the Bishop of Brechin to be more careful for the future, so that no fresh occasion may be given for trouble and offence such as has arisen from the delivery and publication of the primary charge to his clergy complained of in the presentment."

GREAT MORTALITY ON BOARD A TRANSPORT-SHIP.—The *Great Tasmania* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday week with discharged soldiers from India. Out of 1000 embarked, sixty died during the passage from dysentery and scurvy, and 100 were landed in such a state that they were obliged to be taken in cars to the workhouse, when it was found that one of the poor fellows had died on the way. The men complain loudly of bad treatment, and attribute their condition to the want of hammocks and proper provisions. Four more men have since died. The ship is one of the Black Ball line clippers, belonging to Messrs. Baines. It has been a subject of inquiry in the House of Commons, and Sir C. Wood has stated that a searching investigation will be instituted by the Indian authorities. An inquest on the unhappy victims has been opened at Liverpool. The disclosures were of a most painful nature, and proved that, somewhere, there must have been the grossest dereliction of duty. Four days after the vessel left Calcutta the beef was found to be in a putrid state, smelling so offensively when cooked that it had to be thrown overboard ; the beer was sour and undrinkable ; the vinegar and limejuice —important preservatives against scurvy—were diluted and adulterated ; the preserved vegetables were sodden and pulpy, and emitted a disgusting odour ; the suet stank ; the water was black and rusty ; and the biscuit was so utterly unfit for human food, being not only mouldy but maggoty, that 36,000lbs. were condemned, the greater portion being thrown into the sea, while that which was retained was kept only to serve as ballast. The *Great Tasmania's* stores have been examined since her arrival in the Mersey, and two naval officers and other competent witnesses declared the bread and beef, in particular, to be extremely bad. The hospital stores were deficient, and, notwithstanding that the ship had on board about one thousand men, the hospital contained only thirty-six beds. Ten per cent of the men, it appears, were ill when they left India ; but, said Dr. Gee, "had proper food been supplied to them, they would not have been so bad as they were at present ; bad food, bad accommodation, and deficient ventilation were the principal causes of disease and death on board."

LITERATURE.

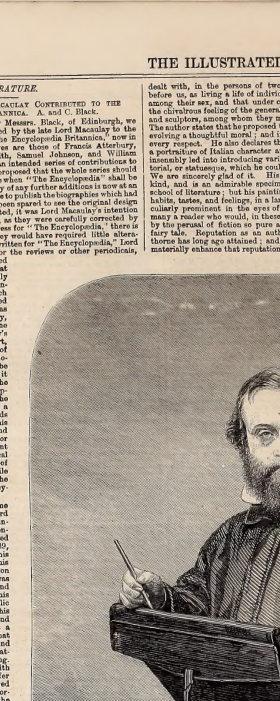
BIOGRAPHIES BY LORD MACAULAY CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A. and C. Black.

In a volume just published by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, we have five biographies contributed by the late Lord Macaulay to the pages of the new edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," now in course of publication. The lives are those of Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, and William Pitt. They are only parts of an identical series of contributions to the work in question. It was proposed that the whole series should be published in a separate volume when "The Encyclopædia" shall be completed, but, as the possibility of any further additions is now at an end, it has been deemed advisable to publish the biographies which had been written at once. Had he been spared to see the original design of separate publication completed, it was Lord Macaulay's intention to revise them as a whole; but, as they were carefully corrected by him when passing through the press for "The Encyclopædia," there is every reason to suppose that they would have received little alteration. When these articles were written for "The Encyclopædia," Lord Macaulay had ceased to write for the reviews or other periodicals, though often earnestly solicited to do so; and it is stated that it was entirely to his friendly feeling that Mr. Black was indebted for contributions which could not have been purchased for money. It is also stated, as an act of justice to his memory, and as a record of one of the many instances of Lord Macaulay's kindness and generosity of heart, that he made it a stipulation of his contributing to "The Encyclopædia" that money should not be so much as mentioned; whilst it was his full intention, had he enjoyed sufficient health and opportunity, to have increased the number of his essays. Such a statement as this naturally adds to the interest with which this publication will be received, and few of us but will be grateful for the production in their present form of a number of biographical papers which ran a great risk of being lost to many readers while they continued imbedded in the pages of a work like "The Encyclopædia."

There is appended to the volume before us under "Notes on Lord Macaulay's Connection with Edinburgh," by Mr. Black, who mentions that he was first introduced to him in the summer of 1839, and had the honour of his uninterrupted friendship till his death. During his connection with Edinburgh Mr. Black was his frequent correspondent, and had opportunities of learning his views on many of the public questions of the time, and his opinions were so instructive and so eloquently expressed that a very reasonable belief is felt that extracts from his letters and from his speeches on public matters would not be uninteresting. The extracts commence with Macaulay's answer to the offer from the Liberal party, conveyed by Mr. Black, to bring him forward as a candidate for the representation of the city of Edinburgh. It contains a striking picture of the tastes and feelings of the man, which in after life he indulged to a greater extent than he was enabled to do at that period, and which turned towards a combination of the pursuits of an independent member of Parliament, unfettered by the restraints of official life, with those of literary leisure. A very noticeable letter is one in which he declines to contribute towards the plates for the Edinburgh annual, which had been a custom with the members for that city. Nothing can be more manly and straightforward than the mode in which he stated his refusal—a course which he was prepared to justify to the extent of resigning his seat. Not less creditable are the expressions of his anxiety and regret with regard to his growing inability, owing to ill-health, actively to discharge his duties as a member of Parliament for so important a constituency as that of Edinburgh, and which resulted in his resignation in January, 1856. On the whole, these brief notes, put together in an unpretending but effective form, constitute a valuable collection of cabinet pictures of the mind and thoughts of a man whose less obtrusive but most admirable qualities were, perhaps, too much thrown into the shade by the brilliancy of his literary reputation. In a recent notice of the biography of William Pitt we endeavoured in this Journal to give some idea of the manner in which the narrative of a long and remarkable public life of a statesman of that calibre was brought into the compass of a few pages. This difficulty would probably be less felt in the case of Bunyan or Goldsmith; but, nevertheless, one cannot too much admire the skill with which the salient points are caught and presented with all the charm of the writer's style to the reader. The biographies of Atterbury and Johnson are necessarily more elaborate, but they are not, therefore, more deficient in the simplicity and easy grace which characterise the others. It cannot be doubted that this small volume is as welcome for what it contains as it is creditable to the impulse and the feeling which dictated its publication.

TRANSFORMATION; or, the Romance of Monte Beni. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Smith and Elder.

The author of this romance has established so complete a reputation in this country as well as in his own that the only introduction a new tale from his pen needs is a congratulation. The interval of seven or eight years during which Mr. Hawthorne has allowed his literary field to lie fallow has, to our mind, resulted in a corresponding richness of production. The story before us is, in every sense, a romance, founded on a most poetical idea; and all through it runs a vein of mythological fancy, mixed, however, with a vivid series of pictures of modern Italian life, and a vast deal of information both on the practical and the esthetic in art, as it exists in Rome. Not among the least interesting of the descriptions of artist life which are interwoven with the events of the story is the insight which we gain into that section of it to which Mr. Hawthorne's countrymen belong. Several of the fictitious personages here presented to us are in a certain sense sketched from life; and perhaps the healthiest characteristic of a book which is a model of purity and good taste is the delicate mode in which the female artists are dealt with, in the persons of two of that class who are brought before us, as living a life of individuality and independence unusual among their sex, and that under circumstances highly creditable to the chivalrous feeling of the general members of the order of painters and sculptors, among whom they move in all security and honour. The author states that he proposed to himself to write a fanciful story enclosing a thoughtful moral; and in that object he has succeeded in every respect. He also declares that he did not purpose attempting a portraiture of Italian character and manners, but that he has been insensibly led into introducing various Italian objects, antique, pictorial, or statuesque, which he could not find in his heart to cancel. We are sincerely glad of it. His romance is essentially true to its kind, and is an admirable specimen of the writer's powers in that school of literature; but his painting of men, cities, and country, of habits, tastes, and feelings, in a land which is at this moment so peculiarly prominent in the eyes of the world, will have a charm for many a reader who would, in these work-a-day times, not be caught by the perusal of fiction so pure as to verge almost on the region of fairy tale. Reputation as an author in his peculiar line Mr. Hawthorne has long ago attained; and this work will, as we think, very materially enhance that reputation.



JAMES CLARKE HOOK, ESQ., R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—SEE PAGE 281.

THE VOYAGE OF "THE LADY." Hurst and Blackett.

The *Lady* whose voyage is chronicled in these volumes is a clipper-ship of exquisite proportions and wonderful sailing qualities, which is conveying to India a number of passengers, whose distinctive peculiarities are made the basis of a drama on the ocean, which is chronicled in the pages of a journal kept by a young gentleman who is on his way to join the civil service in our Eastern dominions. It seems tolerably obvious that in a vessel of this kind the human freight is necessarily varied enough, that much opportunity may be afforded for the study of character, but it is to be doubted whether many persons would find it easy to bring together as skilfully as has been done in these volumes a group of persons, each of whom contributes to a series of circumstances and occurrences any one of which might very well have come to pass in such a microcosm as is represented by the passengers collected in a large ship on a long voyage, but which, nevertheless, form a very romantic story, and one full of incident. The groundwork of the tale is evidently founded on broad facts which are probably inseparable from a narrative of occurrences on shipboard, but the writer's fancy has been exercised with great effect. Nothing can be more agreeable than the descriptions of every-day life on board the *Lady*, few things better than the way in which the relative qualities and distinctive characters of the personages of the story are drawn, while the interest is heightened by the introduction of events which, though not exactly common, are quite probable and very far from impossible. We may conscientiously congratulate the author, who, we are given to understand, is Mr. H. Schutze Wilson, on the production of a work which is every way creditable to his ingenuity and good taste.

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE. By S. B. KEMISH. Partridge and Co.

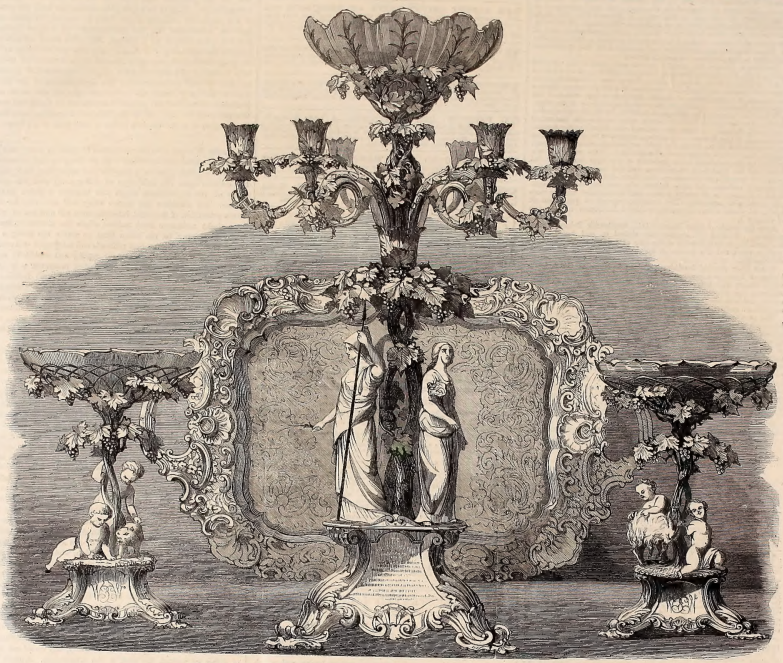
At this particular juncture a work which treats of the empire of Japan—its physical, political, and social condition and history—is opportune. Mr. Kemish professes a desire to produce a condensed, portable, and cheap handbook on the people and country of Japan, and to confine himself to those subjects that are peculiarly Japanese and well authenticated. He informs us that, as the social state of the peculiar people of that still somewhat mystical region of the earth has not much changed since the Portuguese and Romanists were driven out in 1637, it is principally from old German and Dutch writers that intelligence concerning them is to be acquired. Among these that of Kæmpfer is said by a recent writer to have been written by one Campbay, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and at one time the superintendent of the Dutch trade in Japan. The manuscript was only given to Kæmpfer to bring home, and to place it in the archives of the Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam; but, instead of complying with the trust, he took the work with him to Germany, and kept it until his died, when a friend of his, named Scheuchzer, residing in London, went thither immediately, procured the manuscript, and it was first published in 1728 in Great Britain and in English, under the patronage of Sir Hans Sloane and the Royal Society, and subsequently translated into other languages. It is, however, considered the best and the most genuine. Few travellers have equalled Kæmpfer in picturesque power. His descriptions have the completeness of truth, and at the same time the naturalness and absence of affectation, with much of the quiet humour, characteristic of Defoe, in their pictures. This, together with the narrative of Von Siebold, who was sent out in 1823, commissioned by the Dutch Government to make all possible investigations, as well as many literary treasures and institutions as into the natural history of the country, and who, therefore, pursued his inquiries under circumstances more favourable than have been enjoyed by any European since 1640, and the narrative of the expedition of the United States' squadron to Japan in 1853-4, forms the basis of the great portion of the present work. A brief mention is made of the British expedition under Sir James Stirling in the autumn of 1854; a short statement of the circumstances of Lord Elgin's mission in August, 1858, and an outline of the treaty concluded by him are also appended. Passing, it may be mentioned that it is stated that, on the arrival of Mr. Alcock, the Englishman Consul-General, the wife of that gentleman gained the attention of the Japanese more than all the rest of the party, she being the first European lady that had ever set foot on the soil of Jeddo, and to them, with her crinoline spread out and her gaily-trimmed bonnet, she was an object of considerable attraction and some curiosity, and was eyed by all the crowd, many of whom ran ahead of her, so as to look her in the face; while some of them took hold of parts of her dress, which freedom she vigorously resented by giving the offenders some smart blows over their heads with her parasol. Mrs. Alcock had been a long time in Canton before she went to Japan, and was, therefore, not unprepared to meet the Japanese. A statement that increasing confidence exists between foreigners and the Japanese Government will probably be received with satisfaction; and it is argued that, if Europeans, and Englishmen especially, pursue a just and moderate line of conduct, the Japanese will respond to the efforts made to promote the cause of trade and free intercourse; but it is equally certain that they will resent anything like a want of faith or a breach of promise. Mr. Kemish, without fear, predicts that, after the ordeal of the first intercourse with Western nations has been passed, the people of Japan will advance rapidly in the scale of nations, and, probably favoured by their insular position and peculiar characteristics, become the leaders of Eastern civilisation. It is quite certain that the mass of information contained in his book will do a great deal towards advancing the end which is in view by our recent attempt at establishing an intercourse with that country.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A. and C. Black.

The seventh volume of the eighth edition of this stupendous dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature, which is in course of issue by the Messrs. Black, has reached us. The last under the head of "Dictionary" and among the noticeable papers is a biography of Defoe. The pains taken to bring the treatises down to the latest phase of the information they profess to convey is as prominent in this as in the preceding volumes.

A DICTIONARY OF DATES FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE. By JOSEPH HAYDN. Ninth Edition. Revised and greatly enlarged by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution. Edward Moxon.

It is, we believe, about fifteen or sixteen years since the first edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" was published, and it is admitted that it was very imperfect, and contained many sins of inaccuracy. These the original author, a very industrious and hardworking man, had, we believe, endeavoured to remove, but hitherto, as a whole, the book was open to the flagrant objection that, assuming to be a guide, it in numerous instances misled those who referred to it wrongly. The latest edition has been produced under the care of a gentleman every qualified for the task of bringing as near perfection as possible a work which might be very valuable in its peculiar way. Mr. Vincent has at his command all the materials necessary for the performance of the duty he has undertaken; and he has not only corrected abundantly and satisfactorily, but he has added considerably to the completeness of the book, bringing its contents down to the present time. Of the amount of patient labour necessarily expended in the preparation of the present edition a single glance at the pages of the work will at once give an idea. If there had been no need whatever of emendation, the labour connected with mere addition would have been sufficient to deter most persons from undertaking the functions of an editor of a work of this kind. In this edition the chronological tables have been revised and continued: about five hundred new articles have been inserted and a large number of others rewritten; the dates have been compared with recognised authorities; and much biographical, geographical, literary, and scientific information has been supplied. If the dictionary is still not free from defects, which, perhaps, may be the case, in the hands of the present editor it is in a fair way of getting rid of them in due time.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. EWINGS, THE NEW MANAGER OF THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

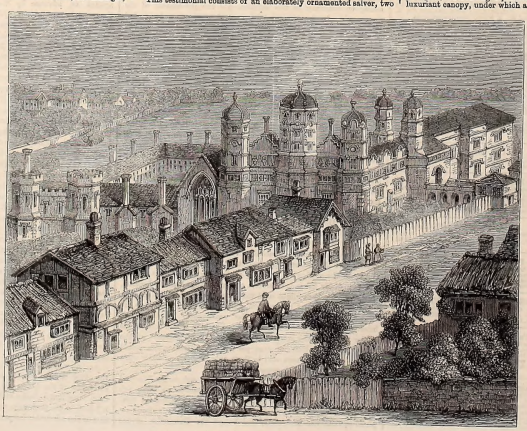
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. EWINGS, OF THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

At the last half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank proprietors it was announced that Mr. Gilbart, the manager, who had conducted the affairs of the institution from its foundation, and contributed so largely to its extraordinary success, had resigned his onerous and laborious position; and that Mr. William Ewings, who had with almost equal success conducted the branch establishment in Holborn from its beginning, nearly a quarter of a century ago, had been appointed to succeed him. The principles of banking pursued by Mr. Ewings at Bloomsbury were such as not only brought a large amount of profitable business to the bank, but secured amongst the customers a large number of personal friends. These friends, and other customers, who appreciated the courtesy and attention of Mr. Ewings, considered that his elevation to a more important sphere in the bank he had served so well was a fitting occasion for them to express their feelings in his favour in a substantial and permanent form. A subscription list was accordingly opened, and in a short time the sum of 500 guineas was collected, with which a handsome set of dinner plate was purchased. The ceremony of presentation took place on Friday, the 9th inst., when one hundred and fifty of the gentlemen who had subscribed assembled together at dinner at the Albion Tavern. Joseph Turnley, Esq., was in the chair, supported by Mr. Ewings as the guest of the evening, by Mr. Commissioner Murphy, Mr. Taylor, and others. The Chairman, in presenting the plate to Mr. Ewings, said he believed that no testimonial had ever been got up as that one had. There was no beating of drums, no flourish of trumpets. One friend had told another what was proposed, and a creditable sum had been raised without any display or trouble. Mr. Ewings returned thanks in a manly speech; and, the health of the chairman, of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, and other complimentary toasts having been given, the company separated.

This testimonial consists of an elaborately ornamented salver, two dessert-stands, emblematic of the "Golden Age" and a centre candelabrum of elegant design, from the richly-chased triangular base of which rises a clustering vine, dividing at the top to receive six lights, surrounding a perforated basket for fruit, and forming a luxuriant canopy, under which are three beautifully-modeled figures of Minerva, Astræa, and Fortuna. The execution of the work fully maintains the well-known reputation of the artists employed, Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, 73, Strand.

Mr. Reeves, who was first clerk of Mr. Ewings, succeeds that gentleman in the management of the Bloomsbury branch.

The officers of the London and Westminster Bank presented, on Saturday, the 10th inst., a testimonial of plate to Mr. Gilbart, on his retirement from the office of general manager.



LONDON ANTIQUITIES.—THE PALACE OF SOUTHWARK.

SOUTHWARK PALACE.

The aspect of London is so continually changing by the accumulation of buildings, the alteration of public thoroughfares, and the removal of ancient edifices, that it is presumed a brief record of the alterations, with pictorial representations of remarkable structures that have been removed, will, in many cases, be useful to the antiquary, the chronologist, and to architects; and will doubtless prove interesting to a large class of the readers of the Illustrated London News. We do not intend to repeat the remarks that have been made by the authors of the numerous descriptions of London that have appeared at various periods, or to copy views that can be easily procured, but to give graphic and historical descriptions of places that have hitherto obtained but little notice.

The antiquary of the present time cannot but regret that the art of drawing was so little known during the dynasty of the Tudors, or even up to the time of the Great Fire of London. For nearly all the illustrations of the British metropolis before that period we

are indebted to foreign artists. The View of Southwark Palace which we now place before our readers was taken by a Flemish artist, named Wyngerde, who was in the service of Philip II., King of Spain. He came to England in the year 1541, and continued in this country till the end of the reign of Edward VI. He made drawings of the Royal Palaces of Oatlands, Richmond, Greenwich, Southwark, and other buildings; he also made drawings of most of the cities of Europe. Subject to his Royal master, a great number of these sketches and drawings are preserved in the Sutherland collection in the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

Southwark Palace was erected in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; at that period it was called "Suffolk House." King Henry was a frequent visitor here, and became so attached to the place that he expressed a desire to possess it: the Duke, of course, acceded to the wishes of the imperious Monarch. Henry, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, granted the Palace of the Bishops of Norwich, in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in exchange for Suffolk House, which after that time was called Southwark Palace. A mint for coinage was subsequently erected at the back of the Palace. Both palace and mint, during the Civil War, were protected from arrest for debt or imprisonment for felony, without the consent of the Lord Chamberlain. The privilege was exchanged by residents in the precincts of the Mint long after the Palace and the Mint were taken down, and for many years was the refuge for fraudulent characters, who here defied the creditors. Disorderly ruffians, and even thieves who congregated here, combined to oppose the officers of justice, and conflicts frequently took place of a most serious character. The nuisance became so great that all privileged places were suppressed by Act of Parliament in the reign of George I.

After the death of King Henry VIII., Southwark Palace became neglected. Edward VI. occasionally visited it, and there were here the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of London—on which occasion he conferred the honour of knighthood on John York, one of the Sheriffs.

Queen Mary granted Southwark Palace to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, as a recompense for York House, at Westminster, which Henry had taken from Cardinal Wolsey. Archbishop Heth, disliking the situation of the place, sold the building and the site, estate, and with the money thus obtained purchased Norwich House as the town residence of the Archbishop of York.

The remains of Southwark Palace had a great part of the buildings taken down, sold the materials, and a number of small houses were erected on the site. That part of the building still standing was purchased by Edward Broomfield, Esq., Lord Mayor of London. He was succeeded by his son, John Broomfield, and his residence was called Suffolk-place. This gentleman was created a Baronet in 1661. He married the daughter of Thomas Lant, Esq., an eminent merchant of London, and by this marriage Suffolk-place and the whole of the estate devolved to the Lant family, who sold the whole of the property, in about the year 1781, to Hill, Suffolk-street, Lant-street, the Mint, and other places in the borough of Southwark that obtained their names from the owners or occupiers of Suffolk-place, mark the site of Southwark Palace and its extensive park.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 25.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 26.—Mohammedan captured, 1857.
TUESDAY, 27.—Great Fire at Hamburgh, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Chelsea Bridge opened, 1858. [1852.
THURSDAY, 29.—Institution of the French Legislative Chambers,
FRIDAY, 30.—Cambridge Lent Term ends. Moon's last quarter.
SATURDAY, 31.—Oxford Lent Term ends. [6h. 53m., a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.	M. | A. M.
5 | 10	5 | 46	6 | 22	6 | 58	7 | 34	8 | 10	8 | 46
P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.	P. M. | P. M.
5 | 32	6 | 8	6 | 44	7 | 20	7 | 56	8 | 32	9 | 7

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON.—Last THREE Performances of the Season. This Evening (Saturday), March 24, will be performed (for the 100th time) Balfe's Popular Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Monday next, the performances will commence with Henry Leslie's Operetta ROMANCE; OR, DONE FOR A WAGER. To which will be added (for the last time this season) Balfe's Opera, as acted during the last season, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Good Friday as usual, Miss Louisa Pyne will give Readings from the Dramatic Poets.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. B WEBSTER.—Monday and during the Week, THE STAR OF THE SEASON! MISS KATE KEMBLE. THIS EVENING, and every Evening, at Seven precisely, THE MODEL OF A WIFE: Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Mdme. LUCIA VESTRIS.—Every Evening during the Week (Saturday excepted), the Burlesque of "1?, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND;" after which, THE ABBE VATURDEUIL; followed by (for the last time) PLANCHETTE; and concludes with THE SERGEANT'S WIFE. Saturday, Mdme. CELESTE'S BENEFIT.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. This Evening, and EVERY EVENING during the Week (Saturdays excepted), at 7?, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND; after which, THE ABBE VATURDEUIL; followed by (for the last time) PLANCHETTE; and concludes with THE SERGEANT'S WIFE. Saturday, Mdme. CELESTE'S BENEFIT.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. This Evening, and EVERY EVENING during the Week, the eminent tragedian MR. CHARLES KEAN in the Romance of MILLE DES ANGES. Commence at Seven.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.—Mistress Sainton-Dolby, Miss Sainton, Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Eleanor Ward, Mr. Cole, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 2s. each, at Mr. Hall, Cornhill; and 9, Grosvenor-gallery.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL will RESUME their ENTERTAINMENT, with new Scenes and Characters, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, April 2, for a brief Farewell Season.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR HOME AMUSEMENTS. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will appear in their New Entertainment, entitled SERIOUS FROM HOME LIFE, with characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. Stalls may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, & Chappell, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent Author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at LANCASTER, MARCH 26; PRESTON, 27; SOUTHPORT, 28.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Every Evening at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven to Five daily, and at Mr. Austin's, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, Hats Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynes. Secretary, H. Monkman.

ALBAIN'S CHOIR and ORCHESTRA.—The COLOURED MINSTRELS' FAVOURITE incomparable CONCERTS and ENTERTAINMENT MUSIC. Court costume, thus:—Monday March 26, and all the Week, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Address, W. Albain, Nicholson-terrace, Leeds. 3.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Passion Week and Easter Week.—MDME. PICCOLOMINI will sing in a DAILY CONCERT. Admission, as usual, One Shilling; except on Saturday, when the Admission is Half-a-Crown. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, admitting for the series of twelve consecutive Concerts, may be had at the Crystal Palace; or of, C. Rockr Hall; or by order through the usual agents. The programme will be varied each day, and will comprise the most popular pieces in MDME. PICCOLOMINI'S extensive repertoire.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 31.—Monday, open at 9am. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Gymnastic Seat, Great Organ, and Fountains. Concert Daily. Beautiful display of Camellias, Rhododendrons, and Azaleas in the Exotic Nurseries, and throughout the Palace. Saturday, Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, each, or on payment of 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.; Admission Gratis, 2s. 6d. each. Sunday, open at 9am; Last Day in Shrubberies, gratuitously, by tickets.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members' Tickets are All Used. Nominations are received and all particulars obtained by letters addressed to J. ELLA, Director, 9?, Hanley-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA will TERMINATE with the 69TH REPRESENTATION, April 5. It will be given until then Every Night (except Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall; Area 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—MR. ALBERT SMITH'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT on CHINA and the CHINESE.

WILL CLOSE on the 31st instant, PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON is now OPEN DAILY, at the Gallery, No. 5, Pall-mall East; also, in the Evening, from Seven to Ten, except on Saturdays.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, the works chiefly of Artists of the French Schools, will open on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from 9 till Six.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady desires to RECOMMEND an Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, at Brighton, conducted by a Lady whose parents for several years have had their children under their own immediate care. The house large, facing the sea, and possessing comforts rarely met with. Address, L. L., 3, Cambridge-terrace, Brighton.

THOROUGH GOOD COOK WANTED.—Apply by letter, stating age, wages, qualifications, any objection to a few miles from town, and length of service, to R. F., Messrs. Reeks and Co.'s, Fountain Merchants, Queen-street, E.C.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells and Fossils, to Illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 guineas.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS, manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Cockspur-street.
No connection with 82, Cockspur-street.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often suggested to Advertisers. Those who desire to obtain this information, and an immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, with a Specimen Book of Types, and every facility for Authors, on application to MESSRS. CLARK, Machine Printers, Bread-street-hill, Cheapside.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large Line Engravings ever produced, from great pictures now in the Royal Academy Exhibition. Any of these are well-worth celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Subscription of One Guinea will be worth Fifty Guineas. Each Set will be worth Fifty Guineas. Each subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. on impression, or 21s. on India paper proofs, and, as no more copies can be printed, each Set will be worth more than before long the set will be worth £7 7s., or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings may be seen at the Publishers'.
Subscriptions received till Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Dictionary of Dates for Universal Reference. By J. Haydn. Ninth Edition, revised and corrected throughout. By B. Vincent. Moxon. Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Offspring. By F. H. Chavasse. Fifth Edition. Churchill.
Biography and Criticism: a Second Series of Essays. By Alexander Smith. Edmonston and Douglas.
The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by the Rev. Francis Russell. Bell and Daldy.
Guyscraft: a Story of Country Life. The Author of "Margaret Maitland." Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Hookham's Guide to Switzerland. Hookham.
M.D. Hall and Co.
Harry Hamilton; or, the Story of a Man who Helped Himself. By the Author of "Rena Hall." Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Lyra Germanica. Translated from the German by C. Winkworth. Longman and Co.
Lyra Eucharistica. Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern. Longman and Co.
The Pope's Dream. By T. Plummer. Judd and Glass.
Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. By R. Hawkhorne. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Twelve Years in China. By a British Resident. Second Edition. Edinburgh. Ad-dy, Douglas.
Which is Which? or, Miss Cuddy's Contrast. A Story. By S. B. Hemyng. Two volumes. Kent and Co.
What Will to 1860. Baily Brothers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

SINCE the beginning of the Session there has been floating about the notice-paper of the House of Commons a bill for the amendment of the present system of savings-banks, and which, standing for a second reading, has been necessarily swamped by the other financial measures which have intervened. In connection with that legislative intention we have had our mind directed towards the state of the savings-bank system which on former occasions we have dealt with in this Journal, advocating an extension of the facilities for the investment of the poor man's mite by the establishment of what were designated Post Office savings banks. In the speech which Mr. Gladstone on the Budget Mr. Crossley introduced this subject, and his doing so has induced us once more to take up the subject. In treating of the matter it would be unjust not to place in the foreground the name of Mr. Scholefield, the Birmingham member, whose attention has been fixed for many years on the establishment of a plan which would obviate the serious obstacles arising from the limited number of savings-banks, and the very short time during which they are open for the receipts and deposits which stand in the way of that sort of investment by the generality of the humbler classes. It has been, therefore, suggested that a part of the machinery of the Post Office might be brought into play for the furthering of the savings-banks system, and that the money-order office might be made available for the purpose. There are four times as many money-order offices in the United Kingdom as there are savings-banks: the former are open every day of the week (except Sunday) five or six hours, whilst the latter are usually open for an hour, or an hour and a half, one day of the week. It is apparent that there is not sufficient facility in the management of the savings-banks to encourage the poor man to seek them out for the purpose of depositing his little store, and that the system is comparatively the very small dependent on the present organisation of these banks is proved, we think, by the setting up of penny savings-banks to some extent. The plan of Mr. Sikes is to erect a central savings-bank in London, to which depositors might send their money through the money-order office, and that the central establishment should issue, in return or acknowledgment of the remittance, "savings-bank interest notes" to the amount remitted, which would entitle the holder to receive the amount of his deposit, with interest at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent per annum. These notes would be payable to the owners, and to them only, at a money-order office on their complying with some simple form.

This plan, we understand, has been submitted to Sir Rowland Hill, who approved of it at once, and on consultation with the officials of the money-order department it was ascertained that the scheme might be worked with ease and simplicity. The proposed system was afterwards laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who signified his approval of it also; and, therefore we are led to believe that it may form some part of the measure that he has prepared with reference to the general subject of savings-banks. It is to be hoped that, amidst the flush and fever of the important business of the Session—amidst the hurry and pressure consequent on the management of a great Budget and the manipulation of a Reform Bill—this small instalment towards the well-being of a class of men who are not likely to be too immediately and personally affected by a commercial treaty with France or with any extension of our representative system, but who do need conveniences for the appropriation of the small fruits of their providence, will not be lost sight of; and we do not hesitate to assert that no greater inducement to thrift and forethought could be held out to the industrious working man than the bringing of a savings-bank within a short walk of his home.

MR. JAMES WILSON, who was accredited to India in order that he might undertake the hazardous task of developing the financial resources of that gigantic peninsula into something like order, has decided upon the bold step of doing away with the great cause of the expenditure which has hitherto crippled Indian finance. He abolishes the native army, and relies for the future protection of Imperial interests upon our own troops, with some slight assistance from natives where the climate makes it evidently cheaper to use them than to waste the energies of Europeans. He believes that railroads and telegraphs will enable us to bring British troops to bear rapidly and decisively upon any point where danger may arise, and that, inasmuch as a large part of the duty of the white soldier at present consists in watching the brown one, there will be a manifest advantage in relieving the former of the task. With this great reduction in expenditure on one hand, and with a general and just taxation on the other, Mr. Wilson hopes to redeem the credit of India, and render her once more a diamond in the crown of England instead of a millstone round her neck.

On the other side of the world another grand dependency of England has been gratified by the announcement that the Prince of Wales will shortly visit Canada. Her Majesty had been solicited by that region of icy snows and vast forests to send her heir-apparent the noblest engineering work in the world, but "sundry weighty reasons" prevent this, and the Heir Apparent will represent his illustrious mother. We cordially join in the hope that it will be possible for his Royal Highness also to become the guest of the President of the United States. It is impossible to say how much good feeling, "available" in days to come, may not be generated by a pleasant sojourn on the part of the English Prince in the home of the Republicans. There will be no attack too violent, no thought to any interchange of courtesies between great folks, or, indeed, small ones, having a remembrance of the exuberant affection displayed towards our Queen by a Monarch just then plotting Spanish marriages, and thereby involving how the Gulf of Mexico in Hyde Park was to make all European war impossible for the future. But our relations with the Americans are another matter; we are excellent people on both sides of the Atlantic—talking the same language, holding the same religion, and believing in the same theories of government; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are a class of men who are not likely to be too immediately and personally affected by a commercial treaty with France or with any extension of our representative system, but who do need conveniences for the appropriation of the small fruits of their providence, will not be lost sight of; and we do not hesitate to assert that no greater inducement to thrift and forethought could be held out to the industrious working man than the bringing of a savings-bank within a short walk of his home.

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Q.C., for the former office; that the Chancellor has given a living to the second son of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd; that the subscription for the family of poor M. Jullien is open, and should be increased by the donations of the thousands to whom that once diverting person has given pleasant evenings and good-natured amusement; and that there is talk of a grand Rifle Review, by the Sovereign, in Hyde Park, when we shall all have a lustrous opportunity of emulating the mythological deities, and

"Exulting in the valour of the British Volunteers."

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, after passing the week in comparative retirement at Osborne, returned to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Her Majesty embarked at Osborne pier in the *Fairy*, Royal steam-yacht, crossed to Portsmouth Dockyard, and travelled to town by a special train on the Direct Portsmouth Railway. The Royal party proceeded from the private station at Vauxhall in several of the Queen's carriages, and escorted by a detachment of light dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen and Prince arrived at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock. In the afternoon her Majesty held a Court, at which Vice-Admiral van Dockum had an audience, and delivered to her Majesty his letters of recall as the Danish Minister at the British Court. Mr. Thorben de Bille had his first audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark.

On Thursday the Duke de Montpensier visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon her Majesty honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred rode out on horseback. In the evening the Royal dinner party included Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Cremorne, Lord Panmure, and Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour.

This day (Saturday) the Queen will hold her first Drawingroom this season at St. James's Palace.

Lord Cremorne and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Sir Edward Bowater as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Baron and Baronness Lionel de Rothschild by his company to dinner on Wednesday evening, at Kingston House, Knightsbridge. A distinguished party were invited to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Apponyi gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

The Duchess of Wellington has issued cards for assemblies this evening (Saturday) and on Wednesday next.

The Marchioness (Frances Anne) of Londonderry has arrived at Holdernesse House, Park-lane, from Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had a select patry on Wednesday evening at Lansdowne House.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The réunion was most numerously and fashionably attended.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have arrived in Belgrave-square from Bath.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been received from the War Office for the commencement at Hartlepool of barracks to accommodate 800 men.

The various militia regiments in the eastern district are to assemble in the course of the ensuing month for twenty-seven days' training and exercise.

It is stated that Vice-Admiral of the Blue William Fanshawe Martin is about to relieve Vice-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., in the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall has resigned the office of Adjutant-General, and the duties are carried on by Major-General Forster until Sir James Scarlett takes up his post, on the 1st proximo.

Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary of the Admiralty, has placed at the disposal of the council of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, a naval cadetship for competition amongst the sons and grandsons of naval and marine officers.

General Eyre, the Commandant of Chatham garrison, has received the first supply of Indian medals for distribution among a portion of the troops belonging to the Indian dépôts. They were presented to the men for whom they were sent by the commanding officer of the dépôt.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, an old and distinguished officer, will assume the command of the troops in Jamaica, in succession to Major-General E. W. Bell, whose command expires. Colonel Whitmore, of the Walmer dépôt battalion, goes to Ireland as military secretary to Sir G. Brown.

The floating battery *Trusty*, 14 guns, which was so severely handled on the recent occasion of the experiments made on her at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong guns, is being thoroughly repaired at Chatham. As soon as the defects have been made good, some further experiments are to be made against the *Trusty* with the long-range Whitworth guns.

Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary of the Admiralty, promulgated her Majesty's order in Council of the 22nd ult. to establish certain regulations with regard to the pay and half-pay, &c., of Masters, &c., Paymasters, Engineers, &c., and of Chaplains in the Royal Navy, in a series of four circulars dated the 23rd ultimo. The several circulars, which are addressed to all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels were issued last Saturday.

The Secretary of State for War has issued a circular by which it appears that the Royal warrant of the 1st of July, 1848, prescribing the periods of service to entitle the well-conducted soldier to obtain the different rates of good-conduct pay, is revised, and that from the 1st of this month the period of service to entitle such soldier to the first grant of good-conduct pay will be three years instead of five years, and that the successive additions will be as heretofore, after every further period of service of five years, subject, however, to the conditions prescribed by the Royal warrant above specified.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.—The squadron ordered to assemble at Spithead for the purpose of conveying the Prince of Wales across the Atlantic, on his visit to Canada, will consist of the *Hero*, 91, screw, 600-horse power, Captain George H. Seymour, who will hoist his broad pendant as Commodore of the squadron; the *Ariadne*, 36, screw, 800-horse power, Captain E. W. Vansittart; the *Flyingfish*, 6, screw, 350-horse power, Commander Charles W. Hope; and the Royal paddle-yacht *Osborne*. His Royal Highness will take his passage out and home in the *Hero*, one of the finest 91-gun ships in her Majesty's Navy. The *Osborne* will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada during the stay of his Royal Highness in that colony.

The Royal "Middy."—The *United Service Gazette* says that Prince Alfred is being brought up in the service precisely the same as if he were the son of a private gentleman. "He messes with the midshipmen, keeps his regular watch, dines occasionally in the wardroom, and takes his turn to dine with the Captain. He is treated by his messmates as, in all respects, one of themselves—is called to order by the caterer, and runs the same risk of being made the subject of a practical joke as any other young gentleman—himself, however, being generally pretty forward in the business of playful mischief. Upon one question, that of smoking, the young Prince is sternly denied the privilege indulged in by other officers. On one occasion, we believe, his Royal Highness had his leave stopped for a fortnight for being detected in the act of 'blowing a cloud.'"

Affairs of Naples.—An interesting correspondence respecting the affairs of Naples was laid on Monday night upon the table of the House of Commons. It extends from June 22, 1859, to March 19, 1860, and consists of letters which have passed between Lord John Russell and Mr. Elliot, chiefly with reference to the various arbitrary arrests which have been made by the Neapolitan Government, and the generally prevalent abuses of its internal administration. These documents clearly show that, without in any case exceeding the limits of friendly expostulation, the British Cabinet has earnestly striven, and, we are pleased to find in some instances with success, to procure a relaxation of the excessive rigours of arbitrary rule. On the other hand, we perceive with regret that its remonstrances, though they have been efficacious in individual cases, have produced but little change in the policy of the Court of Naples, since, at the latest period to which the correspondence comes down, we find M. Carafa maintaining the perfect justice of arresting, and imprisoning without trial, citizens against whom the Crown fancies that it has grounds of suspicion, though these would confessedly be insufficient to secure a conviction in a court of justice.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

To what cause to attribute the fact we will not pretend to say; but certain it is that the seventh exhibition of pictures by French and Flemish artists, just opened in Pall-mall, displays a falling off from many that have preceded it, and will do little to enhance the renown of the schools it is supposed to represent. Perhaps to some extent this decline may be attributable to the recent war and the unsettled aspect of public affairs—a cause, as will be recollected, which last year deterred our artists from sending their pictures to the Paris Exhibition; perhaps to the limited size of the gallery, which is inapplicable for the display of pictures of very large dimensions; or, perhaps, and more likely still, to a reaction which sometimes follows upon an extraordinary demand and popular movement in favour of any particular source of supply. When the project of establishing a French exhibition was first attempted, six years ago, French art was very little known in this country, and the works exhibited being some of the choicest specimens of the best men in particular (though not the highest) walks of art, instant recognition of superior merit was the result. Ready purchases followed, and a market was established. In the time which has elapsed since little attempt has been made at these exhibitions to show what France can do in the higher departments of art; whilst, of works exhibited of a more humble class, too many have borne indications of having been painted "for the market." In the historical line we have had scarcely an example worthy of the school; *genre*—often of the most trivial character, with still life and landscape and cattle pieces (the last of which we paint much better, and from much better models, than our neighbours)—forming almost the entire staple of supply. We are sorry for this state of things, and hope one day to see it altered. As we have opened improved commercial relations with our neighbours across the Channel we should be glad to see the interchange of products extended to works of fine art, as a means of establishing a sympathy between the genius and intellect of the two nations.

Passing in review the *genre* subjects which abound in the present exhibition, we find a large proportion of them to consist of little studies in domestic life, which the French artist always treats with a peculiar *finesse* and the very slightest suggestion of something akin to sentiment. For instance, a boy eating porridge, or playing on a flageolet, which our English Hunt would have treated in the purely comic vein, in the hands of M. Frère becomes an object of poetic interest. And in the same artist's group of boys sliding—in admirable keeping under trying conditions of colour—there is a pale cast of thought in many of the faces which acts as a sort of foil to the boisterous mirth enacted. His "Morning Prayer in Brittany," consisting of a group of peasant boys kneeling on a bench in an humble interior, is a touch above the rest in character and feeling, and is impressively treated in a rich chiaroscuro.

Theophile Duverger has two very agreeable family groups—"Visit to the Dairy," and "Visit to the Nurse;" and a pleasant little study of a child "Dressing the Doll." A deeper sentiment is evoked in the "Invalide" of Patrois, where we have two young girls, with faces full of quiet solicitude, attending upon an elder sister, the "Invalide," who sits in an easy-chair. The portrait of a dashing young gentleman hanging overhead indicates, perhaps, that her affliction is more of the mind than the body. Tassaert exhibits "A Sick Child," painted in sickly hues, the effect of which is anything but pleasing; nor is it artistic. The execution, moreover, is not such as to redeem the offence. In his "Reverie of a Young Bride" he indulges in a droll extravagance, the sleeping bride being surrounded by nude cupids, &c., bearing away her "double" fully equipped in white lace, and surrounded by wreaths of roses, in a sort of apotheosis. In this and various other subjects, as "The Toilet," a favourite subject with Plassan, Baugniet, and others, "Pet Bird" scenes, and other bits of purely French sentiment, *à la Greuze*, the *décolté* style of dress is indulged rather too freely.

Henrietta Browne, whose large picture of the "Sisters of Mercy" attracted so much deserved attention and admiration last year, contributes a small and highly-finished picture of one of the same sisterhood writing, which may be pronounced a gem of its kind. Baugniet has not got over his coldness and dryness of penciling in his, in other respects, clever pictures, "The Decision of the Flower" and "The Toilet." Meissonier has two of his highly-finished furniture-interiors, "Rembrandt in his Studio" and "Vandermeulen at his Easel," which require almost the aid of a magnifying-glass adequately to examine their delicate details.

In landscape and cattle subjects Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur contributes two cabinet pictures, one of which—"Mare and Foal"—displays all that peculiarity of character and handling by which she is so eminently distinguishsd. "Fawns in a Cover" is a smaller picture and of less pretension, but very pleasing and masterly to the extent it goes. Passing from small to large, we light upon Troyon's "Cattle Returning to the Farm," which nearly fills the upper end of the room. Looking upon this picture as one of great pretension, by an artist held to be of the highest eminence by his countrymen, we must pronounce it a failure, and its evidence, as far as it goes, as adverse to the claims of the school to which it belongs. As a composition the landscape is wanting in suggestive beauty and awkward in construction, broken as it is into two parts by the rude, heavy clump of foliage and roadway in the centre. The prevailing hue also is dark, not with the darkness of the shade of trees, but with that of lead mine; and there is no play of air throughout the vast dreary expanse—no glimpse of the chiaro to temper the prevailing oscuro. The cattle and sheep are ingeniously studied, but a little too artificial, both in their grouping and gait, whilst the textural treatment of their coats is a long way off from the silky softness of a Landseer. We must defer noticing some other works in the same class by this artist, and by Veyrassat, Lamorinière, Lambinet, and Paris, till a future occasion.

Amongst the larger figure subjects are one or two which call for especial notice. Debon exhibits a picture of "Christopher Columbus showing his Detractors how to make an Egg Stand," which is full of dramatic expression, and displays some admirable drawing. But he has treated the subject a little too much in the comic vein—so inconsistent with our notions of the gravity of the Spanish character.

Dubufe has some charming painting in his companion pictures, "The Departure of the Conscript" and "The Return of the Soldier," which are pleasing, in spite of a certain insipidity of sentiment in the female, particularly in the first-named picture.

Jules Noel commemorates the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria on board of *La Bretagne*, during her memorable visit to Cherbourg, in a spirited picture, which is full of bustling incident and forcibly coloured.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY.

The Institution of Fine Arts come out this year with their usual extensive and varied display at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street. The collection comprises much that is good, much that is indifferent; some few objects which are——but no!—we will not say it. A reason for the very mixed character of this exhibition may be found in the fact that it is to a great extent free to all who choose to pay for the wall-space, subject to a very slight discretionary veto, exercised in extreme cases, by the committee. What the ultimate fruits of this free trade in art may be is yet a problem. For our own part, we apprehend that the large and increasing demand of the public for works of painting, often as a mere means of decoration, is daily calling into employment many men who have no taste for art, and who would be more suitably employed in other departments of industry, and that the competition created by these experimentalists must, to a certain extent, injure the immediate prospects of the artist of merit. But this is a contingency which will be superseded when the public taste is educated to a fitting point, and not before.

As is usually the case with the contributors to this exhibition, a very large proportion of their works are in landscape—English landscape; and in this department we meet with several really admirable examples.

J. Adam has a large picture of the rocky bed of a mountain stream (24), the mysterious gloom of which is most effectively realised. Another work, of a somewhat similar class and equally successful, by the same artist, is one entitled "The Haunt of the Kingfisher" (358). For the rest he diversifies his subjects with bits from the Irish coast and the Thames.

James Peel has a fine, bright expansive view of "St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey" (37), and another equally-truthful panorama, but more varied in effect, of "St. Aubins" (226). His "Ardroirloch Bridge, near Loch Lomond" (69), is picturesque in its ruggedness.

G. A. Williams, in his view of "Hastings" (243), taken from the overhanging cliff, produces a more than usually striking mixture of atmospheric effects—the thin air in shade below, burdened with the curling smoke from the houses, and the last glimpse of the setting sun in the distance. His "Gleaners' Return" (132), also, a mountain scene, with dark mists gathering round, is clever, and somewhat original in character.

There is something beyond ordinary merit in Henry Moore's large landscape, entitled "Sleighing Ferns" (266). The spot represented is the side of a heath, the broken surface of which is covered with ferns and other stunted vegetation, the hues of which are blended in a delicious warmth, under a bright but somewhat hard sky. Some horses are introduced, which are admirably painted.

"An English Farmyard, Summer-time" (1349), by A. F. Rolfe, the cattle by T. F. Herring, introduces a cheerful ideal picture of our national domestic scenery, well supplied with every description of live stock. The composition has been carefully and skilfully studied, and abounds in pleasing incidents.

In the historical and fancy department R. S. Lauder stands conspicuously forward from among the rest. Few artists of the present day render scriptural subjects with so much appropriate dignity and solemnity of design, which is heightened by the rich chiaroscuro in which it is bathed. We may point particularly to "The Breaking of Bread" (232) and "Christ Denied by Peter" (263) as most satisfactory efforts in this, the sublimest, walk of art.

Dicksee has four little pictures, which display his tasteful treatment of the human face and character. "The Bashful Boy" (7) is an unmistakable episode from the nursery. "Begging his Bread" (289) is an amusing little scene between a dog and a young boy who is feeding him. In "Ladybird, fly away home" (357), we have a charming little study of a bright-eyed girl apostrophising a lady-bird which is perched on a flower which she holds in her hand. We have seen "Kate" (380)—the gentler Kate—before at the British Institution. She is here seen in small, but none the less imposing in aspect.

Two very telling little bits by Haynes King display no ordinary amount of promise. The one is entitled "Keeping Tryste" (385), and consists simply of a young girl in a secluded spot waiting for her lover; the other, "An Interesting Topic" (395), represents a young man, in Highland costume, speaking earnestly to a girl at a cottage door. Unpretending in material, they yet exhibit an amount of power in the expression that we do not every day meet with.

"The Dancing Lesson" (56), by C. Rossiter—the pupil being a dog, the scene of action the nursery—is depicted with considerable humour. A similar remark will apply to Mr. Robinson's "Too Clever by Half" (61), where we find a young urchin hard at work adding some touches to his father's unfinished picture on the easel, to the great amazement of the latter worthy gentleman, who is just entering the room.

"Rough Hands and Warm Hearts" (280), by J. G. Naish, is one of these scenes involving the expression of the domestic affections amongst the humbler classes which always meet with sympathy from the public. No. 346, by the same, the subject being a rough, weatherbeaten sailor, seated in the stern of a boat, and holding the sheets as she scuds before the wind, is a forcible bit of painting; but the artist's obligations to the celebrated "Luff, Boy," of J. C. Hook, exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, are too palpable to be overlooked.

We have many more contributions to remark upon in a future notice.

We have much pleasure in announcing that M. Beaucé has received the Emperor Napoleon's commands to paint a large picture of the battle of Solferino, after the sketch recently submitted to his Majesty. This canvas, 16 feet by 8 feet, is destined for the Historical Gallery at Versailles, but will be previously exhibited at the Grand Exposition of Painting to take place in Paris in 1861.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preparations have been made for resuming the restoration of Wakefield Church, which was abandoned during the winter.

The Vicar of Batheaston has announced his intention of undertaking the restoration of the church in that parish; and the Vicar of Widcombe proposes to restore Widcombe Old Church, both in the neighbourhood of Bath.

The alterations in Bristol Cathedral will be commenced on the Monday after Easter week, and while they are going on the choir will meet once a day for Divine service at the Mayor's Chapel, the use of which has been granted by the Mayor.

The Rev. A. Veitch, Curate of Tetney, Lincolnshire, has been presented by the labourers and cottagers of that parish (which he is about to leave) with a coffee-pot and cake-basket; and the scholars and teachers of the Tetney Sunday-school have presented to Mrs. Veitch a handsome silver cream-jug.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Bristol auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was celebrated at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, on Thursday week. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided, and was supported by a large number of clergy and dissenting ministers of the city and neighbourhood.

New Church at Knightsbridge.—The old building near the residence of the French Ambassador at Knightsbridge has been destroyed, and upon its site there will forthwith be reared a more commodious church, which will have an ecclesiastical district assigned to it out of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, late head master of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Pimlico, will be the first Incumbent of the new church and district.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. F. R. Vallings to be Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Calcutta; Rev. D. Williams, Rector of Nannerch, to be Organising Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, diocese of Bangor; Rev. R. J. Francis to be Rector of Rollesby, Norfolk; Rev. R. Kirwan to be Rector of Gittisham, Devon; Rev. T. Pearson to be Vicar of East Lavington, Wilts; Rev. W. H. Parker to be Chaplain to the Marquis Townshend; Rev. M. W. Mayow to be incumbent of St. Mary's, West Brompton. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. C. Hodgson to Culpho; Rev. G. S. Jellicoe to Chorley, Lancashire; Rev. J. H. H. M'Swiney to Lowestoft, Suffolk; Rev. J. H. Ransome to Lindale-in-Cartmel; Rev. W. S. Thorpe to Thompson, Norfolk. *Curacies:* The Rev. C. E. Bowden to Wyre and Throckmorton, Worcestershire; Rev. T. T. Daye to St. Clement's, Bristol; Rev. S. Hague to All Saints', Chorton-upon-Medlock; Rev. W. Ketchley to Ruswarp, Whitby; Rev. C. H. Straford to Marshfield, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellew will deliver a lecture on Milton, his Times and Works, at St. Martin's Hall, on Monday evening, the 2nd of April next; and the proceeds arising therefrom will be devoted to the support of an aged and infirm member of the printing trade, as the "Caxton Pensioner" of the Printers' Pension Society.

Madame Sainton-Dolby and M. Sainton will appear at the performance of the Vocal Association, St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, March 28. The choir of 300 voices, under the direction of M. Benedict, will perform some popular madrigals and part-songs.

The wreck of the *Vistula* was announced at Lloyd's last Saturday. She left the Thames last week with a full cargo of stores (provisions) for the Spanish Government, for Cadiz and Gibraltar, and it would appear that she had nearly cleared the Channel when she met with bad weather, which caused her loss on the French coast, near Abrevach, to the westward of Brest. The officers and crew are reported to be saved.

The *Weekly Register* announces the receipt of a donation of £1000 from the Dowager Duchess of Leeds in aid of the necessities of the Pope. The same paper announces the inauguration of a general collection in England, similar to that in Ireland, and states that a pastoral from Cardinal Wiseman (whose health is improving) is about to be issued in aid of the movement.

By order of the War Department a series of experiments with the Whitworth gun will be carried out at the Government practice range, Shoeburyness, under the superintendence of Colonel J. W. Mitchell, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, and the Ordnance Select Committee—comprising Colonel M. George, C.B., president; Capt. Sir W. Wiseman, R.N.; Cols Robinson, R.E.; Greathead, C.B.; and Smythe, R.A.



VIEW OF MILFORD HAVEN FROM HAKIN.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. WEHNART.—SEE PAGE 285



"CRITICISM."—BY T. P. HALL.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"CRITICISM." BY T. P. HALL.

In this sprightly scene Mr. Hall, we cannot help thinking, indulges in a little covert satire upon the airs and graces too often assumed by the cognoscenti class when engaged as volunteers in the arduous duty of "criticism." It might not inaptly be entitled "High Art Below Stairs," the court of review being self-elected from the servants' hall. Being conceived in the spirit of caricature, a little allowable exaggeration enters into the attitudes and the expression of the faces, which are true in principle, if not in degree. Mary, supporting her chin on the top of her broomstick, looks down upon the picture beneath half-closed eyelids with an air of complete self-complacency and profound discrimination; Anne, more supercilliously, tosses back her head, whilst, with dustpan in one hand and mauletick in the other, she points out the weak points of the picture. Footman John contents himself with imbibing the critical remarks of the ladies as he lolls back in an easy-chair, taking a scientific survey of the picture, after the most approved fashion, through a roll of paper. The unhappy author of the work who is undergoing this trying ordeal peers through between the hinges of the door, more amused than annoyed. Whilst Mr. Hall has wrought the fun of the situation up to the highest point of drollery, he has finished the accessories of the picture with an amount of completeness and care which may stand the test of the most exacting "criticism."

J. C. HOOK, ESQ., R.A.

Mr. Hook, the last elected Royal Academician, is another of the young school of art which has recently been forcing itself into prominent positions—and his career to fame and honour has been rapid and striking. Though not exactly belonging to the brotherhood styled pre-Raphaelites, and eschewing many of their absurdities, he agrees with them in aiming at strong and marked expression, powerful colouring, scrupulous detail, and, above all, in the adoption of a subjective mode of treatment in the commonest subjects of landscape or domestic life which, whilst it imbues every work with the tone of his own thought, elevates his art to a creative power.

The incidents of his life within our knowledge are few, so that our memoir must amount to little more than a dry catalogue of dates. James Clarke Hook was born in London on the 21st of November, 1819. His father, James Hook, was the Judge in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone; and his mother the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the Bible Commentator. The future artist was entered a student of the Royal Academy in 1839, and his progress from the outset was marked and encouraging. He took the first medals in the life and painting schools in 1842, and the gold medal for historical painting in 1844. Up to this time Mr. Hook

had chiefly confined himself to subjects from English history, and occasionally portraits. In 1846 he obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy for three years; and in the same year married the third daughter of Mr. James Burton, solicitor, and went to Italy. After eighteen months' absence, which he improved by study in the principal galleries in the home of classic art, he gave up half his pension, and returned to England. He now commenced painting subjects from Italian and French history and poetry, and occasionally from Scripture, in which he displayed taste and judgment, combined with great freedom and power in execution, and a fine eye for colour. Of this class may be mentioned the following, all exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1849, "The Chevalier Bayard, Wounded;" in 1850, "A Dream of Venice;" in 1851, "R... ..e of Venetian Bride" (in the possession of Mr. Newsham, of Preston); in 1852, "The Story of Torrello," from Boccaccio; in 1853, "Isabella of Castile and the Idle Nuns" (the property of Mr. Bonen, of Birkenhead); in 1854, "Incidents in the Protestant Persecutions in France;" and in 1855, "Gratitude of the Mother of Moses" (the property of Mr. Kay, of Manchester). In 1851 his merit was recognised by the Royal Academy in his election as an Associate. He shortly afterwards adopted a new style of subject, more suited to the genius of his age, and consisting, mainly, of scenes of pastoral or nautical life, having more or less reference to our especial national industries, or the great national struggles going forward upon the wide empire protected by our flag, and upon which the sun never sets. And even when he did not aim at great moral themes there was always a little suggestive poetry in his simplest landscape subjects which set the mind thinking, and gave life and individuality to every touch of his pencil. For instance, in 1855, he produced "The Market Morning" and "The Shepherd's Boy;" in 1856, "The Brambles in the Way," "The Passing Cloud" (a little domestic episode), and "The Fisherman's Good Night" (the property of Mr. Miller, of Preston; in 1857, "A Signal in the Horizon" (belonging to Mr. Pocock, of London), and "The Ship-boy's Letter" (an expressive little passage in humble life); in 1858 a Rustic Group, with the inscription "Children's children are the crown of old men, and the glory of children are their fathers" (Proverbs xvii. 6), (purchased by Mr. Hodgson, banker, of London); "A Pastoral," rather quaint in character, with the quaint inscription from Spenser—

> Then blow your pypes, shepherds, till you be at home,
> The night highest fast, yts time to be gone,

and "The Coast-boy Gathering Eggs," remarkable alike for daring suggestion and intensity of local colour (both these the property of Mr. Burnett, of London). Last year he exhibited four others, amongst which we well remember a charming pastoral idyl, the philosophy of which is sufficiently explained in the lines—

> And out again I curve and flow,
> To join the brimming river;
> For men may come, and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.

and the sturdy bit of sea-life entitled "Luff Bay." The remaining two are also scenes illustrative of our coast populations—"A Cornish Gift" represents a sailor-boy handing a live lobster over the side of a boat to a young girl, who half hesitates to receive it, and "The Skipper Ashore," a young middy lounging in the stern of a boat, awaiting the return of his captain.

We look forward with some interest to what this admirable and creative hand may produce for the coming season.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction	Movement in 24 hours	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches.
March 14	29·456	39·7	34·1	·82	9	34·9	45·5	SW. SE.	194	·006
„ 15	29·861	39·6	30·1	·72	7	30·6	46·7	W. SW.	259	·000
„ 16	30·019	43·7	31·9	·66	7	37·9	50·0	N. NW. W.	300	·000
„ 17	30·075	48·9	45·4	·89	10	40·6	55·1	W. NW.	317	·271
„ 18	30·018	46·0	43·7	·93	10	45·8	54·8	WNW.	368	—
„ 19	30·136	44·9	38·7	·81	7	37·4	52·2	SW.	360	·005
„ 20	29·866	45·7	40·0	·85	9	42·7	51·1	SW. WSW.	667	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·519	29·867	29·943	30·083	30·033	30·173	29·951
Temperature of Air	42·0°	38·1°	44·4°	49·4°	48·0°	47·2°	48·1°
Temperature of Evaporation	39·3°	34·8°	39·5°	48·1°	41·9°	43·9°	44·9°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	NNW.	W.	W.	SW.	SW.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Dowager Countess of Orford: Special probate of the will of the late Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Orford, relict of the late Horatio, fourth Earl of Orford, was granted on the 16th of March by the principal registry to the Hon. Henry Walpole, the son of one of the executors, limited to effects by virtue of a certain indenture of settlement made in 1828, and of all other powers enabling her thereto: the other executor, Francis Walpole, Esq., renounced. Her Ladyship's will bears date the 8th of March, 1857, whereby she disposes of her interest in £7000, leaving certain bequests to her sons, Henry and Frederick, and her daughter, Lady Dorothea Fanny, appointing her son, the Hon. Henry Walpole, residuary legatee.

Hon. Justice Rowe: The will of the Hon. Sir William Carpenter Rowe, late Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, has just been proved in London by his relict, Lady Rowe, the sole executrix, who had first obtained probate in the Supreme Court at Colombo in December last, the learned Judge having died at Galle, in that island, on the 9th of November, and had made his will on the 15th of October preceding, which was attested by five witnesses, all belonging to the Oriental Bank, Colombo. The personalty in this country was estimated for probate duty at £25,000. Sir William has bequeathed to his wife all his property and effects at Ceylon, and a legacy of £2000, and all the silver family plate, for her life; then to their eldest son; also leaves her Ladyship an annuity of £500 a year beyond the settlement of £15,000 on marriage. Sir William has provided for his two sons by leaving to each annuities increasing in amount with their age, commencing with £50 a year and rising to £250 a year till they respectively attain the age of twenty-four; then each to receive the sum of £5000, and another £5000 at the age of twenty-seven; and has appointed his eldest son reversionary residuary legatee. There are bequests to other members of his family. Sir William has bequeathed a sum of £500 in trust, when, after purchasing an annuity of £5 on a female life, the surplus is to be applied to charitable and educational purposes in the borough of Launceston, Cornwall. His law books he leaves to his nephew, William C. Gurney; his other books to his two sons.

A. M'Nab, Esq.: The will of Alexander M'Nab, Esq., of Argyle-street, London, who died on the 14th of December last, has been proved in the principal registry by the executors and trustees—namely, Herbert Williams, Esq., his son-in-law, and Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, his daughter. He has bequeathed all his Dutch and other foreign bonds and securities to his three children, Alexander M'Nab, Elizabeth Finch, wife of Francis Oliver Finch, Esq., and Mary Ann, wife of Herbert Williams, Esq.; and has bequeathed to his wife for her life his house in University-street, and after her decease to his children, his daughters' shares to be for their separate uses; and has appointed his wife residuary legatee. The will is dated the 23rd of November, 1859.

The *Hampshire Independent* says:—"Her Majesty honoured the Steam Ferry Bridge at Cowes for the first time on Tuesday week. The bridge was opportunely decorated with flags that day, not in anticipation of her Majesty's visit, but to celebrate the wedding of the toll-taker."

We are informed (says the *Times*) that the export duty upon rags which the Emperor Napoleon proposes to substitute for the absolute prohibition hitherto in force will amount to about 100 per cent on the price of common rags, and 50 per cent on the price of the best quality.

Miss Emily Faithfull has established and opened in Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, a printing-office, in which the work is done wholly by women, and for the support of which the assistance of all who are interested in the extension of female employment is solicited.

The Beverley Election Committee met, for the last time, last Saturday, and agreed to its report, which declared that James Robert Walker, Esq., was duly elected, and that several persons had been bribed to vote, but it was not proved that such bribery had been committed with the consent of Mr Walker.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The accompanying report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament yesterday se'ennight appeared in our town edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March 16.

English Ships at Naples.—The Earl of Ellenborough asked a question of the First Lord of the Admiralty respecting the report that several English ships of war had entered the bay of Naples.—The Duke of Somerset was understood to say that the purpose of sending British ships to Naples was that of affording protection to persons persecuted by the Neapolitan Government.—Lord Redesdale asked for more definite information. He was sure that we should not tolerate any similar proceeding with regard to this country. We should not consider that a person guilty of treason to this Government could escape punishment by going on board a foreign ship in an English harbour.—The Earl of Malmesbury concurred with Lord Redesdale, and said that the officers of the ships in question would be placed in a most embarrassing situation.—The Duke of Newcastle said that the course adopted was entirely in accordance with precedent.—The Earl of Derby pointed out that in the case of Naples there was no insurrection or rebellion going on. There was no overt disagreement between the King of the Two Sicilies and his subjects.—Earl Grey defended the course adopted.—The subject then dropped.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the telegram yesterday received from Turin, stating that arrangements had been made between the King of Sardinia and the Emperor Napoleon for the cession to the latter of Savoy and Nice. He pointed out the discrepancy between the telegram and the despatches which had been written at various times by M. de Thouvenel, and asked whether the Government were in possession of any information which would qualify or in any way throw light upon this extraordinary communication.

The Duke of Newcastle protested against the nature of this question. He appealed to the House whether it was the duty of the Government to reply to such an inquiry. If the noble Earl had been a member of the Sardinian Government he could scarcely have asked such a question of Count Cavour, but in the case of her Majesty's Government he thought the course inexplicable. The despatch to which the noble Earl more especially referred had only been received within twenty-four hours, and he must really be excused from entering then upon a discussion of its contents.

The Earl of Malmesbury thought the noble Duke was quite justified in declining to consider a despatch which had only come to hand so recently.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, March 16.

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Newdegate.—Mr. Bright complained of a speech made by Mr. Newdegate, in which he charged Mr. Cobden with having become Napoleonised, approved of the principles of the Emperor of Russia, and deserted his liberal principles. He had, he said, received a letter from Mr. Cobden, requesting him to vindicate his character before the House.—Mr. Newdegate said he derived the information on which he grounded his statement upon a private letter in the *Manchester Guardian*. The hon. gentleman proceeded to trace Mr. Cobden's Parliamentary and political history, and he was frequently called to order by the Speaker. He persevered, amidst cries of "Oh, oh!" to revert to Mr. Cobden's letters and speeches.—Mr. Bright said he was not able to gather from what the hon. gentleman had said whether he persevered in his statement or retracted it. Mr. Cobden utterly denied the statement.—Mr. Newdegate said he did not retract his opinion, but he had endeavoured to state the grounds of it.—The subject then dropped.

Lightning-conductors.—Mr. Freeland asked the First Commissioner of Works whether his attention had been called to a despatch from our Minister at Brussels, dated the 24th of February last, stating that on the preceding Sunday a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by an unprecedented heavy fall of snow, had overspread Belgium; that twelve churches had been simultaneously struck by lightning, and that three of them had been totally destroyed, and the others much injured; whether he had seen a paragraph in the *Times* of August 17, 1857, stating that the flag-tower of Windsor Castle had been struck by lightning, and about four tons of the parapet been displaced; and whether any provision had been or was to be made for securing the public buildings of this country which are under the control of the Board of Public Works against such injuries or destruction by lightning as have occurred at Windsor Castle and in Belgium?—Mr. Cowper said his attention had been called to the facts alluded to, but he had not thought that the circumstances would justify the Government in departing from the course ordinarily adopted in this country. He was happy to say that the damage to Windsor Castle was repaired at an expense of thirty shillings.

Beer and Wine Licenses.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him on behalf of Mr. E. James, referring to the extension of those who had beer licenses, a refreshment license, and also a wine license, said he did not think that the effect of the proposed enactment was rightly understood. The bill had two principal objects—one related to refreshment-houses universally, and was intended to remedy an evil justly complained of, that they were entirely exempt from the supervision of the police. If the bill were approved of, the keepers of such houses would be compelled to take out a license at a low rate, and they would then come under the supervision of the police. The next point had reference to what were called eating-houses, a definition of which was given in the bill. Eating-house keepers might apply for a license to sell wine. As to beer-houses he did not propose to touch them. He supposed the question was whether a beer license disqualified the holder from obtaining a wine license? It was for the House to determine whether such persons should also have a wine license. It was not the intention of the bill to disqualify beer-license holders from also having a wine license.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE FRENCH.

Mr. Haliburton called attention to the encroachments of the French in Newfoundland. The French had made extraordinary claims upon portions of Newfoundland under British sway, and had actually given two thousand British subjects notice to quit their dwellings and to go elsewhere. The French had also created a large fishing interest, which was now their nursery for seamen. The French had 40,000 seamen in this trade. This nursery of seamen was of more consequence to France than coal was to this country. He wished to know what steps had been taken to stop those encroachments? He also wished for information in reference to the fortifications erected by the French, recently, in the island of St. Pierre—an island in close neighbourhood of our Canadian possessions? The French had also established a naval station there, and had laid in a large supply of coals. Under pretence of receiving the mails, a large number of war-steamers were congregated at that island. He was of opinion that the French had no right to do what they had done; and, as it would in case of hostilities form a source of danger to this country, he wished to know whether the attention of the Government had been called to the matter?

Mr. Kinglake drew attention to the determination of the French Emperor to annex Savoy, and asked the Government for the latest information on the subject. He hoped the rumour that the French Emperor meant to annex Savoy and Nice, together with Chablais and Faucigny, without consulting the great Powers of Europe, would be contradicted by the Government.

Sir R. Peel called attention to the danger likely to follow from the proceedings of the Emperor of the French with reference to the countries about to be annexed to France. In the last despatch on the subject it was clear that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had taken up a dignified attitude on the question, and he thought this and every other country in Europe ought to take the same attitude against this policy of annexation. If Savoy were annexed, the annexation of Belgium would not be long delayed. He believed that the King of Sardinia had been not only deceiving her Majesty's Government, but he had been acting with a mock dignity in this matter. He hoped that the Government would speak out boldly against the policy of France.

Lord J. Russell, in reference to the French movement at St. Pierre, said it was very doubtful whether they had been acting in violation of any treaty. In reference to Mr. Kinglake's question, he would say that Russia and Prussia entirely agreed with the views of England on the subject of the annexation question, and steps had been taken to submit these objections to the French Emperor. The noble Lord, who spoke in a very low tone of voice, was understood to say that the question was one of the greatest gravity, and required the most serious consideration of the Government.

CHINA.

On going into Committee of Supply,

Sir De Lacy Evans moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of our late attack upon the Peiho forts; in support of a peace and conciliatory policy towards China; and recommending the appointment of "a Plenipotentiary of experience and of conciliatory temper and judgment for the conduct of the important negotiation with the Emperor of China, and for directing and counselling the disposition of her Majesty's naval and military forces destined for this service."

Lord J. Russell said that the Government had taken a very moderate course in respect to China. They had instructed our Ambassador to demand an apology for the outrages committed, and to adopt such other measures as he might under the circumstances of the case think necessary. It was impossible to fetter the discretion of our Plenipotentiary by any positive instructions in consequence of the great distance of the country from the home country. Lord Elgin, who was at present in Paris, would proceed to China, where he would act in concert with Baron Gros. In the event of our negotiations with the Chinese Government failing, a demand would be made upon them for an indemnity for our armaments.

Sir J. Elphinstone expressed his regret at the unsatisfactory statement of the noble Lord, and warned the Government against persevering in a hostile expedition against China, which could not be carried out at a less expense than £10,000,000, and which it was utterly hopeless to expect back under the claim of an indemnity, inasmuch as the Chinese treasury was in a state of penury.

Mr. Bright was also greatly disappointed with the statement of Lord J. Russell, and thought that the Minister ought to be more explicit with the House when the Government were about to engage in a bloody and a costly war, which was one of the most unjust, cruel, and impolitic character

Mr. S. Herbert admitted he could not approve of the policy which had been adopted towards China; nevertheless, he justified the conduct of Mr. Bruce, on account of the duplicity practised upon him by the Chinese.

Sir J. Pakington referred to the policy of Lord Malmesbury, who had never counselled the forcing of the mouth of the Peiho.

After some further discussion, Lord Palmerston entered into a vindication of the policy of the Government, and defended the conduct of Mr. Bruce, who had only attempted to carry out his instructions.

Sir De Lacy Evans withdrew his propositions.

The House went into Committee of Supply, when a vote for £350,000 for the expedition to China was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

The Consolidated Fund (£4,500,000) Bill and the Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill were read a second time.

The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill and the Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Ballot.—Lord Teynham, in a speech of some length, moved to resolve that it is expedient, in the election of members to serve in Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by secret voting.—He was briefly replied to by the Duke of Newcastle, and their Lordships divided; the numbers being—For the motion, 4; against it, 39.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The report of the Beverley Election Committee was brought up, declaring the sitting member, J. R. Walker, Esq., duly elected.

Savoy and Nice.—Mr. A. Kinglake said that he had been informed that the Municipal Council of Nice had declared for remaining under Sardinia; and that if France declared that that state of things was dangerous to her frontier, then that Nice should be erected into an independent State. The Council had passed a vote of thanks to three members of the House, two of whom were Mr. Fitzgerald and Sir R. Peel. He asked Lord J. Russell whether the Government had received the appeal addressed by the Swiss Government to the Powers, and whether it would be considered before an answer was sent to M. Thouvenel, and whether the Government would put itself in communication with the Powers to which the Swiss note had been addressed?—Lord J. Russell said no note had been received from the Swiss Government. As to the course which the Government was to take, he appealed to the House for forbearance, to allow the Government to deliberate freely on the answer they were about to give.

THE REFORM BILL.

On the motion that the Reform Bill be read a second time,

Mr. Disraeli criticised the measure in a tone of subdued sarcasm. The right hon. gentleman said that the bill might have been drawn up four or five centuries ago, as far as any new qualifications were concerned. The measure was of a mediæval character, without the inspiration of the feudal system or the genius of the middle ages. He objected to it because it did not propose any new franchise; for he held that a representation by numbers only never could be a just one, because it excluded lodgers from a voice in the representation of the people—because it would disfranchise some classes in counties, while it perpetuated the exclusion of others who were entitled by conduct and intelligence to vote—and because he regarded the proposed redistribution of Parliamentary seats as most unsatisfactory. He could not understand upon what principle places like Manchester and Birmingham, which were already represented, were to have additional members, while other towns now unrepresented were to remain in that condition. The universal opinion in the country was that the bill was a very bad measure; in fact, the only persons who approved of it were Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright. The latter, with that candid audacity which in great part neutralised his pernicious opinions and advice, had already announced that no sooner would the bill be passed than he would begin agitating the country for another. But, although he was prepared to declare emphatically that the bill was a bad one, at the same time he was not prepared to undertake the responsibility of rejecting it on the second reading. Neither could he say whether he or his friends would move any amendments in Committee. The bill of the late Government was more liberal than the present, and would have done more to strengthen the Constitution. It was proposed at an opportune moment for an extensive political change, but the present prospect was very different. Europe was now prostrate and spiritless. A great military Power was building up a colossal empire by force of arms, and he asked whether this was a moment to interfere with that old aristocratic element of constitutional power under which England had attained to so great a measure of prosperity? Regard being had to the admitted fact that the bill had found no favour in the House, he ventured to hope that a measure so unnecessary, uncalled for, and mischievous, would be withdrawn.

Mr. Leatham supported the bill as an extension of the franchise, but did not think it dealt sufficiently with the arrangement of the constituencies.

Mr. H. J. Baillie was of opinion that of the present property franchises in boroughs he should prefer household suffrage. He was also in favour of the abolition of nomination boroughs. He objected to the diminution of the county franchise to £10.

Mr. Baxter having spoken on the whole in favour of the bill, but dwelling on its omissions,

Mr. Rolt looked on the measure as a great step in the direction of separating the representation from the property of the country, and from that point of view he considered it with dismay.

Mr. W. F. Campbell, as a member for one of the boroughs which will lose a representative, was understood to oppose the bill.

After some observations from Mr. Liddell,

Mr. Bright said he was prepared to discuss the measure with a desire to assist in the passing of a useful bill, and to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government and the House in connection with this question. The bill had fulfilled the pledge given by the Government and Lord J. Russell. He was of opinion that reform in Parliament should go by steps; the question of the franchise being settled first, and afterwards that of the distribution. The bill, while it dealt with the franchise, only just touched, and did not settle, the subject of the distribution of seats, which was the very pith of Parliamentary reform. Was it satisfactory that there should be a million of voters to seven millions of men in the country? The present bill, while it would do something to remove the anomaly, did nothing to cause any of the alarm which had been expressed. It was said that there was no clamour for reform; but let Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli say that there should be none, and there would soon be clamour enough. By the bill not more than 100,000 of the working-classes would be added to the franchise. As to the objection that the bill was not extensive, that was a more rational one; but, if the measure was one which had gained a large amount of acquiescence on the ground of its admitting a number of persons to the franchise, he wished that twice as many should enjoy it. The bill added perhaps 30 or 40 per cent of electors to the larger boroughs, but something below 25 per cent to the constituencies of the small boroughs, thus showing how little could be done for them by any extension of the franchise; while the disproportion of members was still more striking. Where the bill failed, even in that which the Government were pledged to accomplish, was to be found in the introduction of a ratepaying test into the county franchise ranging between £10 and £50, which did apply to occupations above £50. He also objected to the condition where in the case of £10 occupiers having no house on the land he occupied there should be a tenement of £5 value on it to give him a vote; but it should be so arranged as that the county franchise should be equivalent to the £6 house occupation in boroughs. He also objected to the ratepaying test in boroughs. He wished that the names of all tenants whose rates were paid by the landlord should be inserted in the rate-books, or else a large number of persons would be disfranchised. As to the ballot, it must not be supposed that because it was not in the bill that it would not very soon have to be considered and settled; for, when this bill passed, the necessity for it would be greater than ever. He concluded by advising the Opposition to accept this measure, lest something in a more decided shape should be demanded of them—a measure which, considering all the circumstances, was worthy of acceptance.

Mr. Knightley having spoken,

The debate, on the motion of Mr. Stansfeld, was adjourned.

THE VOTE FOR THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

On the report of Supply on the vote for China,

General Peel urged that the sum estimated for the Army must be very largely exceeded. No provision was made in the Estimates for the proposed army of reserve, or for the extraordinary expenses of the force in China. A gross sum of at least £500,000 in excess would be required.

Mr. S. Herbert quoted statistics to show that the sum asked for would be quite sufficient for the required purposes.

After a discussion the report was received.

The other business was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Packet Service and Contract Bill and the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee.

The Militia.—In answer to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl De Grey and Ripon stated that it was intended to disembody four regiments of militia, of which the Forfarshire, the Edinburgh, and the Waterford would be three.

Savoy and Nice.—The Marquis of Normanby complained of having received an evasive answer from the Government to a question which he put at the beginning of the Session with regard to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, of which intention it now appeared the Foreign Secretary had long been aware. He should take an early opportunity of moving a resolution on the subject, and asserting the necessity of dealing with all such matters by official communications, instead of by private letters, between the Foreign Secretary and our Ministers at foreign Courts.—The Duke of Newcastle denied that any such evasive answer had been given, and urged that such an assertion was a reflection on Lord Granville, by whom the answer was given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Private Business.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Glasgow Corporation Water and the North London Railway Bills. The South London Railway (No. 8) Bill was read a second time.

TOLLGATES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure, during the present Session, on the subject of the tollgates in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, in consequence of the Royal commission thereon?—Sir G. C. LEWIS was understood to say that no legislation on the subject would take place this Session.

JEWS' ACT AMENDMENT.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act admitting Jews to Parliament, by doing away with the necessity of the passing of a resolution by the House on the election of each Jewish member, enabling him to be sworn according to his own belief.—Lord R. CECIL did not think this a matter of much importance, but it was a specimen of what were called settlements of questions in that House.—Sir G. GREY denied that any one who advocated the Jewish claims thought the existing arrangement a settlement; and it was only adopted in order to obtain the assent of the House of Lords to the admission of Jews to Parliament.—Mr. NEWDEGATE would oppose the bill on its second reading.—After a few words from Mr. ROEBUCK, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. He never felt more the necessity of such a measure than now, when a Reform Bill was introduced with no provision for the ballot. Recurring to the general election of 1852, he stated that the corruption was so great that a Committee was appointed to inquire, and the result was a measure called the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, which was a fine specimen of "how not to do it," and which was satirised by the late Mr. Coppock from that point of view. It had turned out not only useless but positively mischievous. This bill was now before a Committee of the House, and what was to be done with it he did not know. He saw no hope of the ballot being treated with the consideration with which other questions were treated. He claimed the right which other members had to have his bill read a first time, though he doubted whether it would be granted him. The arguments of the distinguished men who had opposed him on this question reminded him of the argument of Sir F. Kelly in Tawell's case, when he tried to persuade the jury that a woman who had been poisoned with prussic acid had died from the effects of eating apple-pips. As to the ballot being un-English, it was used in every election in this country except in Parliamentary and municipal elections. In open voting electors were deterred by fear or favour from exercising the trust committed to them freely and indifferently, and many declined to be put on the register rather than be called on to exercise that trust. Having dissected certain speeches on the ballot of his opponents—especially Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell, the hon. gentleman combatted the arguments of the *Times* against it. He then quoted from a speech of Lord Macaulay, urging the ballot as a protection for the tenant against the landlord at elections. In Australia secret voting had worked a bloodless revolution, and changed anarchy and confusion into peace and tranquillity. He concluded by urging that he was asking that which was only a right of the electors of this country.

Lord HENLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. MARSH stated that he knew that great corruption still existed in New South Wales, notwithstanding the existence of the ballot. He knew an instance of a man in the capacity of a servant who was also a justice of the peace, a position he had attained because he had been an electioneering agent. The system of ballot there was very imperfect, and did not provide thoroughly for secrecy. Certainly the ballot had not prevented intimidation in Australia. He was on general grounds opposed to the system.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE had once given a vote in favour of the ballot, but since that time reflection had induced him to change his opinion, and he was now opposed to it; his Australian experience at the Colonial Office having strengthened his feeling against it.

Mr. LAWSON supported the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Berkeley's less amusing and not more argumentative speech than his previous ones had not altered the opinions he entertained on this question. He still retained his opinion that the franchise was a trust, and every exercise of the trust ought to be open and public; while the doctrine that it was a right would go to legalise bribery, for a man could do what he liked with his vote and might sell it. He contended that even in clubs voting by ballot did not tend to procure secrecy. But in the exercise of a political function secrecy would tend to the degradation of electors, and would make them either law-breakers or hypocrites, while it would not here, any more than it did in Australia, prevent corruption and intimidation.

On a division the numbers were:—For the motion, 147; against it, 254.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE EXPORT OF RAGS.—In answer to Mr. Puller, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had no further information on the subject of the duty to be imposed on the export of rags from France. There was to be a modification of the present duty.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill, the object of which was to remove the disqualification of Dissenters from acting as trustees of endowed schools in the trusts of which no mention was made of any particular religious teaching. The introduction of other bills on this subject by Lord Cranworth and Sir Hugh Cairns showed the necessity of some such measure. In the former bill no mention was made of allowing Dissenters to be trustees of these schools, but only made it compulsory in existing trustees to provide for the education of Dissenters' children.

Mr. LOWE hoped to induce the House to reject the bill. The decisions of the Courts of Equity—that in all cases where no mention was made of any special religious teaching, that teaching should be according to the tenets of the Church of England—had given rise to the bills on the subject. This bill, in the first clause, dealt with schools founded in the first year of Elizabeth, and in the second with schools endowed down to the time of William and Mary. This excluded the period of Edward VI., when so many schools were founded, and this on the pretext that the Reformation began with the reign of Elizabeth. All these schools, as well as those of the time of Henry VIII., were clearly founded in connection with the Church of England. The bill went on the principle of ignoring any intentions of founders in favour of the Church of England, while it swept away the authority of all legal decisions on the subject; and it took away property from the Church which was enjoyed by every possible right, not the least of which was the prescription and possession of hundreds of years. He thought that Lord Cranworth's bill was one which was worthy of acceptance by the House, for it was more calculated to attain the object which Mr. Dillwyn had in view, and which his own bill could not attain. He urged the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. SELWYN formally moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. LONGFIELD seconded the motion.

A discussion followed, in which Lord Fermoy and Mr. Baines supported, and Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Beecroft, Mr. Walter, Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Newdegate opposed, the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked whether he understood Mr. Lowe that he was desirous that Dissenters should be trustees of schools, and the children of Dissenters admitted into the schools; and, if so, would the Government support such a proposition?

Mr. LOWE could not answer for the Government, but he should himself be disposed to support such a proposition, especially if it was provided for by a separate measure.

On a division the bill was rejected, the numbers being—For the second reading, 120; against it, 190.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS BILL.

Mr. CROOK moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. TURNER moved the rejection of the bill, urging that no case had been made out for a measure which meddled with an important branch of trade, and interfered between employer and employed, while a Select Committee had reported against the necessity and expediency of placing bleaching and dyeing works under the operation of the Factories Act, there being no analogy between the two cases. No women or children were employed in the actual operation of bleaching and dyeing, while the peculiar nature of the operation prevented the possibility of stopping the works at any particular time.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that he was originally opposed to the operation of the Factories Acts as far as they related to men, though in favour of their operation in reference to women and children; and on the same principle he supported the present measure. The hon. member was understood to admit that he was now of opinion that the application of the Factories Acts should extend to every class of workpeople. He drew a powerful picture of the sufferings of the operatives, especially children and women in factories working for thirty-seven hours, and he implored the House not to participate in the guilty cruelty which the hon. member for Manchester would induce it to sanction.

Mr. COBBETT, in supporting the bill, explained that from peculiar circumstances the Committee on bleaching and dyeing fell into the hands of the opponents of legislation on the subject, and the report was in reality that of persons interested in bleaching works and factories. The master bleachers were in favour of some measure which would limit the hours of labour, as it would relieve them from the pressure for the completion of orders in very short times which was put on them by merchants and shippers.

Lord J. MANNERS briefly supported the bill.

Sir H. CAIRNS said that a case was made out against bleach-working in England, but none against those in the north of Ireland, which was carried on by a very different process; nor was there in the latter any excess of work. If Ireland was excepted from the bill he would support the second reading.

After a few remarks from Mr. Richardson, Mr. Conolly, and Mr. A. Egerton, the House divided, the numbers being—For the second reading, 226; against it, 39: majority, 187.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lords' amendments to the Administration of Poisons Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, granting £350,000 on account of the China expedition, was brought up and agreed to.

The Municipal Corporations Mortgages Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Enclosure Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, said the Government were fully alive to the importance of providing adequate supplies for the troops that were leaving India for China, and were taking measures to carry out that object. The number of troops ordered upon that expedition was 10,000.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to the Earl of Derby, said he was afraid it would be necessary for the House to sit on Monday and Tuesday in Passion Week, in order to consider certain bills coming up from the Commons. He proposed on Tuesday in that week to move that the House on its rising should adjourn to Tuesday, the 17th of April. If the business of Parliament proceeded more rapidly than he anticipated he would move the adjournment of the House on Monday.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.—Lord TEYNHAM moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to relieve Dissenters from the necessity of making certain declarations on their appointment to municipal offices.—Lord CHELMSFORD opposed the bill as unnecessary and uncalled for, believing that the existing law imposed no grievance upon any religious sects or bodies. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE supported the second reading, believing that those declarations were wholly inoperative for any good, and were most offensive to the feelings of Dissenters.—The Earl of DERBY viewed the bill under consideration as one of a series of measures that were supported by a certain party who avowed their hostility to the Church Establishment, and their determination to devote all their exertions to its overthrow. He should, therefore, oppose the second reading.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER also stated his objections to the bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR supported it.—Upon a division the bill was rejected by a majority of 44 to 21.

The Medical Acts Amendment Bill, the Packet Service (Transfer of Contracts) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£4,500,000) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—Mr. BOWYER gave notice of his intention on that day week to ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law of evidence in regard to privileged communications in certain cases.

THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was intended that the voters at £6 rent and upwards, whose rates are now compounded for by their landlords, should have the opportunity at the next registration of qualifying themselves as voters, by taking on themselves the payment of rates for the past year, or otherwise, as may be arranged, to effect such object?—Lord J. RUSSELL said he would consider the matter before going into Committee on the bill.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Western, said that on Monday next he hoped to present the bill upon the subject of the impressed stamp on newspapers, when he would explain to the House the intentions of the Government regarding it.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Adams, said it was not the intention of the Government to allow a drawback in respect to ships now in course of construction.

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in answer to an appeal from Lord J. Russell, consented to postpone his motion in reference to the state of Naples until after Easter.

THE COURSE OF BUSINESS ON THURSDAYS.—Mr. PAULL, pursuant to notice, moved that Government orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays instead of Fridays. After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE REFORM BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. STANSFELD opened the adjourned debate upon the Reform Bill, and, in a speech characterised by much ability and argument, gave his support to the measure.

Sir J. PAKINGTON remarked that, up to the present moment, he had waited in vain for any one on the Ministerial side of the House to stand up in defence of the bill upon its own intrinsic merits. All that its advocates could say in its favour was that it was a step in the right direction. The hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright), who had become a kind of English O'Connell, said he merely accepted of the measure as a step in advance, because he knew that he could not obtain all his objects except upon the instalment principle. He (Sir J. Pakington) was not surprised at the cold reception the bill had met with, even from the strongest supporters of the Government, for it was a miserable measure. He could only account for its meagre character by the fact of its having been the project of a divided Cabinet, or the unwilling redemption of a pledge on the part of a Government whose attention was distracted by the unsettled position of foreign affairs. He was sorry that the noble Lord, who had been so long identified with this question of Reform, had not produced a measure more worthy of his name, and of the Government from which it proceeded.

Sir G. GREY defended the bill, and said that it was framed in a spirit conformable with the Constitution, and with a sincere desire to amend the representation of the people. If Sir J. Pakington and his friends were really hostile to the measure, why had they not adopted the fair and open course of joining issue with the Government upon the second reading?

Mr. ADDERLEY attributed the bill to the inspiration of Mr. Bright, and inquired how it happened that the hon. gentleman who professed to be so anxious to promote the welfare of the working classes had not attended in his place on Wednesday last to support the second reading of the bill to protect the interests of women and children employed in bleaching and dyeing works? He expressed a hope that when the bill went into Committee it would be so amended as to make it more acceptable to the country and more in unison with the principles of the British Constitution.

Mr. MASSEY said he was desirous of supporting a bill which would have the effect of settling the question of Reform and the constitution of that House for many years to come—a result which he could not anticipate from the present measure, although, no doubt, it would make a liberal addition to the constituencies. One great defect of it, in his opinion, was that it provided no adequate redistribution of seats; and, as a whole, he thought it must be regarded as a most imperfect measure, by no means consistent with itself, and but little likely to satisfy the hungry constituencies which it would create. He suggested the expediency of contracting the limits of electoral areas, if it could conveniently be done, as well as creating a lodger franchise. In conclusion, he advised Lord John Russell to revise the bill so as to make it one worthy of himself, of Parliament, and of the country.

Mr. STEUART objected to the bill because he believed it to be utterly and thoroughly defective. It fell immeasurably short of the promises and professions of the noble Lord, and was utterly deficient in the principle of extending the franchise to the educational classes of the community.

Mr. CROSSLEY thought the measure was too restrictive in its character, and suggested certain amendments with the view to a more liberal enlargement of the franchise.

Mr. KER SEYMER congratulated Sir G. Grey upon the fact of being the only member of the Government who had ventured to speak in favour of the bill. He proceeded to comment at some length upon its defects, and referred to the language used at public meetings by Mr. Bright in which he charged the country gentlemen with having robbed the people for the purpose of maintaining large military and naval establishments in order to obtain appointments for their own sons and relations. The hon. member for Birmingham dared not make such speeches in the presence of educated gentlemen, but uttered his libels before an ignorant multitude, who would naturally avail themselves of the first opportunity of revenging themselves upon those whom they were thus taught to regard as oppressors.

Mr. BAINES supported the bill in its entirety.

Mr. WHITESIDE alluded to the case of the recent strike and the pamphlets published in connection with that unfortunate movement, for the purpose of showing that the working classes were not capable of exercising the franchise in a wise or legitimate manner.

On the motion of Mr. E. JAMES, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is now at Milan to complete his researches on the Italian dialects.

The additional sum required by the directors of the Great Ship Company (£100,000) has been subscribed, and it is confidently asserted that the *Great Eastern* will be ready to start for New York—her destination on her first voyage across the Atlantic—about the end of May or early in June.

An old and respected commercial traveller of one of the largest grocery establishments in Bristol having recently died, the principals made his widow a present of a policy of insurance for £3000, which they, with a kind and liberal care for his family, had effected on his life.

On Wednesday se'nnight, as a servant girl was walking in Middleton, she stumbled over a stone, and the child in her arms, aged nearly three years, was thrown into the road. One of the wheels of a cart passing at the time went over the child's head, and killed it on the spot.

Mr. Hugh M'Donald, a local poet of some celebrity, expired yesterday week at his residence in Bridgeton, Glasgow. The deceased gentleman, who began life as a calico-printer, had from time to time filled situations in the literary departments of several of the Glasgow journals.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—The London bankers resolved on Monday, in compliance with the general wish of the mercantile body, to close on Saturdays at three o'clock instead of four. The memorials addressed to them on the subject expressed a desire that two should be the hour, but it has been thought better in the first instance to fix an intermediate time. The concurrence of the Bank of England has yet to be obtained, but it is not expected that any objection will be raised by that establishment. The new system will come into operation on Saturday, the 19th of May.

MUSIC.

The second New Philharmonic Concert of the season took place on Monday last, in St. James's Hall, under the direction of Dr. Wylde. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Mendelssohn's overture "Fingal's Cave," Auber's overture to "Masaniello," and Berlioz's "Hungarian March." Mozart's pianoforte concerto in E flat was superbly played by Miss Arabella Goddard. Madame Sainton-Dolby sang Stradella's air "O del mio dolce ardor," and Mendelssohn's ballad "The First Violet." Miss Augusta Thomson—a young singer who, after gaining the first prize at the Conservatoire of Paris and appearing with distinction at the Grand Opéra, strengthened her reputation by several excellent appearances at the Philharmonic and other London concerts of last season—sang Rossini's "Pensa alla patria" and Meyerbeer's "Robert, toi che j'aime,' in a style which showed her to be a highly-gifted and accomplished artist. The concert altogether was good, and well received by a crowded audience.

The concert of the Amateur Musical Society at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening was one of the best which this association has given. The improvement of the orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, is very remarkable. Their performance of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and several other pieces, would not have been discreditable to a veteran professional band. The young and rising pianist, Miss Fanny Howell, performed the barcarole and finale of Bennett's concerto in F minor with a brilliancy, finish, and expression which received the warmest applause. The singer was Miss Rose, a young lady who holds a high position in fashionable society. She is evidently an accomplished amateur, and sang very gracefully, but fell into the mistake, common among amateurs, of choosing music which would tax the powers of the greatest professional artist. The concert, as usual, was fully and fashionably attended.

Our fair and gifted countrywoman, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and her husband, are just returned from Paris, which they visited during their wedding trip. We have briefly mentioned the concert given by them there and its brilliant success; but we find an account of it in the *Moniteur* from the pen of the distinguished musical critic of that journal, which contains so pleasing a recognition of the merits of an English artist that we are sure our readers will peruse it with pleasure. "Miss Dolby," says the *Moniteur*, "now Madame Sainton, surprised and delighted the audience by her great style, her superb voice, her large and irreproachable method. I do not know any one (except Jenny Lind) comparable to her in the music of the old masters. She understands them thoroughly, is inspired by their thoughts and penetrated by their genius. Nothing escapes her—not an intention, not a nuance, not an accent: it is as if the author himself were there to prompt her. At the first phrases of 'The Spirit-Song' of Haydn a murmur of surprise ran through the whole room. The public did not expect that breadth, that charm, that simplicity, that perfect elegance, so remote from the petty ornament and unmeaning roulades with which vulgar singers load their performances. The same success attended 'The Irish Emigrant,' and the air from 'Samson.' Seldom has the public had such a treat. The music of Haydn and of Handel, so interpreted, is a compensation for many platitudes and many extravagances. As for M. Sainton, it was not the first time that we have admired that pure and correct method of playing, that marvellous truth of intonation, those harmonic sounds of such ineffable sweetness—all those rare and brilliant qualities which make a perfect ensemble. He performed a solo of his own composition, Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata,' in which he was admirably seconded by Theodore Ritter on the piano; and, lastly, his own adagio and waltz, two masterly pieces magnificently executed, for which he was loudly applauded and recalled. We regret that M. and Mdme. Sainton have been recalled to England by indispensable engagements, but the distance happily is small, and the journey from London to Paris can be made in ten hours."

The London Glee and Madrigal Society have commenced, at St. James's Hall, a new series of their delightful and popular performances. The first took place on Monday evening last, and the present series is to terminate at the end of next week. We have already so fully described the nature and character of these entertainments, and, indeed, their merits are now so well known, that any further eulogy would be superfluous.

We observe with satisfaction that Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel," has recently been twice performed at Cambridge with the greatest success.

The death of M. Jullien will cause general regret in the musical world. It took place at Paris on Wednesday, the 14th inst., in consequence of an attack of brain fever, so violent that it was necessary to place him in a *maison de santé*. It is not true that he had previously attempted suicide. Jullien's career has been remarkable. He first became known in London, nearly twenty years ago, as the conductor of Promenade Concerts, a kind of entertainment which he raised from small beginnings to great magnitude and importance, and by means of which he succeeded in educating (as it were) the taste of a large portion of the English public, by gradually leading them to understand and enjoy the works of the greatest orchestral masters. Having gained great popularity, he conceived the idea of establishing a National English Opera, for which purpose he became lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, and commenced his enterprise with much spirit. But the speculation failed, and he became a bankrupt, having literally lost everything but his honour—for, as it will be remembered, he passed through the Court without a stain upon his name. He resumed his Promenade Concerts with energy, and in 1850 went to America, and gave his entertainments in all parts of the United States. On his return to England he embarked in another enterprise which turned out unfortunate—the Music Hall in the Surrey Gardens; and this calamity was followed by another, the conflagration of Covent-garden Theatre, in which he suffered an irreparable destruction of property. He next, under an arrangement with Mr. Lumley, gave concerts at her Majesty's Theatre, and afterwards at the Lyceum. But his efforts were no longer attended with their former success, and, finding it impossible to retrieve his fortunes in London, he went to Paris, where misfortune still followed him. He was arrested, and remained for several months in prison. On his release he began, with unabated energy, to organise a series of great performances in the French capital; and the excessive fatigue, anxiety, and excitement which he suffered brought on the malady under which he sank, before he had reached his fiftieth year. The English public owe much to Jullien for what he has done for the advancement of music in this country, and, we doubt not, will show their gratitude by contributing to the necessities of the relatives who survive him.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—A new dream-piece was produced on Monday, entitled "The Abbé Vaudreuil," with deserved success. Without being so good a drama as "Victorine," it is more fanciful in its plot and structure, and better, perhaps, serves the purpose of spectacle. The main purpose is, in fact, to introduce a Court scene at Versailles in the reign of Louis XV., which, painted by Mr. W. Callcott, and illustrated by some Watteau-dancers and a gavotte between Madame Celeste and Miss Hudspeth, presents a living picture of the times of *Madame Pompadour* (Miss Kate Saville). The *Abbé Vaudreuil* (Madame Celeste) is a visionary personage, a fiend in the shape of an Abbé galant of the eighteenth century, who is supposed to appear to the sleeper, *Lieutenant Henri Delcour* (Mr. Villiers), who has contracted a bad habit of swearing, which stands in the way of his union with *Mdlle. Marie de Rohan* (Miss Hudspeth), and it is to correct this habit that the vision is granted. The *Lieutenant* signs a contract with the fiend that allows him five wishes, which, however, he soon runs through, his imprecations being interpreted as such. Accordingly, he says to a servant, "The devil take you!" and the devil forthwith does take him. On awaking, however, he finds his servant safe, and living, and the likeness of the terrible *Abbé* in *Mdlle. Marie's* brother, whose portrait he had been contemplating just before he fell asleep. The supernatural business was well managed, and the whole produced in that decorative form which is calculated to make the piece attractive.

BOTALLACK MINE, CORNWALL.

ON reaching the Land's End, 387 feet high, north-ward sweeps the magnificent crescent of Whitesand Bay, with its smooth, dazzling sands, on which have landed Athelstane from the Isles of Scilly ("the conger eels"), Stephen from France, King John from Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck, for his insane attempt on the crown of England. On the other side of Cape Cornwall, which is 280 feet high, is Botallack Mine, 425 feet deep, a work worthy of Virgil's Vulcan and his smiths of Lipari. The mine forms a picturesque sight, with its smoking chimney, rough platform scaffolding, busy men and descending mules, boarded houses at the pit's mouth; its clanking steam-pump and gush of the chain-pipe, rusting cables, conduits and wheels, and winding machinery, like the meshes of a gigantic spider's web. It needs a strong head and a sure foot to descend the dark shaft, stretched over bell-cranks and posts, down which ladders with uneven rounds afford the only access to its sunless galleries, which no eye but that of man has seen; with treasures of buried wealth—bands of pure copper—lining the walls, and waggons full of ruddy ore rolling over the tramways; while there is not a cranny in the metallic roof, green with the ocean ooze, but is echoing to the low mysterious muffled sound, with its mingled sadness and sublimity, of the surf beating on the shelf of rock 120 feet above the dimly-lighted recesses, and so unspeakably awful when the fierce roar of the waves in a storm booms overhead that the miners instinctively mount to upper ground. The visitor must don a flannel suit before he descends into the hot atmosphere below, with a candle fixed in a clay socket on the front of his hat to leave his hands at liberty. The miners work for eight hours in twenty-four; sometimes by contract, sometimes on tribute earning a percentage on the lode, or otherwise receiving wages varying from 40s. to 50s. by the month. The thermometer often stands at 85°; and consumption ensues, owing to the sudden exposure of a body fresh from that reeking heat to the bleak wind, sleet, and mists that spread out like a shroud over the dripping heath: strains and decline ordinarily break down the miner before he reaches fifty years of age. There was for a long time an old blind man in Botallack who, if the lights went out,



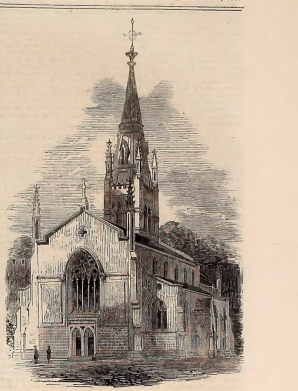
BOTALLACK MINE, CORNWALL.

was able to guide the miners through the intricate galleries. The sons of Louis Philippe visited Botallack in 1851; and in 1846 her Majesty descended Poltharo.

Such a mine, so beautifully described by Job, is certainly no less wonderful than the pyramid of Egypt—which it equals in size—as an achievement of labour; but the one was built at the cost of human life for the tomb of a mummy, the other dug for the benefit of an entire country by voluntary labourers, who numbered in 1854 28,000. Incredible is the toil: twenty or thirty men could excavate only a few inches daily of the galleries and shafts which now extend over miles of ground. One mine is 1800 feet deep; another has produced 200 tons of metal daily. The dismal, smoky candlelight, the drip of water, the dust, the noise of hammers and picks, and the explosions when rocks are blasted confound eye and ear. It was only in the seventeenth century that gunpowder was employed. The heat and oppression in breathing are very trying.

The practical director of the Cornish mine is a superior workman (captain), who is denominated "underground," or "grass," according as the mine is subterranean, or consists of surface works. A chief captain, or manager, presides over the subordinate officials; the "purser" is the paymaster.

For the above particulars of Botallack Mine we are indebted to an interesting little work recently published by Mr. Stanford, entitled "A Guide to the Coasts of Devon and Cornwall," by Mackenzie Walcott. Subjoined are some further details respecting this mine from Murray's "Handbook of Devon and Cornwall":—The traveller, having reached the main object of his excursion, must betake himself to the cliff, and rest awhile in admiration of the scene which is there unfolded, and which exhibits one of the most singular combinations of the power of art and the sublimity of nature that can be imagined. Gloomy precipices of slate, which have successively defied the ocean itself, are here broken up by the operations of the miner, and are hung with all his complicated machinery. The Crown engine, well known for the wild exposure of its position, was lowered down a cliff of 200 feet to the ledge it now occupies for the purpose of enabling the miner to penetrate beneath the bed of the Atlantic. The first level of this mine is seventy fathoms from "grass," and extends upwards of 400 feet under the sea, and the traveller who should venture to descend into its dreary recesses may be gratified by hearing the booming of the waves and the grating of the stones as they rolled to and fro over his head. The lode, consisting of the grey and yellow sulphuret of copper, crops out in the Crown Rocks below the engine. The cliffs are composed of horriblende, alternating with clay slate, and contain a store of curious minerals, as jasper iron ore, arseniate of iron, sulphuret of bismuth, peach-blossomed cobalt, specular iron ore, hematitic iron, hydrous oxide of iron, veins of garnet rock (in the Crown Rocks), epidote, axinite, thallite, chlorite, tremolite, and a crystallised schorl. Beautiful specimens of arborescent native copper have been also found in them.



FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH AT LUCERNE.

THE first Protestant church service at Lucerne was celebrated in 1827, when about 150 persons of this confession with great difficulty obtained permission from the Roman Catholic Government of that canton. English visitors of former years will remember the small and picturesque chapel in which the service of our Church was celebrated from 1845 till 1856, and which was willingly given over to the English ministers. The number of Protestants in Lucerne and its environs having increased to more than 500, this chapel became too small; and, though from 1856 the Roman Catholic church of Mariahilf was kindly granted by the Government for the English service, the Protestants at Lucerne could not obtain the same permission, and hence they were compelled to think of erecting a church of their own. A committee was therefore appointed, and, after having collected a considerable sum in their community, this committee asked for the assistance of their Protestant brethren in Switzerland and elsewhere; and £4500 has been collected, chiefly through the generous aid of the federal and cantonal Governments and of the Protestants in all the Swiss cantons—Zurich, Berne, and Basle standing foremost. The church now in course of erection is close to the Schweizerhof and the English Hotel, and will front the quay and the lake. As frequent complaints have been raised by English invalids, for whom the difficult access to the Roman Catholic church of Mariahilf (up some sixty steps) made it impossible to attend Divine worship, the community has granted the free use of this church for the service of their brethren of the English Church, which has often been attended by as many as 300 persons. The sum collected is some hundred pounds short of that required for the completion of this house of God; and it is intended shortly to make an appeal to English benevolence to make up the deficiency. The church was designed by Mr. Ferd Stadler, of Zurich.

PYRAMIDICAL STRUCTURE ON BOSWORTH FIELD.

THE curious pyramidical structure over "King Richard's Well," here represented, is situated, rather romantically, in a meadow on the southern slope of Bosworth Field, about two miles and a half south by south-west of the town of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. It is 12 feet square, and about 10 feet high, and is built of roughhewn dark stone with wide mortar joints. Though absurd enough in itself, it permanently marks a spot of deep historical interest, being associated with an event of memorable and great national importance; for it covers a little pool of water, of which, according to tradition and the Latin inscription contained on a stone slab (2 feet 2 inches long by 1 foot 1 inch deep, built in the recess), both the unfortunate Monarch and his charger (and doubtless many other combatants) partook in the fight before making his last infuriated



PYRAMIDICAL STRUCTURE OVER KING RICHARD'S WELL, ON BOSWORTH FIELD.

personal attack upon Henry, in which last dash of desperate bravery Richard III. fell, overpowered by numbers. This was doubtless his last draught.

The water, which tastes brackish, is only about a foot deep, reached by two steps, and does not appear to be a "well," either in the popular or scriptural sense, but may be simply a reservoir of rain water. If it is a spring, however, it never seems to overflow and run away, although near is certainly some indication of a former channel. The stone opposite the entrance may be ancient, and was probably used to put vessels to contain the water on, and as a seat.

On the ridge above the hedge shown fine views are obtained of the tower and spire of Bosworth Church and "Bosworth Hall," the seat of Sir Alex. R. C. Dixie, Bart., with its park of deer and magnificent forest of oak. At the hall, and in Leicester Museum, are still seen memorials of the celebrated struggle of which this somewhat eccentric-looking structure acts as an humble and lonely memorial. The



SCENE FROM "CHRISTMAS EVE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE—THE DUEL IN THE SNOW.

Latin inscription, which is said to be the production of the pen of Dr. Parr, runs thus in capital letters:—

AQVÆ. ET. IGNI. TVTTO. HAVITA
DITIVS. SEDAVIT
RICHARDVS. TERTIVS. REX. ANGLIÆ
CVM. HENRICO. COMITE. DE. RICHMOND
ACERRIME. ATQVE. INFENSISSIME. PVGNANS
ET. VITA. PARITER. AC. SCEPTRO
ANTE. NOCTEM. CARITVRVS
XI. KAL. SEP. A. D. MCCCCLXXV.

which may be thus translated:—"With water drawn from this well Richard III., King of England, assuaged his thirst (when) fighting in the most desperate and hostile manner with Henry, Earl of Richmond, and about to lose before night his life, together with his sceptre, August 22, A.D. 1485.

With due deference to the writer and his elegant Latin, it may admit of a question whether "puteo" is quite the word here, unless in those days there actually was a *well* here; and from the fact of the King having literally worn a crown in the fight, might not corona be more pointed and expressive, taken both literally and figuratively!

GIGANTIC ROPEWALK IN THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.

WHEN the late Emperor Nicholas asked the American traveller Douglas what he thought of Russia, that gentleman replied that in the rest of Europe he had seen *the past*; in Russia he beheld *the future*. This must appear to be the case to any person who is in a position to watch the giant strides which Russia is making in industrial undertakings. One cannot, however, form a correct notion of Russia and the Russians by running from Petersburg to Astrachan, via Moscow, Nishny-Novgorod, Kasan, and Saratoff, performing the usual sight-seeing, and picking up, in a defective translation, a few legends and naïve (sometimes imported) anecdotes. This MM. Custine and Dumas have done; they have, to be sure, produced entertaining books, but they afford us very little real information. Among many other things which have escaped the notice of travellers in Russia may be mentioned the extensive chemical works of MM. Oshkoff and Malintine, situated in the middle of an almost impervious forest, forty versts from the district town of Yelabougra, on the Kama; and the immense ropewalk near the town of Ribinsk. This latter establishment was visited in the August of last year by a correspondent (P. S——d, of Kazan University), and he was struck, not only with the magnitude of the building, but also with the high finish of the machinery and the perfect working of its various parts, and the excellent quality of the articles produced. This enormous wooden edifice was erected in 1858. Its length is 310 sagenes or 2170 feet, by 56 feet in width. It is two stories high. In the two upper lofts the hemp yarn is spun by means of thirty spinning-wheels, at which two hundred and forty spinners are employed, the hemp being previously dressed and hackled for their use. Altogether about 500 men are occupied on the premises. The lower or ground floor contains four railways for hauling out the strands and laying ropes of any size, from one inch to twenty inches in circumference. The steam-engine, contained in a brick building at the northern extremity of the works, is of 60-horse power nominal; it was made at the St. Rollox Foundry, Glasgow, and the rope machinery by Messrs. R. and J. Jarvis, of the same city. Five thousand tons of cordage and cables can be turned out annually at this factory. The engine power is not confined to twisting the ropes; it also drives several steam saws and planes. One of the two managers of the concern is an Englishman, the other is a Scotchman. The annual consumption of cables and cordage on the Volga amounts to between 17,000 and 18,000 tons, all formerly made by hand, and badly made. These works are situated three versts from the left shore of the Volga, on the River Sheksna, famous for its sterlet, so much sought after by Moscow and Petersburg epicures, and which had the honour of being sung by the "Russian Nightingale," Dershavin, who is said to have been passionately fond of this really delicious fish. A few hundred yards from the ropewalk a pier is being constructed for the landing of corn, many thousand cargoes of which find their way every year into the granaries of Mr. Nicholas Mukhortitch Jurawleff, the hospitable proprietor, who is not only a very enterprising manufacturer but one of the most eminent corn-merchants in the interior of Russia, and the owner of numerous steam-boats and almost innumerable lighters on the Volga. The View which we engrave was taken by an amateur photographist.



MR. JURAVLEFF'S ROPEWALK, NEAR RIBINSK, RUSSIA.

THE DUEL IN THE SNOW.

WE this week present an Illustration of the scene from Mr. Fitzball's new piece, "Christmas Eve," at Drury-lane Theatre, founded on M. Gerome's celebrated picture, somewhat fantastically called "Tragedy and Comedy," which was exhibited about three years ago at the French Exhibition. It represented, as our readers will recollect, the result of a duel at daybreak in the Bois de Boulogne, in which the principals were a pierrot and a man dressed as an Indian masquerader; in fact, attired as such characters who had repaired to the spot in their festival costume to settle a quarrel which had occurred during the night at the bal masqué. We have already explained how Mr. Fitzball has interpreted this incident, and described the ingenious plot which he has invented in order to lead up to such a catastrophe. The approaching close of the season will not permit the piece to have a very long run; but we have no doubt that it will become as popular as most of the other productions of this remarkable playwright.

MILFORD HAVEN.

THE town of Milford is situated on the sloping banks of a bay on the north shore of Milford Haven, about six miles from the entrance, and lies between two inlets from the haven called Pills; the western one, across which the View on page 280 is taken, being called Hubberston Pill, and the eastern one Castle Pill.

Milford Haven was founded by Charles Greville, to whom the property was bequeathed by Sir Wm. Hamilton, during whose lifetime it was visited by Lord Nelson, who pronounced Milford Haven to be one of the finest harbours in the world. Mr. Charles Greville devoted many years to the object of developing its capabilities, and his successor, the late Colonel Greville, persevered in the same course, which was continued by his widow, the late Countess of Mansfield, during the minority of her son, the present proprietor. Here was first established the Government dockyard. Owing, however, to some difficulties in arranging about the property the Government moved their establishment to Pembroke Dock, four miles higher up the haven, where quays and warehouses were erected, and several shipbuilding-yards established.

The utter want of land communication to Milford, when railways were being constructed to every other available port, prevented its taking that place as a commercial town, for which its water facilities so eminently fitted it, and the Irish mails, which had for many years started from Bideford, were moved to more accessible points of departure. Many years after railway communication had established other routes, the South Wales Railway Company began by degrees to approach Milford Haven, but their progress was slow and circuitous, and it is only within comparatively a few years that the line to Neyland, opposite Pembroke Dock, has been opened.

The present proprietor of Milford, the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville—firm in the conviction that that town was the best site for commercial docks and the best point of departure for the whole of our western traffic—obtained an Act for a railway from Johnston

station, on the South Wales line, to Milford; and this railway, executed by the Messrs. Lucas, is now nearly ready for being opened. In addition to this Colonel Greville obtained, in 1857, an "Improvement Act for the district, including the towns of Milford and Hakin," and constructed, at his own cost, viaducts and opening bridges across the two piers, as well as the pier (seen in the Views) extending upwards of 700 feet into the Haven. These latter works were executed by Colonel Greville's architect, Mr. F. Wehnert; but as, since the obtaining of the Railway Act, the enormous increase in the size of our steam-ships rendered it necessary to have deeper water than was attainable at the proposed terminus of the railway, Colonel Greville last year consulted Mr. Page, the engineer of Westminster-bridge, &c., who, after a careful survey, prepared an elaborate report, which has been published, and proposed works, for which a bill is in Parliament, for carrying out his recommendations.

The Illustration on the first page is taken from the embankment forming part of the projected works, which consist of a coaling and landing pier, where the largest steam ships of war can lie alongside and take in coals at the rate of 4000 tons in ten hours; the coals to be put on board from the railway waggons, and thus the breakage and deterioration by discharging into coal-hulks and afterwards hoisting into the steamers would be saved. In addition to the pier a dock is to be formed, so that the Transatlantic commercial steamships and others would be provided with all the facilities for unloading and shipping, even at low water, without delay, and at a reduced cost in coaling of thirty per cent below the cost at Southampton. This saving in coals, and the calculated saving of time by starting from Milford instead of Southampton, which amounts to eleven hours, the easy approach and entrance for large ships at all times of tide, will, it is anticipated, give Milford the pre-eminence for the Transatlantic, postal, and passenger traffic, while the completion of thirty-eight miles of railway will place it in direct communication with Manchester and the great manufacturing towns, and thus give them the advantage of another port besides Liverpool—a port free from the dangers of the St. George's Channel, the terrible Sam Badrig, and the rocky coast of Anglesea, so fatal to the *Royal Charter* and preceding wreck.

As the capital for the proposed works does not exceed £140,000, and the arrangements are based on economic principles, it may be anticipated that mercantile enterprise will secure the establishment of these works preliminary to the greater development of the resources of this celebrated haven.

Mr. Page, in his "Report on the Eligibility of Milford Haven for Ocean Steam-ships and for a Naval Arsenal," has enumerated all the conditions which would govern the value of a harbour for the fleet, the establishment of a grand arsenal and dockyard, and a safe port for the arrival and departure of the large mercantile steamers. He has traced the progress of artillery from the siege of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453 to the production of Armstrong's gun, and has in a manner predicated the successful results of Whitworth's artillery; he has given a comparison of the English and French navies; reviewed the dockyards of both nations, and pointed out the facility with which the English dockyards and arsenals could be destroyed; and, having briefly described the artificial harbours of refuge commenced in 1847 at Dover, Alderney, Jersey, Portland, and Holyhead, their areas, their capabilities, and their cost, he concludes his report in the following paragraph:—

"The statements which have been made of the areas and depths of water of the several harbours compared with Milford Haven show that it contains as great an area of deep-water anchorage at low water as the aggregate of Plymouth, Portland, and Holyhead; that, when some millions have been expended on artificial harbours, Milford Haven, unaided by improvements, will stand out far superior to them all; that its easy access, at all times of tide, through an entrance which can be readily fortified with the most powerful ordnance; its great rise of tide—its connection with the local district—the nature of its shores, so well adapted for extending dockyard works in the most inexpensive manner, and on a site free from danger from attacks with shells—claim for it that pre-eminence which Lord Nelson predicted, in the consideration of the best means of extending most rapidly and economically the efficiency of that mercantile marine and those naval bulwarks which are the pride and safeguard of her Majesty's dominions."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE first day at Warwick was not a very brilliant one, but it is worthy of notice that Mr. Merry has made the experiment of 6st., as the lowest weight in his handicaps, and, considering that at present he stands by himself in the matter, he has not lacked success. Other handicappers will come in when they find that public opinion sets that way, though not to the extent which Lord Redesdale hopes and argues for. Ancient Briton, who has lost none of his ancient speed, won the £50 Handicap Plate under the new system; and in the £40 Plate next day Marmalade and Boundaway made a head-and-head finish. Gaspard and Promised Land did not show for the Trial Stakes, where Lifeboat, who has grown and thickened very much, made very light of his opponents. The most dangerous of them, Dartmouth, broke the cheek strap of his bridle, and his jockey, after several impromptu efforts to mend it, was compelled to remain at the post. Only five out of the dozen left in went for the Great Warwickshire, and William Day's two, Bevis and Chirp, were completely beaten off. Lady Clifden and Little Lady, each with 4lb. extra, confirmed their Liverpool running, and the former's turn of speed may be judged of by the fact that, although the course was only three furlongs, and she was shut in till the turn, she took it quite wide, and came out, and won by four lengths. About £200 was subscribed for the family of Ennis, the jockey, who was killed at the Coventry Races; and poor Bray's chapter of accidents began again, as Rajah Brooke kicked him so severely in the side during saddling that he was carried insensible into the stand.

The corporation bellman will open the Northampton Races with his solemn "Oyez, oyez!" on Tuesday next. About eleven horses are backed for the Northamptonshire Stakes, one of the light weights, Forager, 4st. 13lb., having the call; while Claire, 7st. 13lb., is rather fancied among the heavy weights. Madame Eglantine, Sir William, Hartley Wintney, and a dark brother to Rupee, are in the Whittlebury Stakes, thirty-nine; and Rattlebone and Paleface in the Racing Stakes; while the Althorp Park Stakes entries number thirty-one. Thursday and Friday will be pretty merrily occupied with the Northampton Grand Military and Open Steeplechases (whose committee are not likely to lower the fences, as did the North Wold's lately); and the latter day will also be devoted to the Croxton Park meeting, where the Granby Handicap still flourishes.

From a lengthy memoir of old Birdcatcher in the *Life* we learn that, like many other cracks, he was almost given up for dead as a two-year-old. He was purchased as a yearling by Mr. Disney for £100, and in 1841-59 he was the sire of 335 winners of 713½ races, of the value of £117,603. Joe Lovell, one of the very few remaining sons of Velocipede, has gone to Boston, to the owner of old Theon; and Mr. Ten Broek has purchased a sister to Underhand, and named her Curie. Count Batthyany's eight carriage horses were sold on Monday at Tattersall's, and averaged 146½ gs. each, one of them, Rapid Rhone, going as high as 360 gs., and The Unicorn for 210 gs. Taking the town chariot, barouche, and sociable (by Barker) into the calculation, the whole produced 1893 gs. The Rapid Rhone was even superior to those two rare browns The Unicorn and The Lion Rampant, which have so long been the admiration of the Park.

The last Ashdown Park meeting is said to have been the best ever held at "the Elysium of coursing-grounds," and the challenge thrown down by the Altcar Club to The World resulted in a double victory for the former, as after the fourth ties The World had not anything left in. Little Wonder and Veronica were their last standers, and they had to strike their colours before Rosy Morn and Sweetbriar. In the run up the rare daughter of Black Cloud and Old Riot won; and Lord Sefton, as in the Waterloo Cup, had to content himself with being second. But for her fearful Wednesday's course with Refulgent, Rosy Morn would not have got rid of her sister Patience as she did. Nearly every other stake, great or little, was won by southern dogs.

Mr. Percy Williams has not succeeded in getting a country, and his horses and hounds are to be brought to the hammer by Messrs. Tattersall, at the Rufford kennels, on Friday, April 13. He has kept hounds for nineteen seasons, and the pack is entirely composed of Belvoir, Yarborough, and Foljambe blood. There are fifty-two couples of entered and thirteen of unentered hounds, along with twenty-five horses, one of them an especial topsawyer, and two rare hacks, or rather "hunter-ponies."

Sir John Arnott's drag hunt came off near Cork on Wednesday, and thirty-nine horses from the three kingdoms went to the post. Monkstown, ridden by Mr. John Byrne, won it, and did the five miles in thirty minutes; and the gallant donor of the prize followed the chase al. the way.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Little Lady w.o.
Racing Stakes.—Macbeth, 1. Joe Lovell, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Lifeboat, 1. Indifference, 2.
Stand Handicap.—Norton, 1. Volatore, 2.
Willoughby Handicap.—Worcester, 1. Brother to Fyefield, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Ancient Briton, 1. Codicil, 2.
Farmers' Plate.—Betty, 1. g. by Windhound, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £40.—Marmalade, 1. Boundaway, 2.
Debdale Stakes.—Dispute, 1. Medora, 2.
Great Warwickshire Handicap of 20 sovs.—Danae, 1. Conductor, 2.
Two-Year-old Stakes.—Lady Clifden, 1. Little Lady, 2.
Welter Handicap of 10 sovs.—Diamant, 1. Harry, 2.
Walton Handicap of 5 sovs.—Maud, 1. Gift, 2.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Maud, 1. Norton, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Grillade, 1. Johnny, 2.
Hunt Cup.—Jack Barber, 1. Harry, 2.
Annual Steeplechase.—Joe Maley, 1. Johnny, 2.
National Steeplechase.—Emperor, 1. Medora, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the market for Home Stocks has been very sensitive during nearly the whole of the week, owing, in some measure, to the policy of the Emperor of the French in reference to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations, and, on the whole, they have ruled tolerably firm. The purchases of Money Stock have not increased, but the supply in the hands of the jobbers is evidently small, in a comparative sense.

The demand for money has continued somewhat active, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. The rates of discount have, consequently, been well supported. "Out of doors" first-class commercial bills have been done at 3¾ to 4; three months', at 4 to 4½; four months', at 4½ to 4¾; and six months', at 4½ to 5 per cent per annum. The supply of money, arising from the heavy payments lately made into the Exchequer, is only moderate; but, no doubt, when the dividend payments are commenced that it will increase considerably. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on Consols, for short periods, has advanced to four per cent.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending February 11:—

Bank of England	£21,735,965
Private Banks	3,504,381
Joint-stock Banks	2,977,034
Scotland	4,124,405
Ireland	7,353,744
Total	£39,695,030

Compared with the corresponding period in 1859, the above return exhibits an increase in the total circulation of £1,721,757.

A new Brazilian Loan for £1,373,103 has been announced. Of this amount £400,000 will be advanced to the Pernambuco Railway Company, to complete their line. It is to be in a four-and-a-half per cent stock, at 90, and the whole amount will be required by the 1st of August next. The applications have been numerous, and the scrip has been done at ¼ and ¾ premium.

The imports of bullion have been very moderate, and most of them have changed hands for export. From the Bank of England, however, scarcely any gold has been withdrawn for the Continent.

A new loan for Sardinia of £6,000 000 sterling will shortly be announced.

Throughout the Continent money is very low in price, arising from the stagnation in trade. At Hamburg and Frankfort accommodation may be had at 1½, and at Paris, at 2¾ per cent.

The intelligence at hand from India to the effect that the new Finance Minister has imposed a duty of 10 per cent on the importation of twist and yarn, and that the proposed Government issue of paper is wholly to supersede the notes of old-established institutions, has given rise to some unfavourable impressions amongst our cotton-dealers, and those interested in the maintenance of the present India banks.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared.

The London bankers have come to the determination to close on Saturdays at three instead of four o'clock, after the 18th of May next.

Silver has ruled somewhat heavy, at 5s. 2d. per ounce, standard. The shipments by the next Bombay steamer are expected to be limited.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been only moderate:—Ocean Marine Insurance have sold at 3 3-16 to 3 5-16 prem.; Universal Marine, 13-16 to ⅞ prem.; London and Provincial Marine (the letters of allotment in which have been distributed), ⅜ to ½ prem.; Bank of Turkey, 1½ to 1¼ dis.; Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway, 1 to 1⅛ prem.; and City of London Brewery Preference, ½ to ¾ prem.

On Monday National Securities were flat; but Indian stocks ruled firm in price:—Consols, for Money, were 94⅜ ¼ ⅛; Ditto, for Account, 94⅜ ½; India Five per Cents, 104½ ¾; Ditto Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 20s. prem.; India Five per Cent Enfaced Paper realised 99⅜ 99; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105⅜ 105. The dealings on Tuesday were only moderate:—Consols, for Money, left off at 94½ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 94⅝ ½; India Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 85; Ditto Five per Cent, 98¾; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97; Ditto, 1859, 97⅜; Ditto Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 20s. prem. There was rather an improved tone in the market on Wednesday:—Consols for Money left off at 94⅜; for the Account, 94½ ⅝. The Five per Cent Rupee Stock was 99; and the Five and a Half per Cent, 105. India Stock sold at 218 to 221. India Five per Cents realised 104½ to 104¾; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 20s. prem. Stocks, generally, were inactive on Thursday:—Consols, for Money, sold at 94¼ ⅜ ½; for Account, 94½ ⅝; India Bonds, 3s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 19s. prem.; India New Loan was 104½ ⅝; Ditto Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 99½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½. The Debentures improved to 97½.

There has been a fair average business doing in nearly all Foreign Securities, and prices, almost generally, have continued steady. The market, however, has been far from active, and the leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852 and 1858, 92; Belgian Four-and-Half per Cents, 98¾; Danish Five per Cents, 100½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Deferred, 25; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅝; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 108; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Russian Three per Cents, 65; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 34⅝; Ditto, Passive, 14½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not Funded, 4⅞; Turkish Six per Cents, 79½; Ditto, New, 63; Turkish Four per Cents, 101⅜; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 81⅜.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, at full quotations. Australasia have realised 71 ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21; City, 69½; Colonial, 37½; Commercial of London, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 22⅝; London and County, 31½; London Joint-Stock, 56; Oriental, 46½; Ottoman, 18½ ex div.; South Australia, 30; Union of Australia, 44; and Union of London, 29.

The transactions in Colonial Government Securities have been limited; prices, however, have ruled tolerably firm, Canada Six per Cents having marked 115; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109⅜; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅝.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued steady, as follows:—Canada Land, 129; Crystal Palace, 27½; Electric Telegraph, 105¾; English and Australian Copper, 2⅛; Great Ship, ½ ex new; London Discount, 1⅜; London General Omnibus, 1½; National Discount, 4⅛; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 80½; Ditto, New, 29½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15⅝; Rhymney Iron, New, 6½; South Australian Land, 35½; Van Diemen's Land, 11½; Regent's Canal, 18½; Victoria Docks, 102.

The Railway Share Market has continued tolerably healthy, and, compared with last week, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The forthcoming dividend of the Great Western of Canada will be 2 per cent. The following are Thursday's official closing prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Caledonian, 90⅝ ex div.; Cornwall, 6½; East Anglian, 15⅝; Eastern Counties, 55⅝; Great Northern, 112; Ditto, A Stock, 112½; Great Western, 68⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101; London and Blackwall, 69; London and Brighton, 111; London and North Western, 98½; Ditto, Eighths, 9½; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41⅞; Midland, 112½; Ditto, Birmingham, and Derby, 90; North British, 61½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto, Leeds, 46½; Ditto, York, 76½; North London, 107; North Staffordshire, 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 40⅞; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 31; South Devon, 42⅜; South-Eastern, 88¾ ex div.; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 11.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Hull and Selby, 54½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 2, 110 ex div.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 109½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; London, Chatham, and Dover, 22; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 11; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 12; North British, Border Union, 1⅞; North-Eastern—Consolidated Four per Cent Stock, 91½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 32½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5½; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, 73; Cape Town and Dock, 1⅞; East Indian, 103; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 10½; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 103; Grand Trunk of Canada, 36½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93⅜; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 73; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 86½; Ditto, 1867, 74; Ditto, 1872, 74; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 5¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, without option, 93; Scinde, 19¾; Punjaub, 4⅝.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4⅝; Bahia and San Francisco, 7; Carmeaux Mine and Rail, 2⅜; Great Luxembourg, 6½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Recife and San Francisco, 12; San Paulo, 1⅞.

Friday Afternoon.

We have very little change to notice in the value of Home Stocks to-day, but the market may be considered steady. Consols, for Money, have marked 94⅝ ½; for the Account, 94½ ⅝; India Five per Cents are 104½ ⅝. Most Foreign Bonds are inactive, but Railway Shares rule steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to-day was only moderate. Although the attendance of millers was by no means numerous the trade ruled steady, and Monday's improvement in value was well supported in every instance. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, almost wholly ex. granary. Good and fine samples were held for more money, but the demand was somewhat restricted. Inferior parcels commanded very little attention. Very little barley, either English or foreign, was on the stands; and the demand ruled firm, at extreme currencies. Malt was in good supply and heavy request; prices, however, were supported. Oats were scarce and in steady request, at full quotations. Both beans and peas were firm in price, and the value of flour showed a tendency to advance.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1420; barley, 1130; malt, 2210; flour, 1090. Irish: oats, 4230. Foreign: wheat, 2800; barley, 2710; flour, 40 sacks, 300 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 55s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 47s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s; malting ditto, 30s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 25s; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to —s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 22s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 29s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—Rapeseed and tares have changed hands steadily, at very full prices. In other seeds only a limited business is doing, on former terms. Cakes continue steady.

Linseed, English, crushing, 48s. to 52s; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s.; hempseed, 31s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 13s. to 15s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 56s. to 60s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 0s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 53s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 60s. white ditto, 88s. to 94s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 2d.; barley, 36s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 10d; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats 22s. 6d.; rye, 32s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 0d.; peas, 26s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 111,000; barley, 44,332; oats, 13,374; rye, 63; beans, 6236; peas, 1300 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off steadily, at mostly full prices. Privately, the market is inactive.

Sugar.—For most raw qualities the demand is restricted to only moderate parcels; nevertheless, late rates are well supported. Refined goods move off steadily, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are firm in price.

Coffee.—Our market generally is steady, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The Dutch Company's sale of 331,000 bags has gone off briskly.

Rice.—About 30,000 bags have found buyers, at prices fully equal to last week. The stock is now much reduced when compared with last year.

Provisions.—For most kinds of butter the demand rules steady, and previous rates are well supported. Bacon has produced 2s per cwt. more money—sizeable sides having realised 60s. to 64s. per cwt. Lard is selling at 64s. to 74s. for bladdered, and 58s. to 64s. for keg.

Tallow.—Very little business has been passing in our market, and prices have had a drooping tendency. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 57s. 9d. to 58s., and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. 4d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 28s. per cwt on the spot. Other oils are a slow inquiry. Spirits of turpentine, 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is very little business doing in rum, and the quotations rule almost nominal. The brandy market is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Grain spirit is somewhat firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 8s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been concluded. Privately the market is somewhat firm, at extreme rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue only moderate. On the whole, a fair amount of business is doing, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 20s. 9d. to 21s. 6d.; seconds, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—All good and fine hops are in steady, but by no means active, request, at late quotations. In all other kinds very little is doing, on former terms. The show of samples is only moderate. Mid and East Kent pockets, 84s. to 147s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 65s. to 84s.; Sussex ditto, 64s. to 86s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 22).—Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, in some instances, prices gave way 2d. per 8 lb. compared with Monday. The show of sheep was tolerably good, and the mutton trade was very inactive. In the quotations, however, no change took place. We have to report a dull inquiry for lambs, at barely stationary prices; but for calves there was more inquiry, at extreme currencies. The pork trade was very dull, and milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 6s 8d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 957; cows, 115; sheep and lambs, 4300; calves, 170; pigs, 250. Foreign: Beasts, 110; sheep, 600; calves, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Our markets continue to be well supplied with meat. Generally speaking, the demand rules heavy, at the annexed quotations:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards: W. E. Dakin, A. Jones, to be Cornets.

1st Dragoons: C. L. Lane to be Cornet. 6th: Lieut. F. B. Chapman to be Captain; Cornet J. Baskerville to be Lieutenant.

16th Light Dragoons: C. C. Churchward to be Cornet.

Coldstream Guards: Captain the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive to be Lieutenant and Captain.

5th Foot: Assist. Surg. J. Wiles to be Assistant Surgeon. 11th: A. W. Ball to be Ensign. 13th: Assist. Surg. T. M. O'Brien to be Assistant Surgeon. 16th: G. R. A. Denne to be Ensign. 17th: Capt. J. Bellamy to be Captain. 25th: Ensign J. T. Coke, W. L. B. Coulson, to be Ensigns. 34th: J. O. Gage to be Ensign. 37th: Lieut. S. Hawkes to be Adjutant. 46th: Ensigns S. J. Carlow and C. B. C. Sneke to be Lieutenants. 49th: E. Roberts to be Ensign. 52nd: Lieut. and Capt. A. W. Adair to be Captain. 73rd: A. J. Ashmore to be Ensign. 75th: J. O. M. Vandeleur to be Ensign. 79th: Lieut.-Col. R. Grove to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. B. Butt to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major K. R. Maitland to be Major; Lieut. J. R. Allen to be Captain; Ensign W. H. M'Causland to be Lieutenant. 87th: Assist. Surg. W. Armstrong to be Assistant Surgeon. 100th: A. F. Tanner to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment: Capt. F. A. Davidson to be Captain.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Horsford, C.B., to be Inspecting Field Officer.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. Evans to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Kirwan to be Assistant Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. Collins, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Bassano to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. R. Snow to be Major; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Maycock to be Lieutenant Colonel.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. Turner, Gravesend, butcher.—J. Hancock, Bristol, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BLAND, Great Chapel-street, Westminster, linendraper.—D. FIELLER, Aldermanbury, clothier.—J. EVANS, Bristol, cattle dealer.—L. LOWNDES, Abergavenny, draper.—M. BOWDEN, Bristol, flint-glass manufacturer.—W. S. SPICER, Kingston-upon-Hull, tobacconist.—J. MERRIMAN, Hyson Green, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.—J. HARRIS, Littledeans-hill, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—W. BURGESS, Cambridge-street, Pimlico, candle dealer.—J. MOUNTFORD, Stoke-upon-Trent, parian manufacturer.—T. LILLEY, North Shields, merchant.—R. MILLAR, the younger, and E. L. MUNNS, Bishopsgate, City, wholesale and export oilmen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HOLDSWORTH, Glasgow, joiner.—J. ARROL, jun., Johnstone, Renfrewshire, ironmonger.—J. A. CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, saddler.—A. DICKIE and CO., Glasgow, boot and shoe makers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. KEDSTONE, Cowes, Isle of Wight, fishmonger.—F. W. MILBURN, Westbourne Park-villas, boarding-house keeper.—G. RIDSDALE, Gower-place, Euston-square, surgeon.—J. B. JOHNSON, Aberdeen-mews, livery-stable keeper.—K. GOLDSMITH, Sutton, near Ely, Cambridgeshire, miller.—M. BENRIMO and J. PICCIOTTO, New Broad-street, City, merchants.—W. MARRIS, Nottingham, draper.—H. SMART, Gloucester, printer.—T. NICHOLSON, jun., and I. B. NICHOLSON, Gloucester, coal and slate merchants.—J. MELLING and R. CARR, Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. CHISHOLM, Glasgow, commission agent.—P. BROWN, Dundee, tailor.—J. DOBSON, Paisley, clothier.—B. J. J. NORTH, Edinburgh.—A. SHACKLETON and A. KUSEL, Glasgow, wholesale jewellers.

⁎ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, Lady Elcho, at her residence in St. James's Palace, of a son.

On the 4th of January, at Cape Town, the wife of Matthew Woodifield, Esq., Assistant Colonial Engineer, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at "The Straits House," near Dudley, Mrs. Wm. Barrows, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th of February, at the Roman Catholic Church Soufrière, by the Rev. Abbé Fontaine, and at Trinity Church, Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies, by the Rev. E. J. Hawkins, his Worship the Hon. James Macfarlane, Mayor of Castries, and member of her Majesty's Legislative Council, to Anna Maria Flora, second daughter of James Macfarlane, senior, Esq., West India merchant, of Leadenhall-street, London.

On the 20th ult., in Canada, by the Rev. Vincent Clementi, A.B., Col. Trin., Cantab., father of the bridegroom, Theodore Boid Clementi, Esq., to Clarissa Margaret, elder daughter of the late George John Toker, Esq., of "The Oaks," Faversham, Kent, and granddaughter of Captain Charles Rubidge, R.N.

DEATH.

On the 20th ult., off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, perished in the ill-fated steamer *Hungarian*, Mr. Charles Wyatt, late of Erith and Dowlais, aged 23.

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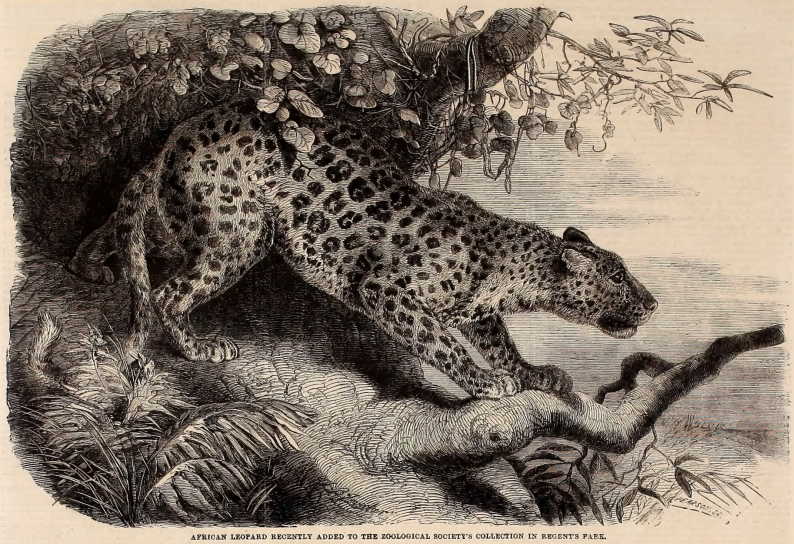
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SHOW OF CAMELLIAS.

AN exhibition of magnificent camellias has been held during the past week at Messrs. Milne and Co.'s (late Chandler's) nursery, in the Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall. The house in which they are exhibited is about 200 feet long, 18 wide, and 14 high. This nursery has been celebrated for the last fifty years for the great number of healthy and full-grown plants which it has produced. It was from this stock that some of the best varieties have been raised from seed—such as Chandleri, Elegans, Edimiæ, Formosa, Corallina, and others of that class. The main border of the house is planted with numerous large specimens from 10 to 12 feet high, some of them furnished with at least two thousand flowers and buds each, and those, on entering the house at one end, have a striking effect. Some of the flowers on the larger plants measure from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. On the front platform and interspaces of the large trees are thousands of fine, healthy plants in pots covered with flowers and buds, forming one brilliant mass from the ground to the top of the house. On walking round the nursery we observed numerous pots and nurse-houses filled with ten or twelve thousand young plants, all in fine health and coming forward in succession. This splendid show has been daily visited by numbers of the nobility and gentry, and the camellias will continue in fine bloom for another week.

THE AFRICAN LEOPARD.

THE Leopard which forms the subject of the accompanying illustration is the most recent of the numerous gifts of her Majesty the Queen to the Zoological Society of London, in whose gardens in the Regent's Park it is now exhibited to the public. It is a particularly fine example of the African variety of this animal, and makes a valuable addition to the fine series of the larger carnivora (or flesh-eating animals) which forms one of the great attractions of the society's menagerie. In no other spot in the world, certainly, can such a sight be seen as six lions, two tigers, seven leopards, four pumas, three jaguars, four hyenas, and nine bears of different sorts, grouped



THE SHOW OF CAMELLIAS AT THE VAUXHALL NURSERY.

together side by side, furnishing the spectator at one glance with a view of several specimens of all the most noble and prominent members of the carnivorous order.

The carnivora belonging to the Zoological Society are fed on a judicious alternation of horseflesh, beef, and mutton—the amount of each kind of meat varying with the nature and peculiar condition of the animal. By keping them to a regular diet of fixed amount, and by great attention to cleanliness and ventilation, together with a sufficient amount of protection from the vicissitudes of the external atmosphere, the society have now attained to a system of treatment which seems highly conducive to the preservation of the health of these delicate animals, and deaths amongst them are a matter of quite unfrequent occurrence. Within a recent period the leopard, the lion, the puma, and the bear have all produced their young in the menagerie, than which there can be no more certain test of health and welldoing. At the present moment a pair of young leopards and a young puma may be seen in the gardens; and some young bears recently born there were only lost by an unfortunate accident, having been killed by another bear, which succeeded in forcing an entrance into their den during the momentary absence of the keeper.

The leopard (Felis leopardus), like others of the cat tribe, is common to Africa and India, extending as far as Sumatra, where the scarce black variety (the Felis melas of some authors) is known to occur. It resembles the rest of its kindred in haunting the woods and jungles, preying upon the deer and smaller animals. It lacks the courage of the lion or the tiger, though instances have been known of its attacking the natives when sleeping. Two striking varieties of this animal—the large one from Marossa and the black variety already noticed—are figured in Mr. Wolf's beautiful "Zoological Sketches" from individuals lately living in the Zoological Society's menagerie. The originals of these drawings are deposited in the society's library; but lithographs taken from them are now in course of publication by Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, accompanied by explanatory letterpress, and are well worthy of notice as forming a series of pictures of animal life perhaps unequalled in truthfulness and artistic skill.

THE VOTING AT FLORENCE.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic account of the scenes witnessed in Modena, Parma, and Bologna during the voting. He describes the train leaving Piacenza:—

It was just dawn when we left, and for the first few miles there was no sign of life in the snow-covered fields and solitary farmhouses; everything cold and immovable, the snow-capped Apennines in the distance, and even the high road to Bologna, the old Via Æmilia, which runs all the way to Bologna, parallel to and at a short distance from the railway line, was still as deserted as the rest.

This lasted for about an hour. Before we had arrived at Castèlguelfo, the last station before Parma, the world had awoke. The sun had come up and was wearing off the chill of the morning. The sound of bells made itself heard through the noise of the train. Solitary passengers and carriages could be perceived moving on the road. The farmhouses began to open their shutters and doors. In one word, with light returned life, and the great day for Central Italy had begun.

Scarcely had I pointed out these symptoms to my drowsy companion when we both heard distinctly through the noise of iron wheels and rails an unmistakable cheer repeated over and over again. We opened the carriage window, and not 200 yards from us on the great road we perceived a procession of country people, with the tricoloured flag in front of them, greeting the railway with "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!" They were the voting contingent of a neighbouring commune, who were on their way en masse to the chief place of the mandamento, which was precisely the station at which we had to stop next. It was little more than seven a.m., and the voting was not to begin till ten a.m. We had not yet completed more than one-fifth of our journey. And from this time up to the end of it, it seemed as if the whole population of the Duchies and of the Romagna was bent on a general hegira. The high road, which we were still skirting, was never empty. Smaller and larger detachments, with the indispensable tricolour, singing and cheering, were wending their way towards the larger towns. At every station, almost, where we stopped, similar groups were waiting or passing. As the hour of voting approached the tide seemed to swell more and more. It was a general picnicking excursion rather than a political act. The fine, bright day, no doubt, contributed its share to the general good-humour and readiness.

But both Parma and Reggio were always among the well-disposed; but how will it be at Modena, where the influence of money and landed interest has tried so systematically to work on the lower classes, especially the country people? Well, my doubts were solved in the most brilliant manner. Just at the station the main road from the Po district crosses the railway, and at this cross road a batch of several hundred country folks, with numbers of tricolour flags, bearing the cross of Savoy, and inscribed with patriotic devices, their sindacos and priests at their head, were waiting to cross, and for the first time I heard the Italian peasantry give a real hearty cheer as the train passed by.

The voting had thus in passing much more the character of a national triumph and holiday than of a contest. I scarcely saw a man on the whole road who did not exhibit on his hat the signal of annexation. Upper as well as lower classes were decorated with it. This impression was a hundredfold strengthened when we arrived at Bologna. There was not a house, not a shop, which had not its handbill with "Viva Vittorio Emmnuele, nostro legitimo Rè! Viva l'Annessione! Fedelta al nostro Rè!" As for the people of the town, as well as of the neighbourhood, the voting seemed altogether a matter of secondary form, the chief being crowding the streets, going about in procession with flags and music, singing, cheering, and rejoicing the chief part of the day. I had never seen a town capable of so much life, stir, and with such inexhaustible enthusiasm as Milan, and I can only say Bologna has to-day shown itself not less capable in this respect. The town is, if possible, even more adapted for the purpose, with those narrow streets flanked by those inimitable arcades, each of them capriciously different, but producing by their individual character a harmonious ensemble. As on all great days in Italy, windows and balconies were decorated with flags, carpets, and silk hangings, not a few with the arms of their owners embroidered thereon. Even the columns of the arcades had not escaped the adorning mania, and were clothed in red and green. The piazzas were the rendezvous for the processions, of which a number were parading through the town all day long. The students, the workmen, and the artisans of the different trades had all their processions, flags, and music, and went from one piazza and one polling-place to the other.

Church Rates.—The Lords' Committee on church rates have agreed upon their report, and it is published among the Parliamentary papers. Their Lordships deny that total abolition is desired even by Dissenters, as a body; and they recommend a scheme which consists mainly in the exemption of those who are willing also to resign their parochial rights in connection with the Church. It is also proposed to give legal facilities for enforcing the collection of the rate from those who do not claim exemption.

New Post Office Regulations.—A notice has been issued by the Post Office which mentions the alterations made in regard to the latest times for posting letters, &c., at the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the provincial, colonial, and foreign mails. The time for posting letters by the morning mails is extended. Letters for the provinces by the evening mails may be posted up to 6 p.m. without a fee; till 7 p.m. if bearing an extra penny stamp, or until 7.30 p.m. with an extra 6d. stamp. Newspapers and book packets will be forwarded up to the same hours with extra fees, ranging from ½d., ¼d., and 1d. Letters can be registered at the chief office for the morning mails between 7 and 7.15 a.m., and for the evening mails till 5.30 p.m. Letters by the day mail to France may be posted without fee till 11.45 a.m. The notice includes an amended list of post towns to which letters and newspapers may be forwarded by the morning and day mails. Attention is directed to the necessity of depositing letters, &c., in the proper box.

Mock Suns.—A correspondent writes from Holbrook Farm, Trowbridge, Wilts, as follows:—"On Friday morning, the 16th instant, about twenty minutes after seven o'clock, my attention was directed to a remarkable appearance in the sky. The sun was shining with a subdued light through a thin, but long and narrow, band of cirrous cloud extending for some distance north and south of the sun on each side, and with a very slow motion, the upper and lower part of the sky being clear. On this band of cloud, on each side of the sun, and at the distance of about 18°, a portion of a ring was visible, extending to the edges of the cloud; and in the centre of these rings was a very brilliant parhelion, or mock sun, so bright as to dazzle the eyes. It was a beautiful sight, and appeared like three suns shining in the heavens. The phenomenon continued for about half an hour, when the cloud towards the south began by degrees to vanish, and with it the mock sun, the other remaining about ten minutes longer, when it also disappeared. The wind was throughout the day north-north-west, and a considerable fall of rain came on in the evening. It was the most beautiful sight I ever beheld."——A similar phenomenon was seen in the Isle of Wight, as we learn from the following paragraph in the *Ventnor Times*:—"An extraordinary appearance presented itself in the sky on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at about 8.30. The sun was shining brightly, and at a considerable distance, on each side of it, were reflections, having each the appearance of the sun itself. They seemingly emitted rays as the sun, and were too bright to look upon, in effect presenting three distinct suns. At the same time, to the northward, was a halo, having quite the appearance of a rainbow."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS GRANVILLE.

The Right Hon. Marie Louise Pelline, Countess Granville, was the only child and heiress of Emeric Joseph, Duc de Dalberg, formerly Prime Minister to the King of Naples, and was born on the 6th of January, 1813. She was married, first, on the 9th of July, 1832, to Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart., who by her had an only child, Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, the present Baronet. Sir Ferdinand died on the 31st of January, 1837. He had, on the 20th of December, 1833, assumed, by sign manual, the surname of Dalberg before that of Acton. His only brother was the late Cardinal Acton. Lady Dalberg-Acton, the widow, was married, secondly, on the 25th of July, 1840, to the Right Hon. Sir Granville George Leveson Gower, K.G., second and present Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council. Her Ladyship, who held a distinguished position in the highest circles of the fashionable world, and who was beloved and respected by all who knew her, died on the 14th inst. at Brighton.

LADY DOVER.

The Right Hon. Georgiana, Baroness Dover, was the second daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by his wife, Georgiana, eldest daughter and coheir of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was sister of his Excellency the present Earl of Carlisle, of the late Lady Caroline Lascelles, of the Duchess of Sutherland, of the present Duchess of Devonshire, and of Lady Taunton. Lady Dover was born on the 16th of March, 1804, and was married, on the 7th of March, 1822, to the second Viscount Clifden's son, the Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, who was created Baron Dover on the 20th of June, 1831, and who died in the lifetime of his father, on the 10th of July, 1833, leaving by her Ladyship's four sons, of whom three survive, and the eldest is the present Henry, third Viscount Clifden, and three daughters, of whom two survive—viz., Lady Bagot and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Coke. Lady Dover, to the deep grief of her family and numerous friends, died on the 17th inst., at the family mansion, Dover House, Whitehall.

SIR L. STAMER, BART.

Sir Lovelace Stamer, second Baronet, of Beauchamp, in the county of Dublin, was the eldest son (by his wife Martha, daughter of John Rawlins, Esq., of Finglass) of Sir William Stamer, the first Baronet, Sheriff, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of Dublin, an active and intrepid magistrate, and commander of one of the Dublin yeomanry regiments during the Irish rebellion, who obtained his baronetcy the 15th of December, 1809. His son, Sir Lovelace Stamer, the subject of this notice, was born the 29th of April, 1797, and was, early in life, in the Royal Navy: he served under Sir William Hoste, and was wounded at the battle of Lissa, for which, and the taking of Graon, he had a medal and two clasps. After the peace of 1815, Stamer entered the 4th Dragoon Guards, and retired a Captain in 1830. He succeeded his father as second Baronet the 14th of January, 1838. He married, the 25th of September, 1828, Caroline, only daughter of John Tomlinson, Esq., of Cliffe Ville, Staffordshire, by whom he leaves two sons. Sir Lovelace died on the 5th inst. at his seat, Beauchamp, near Dublin, and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, who is in holy orders, and is a Rural Dean, and Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent; he was born the 10th of October, 1829, and married, the 16th of April, 1857, Isabel, only daughter of Joseph Dent, Esq., of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, and has a daughter, Ellen Caroline. The only brother of the Baronet just deceased is the Rev. William Stamer, D.D., Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath, who married, first, in 1826, Anne Margaret, second daughter of Major Jeremy Lock, East India Service, by whom (who died in 1833) he has two daughters. Dr. Stamer married, secondly, in 1841, Eleanor Louisa, daughter of R. Houlditch, Esq., of Eldenham House, Hampstead. This family of Stamer, of Saxon origin, was long settled in Essex, whence the ancestor of the present Baronet accompanied Oliver Cromwell to Ireland, as a Lieutenant of Horse, and, selling his Essex estates, purchased large landed possessions, still held by his descendants, in the county of Clare.



SIR P. BUCKWORTH H. SOAME, BART.

Sir Peter Buckworth Herne-Soame, seventh Baronet, of Sheen, in the county of Surrey, who died, at his seat, Heydon House, Little Cheshill, Essex, on the 25th ult., was the eldest son (by his wife, Susan, daughter of —Simperingham, Esq.) of Sir Buckworth Buckworth-Herne, the sixth Baronet (who assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname of Soame). Sir Peter was born in 1793, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, in 1823. He married, on the 13th of October, 1830, Mary, daughter of William Bradshaw, Esq., but leaves no issue. Sir Peter had two brothers, John and Charles, the elder of whom was in holy orders, and was Vicar of West Hendred, Essex. This family of Buckworth Herne Soame springs from Sir John Buckworth, Knt., an Alderman of London, whose only son, John Buckworth, Sheriff of London, a celebrated linguist and traveller, was created a Baronet in 1697. His direct descendant was the Sir Peter Buckworth-Herne-Soame just deceased.



SIR R. A. FERGUSON, BART.

Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, second Baronet, of the Farm, in the county of Londonderry, and Derg Lodge, in the county of Tyrone, M.P., was a scion of the Fergusons (originally Scottish), of Burt House, in the county of Donegal, and was the only son of Sir Andrew Ferguson, who was created a Baronet in 1801, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Alexander, of Boom Hall, in the county of Londonderry, and sister of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath. He was born the 26th of December, 1796, and succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1808. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which University he was M.A. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry, and was M.P. for the city of Londonderry since 1830. He was in politics a moderate Whig. Sir Robert, who never married, died in Dublin, on the 13th inst., and, as he leaves sisters only, the baronetcy becomes extinct. Sir Robert's surviving sisters are:—Anne, wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Blacker; Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Knox, son of Dr. Knox, Bishop of Derry; Jane, wife of John Montgomery, Esq., of Benvardin, in the county of Antrim; and Eliza, wife of John George Smyly, Esq., Q.C., solicitor to the Board of Ireland Revenue in Ireland.



MR. BARON WATSON.

The Honourable Sir William Henry Watson, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was descended from an old Northumberland family, to which belonged the celebrated Admiral Watson, who died in 1757, and to whom a magnificent monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, by the East India Company, for his valour and prudence while Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies. It was this Admiral Watson who released the survivors from the Black Hole in Calcutta. The present head and representative of the family is the son of the elder brother of the deceased Baron's father, William Watson, Esq., formerly of Adderstone House, Northumberland, and of St. Osyth, in the county of Essex, whose eldest surviving son is J. Y. Watson, Esq., F.G.S., of Brixton, Surrey, and Thorpe Grange, near Colchester. Baron Watson was himself the son of Captain John Watson, of the 76th Foot, by his wife, who was a daughter of Henry Grey, Esq., of Bamburgh, Northumberland. Captain John Watson, who distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam, died suddenly when in command of the garrison at Nottingham, in 1797. He was seized somewhat similarly to his son the Baron. He was at the time at a garrison ball, and died almost immediately. He was about to retire from the army, and said, when dressing for the ball, he should never put on his uniform again. His son, Baron Watson, was born in 1796, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Marlow. He entered the British Army as a Cornet in the 1st Dragoons in 1811, became a Lieutenant in 1812, and was in Spain and France under the Duke of Wellington; he afterwards exchanged to the 6th Dragoons, with which regiment he served in Belgium and France in 1815. Retiring from the Army, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, 1817, and was for several years an eminent special pleader, during which time many men since eminent in the legal profession were his pupils. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 8th of June, 1832, and went the Northern Circuit, where, as well as in London, he obtained considerable practice, and was distinguished as an apt and able lawyer, and an advocate of sound judgment and fluent and eloquent diction. His amiable disposition, his lively and agreeable manners, and his high character and bearing, made him much respected and very popular among his fellow-barristers and with all who knew him. He became a Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in November, 1856, when he received the honour of knighthood. He was the author of two legal works—one upon Awards and the other on Sheriff Law. He sat in Parliament for Kinsale from 1841 to 1847, and for Hull from 1854 to 1856. Sir William Watson married, first, in 1826, Miss Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1831, Mary, second daughter of Anthony Capron, Esq., since Hollist, and sister of Hasler Hollist, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Lodsworth House, Sussex. The Baron leaves a family. His melancholy death occurred suddenly, on the 12th inst., just after he had, as Judge of Assize, charged the grand jury in the Court at Welsh pool, in Montgomeryshire. He had been ill for some time previously, and had, in his anxiety to fulfil his judicial duties, gone the circuit against the advice of his friends. His Lordship is most generally and deservedly regretted.

Mrs. Jameson, one of the most distinguished of English writers on the fine arts, died last Saturday night. We intend to give a Portrait of this celebrated authoress next week.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Absorption and Digestion, with especial reference to the interesting tribes of zoophytes, infusoria, arachnides, &c., form the subject of the new volume of Milne-Edwards's valuable "Leçons de Physiologie."

Superheated Steam.—The new and extraordinary powers obtained by M. Testud de Beauregard in his mode of dealing with superheated or spheroidal steam are described by the Abbé Moigno in the *Cosmos*.

Photographic Collodion forms the subject of an important paper by Mr. Hardwich in the last number of the Photographic Society's journal, which contains also a letter by him respecting the collodion committee's report.

To Preserve Cords and Threads from destruction by damp M. Artus suggests that they should be plunged into a concentrated solution of gelatine for about half an hour, then suffered to become half-dry; afterwards soaked for several hours in a hot decoction of oak-bark, containing a small quantity of catechu. After drying, the cords are to be passed through an oily cloth, which covers them with a species of varnish and renders them more smooth and durable.—*Répertoire de Chimie*.

A New Artificial Illuminating Gas has been invented by M. Isoard. It is produced by the action of superheated steam on coal tar. Its analysis by M. E. Monier gives 1·8 of free oxygen, 5·8 carbonic acid, 3 carbonic oxide, 17·8 bi-carburetted hydrogen, and 71·9 proto-carburetted hydrogen. It thus possesses twice the illuminating power of the gas now in use, while it is free from sulphuretted hydrogen. It is said that an apparatus is in preparation for lighting a town with 30,000 inhabitants by means of this gas.—*Cosmos*.

The Baron Giovanni Plana, F.R.S., the Piedmontese Astronomer Royal, and President of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, has been recently elected a Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the room of M. Lejeune-Dirichlet, deceased. The value of the honour thus conferred may be estimated when it is known that his competitors (named by a commission composed of Liouville, Ch. Dupin, Flourens, Milne-Edwards, and Chasles) were Airy, Ehrenberg, Liebig, Murchison, Struve, and Wöhler.

Marine Illumination.—M. le Comte de Nettancourt has repeated lately his curious pyrotechnic experiment, which consists in illuminating the surface of the sea or a river by pouring on it the contents of a flask. The river was immediately covered with an intense flame which emitted bright sparks of various colours, and endured for about twenty minutes. A liquid employed for a similar purpose at Paris, by M. Niepce de St. Victor, consisted of highly-dehydrated benzine, combined with phosphorus.—*Cosmos*.

Green Colour of Leaves.—Many physiologists consider this to be due to an immediate principle named chlorophyl (green leaf); others attribute it to a mixture of different matters. Quite recently it has been found to be analogous to the colouring matter of blood, and to contain iron. M. Frémy has just laid before the French Academy of Sciences his researches on this subject, in continuation of his labours on the chemistry of vegetation. The result at which he arrives is, that the green colour is due to the mixture of two substances—one yellow, which he names phylloxanthine; the other, blue, termed phyllocyanine. He separated the former from an alcoholic solution of chlorophyl by means of hydrate of alumina. An account of the experiments appears in *L'Institut*.

The *Chemical Society's Quarterly Journal* (latest number) contains an account of experiments made by Professor Henry Buff, of Giessen, and Dr. A. W. Hofmann, "On the Decomposition of Gaseous Compounds by Electrical Incandescence." These experiments were undertaken in the hope that the slow decomposition of compound gases by the long-continued passage of electric sparks might be effected by the spark current of the induction-coil of Ruhmkorff, with such rapidity and precision as to furnish a simple experimental illustration of relations with difficulty attainable by other methods. Among the many gases examined, with various success, were ammonia, cyanogen, carbonic acid, atmospheric air, marsh gas, olefiant gas, sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, and hydrochloric acid. This number of the journal contains the exceedingly useful indexes of the titles of chemical papers in British and foreign journals published in 1859.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Owen's tenth lecture on Fossil Reptiles comprehended a description of the peculiar structure and dentition of the orders Crocodilia and Lacertilia (lizards). The former order is represented in our times by the gharrial or gavial of the Ganges (living mostly on fish), the crocodile, and the alligator, who dwell near rivers and marshes. The ancient crocodiles (Teleosauri, &c.) appear to have been more adapted for an oceanic life. Crocodilian remains abound in England, especially on the south coast—the Isles of Wight and Sheppey, &c. About two hundred years ago the remains of a huge crocodile were discovered at Whitby by a Quaker, who had travelled, and who recognised their similarity to the gharrial. They are now in the British Museum. Among the Lacertilia the professor especially dwelt upon the mosasaurus, a huge specimen of which, with a cranium five feet long, was discovered and excavated by a surgeon in the chalk of St. Peter's Mount, Maestricht, and which was claimed by the ecclesiastical authorities of the city, and eventually seized by the French in 1796, and conveyed to Paris. A cast of this cranium was liberally presented to the British Museum. The French, during the siege, abstained from firing on the quarter where the mosasaurus was located.

Professor Owen, in his eleventh lecture, on Tuesday last, after describing the peculiarities of the great lace-lizard of Australia, and other fossil remains of the order Lacertilia, entered upon the consideration of the order Chelonia (comprehending the tortoises of the land, and the marine and fresh-water turtles). The structure of the roof and flooring (as the professor termed them) of their remarkable portable habitation was fully described, with reference to both recent and fossil specimens; and the early traces of their footmarks in the triassic sandstones were adverted to. Chelonian remains abound in Britain; and more species of true turtle have left their remains in the London clay at the mouth of the Thames than now exist in the whole world. The remains of the largest tortoise known (about twenty feet in length) were found by Major Cautley and Dr. Falconer in the Sewalik Hills, in the Himalaya Mountains.

Professor Tyndall, in his tenth lecture on "Light," continued his lucid exposition and experimental illustrations of polarisation of light. In the first place, certain beautiful coloured rings of light were exhibited and explained. The polarising powers of various crystals were next discussed, and the lifelike process of the crystallising of certain salts was beautifully shown on the white screen, by the help of a microscope and the electric lamp. The chromatic phenomena of polarised light were well exhibited by skilfully-devised apparatus; and images of roses, tulips, &c., changed their hues to their complementary colours, becoming colourless in the interval. The lecture concluded with the exhibition of the remarkable crosses (alternately white and black) produced by a ray of light sent through a piece of Iceland spar placed between two plates of tourmaline.

Mr. Maxwell T. Masters delivered the Friday evening discourse "On the Relation between the Abnormal and Normal Relations of Plants"—Sir Benjamin Brodie, President R.S., in the chair. The object of the speaker was to show the difficulty, and in many cases the impossibility, of drawing any definite line between what is considered to be natural and what unnatural in plants. These difficulties depend on many circumstances, among which are—the very great powers of variation naturally possessed by plants; the fact that a condition which is unnatural or unusual in one species is the common condition in another; that irregularity of growth is by no means an abnormal condition; that a change may be abnormal in a physiological point of view, and may, nevertheless, be quite consistent with the assumed laws of morphology, &c. Numerous illustrations of these points were given, and allusions made to the great value of the study of the variations and malformations in plants, as affording the basis on which the now generally-accepted theory of vegetable morphology rests. The lecturer concluded with some remarks on the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin, and on the necessity of employing the utmost caution in making use of arguments derived from well-marked malformations, either for or against the doctrine.

Dr. Lankester, in his eighth lecture "On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to Man" (on Saturday last), dwelt especially on the uses of bones (recent and fossil) as manures, and of gelatine and membranes. The modes of nutrition of plants, and the history of the application of manures (with especial reference to the labours of the great chemist Liebig), were adverted to. The nature and sources of the first mineral phosphates; the nodules, formerly called coprolites (now considered to be the ear-bones, &c., of fossil whales and sharks), found in the green sand and red crag, and their mode of preparation for agricultural purposes, were described. On the lecture-table were placed specimens (from Mr. J. B. Lawes) of manufactured superphosphate of lime. The importance of the discovery of vast quantities of native phosphate of lime in Spain by Dr. Daubeny, and by Mr. D. Forbes in Sweden, as sources of wealth to those countries, was specially noticed. The nature of gelatine, its sources (from bones, skins, fish skins and fish sounds, and similar substances), and their manufacture into glue, size, jellies, and isinglass, were next considered; and the innutritious nature of gelatine, and the danger of confining diet to that substance, were pointed out. The lecture was concluded by an account of the manufacture of gold-beaters' skin, catgut, and silkworm-gut, from the membranes of the stomach of the sheep, &c. Interesting specimens covered the tables.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

EXCEPTING in the occasional though persistent efforts of the Marquis of Normanby to get up debates which he seems to think will tend to restore Toryism to the delicious *status quo* which that country has so cursed for the last quarter of a century, the House of Lords, during the present Session, has calmly awaited the advent of its duty of registration. In the conduct of the business of that House there is an air of decent domesticity which contrasts the wrangle with the habits of the Lower House, which in a private individual would be designated rakish, considering their fashion of turning night into day. If a boy were to detain their Lordships at half-past eight he spoke gives for obtruding himself at that late hour of the evening; and when, therefore, that House sat on the night of the debate on the treaty with France until past one o'clock, it will appear to be sitting in the Commons till, say, five in the morning. Nevertheless, when that House sits it is a full-dress debate it is set to work instantly to. Those who recollect Lord Taunton as Mr. Labouchere will recognise a marked improvement in his style in his maiden speech in the Upper House. In his Commoner days there was always a struggle between the most genuine level and efforts to be grand, which only ended in turgidity. His speech on the treaty was comparatively free from his old defects of manner, and was admirable as an exposition. Lord Grey is the Norman of the Lords, not only in the attitude he has assumed towards the present Government, but in the line of policy and argument he has adopted, and especially in the weariness which he has so unceremoniously thrown off. The most striking speech in this debate, however, was that of Lord Overstone, who rivalled in its tone the memorable Sir Robert Peel's style of speaking on trade, commerce, and tariff, has all the weight which attaches to the utterances of a man who has spent a lifetime as the chief adviser of Sir Robert Peel on these questions, and on currency to boot. It is hoped that it will not be a thing of one part, but we thought we detected symptoms of failure in Lord Derby's voice. It was occasionally shrill and husky, and did not fill the requirements of a house of the present dimensions which he pours out when he gets excited. On this occasion even the Emperor of the French would have thought that Lord Derby's scolding is magnificent. This debate, which deserved to be called great, began and ended like a great Roman road, in a bog, for the Lord Chancellor having been put down by a give a legal opinion, of course all those links between the peerage and the people who are known as the House of Commons were to the Lords must follow, and we had Lord Cathcart differing from the Chancellor, and Lord Carnarvon disagreeing with his leader, and Wensleydale doubting whether any of the others were right; and it was supposed that, in order to carry out that which the noble and learned Lord was to finish their education, an amendment would have been asked for to enable the absentee Lords—Lyndhurst, Brougham, and others—to come over and vote on the question.

There seems to be some reason why the question of the ballot should always be disposed of in Session of Lords' time. This year we had that subject before both Houses on consecutive evenings. What the Lords have to do with the matter, so far as its initiation is concerned, Lord Tyrnham, perhaps, may know; but, at any rate, their Lordships are entirely in accord with the Commons in the matter, and the answer of any member of the one House to be allowed to prance about on his hobby for an hour or so, then that member is to go back or laugh in the whole business, as the case may be, and then the inevitable adjourning of the division. Not that Lord Tyrnham "pranced," he is understood. Listening with a good deal to that noble Lord, one would say that that one was listening to a spiritual Peer, supposing that, say Bunyan, had been made a Bishop. But it is only justice to say that his matter was in admirable contrast to his manner. Does any one know reason why a Peer who is standing behind the woolsack, or, being a layman, is located on the Bishops' bench, when a question is put, is said to be technically out of the House, and his vote is disallowed? or why it is that when a Peer makes a discussion intervenes between the division and the declaration of the number Ayes and members noes, sitting, and the result of the vote? Both these circumstances occurred in the Lords the other night. The editor of *Notes and Queries* has reason to be acquainted with the practice of the Upper House will be happy to answer the queries of this custom!

Mr. Henry Berkeley is an accomplished joker of jokes, for he has the merit—a great one—of preserving the utmost gravity himself while he is entertaining the audience in a room. His pets, when discussing the ballot, however, are arguments, and there was a no doubting the earnestness, which, if even long attention to the question has rendered acquired, has not blunted the keenness of reality. In the present occasion, however, it seemed as if he was out of heart. It is true there was an evident disposition on the part of the members of the House to treat the matter more than ordinarily as a sham fight, but he was equal to the occasion. Mr. Berkeley's custom, owing to his lameness, when he delivers his speeches is to stand on the Opposition side of the table, at the place usually occupied by Disraeli, so as to be near the box in which the reports which stands there. On this occasion Mr. Disraeli was in this place, and, when Mr. Berkeley was called on, that gentleman turned round to the leader of the Opposition so suddenly that Mr. Disraeli, roused from his reverie (which, we assumed), started away with such a frightened gesture and countenance that a vote of censure was only inevitable. The tone of the debate was taken at once; and, as Mr. Berkeley was occasionally compelled to pause in order to allow him to laugh with him, they took it into their heads to laugh, not exactly at him, but at what he said; they grew impatient, as at the same time, were rude and intolerant of new members and maiden speeches, though, truth to say, there was something so tempting in the assumption and composure of one old-stager, accompanied as it was by a ludicrous lisp issuing from the folds of a thick beard, which conveyed to the ear the ravages of decay, that the most preposterous platitudes, that this once they might be excused for deviating from their usual gravity to appreciate. Lord Hartington was thoroughly caught the spirit of the hour, and played humorously enough with a topic which the general tone the debate had taken justified, the angry bowls of the Opposition notwithstanding. Two standing orders of the Session—Mawcroth and the Ballot—have now been disposed of, and both with unnecessary manner and warmth.

What is to be said about the Reform Bill? With pressure put on one, and squeezing passed out, we should say that, up to the time of this present writing, the debate has been a singularly fair specimen of taking a great theme. Nobody troubled themselves to be busy about petting places on Monday night, and nobody seemed to know, or cared to inquire, what course was to be taken with regard to the second reading; so that when Mr. Disraeli rose to open the debatethers was some surprise, and a supposition started up that he was to perform a Parliamentary coup. Of course, all the world knows that he did nothing of the kind; but it may be as well to early know that he made only good speech which he has delivered this Session. It was a masterpiece of ingenious, not to say sophistical, argument, and was delivered with a cool, sarcastic air which was wonderfully effective from its very quietness. He seemed to imply that the passing of the bill would amuse and please Lord John Russell, while it could not hurt anybody, for no one who heard him could suppose that all those terrible dangers which he stated to be lurking in the homogeneity of the new class of voters which the bill proposes to create were seriously believed in by himself. As he did not suppose that Mr. Gladstone would have anything to say to him in reply on this topic he was courageous and at his ease, and, as we have already said, made an excellent speech. Excepting, perhaps, Mr. Bright's only half-successful struggles to be moderate and the fact that the House positively listened to—no, not that—but allowed Mr. W. F. Campbell to speak for an hour and a half, and what that implies is not easy to express, the most noticeable incident of the debate on Monday was the speech of Mr. Bolt. The honourable and learned member quoted Hooker. Why did he not remember that that glorious old divine has come down to posterity with the epithet of "judicious" appended to his name? The panting, breathless state of shame into which Mr. Bolt has reduced the regret is the advance of the tide of democracy is positively distressing; but does he really believe that the deluge which he dreads will be postponed for a century by the rejection of Mr. Hodges's amendment? All we can say is that we sincerely trust that this able lawyer and amiable gentleman will not take his wife to diminish the horror of the spectacle which appears to be now before him, by the distance from it which elevation in the judicial bench will most likely create.

How easy about all the fuss with the subject of Parliamentary reform the House of Commons is may be judged from the proceedings on Thursday night, when the House counted out the orders for that day. The ballot was cleared off by half-past seven, and the only thing that really happened between the assumption of the discussion was a motion of a Cornish member about what are called "broadmen," on which no has twice before been counted out. On the wicked calculation, and the hope that the honourable gentleman with his pet subject required a large margin, this might have been disposed of by half-past nine. How often has not a debate on a great question been resumed at a later hour than that! November 5 has been early all the usual symptoms of a "count out," which was attempted in due time. The Government evidently were prepared to pay Lord John Russell back in a second coin for his defeat at keeping a House. The Treasury bench was full, quite full, when the motion was made that the members present be counted, and made, there was a show of bustle on the part of the Ministerial whippers-in. The Opposition benches were in a flutter and beckoned to imaginary members outside; and, at the last moment, when the Speaker rushed in with factitious breathlessness vigorously driving the usher of the black rod before him, it was clear that the count was for the time averted. But instantly all the members of the Government were counted out, and, disappearing in a few minutes more an audacious young senator repeated the cabalistic words, and the House was a second time counted out. On Monday Commons be said to be in a hurry to increase the franchise of the Lords. What significance in the fact of a Reform Bill counted out!

Perhaps the most amusing thing that has happened between the two Houses ought not to close without mention of one circumstance—we allude to the intelligence of Sir Richard Bethell. Apart from the merits of the question, the manner in which he has made a display of admiration at the mode in which the honourable and learned gentleman has conducted his scheme to the House. For clearness, precision, for that persuasive tone which, though it does not bring the hearer to the point of the accumulation of sound principles—for comprehensiveness of statement and for dealing with difficulties, Mr. Hodges's speech delivered in the House equal to Sir Richard's speech for many a long day. At least of the latter it is to be found in the fact that every one intended to it, though the subject was one of the most dry and intricate kind, though in reality an address that occupied some time, it was at its conclusion regretted that it have been given at greater length. We have been informed that a more romantic tribute has been paid to that speech than has been given to any one since the days of Beaumarchais some member of the fourth estate was heard to say that it was absolutely a pleasure to report it.

A VISIT TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEHEM.

ONE very gloomy Saturday afternoon in the October of the year last past a swift Hansom cab bore the prescript writer from the London railway terminus to the portals of Bethlehem Hospital. At Brighton, an hour and a half before, I had left beautiful sea, and bracing air; graceful seamews careering along the cliffs; pretty little yellow-haired children playing on the beach; and fashionable people, quaint and shingle, or staring at the porcelain sorcbats and indigenous donkeys. Here, in Bethlehem, all was dark, dismal, horrible. No delights were but a roar and a rattle, a few tunnels, and thirteen shillings to pay. Then the fog took possession of the train and its inmates. Then came Bethlehem, and I was ushered into the house of mountaineer: and we felt in all its severity the grim, uncompromising, narrow-minded, and unsympathetic character of Bethlehem. The fog, indeed, for a visit to Bethlehem.

We stood in a large courtyard before the great iron entrance-gates, looking on a vast smooth lawn of which the close-shavenness and perfect verdure suggested to my mind, of a rigidly-cropped madman's head. On my right hand was the long, dreary, monotonous façade and stately cupola familiar, as to its exterior, to most London people. Behind the gates and railings on the left were, I knew, the majority of dwellers in the great city as the inside of Temple Bar or New Bridge. Through the bars of the gates I wondered whether they kept the mad folks in that lofty dome—they must have the roof ring with their shrieks. Not, therefore, was it without an indefinite terror that I remembered that I was presently to cross the room on the gate-bell. An answer soon came, however; and scarcely without satisfaction that I found myself in the presence of another important lunatic asylum. We were permitted to pass along the carriage-road, with its fine lawn, and soon found ourselves beneath the peristyle of the hospital. Here we were met by a number of noble proportions, and remind one far more of the vestibule of a large theatre than of the entrance to a lunatic asylum. I had a look for Cibber's famous statues; but my companion informed me that, as a matter of fact, the lunatics in question were not. They had been banished the hospital, and removed, as mere relics, to the South Kensington Museum. In their stead I saw on the staircase a vigorous though unfinished work by Mr. Lucy Gaynor, a lady, I believe, the artist who has been for years a patient on the "Government side" of the house.

Pending the arrival of Dr. Hood, the skilful and benevolent physician to whom my introductions were addressed, I waited, and to whom we had sent our cards, we were ushered into a spacious apartment overlooking the lawn, and serving as a boardroom for the governors of the institution. Here I found myself in a geometrical-looking portrait—I should say a Hobbes, or an Archimedes—of Sir Peter Laurie, and in the middle of the room was a portrait of Sir Peter Laurie. Sir Peter is the beloved president of the hospital, and the governors have, in the usual affectionate way, placed on convex busses, with frames elaborately carved and gilt, the several presidents of the Royal hospitals, from the Tudors' time to Queen Victoria's accession. Lady Queen Anne is there, still some little time to wait, and there cannot be a better time than the present, I think, for a visit to Bethlehem, with its many interesting antecedents and actual organisation of this remarkable charity.

Simon Fitz-Mary, sheriff, gave, with certain lands in St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, for the foundation of a priory of canons, brethren, and sisters of the order of the Star of Bethlehem. Simon the Founder's tomb were on the south afterwards known as old Bedlam, now Liverpool street, Moorfields. It is described as an elegant Gothic building, and was destroyed in 1544. It was rebuilt in the same year Harry of the six wives, having in vain endeavoured to sell the hospital and the lands and tenements to the Corporation, made a virtue of necessity, and gave the property to the citizens, for a free gift for ever. Hence, I presume, the portrait of the obese benefactor over the marble mantel in Bethlehem's council chamber. The hospital had been an asylum for lunatics since 1402.

The present buildings were erected by Sir Robert Hooke, and cost £17,000. The portals of Hooke's Bedlam gates were surmounted by those stone figures sculptured by Gabriel Cibber of which I have already spoken. In George the Second's time two additional wings for incurable patients were erected. The average number of inmates was 150, and the hospital is described as consisting chiefly of two immense galleries, one above the other, divided in the centre by two iron gates—the male patients on one side, the females on the other. There were also some outpatients or pensioners, demented but not raving, and known as "Tom o' Bedlams," who were mutual plaies on their arms, and were suffered to wander about the streets and begs. Furthermore, to the shame of the eighteenth century be it confessed that Bedlam Hospital was, till the year 1770, one of the lions of London. The public were admitted for a wretched fee, which yet brought in a considerable annual revenue, to see the madmen "at all alive," just as they were enabled to see the wild beasts in Exeter Change, or, as a few years before, the bucks and men about town used to make up parties of pleasure to see the women dragged in and out of Westminster Bridewell."

In 1799 the hospital (which had been built on the shifting rubbish from the City Ditch, and in the short space of sixteen months) was reported to be dangerously insecure. It tottered on, however, till 1810, when the site was exchanged for eleven acres in St. George's fields. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1812, and new Bedlam was completed in 1815. Two wings, of which the Government contributed £40,000, were built for the criminal lunatics, of whom the governors of the charity have had no welcome charge. More new buildings and the dome were added between 1838 and 1846; and the present structure is three stories high and 867 feet in length. The dome is 100 feet in height from the ground. The improved system of management was introduced in 1816; the system, indeed, mainly inaugurated at the Bicêtre and Charenton during the first Empire by the benevolent Pinel. The new system of management did not come before it was needed. The treatment of the insane up to the period named had been almost incredibly disgraceful. A narrative, even in outline, of the atrocities daily and hourly committed on the helpless patients in the Hospitals of Bedlam and St. Luke—outrages committed by the very hands whose duty it was by those wrested on the miserable wretches confined in private asylums would pollute this page. It is consoling to know that this new building is, as I have already said, the never the scene of horrors similar to those recorded in the dismal and obsolete chronicles. I am glad to be able to quit this theme, because so find myself once more in the boardroom with its evidence of the present, in its furniture and its pictures, of the new system, with Doctor Hood at our elbow, and ready, not to gratify an idle curiosity, but to assist in the performance of a steady and serious task. Quidnuncs and sightseers are by no means encouraged as visitors to the abode of the saddest sorrow with which the Almighty in His mysterious wisdom has visited this creature. Visitors admitted to inspect the establishment by favour of the governor, the president, treasurer, or physician, or by order of the Secretary of State, rarely exceed a yearly average of 500, and a large proportion of these consist of country gentlemen, clergymen, statesmen, scientific men, and the like. There must be, indeed, very worthy reasons for admitting any much from which hints may be taken in the present condition of Bethlehem for the new Lunatic Asylum statute of Regulation General tell us that here the average mortality is seven per cent. In other asylums the patients die at the rate of from thirteen to seventy-two per cent.

It is the home in mind that Bethlehem is not strictly a pauper-lunatic asylum. The criminal or criminal-lunatic, and the objects of a special care or of a special mercy; and, while the slightest recommend is given to the employment of patients, as will be met by the authorities, there does not seem to exist that feverish desire to utilise the patients—to make them "worth their salt," as it were, which is painfully palpable in the Lunatic Asylum Act. Bethlehem those who are able and willing are supplied with light and pleasant occupation about the house. There is nothing of the kind. Twenty years since all the world has heard is the celebrated system of "picking oakum" in the establishments of the "county" but no attempt is made to force the inclinations of the patients, or to set them irksome tasks; and a sedulous, though to them invisible, supervision takes place to prevent the occurrence of accidents in the dangerous tools and implements they may use while working at their trades or in the garden.

THE FEMALE GALLERY.

I have described this before the male gallery, as it is in many respects more interesting. The female side is a more cheerful degree the sexes derived from the absence of coercion and the substitution of amusements and light employments for a dull and rigorous restraint. The first female ward I visited was occupied principally by patients who were approaching convalescence, and it was easy to discern an approach to normality not only in the neatness and cheerfulness of the decorations, but also in the recreations and occupations of the inmates. The piano, which was now perfectly absolutely repulsive in the rooms devoted to the most refractory patients; but there is a marked and indispensable difference between their shoes and the polish of the floor which now appears. A large Illustration gives a faithful and graphic idea of the scene presented. The long room is covered with a carpet; chintz and cretonne fill little cribs and nicknacks of comfort and refinement. Flowers, artificial or natural, are scattered about the room. Further ornamentation has been resorted to in the way of climbing and trailing plants, and in the interval between each window is either a bust or a print neatly framed and glazed, or a coloured and illuminated text. The quantity of handsome busts and engravings distributed through the whole of the wards of the hospital is positively quite satisfactory. The engravings are the gift of the late Mr. Graves, the eminent publisher, of Pall-mall. The authorities of Bethlehem Hospital cannot be too highly commended for the wise introduction of an artistic element that mitigates and well-nigh nullifies the depressing influences of the place. Every where necessary for health and cleanliness is tempered to a cheerful hue, and polished oak takes the place of the dingy red or blue. Nowhere was the last place where I should have expected to have seen in beneficial operation the spiritual canons of Mr. Owen Jones. In the centre of the gallery will there is a cage—a large cage—full of the most enchanting birds; and, these little songsters seem to possess much power in soothing the sometimes savage breasts and in calming the troubled minds of the unhappy persons who dwell here. Heaven knows to what great extent the sweet singing of birds, when properly cherished brake and thicket the silver notes of the birds take back their poor wood-gathering mind! Heaven knows what dim and confused memories—reminiscences of childhood—is beguiled or an old perchance with a middle and no commencement or termination—are awakened by the sight of the feathered songsters!

From the side facing the line of windows lead at intervals the doors of sleeping-rooms. In each of these rooms are placed several beds, and in the interval between each window is either a bust or a print neatly framed and glazed, or a coloured and illuminated text. The quantity of handsome busts and engravings distributed through the whole of the wards of the hospital is positively quite satisfactory. The engravings are the gift of the late Mr. Graves, the eminent publisher, of Pall-mall. The authorities of Bethlehem Hospital cannot be too highly commended for the wise introduction of an artistic element that mitigates and well-nigh nullifies the depressing influences of the place. Every where necessary for health and cleanliness is tempered to a cheerful hue, and polished oak takes the place of the dingy red or blue. Nowhere was the last place where I should have expected to have seen in beneficial operation the spiritual canons of Mr. Owen Jones. In the centre of the gallery will there is a cage—a large cage—full of the most enchanting birds; and, these little songsters seem to possess much power in soothing the sometimes savage breasts and in calming the troubled minds of the unhappy persons who dwell here. Heaven knows to what great extent the sweet singing of birds, when properly cherished brake and thicket the silver notes of the birds take back their poor wood-gathering mind! Heaven knows what dim and confused memories—reminiscences of childhood—is beguiled or an old perchance with a middle and no commencement or termination—are awakened by the sight of the feathered songsters!

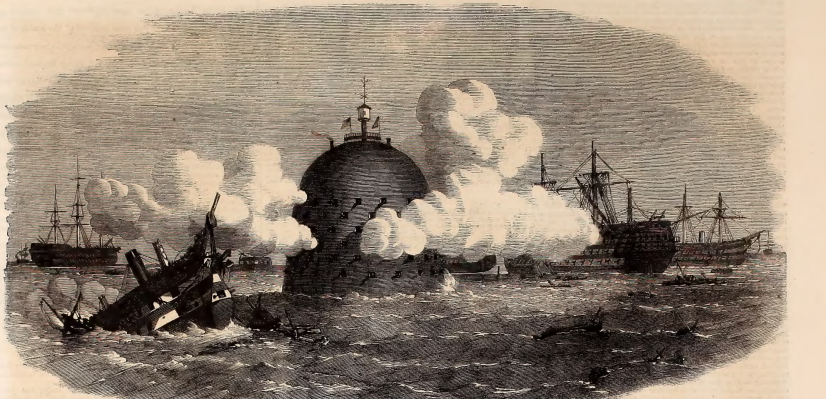
From the side facing the line of windows lead at intervals the doors of sleeping-rooms. In each of these rooms are placed several beds, during the day, in order that the patients may not be for one moment exempt from the kind and most strictly vigilance of the attendants.

I should entreat the reader to excuse me if the last Illustrations appended to this narrative are not set and studied pictures of Bethlehem in its holiday garb. I am merely transcribing memories of things taken as they came, and of the every-day aspect of the place. As artistic forms and effects they are not; simply they should be. Of the advancing figure in the immediate foreground of the female gallery it may not be impertinent to say a few words. She is a patient, and is hastening to the dining-room, for a breakfast a little delicacy of extra diet which has been ordered by the physician for one of her companions. At a glance the spectator will be impressed with the hurried and preoccupied aspect which characterises her, and with the anxiety and abstracted expression which disturbs her countenance. This poor young woman labours under the delusion that she is approaching the table of the Lord, that she will be too late, and that in consequence she will be shut out. Whenever she sees the physician, or a stranger, she assails him with questions and entreaties, all bewildered and incoherent, about the hastening the awful errand and that dreadful doubt. But I am bidden to forbear. And yet, of course, the most striking scene some strange characteristic trait might be given, some stranger anecdote related; but this reflection that almost every patient in Bethlehem Hospital will see this Journal and look on these pictures is sufficient to cause me to hold my hands and definitively to avoid personality. Let me hint, however, that the majority of the female patients have been either governesses or maid servants. Over-study with the former, religion—

* Not alone to us has the scandal attached of exhibiting madmen as a sight and show. It was with a party of Court dames that the Marquis of Worcester visited the Paris Bicêtre, and saw Salomon de Caux there; and, so late as 1851, Mr. N. P. Willis was enabled for a few pours to see the caged maniacs in the madhouse at Constantinople.



THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEHEM.—THE GALLERY FOR WOMEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



IMPREGNABLE IRON FORTRESS FOR THE COAST AND RIVER DEFENCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

or rather religious hysteria and love—with the latter, have been the proximate causes of their malady. Seven years since the galleries of Bethlehem presented a very different appearance to that which they now do. There was kindness and there were comforts and necessaries; but there were none of those little luxuries and elegancies which are now so conspicuous and so beneficial in their influence. In this particular gallery, now so prettily painted, well carpeted, cheerfully lighted, and enlivened with prints and busts, with aviaries and pet animals, the walls were simply white-washed; the furniture was meagre; the windows were so highly pitched that the patient had only the dreary look out of the London sky. In those days there were no cheerful stoves nor ornamented chimneypieces; and the sleeping apartments were lighted only by small circular *luceornes* high above the reach of the occupant. In fact, that which was once a prison-cell has now become a cheery, domestic room. The sleeping apartment of a female female patient is furnished with a neat little bedstead with snowy drapery, a toilet-glass, a dressing-table, a cushioned easy-chair, and often much pretty decoration in the way of needlework d'oyleys and antimacassars. The reader will doubtless, and with some astonishment, contrast this description of Bethlehem with the accounts he has been accustomed to listen to.

(*To be continued.*)

THE IMPREGNABLE IRON FORTRESS.

ABOUT a month since the attention of the public was called, at the London Tavern, to the defencelessness of the metropolitan port against the sudden attack of an enemy, by Mr. William John Hall, who upon that occasion propounded his scheme for protecting the Thames and London against any such hostile approach. The public-spirited inventor of the Impregnable Iron Fortress, assisted by his engineer, Mr. William Bush, demonstrated upon that occasion the fearful risk to which the commercial community would be subjected in the event supposed, and challenged for this plan the most rigid scrutiny. Subsequently the large model and sectional drawings of the proposed fortress were exhibited at one of the soirées of the Royal Society at Burlington House, where the details of the plan were submitted for the approbation of the Prince Consort and a large number of distinguished scientific visitors; and now, for about a fortnight, the subject has occupied the anxious attention of the élite of the Legislature in the tea-room of the House of Commons—Mr. Hall and Mr. Bush being in nightly attendance for the purpose of fully elucidating the merits of this original scheme. The general interest which has thus been excited among many of the most competent judges—including, as naturally would be the case, a very large proportion of officers in her Majesty's Army and Navy, is ample justification for our placing before the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS pictorial and other means for forming an independent judgment upon the claims of Mr. Hall to the investigation and support he has invited.

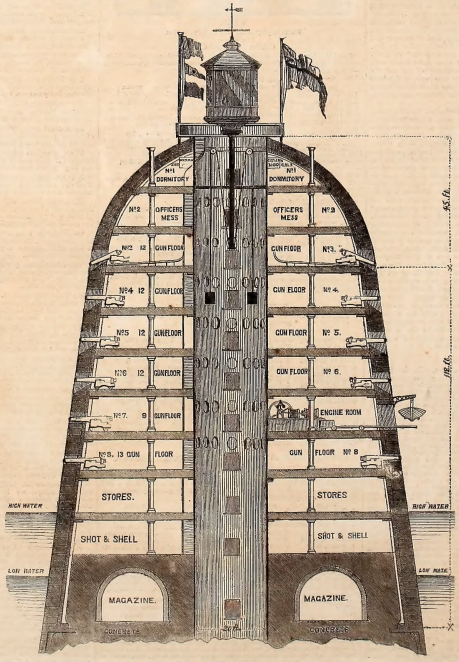
In the voluminous pamphlet of Mr. Hall, entitled "London's Weak Point," it is made abundantly clear that the incalculable wealth of London is disgracefully imperiled by the absence of any proper means of defence against hostile attack. He also argues very forcibly that the erection of one of his impregnable iron fortresses on the Nore Sand, another on the Goodwin, and a third on the Maplin, would bid defiance to any attempt against London by fluvial invasion; and that the cost of these three fortresses, being under a million, is equivalent to an assurance of the wealth of the metropolis at something under three farthings in the pound, and therefore singularly economical.

There can be no doubt that the certainty of our being enabled to resist and repel an enemy is the very best security against any hostile attack being attempted. The Thames being the great highway of the nations of the earth to this world's emporium of commerce and trade, it reasonably occurred to Mr. Hall that the fulcrum of defence could be nowhere placed to greater advantage than at the embouchure of our metropolitan *river*. At that point the vast volume of its waters is divided by the Nore Sand into two nearly equal channels, and by one of which every vessel must needs enter. Upon that sand he therefore suggests the construction of his fortress, or of what might not inaptly be called his Turnpike of Peace. The nature of the proposed fortification may be readily understood from the accompanying Engravings. The diameter of the structure at high-water mark will be 120 feet, and its height from that line about 130 feet—the total elevation being 240 feet. There are portholes for seventy cannon, twenty-one of which can always be brought to bear upon a given point. The internal space will accommodate a garrison of fifteen hundred, whilst, upon the assumption that one-third of that number will suffice for all ordinary purposes, Mr. Hall suggests the propriety and social policy of training a thousand destitute lads from our streets into useful members of society, as sailors, engineers, or mechanics. The edifice will have for its base an enormous caisson, sunk through the sand to the solid substratum, and filled with concrete, whilst the exterior wall will be composed of cast-iron blocks, each of five tons weight, so dovetailed and amalgamated by fused metal as to form a homogeneous wall of iron, two feet in thickness, and absolutely impenetrable against all known projectiles.

The weight of the fortress will be, in iron, about 23,000 tons, making, with wood and concrete, a total weight of about 110,000 tons. Its magazines are to be formed in the solid concrete, and placed below low-water mark. It will be surmounted by a lighthouse, capable of being lowered into the capacious air-shaft, twenty feet in diameter from the base to the summit, and which will serve, among other important purposes, for pumping water by steam power from an artesian well, and raising powder, shot, and shell from the magnes, and stores of all kinds, from the lower to the upper floors. The entire building will be heated by steam passing through the hollow columns supporting the several floors.

Nor is the philanthropic provision of an ample supply of life-saving for the rescue of life in cases of shipwreck an immaterial adjunct to the valuable plan for the defence of our metropolitan wealth.

But what strikes us as the great peculiarity of the scheme is the utter absence of all minister or personal objects on the part of its promoter; for Mr. Hall puts forth the result of his gallant ingenuity and perseverance entirely at his own cost; seeks no patent; pretends to no infallibility; courts suggestions of improvement; desires only that Government shall do its duty efficiently and economically to the vast interests of British commerce; and, failing in that effort (if the possibility of failure in such an effort can be anticipated), offers to contribute largely towards a patriotic fund for accomplishing the great object of his laudable ambition.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS.

THE FARM.

Mr. Mechi and his balance-sheet is still the agricultural topic of the day. The Alderman seems to have felt that it was hardly fair in him to answer one question by asking another, and that through the rather involved method of an "Agricultural Catechism;" and hence, in a second letter, he thus summed up his operations:—"My balance-sheet shows a gross return of £11 per acre, and a profit of nearly eleven per cent on the tenant's capital of £14 per acre, and a house to live in, rent-free, after paying the landlord's improved rental of 42s. per acre." On this "A Tradesman," who feels convinced that "neither Mr. Mechi nor his antagonists appear to know how to make out a balance-sheet," and that he has clearly a mission to make out one for them, remarks that the tenant's profit, from Mr. Mechi's own data, is only £135 16s. 8d., or a little over five per cent. Then Mr. Samuel Jonas tries his hand on the Alderman, and, after pointing out that the statement of annual produce in his Catechism and the *Times*' letter differs by £77 10s., and that nothing is charged for the corn and food consumed by the farm horses, he adds—"I know him to be a real, good, kind-hearted fellow; but, unfortunately, he is of an extremely sanguine temperament, and, not having in early life ever kept farming accounts, you must take no heed of his present statements." It is pleasing to be able to state that the Alderman is alive after this satire, and, good-humouredly, engaged in catching on his capacious Tiptree shield all the fiery rural darts that may be hurled at him.

The subject of over-preservation of game has been brought forward by Mr Corbet, the secretary of the London Farmers' Club, in an able and elaborate paper. He mentioned that the tenantry of a nobleman had been ordered, from game considerations, not to employ a reaping-machine, but that they had nobly resisted this dictation. Such an exposure is most timely; but, even supposing that game-preserving was not the most delicate of agricultural subjects, we doubt the policy of using such slang terms about preserving landlords as "Earl Wholesale and Retail," "at his Lordship's magnificent seat, The Slaughterhouse," &c. There can be no surer mode of "setting them" in a body, and defeating the very object for which the paper was designed. Mr. Alderman Mechi disputed the dicta of the lecturer that hares and rabbits were acting by day as well as by night, and that game did more harm on highly-cultivated than poorly-cultivated farms. His advice to farmers was to farm twice as high round the wood as they did anywhere else, so that "the vermin" might get a sweet bite near home, and not be tempted to wander afield. Mr. Hudson, the great cattle grazier, of Castle Acre, Norfolk, told of Southacre, the plaguespot of his district, where every fox gets his toes nipped, while five hundred hares are shot down on a battue day, and rabbits are sent to Sheffield by a ton at a time. His energetic English motto is, "Preservation to the game, pheasants, and partridges; and destruction to the vermin,—rats, rabbits, and *hares*." A strong feeling was also expressed respecting the letting of the shooting on farms, and one speaker described it as "a grievance which paralysed all energy, and extinguished all hope." Let us hope that the farmers have not been so outspoken in vain.

The sale of the late Mr. John Hall's (of Kiveton Park) shorthorn stock took place last Thursday; but the sixty-two lots did not quite average £21 each, a result which the local paper attributes to "the want of liberal feeding in the early stages of maturity." Mr. Hall's dealings had been principally with the American market. The first-class dairy herd of Mr. Adkins, of Milcote, near Stratford-on-Avon, will be disposed of by Mr. Strafford next Wednesday. The catalogue includes thirty-nine cow and heifer and fifteen bull and bull-calf lots. The main portion of the Milcote herd is directly descended from the Collings's purest blood, and thirty of the lots are in direct descent from Mr. Arbuthnot's Charmer, who was a granddaughter of Sylph. Londonderry (13169) and Mameluke (13289), the principal bulls, are from Sir Charles Knightley's best tribes. Among the females are Queen Anne and Welfare, by Baron Warlaby, and Wanderer and Festoon, by Kirklevington IV. We observe from a letter by Mr. Duckham, the editor of "The Hereford Herd Book," in *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, that the Herefords have been introduced with great success into Jamaica; and that the purchaser of the bull Sir Oliver (1732), which took the head prize there this year, as the best imported bull of any breed, won seventy-five pounds' worth of prizes at the same show with crossbred animals of the Hereford and native breed.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Ornithological Society have been holding a very successful meeting at Carlisle, which mustered strongest in the pigeon department, while Kendal quite carried the palm in canaries, of which there were ten classes. Fanciers from Lancaster, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, Beds, "The Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury," &c., all sent pens of poultry, and the latter named was twice over successful with the first prize for ducks. Still the head prize of all—a handsome £8 service of plate representing the Four Seasons—for the best gamecock of any age or colour was not wrested from the Cumbrians; and a cock, the property of a very successful breeder and judge, Mr. William Toppin, of Warwick Bridge, in the neighbourhood of this "merrie citie" of eternal Blue and Yellow renown, was the champion from among thirty-six entries. At this season a warning from America, which is always great on egg questions, is worthy of attention, although many fowl-fanciers will, no doubt, consider it in a great measure fallacious. "It does not appear to be so generally known as it should be," says a paper, "that railroad transportation destroys the vitality of eggs. Pack them as you will, if they are carried any considerable distance, say one hundred miles, the continual shaking will shake life out of them. Travelling on the Haarlem road the other day, we met an acquaintance carefully carrying a small basket in his hands. We remarked that he handled his basket as carefully as though he was carrying eggs. 'And so I am,' he replied; 'I am taking them about one hundred miles to a friend, and will ensure every one to hatch out a chicken, so far as transportation may affect them. But I learned this by experience. I had a lot sent up the road only twenty-five miles in the ordinary way, and did not get one chicken to fifty eggs, while out of another lot carried in my hands in this way not one missed.'"

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.—In the Lower House of the Legislative Assembly (February 29), after routine proceedings consequent upon the opening of the Session, the following despatch was read:—"Downing street, January 30. Sir,—As the two Houses of the Canadian Legislature will soon reassemble for the dispatch of business, it becomes my duty to inform you that the joint address to which they agreed at the close of their last Session was fully presented to the Queen, and was most graciously received by her Majesty. In that address the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada earnestly pray the Queen to receive in person the tribute of their unwavering attachment to her rule, and to honour with her presence her subjects in British North America, upon the occasion of the opening of the great Victoria Bridge, accompanied by the Prince Consort and such member of the Royal family as it may please her Majesty to attend her on the occasion. Her Majesty values deeply the attachment to her person and the loyalty to her Crown which have induced this address; and I am commanded to assure the Legislature, through you, how lively an interest is felt by the Queen in the growing prosperity of Canada, in the welfare and contentment of her subjects in that important province of her empire, and in the completion of the gigantic work which is a fitting type of the successful industry of the people. It is, therefore, with sincere regret that her Majesty is compelled to decline compliance with this loyal invitation. Her Majesty feels that her duties at the seat of the empire prevent so long an absence, and at so great a distance, as a visit to Canada would necessarily require. Impressed, however, with an earnest desire to testify to the utmost of her power her warm appreciation of the affectionate loyalty of her Canadian subjects, the Queen commands me to express her hope that, when the time for the opening of the Victoria Bridge is fixed, it may be possible for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony in her Majesty's name, and to witness those gratifying scenes in which the Queen herself is unable to participate. The Queen trusts that nothing may interfere with this arrangement; for it is her Majesty's sincere desire that the young Prince on whom the crown of this empire will devolve may have the opportunity of visiting that portion of her dominions from which that address has proceeded, and may become acquainted with a people in whose rapid progress towards greatness her Majesty, in common with her subjects in Great Britain, feels a lively and enduring sympathy. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Newcastle. To Governor Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head, Bart."

A deputation from the Academical Society of Troyes waited on the Emperor Napoleon a few days ago to express their thanks for the donation which he had been pleased to make to the museum of that place of some valuable Merovingian remains found near the village of Ponan.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. E. H.—If a player touch one of his men he must play it, unless, before touching it, he announce by saying "Jadoube," or words to the same effect, that he intends only to adjust its position on the board.

F. G.—No; it will not avail you; having given up the game, you cannot recall it.

, Chess Tourney at Boulogne.—A chess contest between eight of the best players belonging to the Boulogne Chess Club, English and French, has just terminated, the winner being Mr. Wood, an amateur, of Plymouth, who scored all the games he played.

Problem No. 839, in our last Number.—The conditions of this stratagem should be, "White to play and mate in five moves." Mate in four moves is not practicable.

C. Chambers, Dublin.—White then makes a Kt, giving check, &c.

W. Manners, Berwick.—It shall be examined.

G. B. F.—The variation is of interest, and we hope you will pursue it; but we should prefer seeing a stronger defence to your attack.

C. W. B.—1. Assuredly he can; but replies to such elementary questions should be sought from some friend or chess treatise for beginners. 2. The former, 5s.; the latter, 6s.

T. B. W. D., Rheys.—With the rival Pawns placed as you describe, if White play his Pawn to Q 4th, Black may or may not, at his option, capture that Pawn; but he can only take it on the following move, not afterwards.

Derevon.—They are right.

I. W. A., Bond-street.—Apply to the Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's, any hour between two and six.

W. M. C.—We shall probably know next week.

N. T., G. M., and others.—Problem No. 839 cannot be solved in *four* moves. Mate is to be given in *five* moves. We shall reserve the solution for a week.

Solutions of Problem No. 839, by Ernest, L. D., M. P., I. H. W., Philip, Box and Cox, F. G., N. C., Harry, D. P. F., Omicron, B. G., H. C. W., D. H., T. F. T., Miranda, Derevon, P. U. B., F. R. S., Czar, Cynic, L. B., Schoolboy, Gregory, I. M. L., Gallia, S. A., C. R. T., Æneas, F. N., Delta, F. G. H. S., Lucio, R. S. S., C. W. B., Nora, C. T., Dover, Bridgworth, Medicus, W. P., Gemini, Autwerpean, C. Schnitzler, I. Dalkeith, Semper Eadem, Fanny, W. W. B., L. S. D., Felix, T. J., I. M., Peterkin, R. S., Jeames Plush, F. S. A., Little Dorrit, Max, Iota, C. L. N., R. H., Mynheer, Dred, Mrs. Partington, W. M. C., are correct; all others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 838.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd

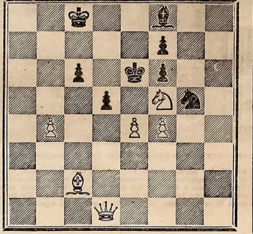
(If K to Q Kt 4th, then follows 2. B to K 8th (ch), and mate next move.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. B to K B 7th	P to Q B 5th (best)
3. B takes P	Any move
4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 840.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following game is entitled to consideration, not on account of its intrinsic cleverness, but because it exhibits an unusual method of conducting the attack in a very favourite opening:—

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G. B. Fraser).	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q Kt 4th	

(This is the novelty alluded to above, and the move, it will be seen, changes at once the form of attack, by converting the opening into a "Scotch Evans.")

WHITE	BLACK
6.	B takes P
7. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P

(If the Bishop takes the Pawn, then follows:—8. Kt takes B, and 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd, &c.)

WHITE	BLACK
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th
10. Q Kt takes P	Q B to K 3rd
11. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
12. B to Q Kt 2nd	K to B sq
13. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
14. K Kt to K Kt 5th	B to K B 2nd
15. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
16. B to Q B 4th	K to K sq
17. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
18. Kt to K B 4th	

(This effectually prevents Black from bringing out his men, and, at the same time, leaves him in danger of losing a Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. G. B. Fraser).	BLACK (Mr. G.)
18.	Q Kt to Q sq
19. Kt to K R 5th	

(White prefers maintaining his powerful attack to winning the K B Pawn).

WHITE	BLACK
19.	P to Q 4th

(*Cantabit vacuus.* Black's game is at that happy pass he may do what he will without fear of making it much worse.)

WHITE	BLACK
20. B takes Q P	B to K B sq
21. Q R to Q sq	

(He could evidently have won the K Kt for nothing.)

WHITE	BLACK
21.	Q to K 2nd
22. P to K 5th	

(Again the Kt was winnable, but White loved better dallying with his prey than mercifully killing it outright.)

WHITE	BLACK
22.	P to K B 4th
23. Q B to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th

(By taking the proffered Bishop Black would have lost his Queen.)

WHITE	BLACK
24. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
25. Kt to K Kt 6 (ch)	P takes Kt
26. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to K B 2nd
27. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
28. B to Q B 6 (ch), and Black resigned.	

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game in the Tournament at the London Chess Club; Mr. F. Deacon giving the Q's Kt to Mr. Detmold.

(*Remove White's Q's Knight from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q R 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. Castles	B to K 3rd
8. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
9. Q B takes P	P takes Kt
10. Q takes P	B to K 2nd
11. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
12. B to K B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
13. Q to Q 3rd	B takes B
14. K R takes B	P to K R 5th
15. Q R to K B sq	R to K R 2nd
16. K R to K B 4th	R to K Kt 2nd
17. K R takes K B P	R takes R
18. Q to K Kt 6th	P takes B
19. Q takes R (ch)	K to Q sq
20. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to K sq
21. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to B sq
22. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd
23. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd
24. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
25. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 4th
26. Q to K Kt 7th	K to Q 2nd
27. R to K B 7th	Q to K 3rd
28. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
29. R to K B 6th, and wins.	

NEW VARIATION IN THE "STANLEY-SCHULTEN" BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

A correspondent favours us with the subjoined variation to prove that the attack in the K's Bishop's Gambit, invented by Messrs. Schulten and Stanley, which has latterly grown into disfavour, is perfectly sound and advantageous to the adopter:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. P to K 5th	P takes P
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq
9. P takes K P	B to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
12. Q B to Q 2nd	

(This, it will be remembered, is the starting-point of Messrs. Schulten and Stanley's attack.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
12.	P to K Kt 5th

(A move which, by some players, has been thought to give the superiority to Black.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
13. Q Kt tks K B P	Q to K B 4th
14. B to Q 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 4th
15. B takes B	P takes Kt
16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q or P takes Kt

(If the King be moved, White can take the Bishop, winning a piece, as Black cannot safely attempt to gain the Kt in return. For example:—

16.	K to Q B sq (best)
17. Kt takes B	P takes P (double ch)
18. K takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)
19. B to K Kt 5th	

And wins.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
17. B to K Kt 5th (double ch)	
And Q mates next moves.	

The section of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Amrolee to Poorwadi, thirty miles in length, was opened on the 7th of February, with great éclat, the Rajah of Baroda, the Resident, the civil and military officers, the Government native servants of rank, and most of the respectable people of the district being present.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Henry Lockwood has been appointed paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Alarming accounts have just been received of the health of his Majesty the Shah of Persia.

Fires at Nagasaki and Jokuhama have destroyed a large amount of European property.

The restoration of the Red Sea telegraph brings England within six days' distance of India.

The corner-stone of a new United Methodist Free Church was laid at Scarborough last week.

The remains of the late Baron Watson were interred in Christ Church Burial-ground, Welshpool, last Saturday.

Two field-pieces captured in the Crimea have been forwarded to the estate of Lord Raglan, as a present from her Majesty.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that a statue of the late Marshal Reille shall be placed in the Museum at Versailles.

Newstead Abbey is to be disposed of, under the hammer of Messrs. Pott and Neale, at the Auction Mart, on the 13th of June.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 972,921lb., a decrease of 197,704lb., compared with the previous statement.

The Municipal Council of Algiers last week accepted the offers of Sir Morton Peto for the construction of the Rue du Rempart, in that city.

Edward Shepherd Creasy, Esq., has been appointed to be Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

The Liverpool Law Society propose to establish a "Law Clearing House and Professional Exchange," of which any practising solicitor may become a member.

The bones of a human skeleton were found last week in an early Christian burial-place near West Lavington, in Wilts, and were pronounced to be those of a young Saxon female.

Great numbers of Bosnian rayahs are said to be crossing the frontier into Austria. The poor people say that the ferocious Beys intend to massacre all the Christians in the province of Bosnia.

A model floating washing establishment is now in course of erection on the Seine, opposite the Rue de Louvre. A steam-engine, four large boilers, water-pipes, and a drying-machine, are to be installed.

A screw ship of the line, called *Massena*, of 100 guns and 900-horse power, was launched a few days ago at Toulon. A vast crowd witnessed the operation, which perfectly succeeded.

The Lord Mayor's state barge is about to be sold by auction. The barge, which is built of British oak, is eighty-five feet in length and about thirteen in width.

The *Weekly Register* announces that a pilgrimage to Rome has been organised. A number of English Roman Catholics leave London on the 24th inst. (to-day).

Gatinelli, a distinguished dramatic artist of Italy, has just received the cross of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus from the King of Sardinia.

Baron Czoernig has been appointed as the representative of Austria at the fourth International Statistical Congress, to be held in London in July next.

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends, late in the summer, to have a grand inspection of the Volunteers in Hyde Park, when all will be "invited" to attend who can do so.

Mr. Albert Smith has announced that on the 5th of April his present entertainment will be closed. On that evening "China" will have been given four hundred times.

A printing-office and a lithographic establishment have recently been formed for the first time in Greenland, and a work published by it has just made its appearance.

Letters patent have passed the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron to William Brougham, Esq., and his heirs male, in default of heirs male of Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux.

The first journal ever published in Morocco has just appeared. It is printed at Tetuan, in the Spanish language, and is distributed gratuitously. It bears the name of the *Echo of Tetuan*.

The ballet-girl, Holke by name, of the Opera at Berlin, whose dress caught fire during a performance on the 24th of last month, and who was dreadfully burned, has just died in an hospital of that city.

We understand that the total sum realised by subscription for Sir James Brooke amounted to £9000. All efforts to induce the British Government to purchase the settlement are now relinquished.

An ancient usage, which dates from the times of Henry IV.—that of giving agricultural lectures on Sunday after mass—has lately been revived in some communes of France, under Government patronage.

The Queen has appointed James Walker, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Trinidad and its dependencies; and John Creighton, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

A testimonial, subscribed for by 664 workmen employed at the Woolwich Arsenal, has been presented to Mr. George Goldsack, on his retirement from the office of Examiner of Ordnance, after fifty years' service.

M. Louis Blanc will deliver a lecture, in English, at the St. John's-wood Literary Institute, on April the 3rd. The subject he intends to treat is, "The Mysterious Personages and Agencies in France towards the end of the eighteenth century."

On Monday a man named James Tiffin, a farrier, living in Bloxham's-place, Camberwell-road, committed suicide by hanging himself. A love affair appears to have preyed on his mind and induced him to commit the rash act.

The confectionery works of John Gray and Co., Adelphi-terrace and Commercial-road, Glasgow, were yesterday week destroyed by fire. Two firemen were much injured by the falling of a piece of stone out of one of the window lintels.

On Thursday week a congratulatory address was presented by the Royal Dublin Society to Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the arctic voyager. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided, and placed the address in the hands of the navigator.

Mr. Henry Stapylton having resigned his appointments as Recorder and Steward of Durham, in consequence of his duties as County Court Judge, the Town Council on Thursday week elected Mr. Bramwell as his successor in the Recordership.

A disastrous fire occurred at Barbadoes on the 14th of February. The greater part of Bridgetown, the capital of the island, was destroyed; and the loss is estimated to be £250,000, or even as much, according to some accounts, as £500,000.

A first enrolment of volunteer cavalry took place on Thursday week, and an inauguration dinner at the mansion of Walter Meller, Esq., Broadlands, Clapham, with whom the movement originated. The number enrolled is upwards of ninety sabres.

After seventeen years the commissioners appointed to compile a Dutch and Javanese dictionary have finished the first five letters of the Javanese alphabet—*lo, no, tjo, ro, ko.* The expense at this rate will amount to 816,000 florins (nearly £7000).

In order to preserve a photographic record of the Volunteer Levee, Mr. Kilburn, of Regent-street, has issued an invitation to all officers who attended the Levee to present themselves in uniform at his studio, in order that they may be photographed gratis.

Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, M.P., has sent to the University College a cheque for 100 guineas, as a donation, being Sir Francis Goldsmid's share of a testimonial voted by the proprietors of the Imperial Continental Gas Association to a committee of the directors.

The temperance orator, Mr. J. B. Gough, addressed an audience of 3000 persons in Exeter Hall on Thursday se'nnight, and at the close of the meeting a gentleman handed to him the sum of £90, to be applied to the purpose of furthering the interests of the movement.

A slight shock of earthquake, according to the *Scotsman*, has been felt in the valley of Upper Strathearn. The tremor of the earth was slight, but the shock was accompanied with a loud, rumbling noise, resembling that of distant thunder, and came from the south-west.

An obelisk, erected to the memory of the late Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department for thirty-six years, and several times Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has been placed in the quadrangle of that college.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 11,156. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 5187; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3903; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1494; one students' evening, 572.

Frederick Gye, Esq., has granted the free use of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, for a benefit in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, on Thursday next, the 29th inst. Most, if not all, of the principal members of the theatrical profession are to be brought together.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

WHO'S WHO? 1860. PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, PARLIAMENTARY GUIDE, &c.
"A complete epitome of that handy knowledge of the personnel of the public life of this country which every one requires to refer to."—Illustrated News.
London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

OLDEN TALES BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARY POWELL."
Cheap Edition, this day, price 2s. 6d. in boards,
THE COLLOQUIES OF EDWARD OSBORNE, Citizen and Clothworker of London.
Also,
THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE.
Uniform. In preparation,
DEBORAH'S DIARY.
OLD CHELSEA BUNHOUSE.
Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

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G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, W.C.

CASSELL'S HANDBOOK OF CHESS, containing a clear Exposition of the Game, Laws of Chess, Examples, &c., &c., just published, 12mo, cloth, price 1s.—Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage-yard, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

Just ready, price 6s., cloth gilt,
ECHOES FROM DREAMLAND: a Selection of New and Original Poems by "FRANK NORMAN." Fcap 8vo, cloth, elegant.—London: Ward and Lock.

THE only correct SPRING FASHIONS in the LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for APRIL. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d. 100 Paris Mantles, Dresses, Bonnets, and full-sized cut-out Patterns of New Dress (body and skirt) cut in one.
G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, W.C.

Fourth Edition, just published price 2s 6d; or by post, 32 stamps,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention; illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—Lancet.—London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

PROFESSOR BENNETT ON CONSUMPTION.
The Second Edition, demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d., is now ready of
THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. By J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Senior Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.
Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. London: Longman and Co.; and all Booksellers.

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Chris. Hodgson,
Treasurer to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.
Bounty Office, Dean's yard, Westminster, S.W.
March 10, 1860.

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Complete suits for children of every age sent to any part of the kingdom at a moment's notice.

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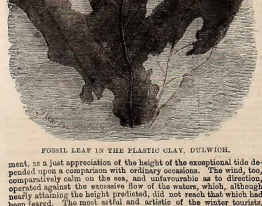
THE HIGH TIDE IN THE SEINE AT TANCARVILLE POINT, OPPOSITE QUILLEBEUF, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9TH OF MARCH.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. THORIGNY.

THE RECENT HIGH TIDE IN THE SEINE

A VERITABLE excitement was caused in all the localities washed by the Seine by the announcement of the high tides of the 8th and 9th instant; for some time beforehand, however, precautionary measures had been adopted for the prevention of accidents. In the neighbourhoods where the invasion of the waters was most to be feared the merchandize on the quays and on the ground floors of the houses was removed to places of safety; the cellars were hermetically closed, and, participating the general anxiety, the masters and mistresses of boarding schools profited by the great aqueous event to send their pupils home for a holiday. These precautions taken, people began to think of the grandeur of the spectacle, and, the French papers having got up the steam for the occasion by exciting the public curiosity to an extraordinary pitch, the different railway companies thought they might convert some of their sapeur into gold, and so advertised, at reduced fares, a series of "pleasure" trains to the different points from which the invasion of the waters might be seen to advantage. Notwithstanding the rigour of the weather, an immense number of persons responded to their invitation, and, in spite of snow, sleet, and severe cold, regarded their excursion as a sort of *fête de voyage*, rendered still more interesting by the possibility of danger. In this manner Cherbourg, Dieppe, Havre, and other favourite French seaports received a large influx of visitors, more or less frozen during their voyage, but rejoicing in the prospect of witnessing a grand spectacle. Many of these intrepid travellers, and especially those who had never before visited the Channel shores, were doomed to a great disappointment. The Seine narrows considerably, and for even ordinary tides it had been found necessary to erect a dike on the Quillebeuf shore to check the first impetuous rush of the watery element. Although of course expected, still the arrival of the *Bores* took many by surprise. A sudden and seemingly distant roar of the waters was immediately followed by the entrance into the narrower portion of the river of a vast wave, or rather series of waves, grandly mounting one over the other. Encroaching upon the calmly descending stream, which was almost without a ripple, on they came, rolling and foaming, frequently to the height of sixteen feet, and at the rate of half a mile a minute, staggering the astonished lookers-on with wonder and admiration; for, although the wave passed on to other localities, the Seine remained at its extraordinary level till the return of the invading waters, which regained their ocean home in the early morning of the day that witnessed also the departure of most of the satisfied, though shivering, tidal amateurs.

The little town of Quillebeuf, seen on the left hand of our illustration, was formerly a part of the domain of the Dukes of Normandy. Situated on a commanding point of the river, down to the time of Louis XIV. several attempts were made to fortify it, but they were never fully realized. At present it is a place without much importance, except it be as the home of the clever and brave river pilots for which Quillebeuf has ever been celebrated.

Opposite Quillebeuf is the ancient Château of Tancarville, the old manor of the former lords of that name, famous in the times of chivalry. Its heavy towers, crenellated walls, and threatening aspect are strongly suggestive of the feudal times when society was divided into seigneurs and vassals. The last Lord of Tancarville died at the battle of Agincourt, and his château, after changing owners many times, at length became the property of the famous Scotchman Law, the originator, in the beginning of the last century, of those bubble speculations which form such a remarkable feature in our commercial history. On Law's downfall the domain de Tancarville passed into the possession of the Hospital of Havre, for the small annual rental of 350 francs. The hospital held it down to the year 1825, when at length this noble and curious remain was restored to the Montmorency family, from whom the barony of Tankerville had been snatched during a period of revolution.



FOSSIL LEAF IN THE PLASTIC CLAY, DULWICH.

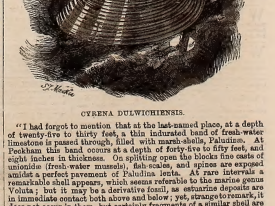
FOSSIL REMAINS IN LOWER EOCENE STRATA AT DULWICH AND PECKHAM.

THE extensive works in progress on the south side of the Thames for the great high-level sewer have opened up an interesting field to the geologist, and it is due to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Charles Rickman, honorary curator, Lambeth Museum of Natural History, that we are enabled to produce the accompanying illustrations, which are best described in his own words —

"In the majority of cases, along the line of the great south high-level sewer, the open cuttings range from 20 to 30 feet in depth through the ordinary sands and gravels destitute of organic remains. But the undulating nature of the ground between Dulwich and Peckham necessitates the construction of a tunnel passing under the Five Fields at the depth of about 60 feet, and an open cutting at Peckham of 50 feet. The tunnelling is being effected by the agency of three shafts, that in the centre and most important one thus by to the present time has principally engaged my attention. Brick earth, gravel, and comminuted shell-sand were passed through. At a depth of 25 feet we are introduced to the plastic clay charged with the remains of the Lower Eocene Flora, associated with the estuarine shells of Cyrena. The leafy deposit is of considerable thickness, in those which exist at Reading and Woolwich, so well investigated and described by Messrs. Prestwich, Bunbury, and the Countess Ducie. But it is probable that some new species of plant occur, especially one allied to coniferæ. Your readers may be interested to know that leaves of oak, maple, willow, and poplar (vide Illustration) are abundant. The blocks of clay readily laminate, and the leafy remains sometimes form, as it were, a thin, blackish carpet over several square feet of surface. Some of the leaves are entire. Both from the sharpness of outline and venation it would seem as though they had been entombed when in the viridity of early summer. In other cases they bear evidences of 'the sere and yellow leaf.' On the surface of some freshly-split blocks it was possible to take hold of the stem and lift a portion of the leaf from the clay. How suggestive of an interesting thought that in this later age we may handle the vernal and autumnal leaves, may be, of forests that flourished during the unreckoned æons of the lower tertiary epoch! The chamfered scales of mail-clad fishes are seen here and there, with branches and stems of trees, converted into lignite and highly charged with iron pyrites. The strata are wedge-shaped, the leaf-clay thinning out to a mere line, succeeded by a loose comminuted shell-sand entirely made up of the fragments of the estuarine genus Cyrena. Highly-indurated masses of the same materials occur, weighing from twenty pounds to three or four hundredweight, of a semi-crystalline texture, almost as hard as granite. It was in one of these masses I first discovered the new and beautiful species (vide Illustration) which I propose to call Cyrena Dulwichiensis. It is remarkable as retaining the transverse colour-bands or rays it possessed in life, as visible on so many of our familiar shore-shells. Associated with them are their well-known congeners, Cyrena deperdita and Cyrena cuneiformis—large masses of drift-wood bored by teredines, portions, probably, of mammalian bone, and (highly interesting to add) a ventral scute of a crocodile. The illustration of the new Cyrena is engraved from the finest specimen I have procured, lying on a piece of indurated sandstone, and so intimately associated that separation is impossible. It may be added that the leaf-clay yields magnificent specimens in a very different condition, no change having taken place in the shells, which are covered with the epidermis, and, when first exposed to the light, gleam with the iridescent hues which in life lighted up the waters of that estuary, forming the embouchure of some mighty river, whose banks were crowded with rich masses of foliage, whose swamps were the haunt of the crocodile, and whose forest recesses were roamed by

Mighty pteradactles that walked the earth.

Proceeding to Peckham, we may be said to be going seaward, the deposits becoming more purely marine. Oyster-beds of two species, Ostrea teneru and Ostrea edulina, a species of mytilus, and the discovery of a new and very beautiful variety of the genus Area render my researches as well repaid as at Dulwich.



CYRENA DULWICHIENSIS.

"I had forgot to mention that at the last-named place, at a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet, a thin indurated band of fresh-water limestone is passed through, filled with marsh-shells, Paludinæ. At Peckham this band occurs at a depth of forty-five to fifty feet, and eight inches in thickness. On splitting open the blocks fine casts of unicostate fresh-water cerasoidi, fish-scales, and spines are exposed amidst a perfect pavement of Paludina lentæ. At rare intervals a remarkable shell appears, which seems referable to the marine genus Voluta; but it may be a derivative fossil, as estuarine deposits are in immediate contact both above and below; yet, strange to remark, it does not occur in them, but certainly fragments of a similar shell are apparent in the leaf-clay at Dulwich.

"It is possible that during the progress of the works other interesting facts may be brought to light. In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the urbanity and courtesy I have experienced at all times from the engineers and others connected with the works."

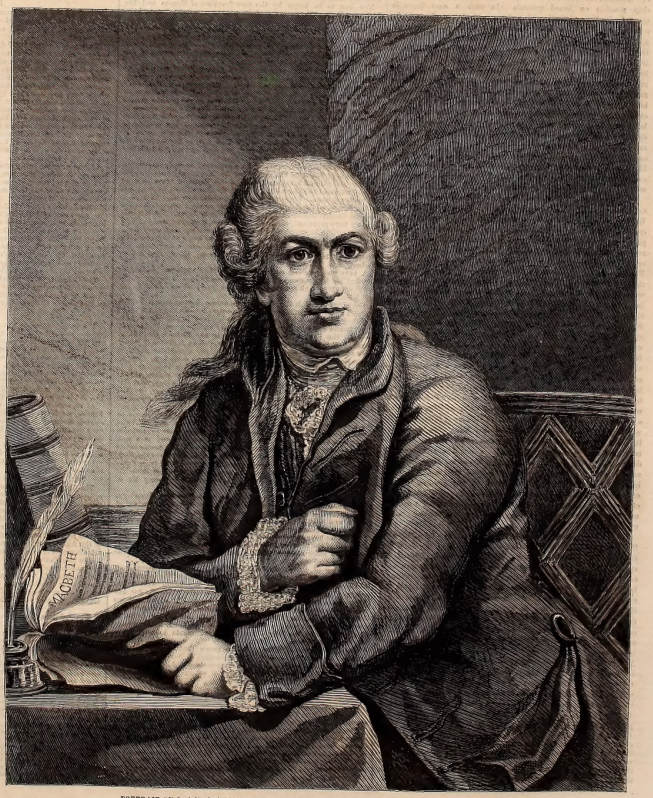
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1024.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

THE time has arrived, and scarcely sooner than we anticipated, when England must make her choice with regard to her foreign policy. When last we touched on the topic of foreign affairs we intimated an opinion that it was becoming imperative on the administrators of this country to decide whether she should be enabled to interfere with effect in the diplomacy of Europe, or whether she was to assume an attitude of indifference and isolation. There is no reason why a nation like this should hesitate to acknowledge that her interest in the current of events on the Continent is not territorial, is not military, is not in any abstract sense political, but is simply commercial. If England keeps up a large naval armament, and holds salient points in the European seas in her possession, it is not because she desires to assume a haughty domination over other Powers, or because she takes an abstract pride in beholding her flag floating in every breeze. If it be her first principle of warlike policy that there should not exist in the world any combination of fleets that should be equal to, far less exceed, her own, it is only because she desires to keep that peace with which all her interests and all her prosperity are bound up. There may be, and indeed there is, a class of politicians—whose numbers, however, we believe to be daily reaching the diminishing point—who believe that the dominion of the seas which we claim may be retained by the moral influence of our mercantile marine. They may think that every richly-laden argosy which leaves these shores is not only a messenger of peace and a moral influence, which it undoubtedly is, but an actual disarming power, the effects of which will be direct and immediate. The majority of Englishmen, however, do not reason so illogically as to expect impossible consequences to flow from certain causes. It is mere fatuity to talk of meeting old-world facts with new-world theories. It is true that it is our mission to teach the nations how to live, as we know from our own experience how they ought to live, and to leave no opportunity unused of setting before the less advanced Governments of other countries (in the teachableness of the peoples we have more confidence) active example, while we prate less about precept. But that is no reason why we should not at the same time practically face facts. As regards the antiquated systems, both political and commercial, which prevail in other countries, we believe that we have reached the beginning of the end; and not the less because of the ostensibly resolute stand which these principles, as conveyed in the action of despotism, of military force, and territorial aggrandisement, are making at this moment. The ancient order of things is standing at bay, and everybody knows how vigorous and fierce are last struggles in such a case. Nevertheless the danger of the movement is not the less pressing, and does not the less need a dealing with by cognate means. What we mean to indicate is that, although, as we have said, the time has come when England must choose her line of foreign policy, common sense and common prudence must teach us that it cannot be a policy of isolation



PORTRAIT OF DAVID GARRICK, BY R. E. PINE, IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 304.

It is still necessary to take broad views with regard to the usefulness of England in Europe, and to work out those views by the most effectual, although the ordinary, means. It will not do as yet to declare in deed as well as in words that we in this country do not care for either French, or Russian, or Austrian, or even Spanish policy, and that all we want is to advance English interests, for in the existing state of things the result of such a one-sided policy will not and cannot add to the practical force of England; but, on the contrary, by implication, must tend to diminish even her material interests. If, then, something has been said towards proving that this country must continue to take and keep her place in the abstract polity of Europe, the question has at length arisen—what, for the future, is to be the attitude we are to assume, what the alliances we are to preserve, and what the co-operation we are to cultivate?

The statement of the Foreign Minister in the House of Commons naturally occurs to the mind when we are considering this proposition. That statement amounts to this, that, whereas we have tried to reconcile the difficulties that lie in the way of a positive, direct, and coactive alliance with France, the result has been a failure—the want of affinities has of necessity prevented the necessary entire cohesion. As matters stand, however, there is no reason for a rupture with France, there is none for even a discontinuance of most friendly relations; but it is certain that anything like a political partnership is henceforth at an end. The situation may be illustrated by a very common occurrence in social life. A lady and gentleman for a time believe themselves to be fitted, by the concurrence of all the usual circumstances, for the formation of a matrimonial union. Events, however, tend to bring out the fact that incompatibilities exist which would render such a union not only unsatisfactory but impossible. The parties, being prudent and sensible persons, perceive that, notwithstanding the failure of more tender relations, there is enough of congruity and general sympathy between them, and perhaps sufficient identity of interests, to render an acquaintance and even a friendship possible on broad grounds. In such a case there is warranty for the expectation of perhaps a useful, and certainly a not unpleasant, fellowship; while, if no more is attained by such a judicious proceeding than the avoidance of irritation and ill-will, such a consequence is not to be despised. In some such manner, it seems to us, should our future relations with France be established—friendly intercourse, political and diplomatic, as much acting together in these respects as is attainable, and as much commercial and trading interchange as is possible to be achieved But it is not too much to assert that recent events show—without entering into details of the course which has been pursued towards this country, which is illustrated by the deep mortification expressed by Lord John Russell—that much more than this is hardly practicable, even if it was not a growing opinion that the alliance between England and France is more likely to be perfected by the insensible influence of intercommunication between the two peoples than by the action of Governments or the machinery of diplomacy.

Another phase of the observations of Lord John Russell deserves notice. He stated that in his opinion it was necessary that England should cultivate other intimacies in Europe, with a view to create a counterpoise to what is supposed to be the aggrandising policy of France. No doubt this was meant, and ought to be received, in a very qualified sense. There is little doubt that a combined remonstrance of all the great Powers, headed by England, would yet have the effect of altering the destination of those provinces of Savoy, the possession of which by France would threaten the independence of Switzerland, and might result in the appearance some day of a French flotilla on the Lake of Geneva. We have for some time entertained an opinion that the Emperor of the French has in reserve an intention to act at the right moment, with regard to Chablais and Faucigny, in a way which will go far to reconcile Europe to the annexation of Savoy. It is by no means impossible that he will offer to cede these provinces to Switzerland. For any such purpose a community of action between England and the other great Powers, is not only legitimate but desirable. But we earnestly deprecate any attempt to form alliances with Austria, Russia, or even Prussia, which would be in their nature, or at least have the appearance of being, a conjunction against France. Such an alliance is infinitely more wanting in the elements of compatibility than even that which it has been attempted to establish with France. There are traditions connected with such a confederacy peculiarly distasteful to the people of England; there are difficulties connected with its being carried on in its integrity which are insuperable, except on the condition of the yielding by this country of all those principles of political and social liberty, and of commercial freedom, which, for the last quarter of a century at least, England has not only professed but determinedly acted upon.

On the whole, then, it would seem that in her foreign policy Great Britain ought to adopt what would be a very dignified and probably useful, course. Without fettering herself by special alliances, which must involve a continual system of concession, the nature of which it is impossible to foresee—without being intimately connected with any Power—let her maintain the most friendly, the most courteous, relations with all. Let everything like mere meddling be avoided, and let that everlasting despatch-writing, which is the cause of half the diplomatic difficulties which arise, be considerably curtailed; let England never interfere *nisi dignus vindice nodus*, but let her moral influence and her lofty example be left to its certain exercise. No better illustration of what we wish to indicate is to be found than in the fact that English policy is triumphant in Central Italy. The expression of her opinion, and the moral weight which attaches to it, have, we firmly believe, done more than anything which has occurred to establish a free kingdom of Italy. There is a high policy which is as much opposed to perpetual fidgeting by the Foreign Office as it is distinct from mere isolation in Europe, for the attainment of which, perhaps, no other country in the world is so adapted as England. It is only the shortsightedness of our statesmen which has hitherto prevented the adoption of that policy; and we are inclined to think that there are symptoms that the Ministers who are charged with the conduct of foreign affairs are becoming conscious of the fact.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Nigra has been appointed Minister Resident of Sardinia at Paris.

The *Pays* of Tuesday evening, in announcing that General Lamoricière has left for Rome, recalls the article of the Code Napoleon, which states that every Frenchman who should enter foreign service without the authorisation of the French Government would forfeit the privileges of French citizenship. The *Pays*, in another article, expresses its regrets on account of the angry words pronounced on Monday by Lord John Russell. A denial is given by the *Pays* to the report that the French fleet had left for the Bay of Naples.

It appears to be decided that there will be three camps this year in France: one at Châlons; another, for cavalry, at Lunéville; and the third at Helfaut.

The different bills necessary for carrying out the new commercial policy of the empire are being rapidly laid before the Corps Législatif, and will, no doubt, be speedily passed.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Military operations were resumed on the 23rd inst. The Moors awaited the Spanish in a position difficult of access. A battle took place, in which the Spanish gained a complete victory.

Preliminaries of peace were signed on Sunday between the Spaniards and Moroccans, and an armistice at once concluded. No account is given of the conditions of peace. The most recent letters from Madrid appear, however, to indicate that the Spanish Government was not indisposed to recede from its demand that Tetuan should be ceded to Spain, a demand which was a principal obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

The conclusion of the treaty by which Sardinia cedes Savoy and Nice to France was officially announced by the *Moniteur* on Sunday. The convention was signed on Saturday at Turin, and by it King Victor Emmanuel consents to the cession, "subject to the approval of the Sardinian Chambers." The annexation is to be effected "without any constraint on the wishes of the population," and the two Governments are to settle the best means of ascertaining those wishes. King Victor Emmanuel cedes the neutralised districts of Savoy under the conditions upon which he holds them; and the Emperor Louis Napoleon "promises to come to an understanding on this question" with Switzerland and with the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna. Such are the conditions of the treaty, as the *Moniteur* announces them.

The line to be taken by the new frontiers of France and the Sardinian States has, we are told by a telegram from Turin, been decided by the two Governments, though the minor details will be settled by a mixed commission. From the port of Vintimiglia the frontier will pursue the course of the River Roya to the Col di Tenda, and thence it will follow the summits of the Alps, in such a way apparently that France will have the command of the passes of the Col di Tenda and Mont Cenis.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is believed all the great Powers have replied to the Emperor's communication respecting the annexation of Savoy and Nice. The substance of Russia's note is, that so long as the "right of the people" to select their rulers is not put forward by France, and that as the present change does not affect the balance of Europe, what Sardinia may choose to do is no affair of hers. Prussia says that, as the Emperor Napoleon formally disavows the doctrine of natural frontiers, the transfer of Savoy is no business of hers. Austria declares that she certainly does not approve of annexations of the kind, but, as Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with the Savoy annexation.

The Swiss Federal Government have protested strongly against the annexation of Savoy to France. First Dr. Kern, and then General Dufour, an old and intimate friend of the Emperor, were sent on special missions to reserve the rights of the Swiss Confederation, but all to no purpose. Yesterday week a popular assembly took place at Geneva, at which 3000 persons resolved to send addresses to the Federal Council and to the population of Upper Savoy. The Helvetic Society have protested, and demand prompt, energetic, and military demonstrations in support. The Federal Assembly, composed of the National Council and the Council of the States, was convoked for Thursday. Orders have been given to assemble a portion of the Federal Contingents of the cantons of Berne, Vaud, Neufchâtel, Friburg, and Valais.

A note was received on Tuesday from M. Thouvenel, tending to tranquillise Switzerland by citing the reservations in favour of the latter country which are contained in the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice.

The note in which the Swiss Government communicates to the Great Powers its remonstrances and protest against the annexation of Savoy to France has been published. Last month the French Government officially declared to the Swiss Envoy at Paris, and through the French Chargé d'Affaires to the Federal Council at Berne, that the question was not then in agitation, but that if Savoy were annexed to France Chablais and Faucigny should be ceded to Switzerland; and similar assurances were at the same time given to the English Government. Now Switzerland, finding that Savoy is to be annexed to France without any regard for her rights, solicits the intervention of the great Powers, and expresses a hope that "if Savoy is to be ceded the possibility will be given her, by the adjunction of the neutralised provinces, to defend with a chance of success her neutrality and her independence."

An address to the great Powers, a declaration, and addresses to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, King Victor Emmanuel, and the Swiss Federal Council, have been signed by 11,502 male adult inhabitants of the districts of Chablais, Faucigny, and Genevoise, and have been forwarded for publication in the English journals. The memorialists declare that they do not desire to shake off allegiance to the King of Sardinia; but that, if their country must be severed from Piedmont, they ardently desire that it may be incorporated with the Swiss Confederation, to which they are attached by every tie of interest and goodwill.

The entry of the French troops into the capital of Savoy, Chambery, on Wednesday is officially announced. The despatch received at Paris states that the troops were received with acclamations by the people, and that the National Guards made their appearance with the French cockade on their hats.

As yet we have received only from one place in Savoy a report of the result of the election for the Sardinian Parliament. Of 218 voters who made their appearance, 214 voted in a way favourable to the annexation to France.

The King of Sardinia received on the 22nd a deputation from Savoy, charged to present an address from certain of the inhabitants of Chambery. His Majesty received the deputation with much courtesy, and in the warmest terms expressed his gratitude for the generous sentiments contained in the address. He added that the force of events, and of diplomatic exigencies, were more powerful than his will, but that the bonds which unite his dynasty to Savoy were of too long standing to be severed in a day. He charged the deputation to be the interpreters of his sentiments to the faithful inhabitants of Savoy.

The *Constitutionnel* endeavours to prove that the counsels of England at Turin necessitated the annexation of Savoy.

At Nice the elections of representatives to the Sardinian Parliament have had no result, the number of voters being insufficient. General Garibaldi only obtained 400 votes.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

We learn from Turin that Signor Farini has been provisionally appointed Minister of the Interior.

The King is actively prosecuting the incorporation of his new territories with his old dominions. He has issued a proclamation to the people of Central Italy, and has published decrees appointing the Prince de Carignan his Lieutenant in Tuscany, and incorporating the Tuscan troops with the Sardinian army. Baron Ricasoli is appointed General Governor. A squadron with Sardinian troops has left Genoa for Tuscany.

The Duchess Regent of Parma, who resides at Zurich, has, it is said, addressed herself to the Queen of Spain, in her quality of chief of the Spanish Bourbons, requesting her Majesty to support before the great Powers the protest of the Duchess against the annexation of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza to Piedmont.

The result of the elections of representatives to the Parliament is described as being very favourable to the Liberal cause. At Florence the Chevalier Buoncompagni, Baron Ricasoli, Count Cavour, and Signor Peruzzi have been elected; at Bologna Count Cavour, the Marquis Pepoli, Signori Berti, Pichat, and Audinot; at Turin, Count Cavour, Baron Ricasoli, and Signor Farini; at Milan, Count Cavour and Signori Farini and Cattaneo; and, at Genoa, Count Cavour.

ROME.

The demonstration on Monday week, briefly noticed in our last impression, was a serious affair. A party of students of the University intoned a "Te Deum" in their church in honour of the birthday of General Garibaldi and of the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. In the evening an enormous crowd assembled in the Corso. The gensdarmes arrested several; the crowd hissed and then insulted the police. The gensdarmes unsheathed their weapons and dispersed the crowd. It is said that forty persons—amongst them several spectators and three French soldiers—were wounded. The city was traversed by French patrols. It is asserted that four merchants, two of whom are Signori Silvestre and Titoni, have been banished.

Yesterday week a pacific manifestation took place while the Pope was proceeding to St. Peter's Cathedral. The number of carriages was immense.

A public functionary, guilty of embezzlement, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

THE TWO SICILIES.

In Southern Italy the state of affairs becomes more and more alarming. The King left on the 20th for Gaeta. The army of the Abruzzi is being concentrated. It is asserted that a levy of all able-bodied men whose ages do not exceed forty years has been decided on. A further reduction of the customs tariff for two hundred articles has been declared. The King remained three days at Gaeta inspecting the newly-enlisted troops. His Majesty has given all the necessary orders for their organisation, but no movement of troops towards the frontier has been ordered. The King returned to Naples on Thursday, and has recalled his Plenipotentiary from Rome. Several other assassinations of agents of the public administration have taken place in Sicily. Great agitation prevails there, but no demonstration of any decided character has taken place. General Viglia has been sent into Calabria, in order to pursue certain bands of agitators.

PRUSSIA.

According to a telegram from Berlin on Wednesday last the answer of Prussia to M. Thouvenel's note contains a distinct reservation of rights, and energetically supports the demands of Switzerland.

The Prince Regent, the Princess of Prussia, the Princess Frederick William, and several other members of the Royal family were present on Tuesday se'nnight at an entertainment in the Concert Hall, when many tableaux vivants were enacted by distinguished members of the Prussian aristocracy and by English visitors or residents in the capital. Two French one-act vaudevilles followed, the characters in which were also sustained by Prussian and English amateurs. The profits of the entertainment were to be given to the poor.

It has been resolved to erect a monument in Berlin to the memory of Frederick William III., the father of the present Sovereign. The spot selected is between the Royal palace and the museum, and the statue is to face the former building. It will be in the form of a colossal bronze figure of the King on horseback, in the military costume of his day, and mounted on a bronze and granite pedestal ornamented with sculpture.

Thursday week being the sixty-third birthday of the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness, at nine o'clock, received the congratulations of his Court; and at ten o'clock the members of the Royal family, as well as the German Princes at present in Berlin, the Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, the members of the family of Prince Radziwill, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and the Princes on duty at the garrisons of Potsdam and Berlin, paid a visit to his Royal Highness, who afterwards received the Ministers of State and the members of his Staff. The Queen also sent to congratulate his Royal Highness in the course of the morning. In the afternoon a grand dinner took place at the palace of the Prince and Princess Frederick William, at which the members of the Royal family were present; and in the evening an assembly and theatrical representation took place at the palace of the Prince Regent.

The Chamber of Nobles of Prussia, on Saturday, after having discussed petitions against the admission of Jewish landowners to the States of the Circles, adopted by 54 votes to 41 a resolution on the matter hostile to the Government.

AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian loan amounts to 200 million florins. The current interest is fixed at 5 per cent. The bonds are of 500 florins each, and are to be repaid within fifty-seven years, by lottery drawings, to take place every six months. The highest prize in the lottery will be 300,000 florins; the lowest, 600 florins. The emission price of the loan will be 100 florins. The bonds of the National Loan will be accepted by the Government at par as payment of one-fifth of the amount subscribed. Payment is to be made in ten instalments, the last of which is fixed for the 10th of October, 1861. The subscription list is to be kept open till the 7th of April next.

As regards the question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, we learn by a despatch from Vienna that Austria, having already declared, in reference to the States of Central Italy, that she does not intend to employ the force of arms against that which she cannot prevent, acts in conformity with this principle in continuing to observe a purely passive attitude. The Austrian answer which is about to be sent to Paris will, therefore, be neither a protest nor an approval of the annexation. It records a fact, the principle of which remains reserved.

GERMANY.

The German Diet approved last Saturday the report of its committee respecting the Constitution of Electoral Hesse, or, in other words, it refused to re-establish the Constitution which the Elector illegally and arbitrarily subverted. The discord between Austria and Prussia was openly and alarmingly disclosed in consequence of this decision. Prussia expressly declared that she would not be bound by the Diet's resolution; and the Diet then, on the motion of the Austrian representative as President, resolved that all Federal Governments are obliged to recognise its resolution.

The Legislative Body of the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Maine has unanimously resolved to give its representative the following instructions, viz.:—He may propose to the Federal Diet that a central Power in Germany, increased by a national representation, should be established. The motive given for this resolution is the threatening attitude assumed by France.

The Sublime Porte has appointed Michael Obrenovich successor to Prince Milosch.

The Spanish Government have taken measures for the convenience of foreign astronomers desirous of witnessing, in Spain, the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July.

In the course of last year great trigonometrical, astronomical, and hydrographical works were accomplished throughout the Russian empire on the banks of the River Amour, on the Caspian Sea, at Archangel, and on the Black Sea.

The Wallachian Parliament was opened on the 12th inst. by Prince Alexander Couza, who told the deputies that the work of the union of the two provinces might now be looked upon as completed in a diplomatical sense; and that, therefore, they might wholly give themselves up to the consideration of the internal interests of the country.

Mails for Sweden.—The mail steam-packets under contract with the Swedish Government having recommenced their voyages between Hull and Gottenburg, mails for conveyance by these packets will be made up in London on the evening of every Friday until further notice. All letters and newspapers addressed to Gottenburg and Uddewalla will be forwarded by these packets, unless directed to be otherwise sent; but letters and newspapers for other parts of Sweden intended to be transmitted by these packets must be specially addressed "by Swedish packet."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday (yesterday) morning:—

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Madrid, March 29.—The official *Gazette* publishes the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Anghera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz. The Convention of 1859, referring to Melilla, Penon, and Albucemas, is ratified. An indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres is to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain until this payment is effected. A treaty of commerce is also to be concluded, guaranteeing privileges to Spain as the most favoured nation. A representative of Spain and a missionary establishment is to be permitted at Fez. The treaty of peace is to be signed at Tetuan before the 25th of April. All hostilities to cease. The Spanish army, however, to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.—Turin, Thursday.—Although the treaty for the cession of Savoy and Nice has to be sanctioned by the Sardinian Chambers, the exchange of the ratifications will take place before the opening of the Chambers, in the same manner as adopted in regard to the Treaty of Commerce between France and England. By arrangements between France and Sardinia the civil and military functionaries of the provinces ceded to France, in passing under the French dominion, will preserve their rank and pay as under the Sardinian Government. General Garibaldi would therefore obtain the grade of General of Division in the French Army; but he has already declared his choice to be Italy, and his intention to remain a subject of King Victor Emmanuel.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening states that the French regiments in returning from Italy will stop successively at Chambéry and Nice, but that a military occupation will only take place when the necessary formalities of the treaty have been fulfilled. The districts of Chablais and Faucigny will provisionally receive no garrisons.

Zurich, Thursday.—The following is a summary of the report addressed by the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly:—"The interests of the safety, independence, and neutrality of Switzerland demand that her rights in reference to the neutralised provinces of Savoy should not be encroached upon by their annexation to France. Even admitting that the neutrality of these provinces should continue, their annexation would still be against the treaties, and would threaten the rights and interests of Switzerland. The expectation of the good offices of the Powers concerning these questions reassures Switzerland, on condition that no occupation of those provinces by France previously takes place, and that the *statu quo* shall be respected. The following are, therefore, the proposals made by the Federal Council:—That the Assembly may ratify the resolutions which have been adopted, and grant the necessary credits. The Assembly should request the Council to continue to protect energetically the rights and interests of Switzerland in regard of the neutralised provinces of Savoy, and to obtain that the *statu quo* should be respected. It may also authorise the President to take all necessary measures to that effect. The Federal Assembly will be again convoked in the event of its becoming necessary to call out the troops, or should other grave circumstances require it."

Berne, Thursday.—The Federal Assembly has appointed a Commission of twenty-three members, who will examine the report of the Federal Council, and will propose their resolutions to-morrow morning.

Berlin, Thursday.—The reply of Prussia to M. Thouvenel's note was sent to Paris the day before yesterday. Prussia disapproves of the annexation of Savoy to France. Switzerland, whose rights were reserved by Sardinia, has made an appeal to the Powers. Those rights must be examined and protected. Prussia concludes by announcing that she will treat the question of Switzerland in a separate note.

Paris, Friday.—The *Moniteur* publishes the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice by Sardinia to France. This treaty is according to the summary already published, and has, besides, the following articles:—A mixed commission will determine what Savoy and Nice shall contribute to the payment of the public debt of Sardinia and to the execution of several public contracts. The Sardinian Government reserves to itself to finish alone the boring of Mont Cenis. The treaty will become executive for Sardinia after receiving the sanction of Parliament. The *Moniteur* also announces that the Senate has rejected, by passing to the order of the day, and with 116 against 16 votes, several petitions requesting the intervention of the Senate in favour of the temporal power of the Pope. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a summary of the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from continuing subjects of his Majesty. The King, in conclusion, says:—"France and Italy are two sister nations, whose destiny is to march at the head of civilisation."

CENTRAL ITALY.—Leghorn, Thursday.—Prince Carignan has arrived here, and has met with an enthusiastic reception. His Royal Highness is expected to enter Florence this evening, where a splendid reception awaits him.

Frankfort, Thursday.—Austria has notified to the Federal Diet her protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

Ravenna, Wednesday.—The Papal carabiniers have taken off the escutcheon of the King of Sardinia from the house of the Sardinian Vice Consul at Pesaro.

Rome, Thursday.—On Tuesday last the Papal Government forwarded the whole of the diplomatic corps a protest against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION.—Turin, Thursday.—Private messages received here from Rome confirm the statement that the allocution pronounced by the Pope in the Secret Consistory of the 26th inst. included the excommunication of the King of Sardinia. Without naming King Victor Emmanuel, the allocution specifies his acts, which, it says, have incurred the censures pronounced by the Councils against plunderers of the Church.

Rome, Thursday.—To-day the act of major excommunication pronounced against those who have either promised to aid or who have counselled rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna has been published. The act has been posted up in several quarters of Rome.

HESSE.—Frankfort, Thursday.—Prussia has repeated her reserve in reference to the question of the re-establishment of the constitution of Electoral Hesse. The Federal Diet, in reply to Prussia, referred to its resolutions on this question.

THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been instructed to inquire and report whether the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been executed, and whether further legislation is necessary to more effectually suppress the slave traffic on the African coast. The Senate has rejected the treaty with Nicaragua.

A bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah has been introduced in the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee asked leave to report a bill authorising a loan of 21,000,000 dollars for the redemption of Treasury notes, and for regulating the duties on imports, and for other purposes. Objection was raised, and the matter stands over.

Stephens and Hazlett, who were engaged in the affair of Harper's Ferry, have been executed at Charleston.

The Mobile Theatre, the Union Cotton Press, with 2000 bales of cotton, and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. The loss was estimated at 275,000 dollars.

A fire at Houston, Texas, has destroyed two squares and thirty houses.

The Pope, on the 18th inst., performed the ceremony of the benediction of the Golden Rose.

A letter from Cochin China says that the conclusion of peace between France and Spain and that country was considered probable.

The Governor of Hong-Kong has reduced the period of sentence passed on Mr. Tarrant to six months. This period would expire on the 20th instant, consequently at this date that gentleman is free.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Lord Lieutenancy of Londonderry, vacant by the death of Sir R. Ferguson, has been conferred on Acheson Lyle, Esq., Chief Remembrancer.

A fire took place on the premises of Messrs. Soulby and Dobson, wine-merchants, Hull, on Tuesday morning, when wine and spirits to the value of £10,000 were destroyed.

The Earl of Carlisle has appointed Mr. Thomas Dillon Fitzgerald, sub-inspector of constabulary (first-class), a resident magistrate, to be stationed at Clifden, in the county of Galway.

A vote of censure has been passed by his constituents, the Liberal electors of Stroud, upon Mr. Horsman for his opposition to the commercial treaty and budget. He was invited to attend the meeting, but declined.

A pheasant, it is supposed pursued by a hawk, flew against a large pane of plate-glass in the drawing room window of a house in Edinburgh, on Thursday week, smashing it to pieces. The death of the pheasant was, of course, instantaneous.

At Devizes, on Tuesday, Serafin Manzano, a Spaniard, was found guilty of the murder of Anastasia Trowbridge, at Ashcombe, Devon, on the 3rd of November last. The Judge sentenced him to death, and held out no hope that his sentence would be commuted.

At Devizes, on Monday, Mr. Phillips, a gentleman connected with the solicitor's department of the Post Office, was handing in an indictment to the clerk of indictments, when he dropped to the ground and expired immediately. Death resulted from apoplexy.

A barge, containing two boatmen, with the wife, sister-in-law, and three children of one of them, was upset in the Severn yesterday week, by running against the piles of a railway-bridge, when the first three were with difficulty saved, and the remaining four were drowned.

NORWICH ELECTION.—Mr. Warner and Sir W. Russell were duly elected, on Thursday, to represent Norwich in Parliament; the numbers at the close of the poll being—Warner (Liberal), 2093; Russell (Liberal), 2507; Forlonge (Conservative), 1635; Lewis (Conservative), 1631.

Mr. Hooper, surgeon, of Staunton, Gloucestershire, having been presented with a silver waiter and £88, for his services during thirty-six years, immediately handed over the money portion of the testimonial to form a fund for filling the west window of the parish church with stained glass.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that it is contemplated, in case the Royal Agricultural Society visit Leeds in 1861, to hold a second Exhibition of Local Industry and the Triennial Musical Festival during the visit of the Society. Efforts will also be made complete the Midland Hotel before the meeting.

Hull has invited the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its meeting for 1861 in that borough. The Town Council has expressed its intention of offering £1500 towards the guarantee fund; and, at a public meeting held on Tuesday, a subscription list was opened for supplementing that sum.

The O'Conor Don was returned, without opposition, on Monday, for Roscommon. He was of opinion that the Pope ought to be left in possession of his temporal dominions, "and be left perfectly at liberty to wallop his own niggers," and, to tell the truth, he believed that "a little walloping would do the said niggers no harm."

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—At the Hazard Pit, Blaydon Main Colliery, near Newcastle, a boiler explosion occurred on Tuesday morning, by which two men, named William Holmes and Daniel Johnson, and a boy named Huddard, lost their lives. The engine-house and boiler were shattered to pieces, and the poor fellows blown about one hundred yards from the engine-house

HEAVY PENALTY FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—At the Justice of Peace Court, Edinburgh, on Monday, Robert Martin, a vinegar-dealer, carrying on business in James-court, was charged with several serious breaches of the excise laws on the 6th of February last. The fines to which he had rendered himself liable amounted in the aggregate to £3700, and the full amount of the penalty was adjudged.

At Taunton, one day last week, an unlucky juryman left the court during an interval, and did not come back for an hour and fifty minutes. Being asked to account for his conduct, he said he had come from home without his breakfast, and had gone out to get some refreshment, as he had understood two hours were allowed. Baron Channell reprimanded him for his conduct, and fined him £20.

A QUACK DOCTOR.—A man named Swinson, the keeper of a tollbar near Sheffield, was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter last Saturday. He had obtained a local reputation as the "Pitsmoor Doctor," and in this capacity had treated the leg of a man named Batty with violent eschartorics. While the man was walking home after his last visit a bloodvessel under the wound burst, and he bled to death in about ten minutes.

THE WEST RIDING ELECTION EXPENSES.—The total amount of audited expenses jointly incurred on behalf of Sir John Wm. Ramsden and Mr. Frank Crossley, the Liberal candidates at the West Riding election in May last, was £13,597 5s., and a moiety of this sum is placed to the account of each of the two gentlemen. The audited expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, the Conservative candidate at the same election, amount to £10,700 18s. 6d.

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.—Mr. Justice Christian, in passing sentence upon one of three prisoners convicted of manslaughter at Cork, observed:—"The peasantry of this part of the country use towards each other deadly weapons with a ferocity such as is not to be surpassed by what takes place amongst the most savage tribes inhabiting any portion of the earth." The three prisoners were severally arraigned for as many murders, but the Crown did not in any case press the capital charge. One was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and each of the others to eight years'

LORD STANLEY.—Two hundred and thirty-nine of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster have signed a requisition to Lord Stanley, asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the chairmanship of the Court of Quarter Sessions, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines. His Lordship, in acknowledging the receipt of the requisition, says:—"To the expression of a wish so generally entertained, and so gratifying to myself, there is only one answer which I can give. I accept with pleasure the proposed nomination, and, if elected, will serve the county to the best of my powers."

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.—The proceedings of the Missionary Conference, which opened at Liverpool on Monday week, were brought to a close yesterday se'nnight by a great public meeting in the Philharmonic Hall, which was crowded by a brilliant assemblage. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and was supported by a large number of clergymen and gentlemen. His Lordship made an animating speech on the duty of labouring for the spread of the Gospel in India. The meeting was also addressed by Major-General Alexander, Major Davidson, of Edinburgh; Colonel Herbert Edwardes, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, the Mayor, and others, and a vote of thanks to the noble chairman terminated the proceedings.

APPLAUSE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday week, Mr. Baron Bramwell having passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on a poacher who had knocked down a keeper and stunned him, a gentleman who was on the bench so far forgot himself as to applaud the sentence by knocking on the ground with his walking-stick. Mr. Baron Bramwell, with great warmth, condemned the conduct of the gentleman in question, and said he was beyond measure surprised. His Lordship asked the offender, who seemed quite ashamed of himself, whether he would like the people at the other end of the court, who probably sympathised with the prisoner, to imitate such conduct. Thereupon somebody at the other end of the court cried "Hear, hear!" which called forth a second rebuke from the learned Judge.

EXTRAORDINARY BEQUESTS.—There has just been gathered to her fathers Agnes Hamilton, grocer, Commercial-road, Glasgow, an old miserly woman, at the age of 81, and who has left £23,000 of her savings from a small shop which she had rented for about forty years. She was in every respect a miser, but she was a miser-merchant, who looked after the pence *par excellence*, and also after the pounds. She was never married, and studiously avoided parting with a single farthing that she could avoid. In this way, and by dint of half-starvation, she succeeded in realising the above large sum (£23,000), which she has bequeathed in £4 annuities to destitute people of good moral character, who are natives of, and have lived in, the Gorbals parish of Glasgow forty years, and who have attained the age of 65. As the parish is small very few qualified claimants exist or can exist. She has left nothing to any of her relations.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT STAMFORD.—The Stamford police are engaged in investigating a case which forcibly reminds us of the Ledbury murder. On Monday week, Miss Pulley, an eccentric lady who led a very secluded life, was found dead in her home under circumstances which induced the belief that her clothes had accidentally caught fire, and that she had been burned to death. No minute medical examination of the body was made, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the general impression respecting the cause of death. It is now, however, thought that Miss Pulley was murdered, and a man of bad reputation, named Cosby, is in custody on suspicion. Several articles of plate and jewellery belonging to the deceased, it is said, have been seen in his possession, and within the last few days he appears to have acquired a suspiciously sudden supply of money. He has been remanded on a charge of robbing Miss Pulley, and in the meantime an application for permission to exhume the body has been forwarded to the Home Secretary.

The *Northern Whig* gives a series of tables to show that, in Belfast, drunkenness was actually more rampant in that town and neighbourhood during the "revival months," in 1859, than in the preceding year.

SQUABBLE BETWEEN A RECORDER AND A JURY.—At the recent Salisbury Quarter Sessions, held before the Recorder, J. D. Chambers, Esq., the jury thought proper to return a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the case of a woman indicted for stealing a knapsack, the property of a soldier, whereupon the following hot words passed between the Recorder and the jury:—The Recorder: Gentlemen, I must say that you have found a most singular verdict. Let me know your reasons for it. A Juror: It was my conviction, and that of others, that the evidence was insufficient. The Recorder (warmly): What! It is my duty to tell you that you have returned a verdict directly contrary to the plainest evidence. I will not proceed to try another case with such a jury. Let them be discharged. A Juror: As a member of the jury I must say that I think you are exceeding your duty and don't know your business. Another Juror: You may as well turn round and bully us at once. The Recorder: You are discharged. I won't have the next case tried by such a jury. A Juror: As long as you, sir, preside at these sessions, I will always be fined rather than serve on a jury again.

"BORROWING" A HORSE.—James Warner, who was represented to be a native of the United States, was indicted at Kingston, on Saturday last, for stealing a horse, the property of William Stone. The prosecutor in this case was a farmer at Riply, and on the evening of the 21st of March the horse in question was left safe in a stable in a yard shut in by gates, with the horse in his possession. The prisoner, who was an American, declared About two hours afterwards it was discovered that the gates had been forced open, and the horse stolen. The prisoner was taken into custody near Kingston, that he had no intention to steal the horse, and the reason he took it was, that he might reach the railway station at Kingston in time to catch the train. It was a common thing in America, he said, to "borrow" a horse for a short time in the manner he had done, and nothing was thought about it (A laugh). The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Justice Wightman said that in this country breaking open the gates of a yard, and taking a horse out of the stable and riding away with it, without the consent of the owner, was not considered "borrowing," but "stealing." He then sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Suffolk Assizes, yesterday week, before Chief-Justice Cockburn, two boys, named John Henry Cook and William Rushbrook, were charged with the manslaughter of Lucy Lanbexter, at Trimley St. Martin. The case was a lamentable illustration of the fatal effects which occasionally follow "larking." On the 20th of August the deceased went to the flour-mill of Mr. Raffles, at Trimley, and asked for the prisoner Cook. He came down to her, and they both ran into the mill lane and began playing together. Cook pulled off her bonnet, and Rushbrook, the other prisoner, coming up, they all ran into the mill, where one of the boys, seizing the girl by the waist, and the other by the legs, held her head for a few seconds in some meal in a trough. The poor girl ran out, but soon afterwards fell down and died, the flour, which had choked her nostrils and mouth, causing asphyxia. The jury found the prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy on the ground that they had not been actuated by any intention to injure the deceased. The Chief Justice sentenced them to fourteen days' imprisonment each.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AT NORWICH.—The Mayor of Norwich, Mr. J. Henry Tillett, has issued a strong address to the electors, in which he calls their attention to the fact that "their electoral misdeeds are notorious," and the state of the city worse than either Wakefield or Gloucester, or both put together. "Never has so serious an emergency arisen in our city. Never, perhaps, in the history of our own country, has a constituency been put so conspicuously upon its trial. It is a question for us of honour or infamy, of freedom or the vilest form of thraldom—a question of political life or death. I call upon the electors on both sides to resolve solemnly that they will sacrifice every party object for the honour of this once venerated, but, alas! now despised city. It matters little—almost nothing in a party sense—which side succeeds; but in a moral aspect it is of infinite moment that we should free ourselves from electoral crime. If I am about to speak too strongly, pardon me, for the sake of the great interests in peril, which are yours no less than mine. I proclaim a holy war against corruption. Let every man enter upon the crusade. Should any, unrepentant and incorrigible, seem to be reserving themselves for a renewal of past misdeeds, watch them closely—keep the peace, but watch them. Regard every briber, to whichever party he belongs, as an enemy to the city. Prevent him from committing the crime if you can; detect him if he will commit it; give information to the police the moment you have found him out. Watch these men as you would a pickpocket in a crowd, a burglar in the dark corner, or an incendiary with his match-box in the stackyard—watch them to prevent, to detect, to capture! Thousands have sacrificed themselves gladly for causes not more sacred than this. Our own city, in bygone times, has furnished its contingent to the noble bands which have suffered for freedom and their faith. May the spirit of our fathers animate us and strengthen us to do our duty now, at all cost, regardless of what may follow! So will Norwich rise from its ashes, and all England rejoice that one of the noblest of its cities has not sunk into political perdition!"

Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart., and Knight Marshal of the Royal Household, died a few days back at Beauport, Sussex. The grandson of the deceased succeeds to the baronetcy.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—The new postal arrangements between London and Paris, viâ Dover and Calais, will come into operation on and after the 1st of May next, and will be carried out as follows:—Daily Service—The mail leaves London at 7 o'clock a.m., and arrives in Paris at 6 o'clock p.m. The mail leaves Paris at 7 a.m., and arrives in London at 5.50 p.m. Nightly Service.—The mail leaves London at 8.30 p.m., and arrives in Paris at 7.45 a.m. The mail leaves Paris at 7.30 p.m., and arrives in London at 6 a.m.

THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.—When the late Mr. Harris of Salisbury made his first speech in the House of Commons, Charles Townsend asked, with an affected surprise, who he was? He had never seen him before "Ah! you must, at least, have heard of him. That's the celebrated Mr. Harris of Salisbury, who has written a very ingenious book on grammar, and another on virtue." "What, then, brings him here? I am sure he will neither find the one nor the other in the House of Commons."—*Malone's Memoirs.*

THE SHOE-BIRD OR WHALE-HEADED STORK.
(BALÆNICEPS REX.)

THE Zoological Society of London have lately added to their daily-increasing collection in the Regent's Park Gardens two living examples of one of the most singular of the varied forms met with throughout the whole class of birds, and one, moreover, the very existence of which has only become known to naturalists within the last few years. It was in 1850 that the Abyssinian traveller, Mansfield Parkyns, brought to England the first skins of the shoe-bird or whale-headed stork—having obtained them, we believe, by purchase at Khartoum, a town situated at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. These birds were exhibited to the Zoological Society at one of their scientific meetings in the following January by Mr. Gould, the well-known ornithologist, and named by him Balæniceps (whale-head), from the extraordinary size of the bill, and rex (king), in allusion to the celebrated choice once made by the frogs of a stork to be king over them, and to the undeniable capacity for devouring his subjects that this stork possesses beyond all other storks. Since that time several specimens of the Balæniceps have been brought to Europe by different travellers and collectors, who have visited the region of the White Nile. It was during an expedition from Khartoum up this river, and on the banks of a large lake, one of its principal feeders, called the Bahr il Gázâl, that Mr. John Petherick, her British Majesty's Consul for the Soudan, as we understood from his interesting communication made to the Zoological Society on Tuesday evening last, first made the acquaintance of the Balæniceps. This bird, according to Mr. Petherick, is but rarely seen on the banks of the Nile, and then only during a short period of the year, when the interior is dried up. It prefers the natural tanks and morasses of the interior, where the shallowness of the water affords it greater facilities for wading. It is usually seen in flocks of from a pair to one hundred together, mostly in the water. When disturbed they fly low over the surface, and settle again at no great distance. Their food is principally fishes and water-snakes, but they will also feed on the intestines of dead animals, the carcases of which they easily rip up with the strong hook of the upper bill. The breeding time of the Balæniceps is the rainy season, during the months of July and August, and the spot chosen is in the reeds or high grass, immediately on the water's edge. The birds before laying scrape a hole in the earth, in which without any lining the female deposits her eggs.

After numerous unsuccessful attempts Mr. Petherick succeeded in rearing several young birds of the Balæniceps from eggs taken by his hunters, hatching them under hens at Khartoum. Two of these alone survived the long journey from Khartoum to London, being the examples above alluded to now in the Zoological Society's Gardens, and from which the Illustration on the next page has been taken.

LITERATURE.

The Life of Edmund Malone, Editor of Shakspeare. By Sir James Prior. Smith and Elder.

It is probable that some, and it may be not a few, of those persons who run after new books will inquire what exact claim Edmund Malone has established to the honour of a tolerably bulky volume, which professes to record the events of his life. When we have ascertained that he was the son of a successful advocate at the Irish bar, who was afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and that, as regards himself, destined for his father's profession, he preferred leading what was then the literary life of London; that he was an assiduous but somewhat dreamy literary antiquary; and, finally, became the editor of a large edition of Shakspeare, which has not rendered unnecessary the labours of subsequent commentators, we might, perhaps, consider that the story of his life was told. But the real inspiration of the book is doubtless to be found in the second part of its title, which runs thus—"With Selections from his Manuscript Anecdotes." In the strictest sense of the term, Malone lived in the world, and he was a sort of general Boswell, taking notes relating to every one of his contemporaries, and adding to his store all that he heard and collected in any way about men who did not, perhaps, enter into that category, but whose names and fame were familiar, and of whom stories and anecdotes were abundant in his day. Out of such materials it was not very difficult to make a very agreeable book, and that end has unquestionably been attained by the compiler of the volume before us. Of course, to a certain extent, what is now stated is not absolutely new, but there is a very great deal which was fugitive gossip in Malone's time, and having been recorded by him is preserved for the amusement, if not wholly for the edification, of Sir James Prior's readers. In the constitution of the book, although chronological order is observed, the anecdotes are not interwoven into the slight vein of biography which runs through the volume with any consistent attempt at connection or regularity. Indeed, at times there is a want of cohesion and a taking-for-granted in the introduction of them, which render it necessary to look twice at a paragraph before you are quite sure why the particular incident is introduced at that particular point. Perhaps, if the work is considered and taken up in its real character of a compilation of good things or new things, as the case may be, told of celebrated men, and especially illustrative of their characters as exhibited in their everyday life, and not as a volume to be read right through and in sequence, this slight absence of arrangement and continuity may be a merit. What is quite certain is, that you cannot open a page without falling on a story which has relation to men who seemed to have lived in a manner and in circumstances peculiarly adapted to elicit every quality, great and small, which they possessed. It was a distinctive mark of the literary life of the last century that its conversation and its social intercourse was, in a certain sense, as productive as its desk work. Its club life offered a remarkable contrast to the club life of the present day, with its cold and repellent tendencies, verging on a haughty secretiveness. When the choice spirits of that day met together there was some foundation for the phrase, which must have been created then—namely, "The feast of reason and the flow of soul." The subject of this biography was free of all the smaller guilds, as well as of that more extended fraternity which was accustomed to assemble at the Grecian Coffee-house. A far more moderate capability for notetaking than Malone possessed would have supplied ample material for that stock of anecdote which Sir James Prior has here whipped into something like shape. The names of Horace Walpole, Pope, Burke, Johnson, Lord Mansfield, Lord Chatham, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Single-Speech Hamilton, Wilkes, Charles Townshend, Boswell, Peter Pindar, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, David Hume, Gibbon, Kemble, and the rest, whose name is legion, stud the pages of the book. It would be possible, without any trouble, to select a dozen interesting anecdotes for quotation if it consisted with our practice to do so. One only we will mention that struck us not merely as being new, but as very remarkable, although it does not apear to be absolutely authenticated. It is stated, as a story of the day, that Sterne died in an obscure lodging without a singe friend near him; a bookseller being the only person who attended his funeral; that he was buried in a graveyard near Tyburn, and that his body was taken up by resurrection men, sold to a professor of anatomy at Cambridge, and actually underwent the process of dissection. Always assuming that a biography of a comparatively unimportant man of the time in which he lived is a proper starting-point for a gathering together of facts relating to, and traits of character of, the more distinguished persons of his age, which we are not prepared to deny, there can be little doubt that we have in this life of Malone in many respects a valuable and certainly a very interesting contribution to contemporary history.

Chess Praxis: A Supplement to the Chess-player's Handbook. By Howard Staunton. Henry G. Bohn.

Chessplayers would appear to be a class of men patient to a fault. They must, indeed, be the most apathetic of mortals to have rested satisfied so long with the "several crude collections of ambiguities" that have been dignified with the name of Chess Laws. We imagined we knew something of the "glorious uncertainty" of chess law, but we must say we had no just conception of it till we opened this new work of Mr. Staunton. It is well, however, when we are enlightened on the extent of our want, to find it so well supplied.

It is several years since measures were devised for the amendment of the laws of chess. With one consent, the leading English players referred this task to Mr. Staunton. He consented to undertake it; and, after a delay which we cannot but regret, though in the author's circumstances it has been unavoidable, the revised code is now published in this supplement to his well-known Handbook. The arrangement he adopts is new, and is itself a security against the perplexing intricacies of former systems. The definitions and fundamental laws, which may be said to constitute the game, are distinguished from the more arbitrary regulations of play. The fundamental laws are laid down with greater clearness and exactness than we have seen elsewhere, and one or two points where doubt rested before have been made the subject of express legislation. The changes here are necessarily few. The author, cautious throughout, is in this part of his work strictly conservative. But he does not show the same leniency when he comes to treat of the regulations of play. Starting with the general rule that every practice at variance with the nature of the game must be rigidly excluded, he has thoroughly revised, judiciously abridged and supplemented, and carefully remodelled, the regulations concerning false and illegal moves and penalties. A very valuable excursus on the entire subject unfolds the principles by which he has been guided, and we are bound to say that these principles are as sound as the rules evolved from them are satisfactory. The several laws and regulations are expressed with the utmost plainness and terseness, and are vindicated and illustrated by copious notes. In these notes frequent reference is made to the recently-published codes and treatises of MM. Heydebrand der Laza and Jaenisch, especially where the author differs from these authorities. We may add that this code contains, besides regulations for ordinary play, rules for the Game at Odds, by Correspondence, and in Consultation. Certainly these laws deserve, and



THE LATE MRS. JAMESON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

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certainly they will receive, the fullest attention of the chess-playing community. We express our belief, without hesitation and without reservation, that they deserve universal adoption. We have no doubt the British Chess Association, at its approaching meeting at Cambridge, will crown this work of its most distinguished member with the accordance of its heartiest sanction to his code. If modifications are found advisable they must be both slight and few. To Mr. Staunton must the honour undoubtedly be assigned of having supplied the chess world with what he desiderated, in quoting in his Handbook the existing laws, the honour of establishing a "general and comprehensive code of regulations, in the interpretation of which there is neither doubt nor difficulty, and which is worthy of the period and of a game which aspires almost to the dignity of science."

We have left ourselves little space to remark on the other parts of this volume. The "most important modern improvements in the openings," to the consideration of which the larger part of the book is devoted, are treated in Mr. Staunton's best style. Taken in connection with the handbook which it supplements "Chess Praxis" must be an invaluable aid at once to the tyro and to the skilled amateur. The illustrative games are very numerous and, so far as we have found leisure to examine them, annotated with Mr. Staunton's customary judgment and ability. In an extended Appendix we have a collection of Mr. Morphy's match-games and many other games played by him in this country and in France. In the comments on these games we find nothing of those fulsome laudations which some have lavished upon the young American. Yet Mr. Morphy is by no means underrated. The beauties of his play are noted, and his excellencies are acknowledged, though perhaps with more discrimination than may suit the fancy of some of his admirers.

We cannot dismiss this work without expressing the hope that Mr. Staunton will turn aside now and then from his graver studies and favour us with future expositions of that noble game, in the practice of which he is such an adept, and which he has done more to illustrate and to popularise than any other author we can name.



THE BALÆNICEPS REX, OR STORK OF THE WHITE NILE, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

The Culture of Fruits and Vegetables, and The Culture of Flowers and Plants. By George Glenny, F.H.S. Houlston and Wright.

It is now eight and twenty years since Mr. Glenny first came before the public as a writer on horticulture, and, chary as too many amateurs and professional men are of owning their obligations to any teacher, there is no doubt that it is to the precepts which he has laid down in such simple and yet attractive terms that the greater part of them owe their experience. What Nesfield is to garden designs Glenny is to the rational science of gardening. His volumes are not written in the slipshod handy-book style of the day, which tells half and leaves the other half to be inferred; but they furnish the gardener with all the armour of his profession. Nothing can be more copious than the list of fruits with which he deals. Not content with the grape, apricot, peach, and common garden fruits, he treats of the cranberry (which we have always considered the most delicious groundwork for a tart, save and except Carlisle codlins), and does not overlook the almond or the nut. We were sadly puzzled as to what the couve tronchuda could be in the vegetable world, but are relieved on finding that it is only "a large plant of the cabbage tribe, possessing a very agreeable flavour." The cardoon is another of his vegetable varieties, and it seems to resemble the artichoke, with the exception of being larger in the plant and smaller in the bloom. The list of herbs, thirty-eight strong, would delight the hearts of Dr. Coffin and the Wise Woman of Maryport; and Sydney Smith's would have warmed at the attention bestowed on the juicy salad, of which he wrote so touchingly at his East Riding Rectory. Flowers seem equally a labour of love with Mr. Glenny, but he confines his attentions to twenty-six of them. Upon the auricula he dwells with peculiar tenderness, as he considers that it has been hitherto the most treacherous of all florists' pets, and that no plant in the world has been so tampered with. Bakers' scum, yellow loam, seaweed, and sundry other matters, have been recommended as the proper ingredients of a genuine compost to suit its peculiar constitution; and one pundit argues most elaborately in favour of the compost being steeped in blood "as the means of throwing brilliant colours into the pips or petals, and of giving life and vigour to the plants, as much as fine old port or rich madeira does to the human constitution." That large quantities of wine will give colour to a man's nose we admit is a possible case, but that blood will give colour to an auricula pip has, as our author sarcastically observes, not been so well demonstrated. Both the books are very beautifully printed, and are set off with fruit and flower frontispieces, by way of a gentle stimulus to pupils to put in practice the sterling precepts within.

Seamanship and its Associated Duties in the Royal Navy. By Lieutenant A. H. Alston, R.N. Routledge and Warne.

We congratulate the midshipmen of the fleet, to whom this book is dedicated, on their having within their reach what even an uninitiated person can perceive to be an excellent manual of instruction in their profession. The author states that previously to the publication of "The Naval Cadet's Manual," young officers were left to pick up what smattering of seamanship was required of them with but little help from that book lore which as a vehicle of instruction plays so important a part in the educational system of all other professions, and which is not less needed in the naval service. The present work is an attempt to supply the deficiency, and it would, we are informed, have been published before the above-mentioned very useful one by Captain Boyd had not the long absence of the author on a foreign station unavoidably postponed it. Still, he is of opinion that so extensive a subject can hardly be said to have been exhausted; and where there is so great a diversity of opinion as allowably exists on many points of practical seamanship it is of advantage to see both sides of the question. Mr. Alston wholly excludes the consideration of steam power, regarding its employment as exceptional and subordinate for ordinary purposes, until we shall be able to generate it by a less ponderous material than coal, and to apply it by means less liable to derangement than our present machinery can be said to be. The distinctive features of a ship proper, he asserts, are still maintained in our screw vessels of war, while the paddle-steamer will in naval warfare soon be reckoned among the things that were. It follows, therefore, that the study and practice of seamanship are by no means a work of supererogation. A treatise on nautical surveying is included in the work, which is intended for the use of those officers who, not possessing any experience in surveying operations, may unexpectedly find themselves in situations where such work is expected from them; and it contains instructions about almost everything which can possibly be required for ordinary purposes. The book is divided into parts; the first of which contains a series of questions on seamanship which relate to explanatory matter in the second part, on the subjects of the fitting out of vessels, the working them at sea, and a mass of valuable observations on general service. The third part consists of a number of tables and miscellaneous information, and the volume also contains two hundred illustrative engravings. As the result of the experience of a practical as well as a scientific sailor, this work will doubtless recommend itself to those for whose improvement and instruction it is intended.

A Ship: from her Cradle to her Grave. By Grandpapa Ben. W. Collingridge.

We may, perhaps, be excused for appending a brief notice of this little book to the preceding observations. In its way, it has also a value in reference to the early training of our youthful aspirants after a sea life. It is essentially a boy's book; but it contains a great deal of that elementary knowledge of the structure and working of a ship which ought to be communicated to a lad before he goes afloat and is put into the hands of a naval instructor, while the anecdotes and tales with which the graver matter is interspersed give it a form of inducement which is not to be despised.

The Natural History of Selborne. By the Rev. Gilbert White.

A new edition of White's Natural History of Selborne has just been issued by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. At this time of day it would be superfluous to speak of a book which has acquired a reputation so extensive, and which possesses so great a charm as this. Beyond its intrinsic merits, which are universally acknowledged, it ought not to be forgotten that it deserves special commendation as the pioneer of a class of works which have become more common now. It need hardly be said that every possible care and attention has been bestowed on the getting-up of the volume, which is every way worthy of the character of the work.

The Waverley Novels. A. and C. Black.

Messrs. Black have advanced a considerable way in the publication of a new edition of the Waverley Novels, a number of the volumes of which are before us. The present edition is, to a certain extent, a reproduction of that famous issue which is associated with the grand struggle of Scott to meet his liabilities, and which was enriched with his copious introductions and notes. Each volume contains the two steel engravings which originally appeared in the edition in question; but to them is added a number of engravings in wood from characteristic designs. It need hardly be said that all the comparatively minor but not unimportant accessories of the getting-up of these works have been carefully attended to, and nothing can be neater and more satisfactory than the appearance of the volumes.



THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.—CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 1.—Palm Sunday.
Monday, 2.—Copenhagen bombarded, 1801.
Tuesday, 3.—Hither died, 1010. Shakspeare died, 1616.
Wednesday, 4.—St Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, died, 397.
Thursday, 5.—Maundy Thursday. Full moon, 10h. 6m., p.m.
Friday, 6.—Good Friday. Raphael died, 1520.
Saturday, 7.—Fire Insurance due. Prince Leopold born, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. 1 1	M. A. 1 2	M. A. 2 3	M. A. 3 4	M. A. 4 5	M. A. 5 6	M. A. 6 7
h. m. 10 6	h. m. 10 48	h. m. 11 30	h. m. 0 12	h. m. 0 54	h. m. 1 36	h. m. 2 18

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 4, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. Sunday's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists, Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, No. 9, Sackville Street.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH, TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 3, at the last in a subscription, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY. Principal Vocalists: Mrs Sunderland, Mrs. Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, Jun., and Mr. Weiss, Sen.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss AMY SEDGWICK will give her popular READINGS from Dramatic and other Writers at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, on MONDAY NEXT, April 2, at Eight o'clock precisely. Right o'clock, and carriages by Ten. Prices of Admission—Stalls, 3s.; Dress Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Stage Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., Post Office Private Boxes, £1 1s. The Box-office will be opened daily (Good Friday excepted) from Eleven till Five o'clock. Places may be secured by letter addressed to the Box-office, Haymarket. Reading: An ORIGINAL ADDRESS, written expressly for her, by Tom Taylor, Esq.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER. Under the distinguished Patronage of Her Majesty.—On Monday and during the Week, THE DEAD SHOT. Robert Landry (his original character), Mr. B. Webster; and Mr. Paul Bedford as THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. Mr. J. L. Toole, Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY. Mr. Thomas Hall's Original Entertainment (sole and during the Week 19 and Friday excepted) Mr. Adams will give his Thirtieth Annual Lecture on ASTRONOMY, at the Princess' Theatre, on Monday, Feb. 27, and during the Week, at Eight o'clock. Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. Schools and Children half price to Boxes and Pit.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Proprietor, Mr. W. ASTLEY).—EVERY EVENING DURING APRIL 2 with new and splendid arrangements. Preceded upon the French drama, "LE DIABLE EN FRANCE," and new pantomime at Paris and London, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE FOUNTAIN; or, the Realm of Harmony. Scenery, decorations and properties by Mr. Harvey; costumes by Mr. Bevey and Mrs. Harrison; grand equestrian military appointments by Mr. Wood; and, in addition to the usual display by Mr. George Phillips; and, in order to give every possible effort to the production of the pantomime, the Proprietor has decided that the Circus shall be closed on Saturday next, to commence on Monday next at nineteen minutes past Seven. The spectacle will be produced under the talented Dramatic Company. The Equestrian Artists engaged are—Mdlle. Matilde Morat, from the Hippodrome, Paris; Mr. Mario, from Astley's, Paris; Mr. Arthur Saunders, from Fernando, from Worthington Circus, Berlin; Master Hollins, Master Jackson, and Master Wilson. The Clowns—Mr. Paul Herring, Mr. Tom Matthews, Mr. Tom Hall, and Mr. Frank Evans. In Entry: First Peasants, the celebrated Trick Act Mules; Mr. Wood, and Mr. Jones. The celebrated Dwarf, "Jonathan Jack," the Equestrian Wonder, will appear for a limited number of nights. Box-office open from Ten till Four. Private Boxes, Dress Circle, and Amphitheatre stalls, to be secured only at the Box-office. Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children, dressed and unaccompanied, purposely for them, Half-price to Pit and Gallery. The Box-office will be open on Thursday for the Sale of Stalls for the Arena, &c. Rivoli: Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West; Sole Manager, Mr. Rivoli. Acting Manager, Mr. Wm. Cooke.

FRIKELL at the STANDARD THEATRE during Passion Week.—Professor Wilhelm Frikell begs to announce that he will appear at the above Theatre on Monday next, and during the week, in his unrivalled Entertainment, and hopes by give his old friends an opportunity on Friday and EXTRA MAGIC MORNING, at the old of sixpennies, entitled TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS. To commence at Half-past 3. Seven o'clock.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 2, on which occasion he will be assisted from the variety of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, the celebrated Quintett for clarinet and stringed instruments. Principal performers:—M. Sainton, M. Ries, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Eight. Stalls, Engraved and Cut, 5s.; New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Mitchell's, 33, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED Every Evening (except Good Friday and Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and ROSINA MEADOWS, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the LONDON ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, Adelaide-street, Strand. Admission, 3s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN ALL ROUND LONDON.—At the earnest request of a number of families resident in Newington, Mr. W. S. Woodin has consented to repeat his Entertainment, entitled THE LIFE OF A BEE, at the Lecture Hall in the Mechanics' Institution, Newington, which is being withdrawn, for variety and original Entertainment, which will be shortly produced at his Polygraphic Hall, the arrangements for which are now in progress. Commence at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; provincial campaign will be as follows:—Ealing Mon 2 to 30 at 31; Stoke Newington, April 2; Bethnal-green, 3; Hackney, 4; Kentish Town, 5; Islington, 6; Camberwell, 7; Battersea, April 10; Kensington, 11; Hammersmith, 12, 13, and 14; Wandsworth, April 17; Brixton, April 16; Beaumont Institution, April 21.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will RESUME their popular Entertainment, at their usual Residence, Canonbury, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, April 2, for a brief Farewell Season.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by Mr. Arthur Matthison), at the ADELAIDE GALLERY, on MONDAY, APRIL 2, and Every Evening during the Week.

REV. J. M. BELLEW has consented to give his new LECTURE on MILTON, in aid of the Fund for the Erection of a Statue to the Author of "Paradise Lost," on MONDAY Evening, APRIL 2.—Tickets, 5s.; Area and Gallery, 3s.; Back Seats, 1s. Of Mr. Sp. D. and F. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East; Mr. Bennet and Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Hoddell, 24, Haymarket.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S LAST REPRESENTATION of CHINA Monday, 2nd, at Eight. Wednesday, 4th, at Eight. Mdme. —— on Tuesday, 3rd, at Three and Eight. Thursday, 5th, at Eight. Saturday, 7th, at Three o'clock. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

CHRIST'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Mr. Henry Russell's Popular Entertainment, Every Evening at Eight. Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Ten till Five o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Hall, Finsbury-square. Musical Director, H. J. W. Nappey. Secretary, H. Hodgson.

ALBANI'S CHOIR and ORCHESTRA.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE and ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS of ALBANI'S CHOIR, in connection with the Christy Minstrels.—Monday, April 2, and all the Week, SOUTHAMPTON. Address, W. Albani, 9a, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Exhibition of the Banner, Baker-street.—A Full-length Portrait Model of the celebrated Lord MACAULAY, M.P., the Historian, and Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Dusk; and in the Evening from Seven till Ten.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of the Works of the Artists, Members of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, will open on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTION of FINE-ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—Mdme. ALBONI, the FEMALE ROBIN HOOD, and a host of celebrities for presents in the part of TAMING HORSES, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 5, and during the Week. Mdme. Alboni will appear on Thursday Evening, and the Morning Riding Scenes at Ten o'clock on Saturday Morning next, April 7. Under the auspices upon which the practised were two wild unbroken colts fresh from the prairie. Mdme. Alboni will ride her own seen on her favourite horse, in the dress of a Hungarian Hussar, and will perform her exercises with them on the ground as if they were pet spaniels. The subjects selected for the Arena by the Proprietor are the Battle of Waterloo, the Death of Nelson, the Battle of Inkerman, and Farmer Frey and an Hybrid Animal, recently found in the Shires—the old cart-horse and cob to combine the spirits of the Horse with those of the Red Deer. Mdme. Alboni, daughter of the late Mr. John Albion, of Outer Red Farm, near Malden, Derbyshire. She is only eighteen years of age, but from her childhood she has always shown a remarkable fondness for horses, and has had the best instruction in the art of riding from Mr. James Fellow, from Astley Hall, Nottinghamshire, who has made arrangements for assisting the most world to Mdme. Alboni can be found in London or visiting, and, although many years her senior, Mr. Fellow has consented to proclaim the same results with more ease to himself and his pupil. Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Fellow, &c., to be engaged in private, is not the discourse of this opinion of Horse Taming, as signed by Mr. Fellow, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and Mr. Bayle Bernard. Doors will be opened at Half-past One, to commence at Two precisely. Private Boxes, Stalls, One Guinea each, or One Guinea and a Half for a Gentleman and Lady. Second seats, Half-a-Guinea each. Dress Circle and the Vase Balcony, Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Pit, Half-a-Guinea. Upper Boxes, Five Shillings. Gallery, Two Shillings. Lessee and Manager, Mr. Hughes. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. Holland. Acting Manager, Mr. Wm. Cooke. Box-office open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, April 7.—Monday and Good Friday, open at Nine; other days, open at Ten. Mdlle. Parodi-Bosio will sing in a Concert to commence at Half-past Three. Mr. Manuel's display of Canadian, Highlands, and other Fancy Dresses, and his Fantastic Ballet. Handel Festival Choir, Orchestra, and Organ. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Half-a-Crown: Children, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to shareholders, gratuitously, by Tickets

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The Palace and Park will be opened at Nine o'clock. Trains will run as usual from London Bridge, Pimlico, and intermediate stations. Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI and other Artistes will appear in a Miscellaneous and Instrumental Concert, to commence at Three o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

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Intending Subscribers are requested to apply for Prospectuses and Addresses to the Honorary Secretaries in their respective localities to whom Subscriptions may be paid, and through whom immediate receive the Prints, free of charge; or to the Secretary in Edinburgh, with as little delay as possible.

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William Tweedie, Publisher, 337, Strand.	F. C. M. Cranch, 4, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
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	T. Wm. Waters, 77, Cannon-street.

Edinburgh, 69, York-place, 30th March, 1860.

SCIENCE-TEACHING.—Manufacturers, Publishers, &c., desirous to submit their Goods and Contrivances for the Educational Museum, under the direction of the Committee of Council on Education of the 8rd of June, 1859, with the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, are requested to send Specimens, Models, Mechanical Machines, and Architectural Drawings; 8, Privet (Mechanical and Experimental Apparatus; 4, Diagrams; 5, Models; 6, Machines; 7, Architectural Drawings; 8, Philosophical Instruments; 9, Chemical Apparatus; 10, Specimens of Natural History; 11, Miscellaneous Drawings—should apply for the conditions to the Secretary of the science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Fossil Remains, Shells, Insects, Birds, Eggs, Skins, Skeletons, &c., can be had at 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 142, Strand, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—See ILLUSTRATIONS of NATURAL OBJECTS, Fossil and Recent, for the Decoration of Public and Private Buildings, Halls, Staircases, Libraries, Drawing-rooms, &c., and for Ornamental Purposes generally, in the Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, and 149, Strand. Also a Collection of Specimens illustrating the Geology of Ireland, and the Economic Products derived from the Mineral Kingdom. Open daily, from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, and 149, Strand. Also a Collection of Specimens illustrating the Geology of Ireland, and the Economic Products derived from the Mineral Kingdom. Open daily, from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, and 149, Strand.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 8000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea per annum, the Subscriber will receive a Proof Engraving of the Picture, and the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas each, and a Chance of obtaining a Picture of the value of Fifty Guineas or upwards. Each Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the Subscription, and the Chance of obtaining a Prize is the same as in any other Art-Union. The Subscription and Drawings will take place in the month of May next. As only 8000 Subscribers will be received, and as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before the Drawing there will be worth £7 7s. or more. Specimens of each of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London.

Apply to Mr. ALFRED HOLMES, 40, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W., and Mr. Gale's Publications, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS Required to Take Charge of a Boy and Girl, aged three and four years, in a Gentleman's family.—Address, stating Qualifications and Salary required, to A. B., 3, Bedford-row, Holborn.

SHARP'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street, Opposite the Polytechnic.—Mr. SHARP, late Resident Master at Mr. Cooper's Establishment, Hatton-garden, and Author of "Sharp's Writing Copies," begs to announce that he has REMOVED to the above address, where he will be happy to receive Pupils. Terms, Two Guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Mr. Sharp's Testimonials may be seen on application. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

THE LET, with Immediate Possession, WITHAM HOUSE and GARDEN, with Coach-house, Stable, and Outhouses.—For particulars and to view apply to Mr. J. W. PAGE, jun., Witham, Essex.

MONEY ADVANCED Promptly from a Private Source, in sums of £50 and upwards, on Personal Security.—Messrs. BOWES and BELLINGHAM, 67, Great-ax-street, Bank, E.C.

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SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their magnificent Establishment. The Ground Floor is more particularly devoted to the Sale of Plate, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Chains, Rings, and Chains. The Silver-Plate Department is in the Gallery of the Building, and consists of a large and well-selected Stock of Dessert Services, Tea and Coffee Services, Cruets, &c., and a large assortment of Electro-Plated Fiddle-pattern Spoons and Forks, manufactured by them for the last twenty years' experience. Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a separate Show-room for the display of Papier-Mâché Goods, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, &c.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains Bronzes, Clocks, Lamps, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Fenders, Stoves, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays and Urns, Tea Urns, Clocks, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Iron and Wire Work, Mattresses, Palliasses, Beds, Bedding, &c., from Furnishers, &c., with Lists of Sizes and Plans of the Eleven Large Show-rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, Newman-street; 4, 5, 6, Perry's Place; and 1, Newman-yard, Fitzroy-square.

TEA.—HOOKE BROTHERS and COMPANY are the only City Merchants willing to supply Families Gratis at merely Wholesale Profits. The Wholesale Prices Current sent Gratis and Post-free. Hooke Brothers and Co., 41, Mincing-lane. Established 1801.

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TESTIMONIALS Designed and Emblazon ed on Vellum and Parchment, for Presentation Addresses.—Richmond, Norfolk Seals, Dies, Presses, Book Plates, &c.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Turnham, Limerick-lane.

A CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the Establishment in Arundel-street, Strand, is not connected with any other, and that Mr. Wilson, late Herald Painter to the Heralds' College, is not employed by me. Public for their own protection, and to prevent disappointment, are requested to observe that the Heraldic Office, only one exists Engraving, &c. THE LINCOLN'S INN MANUAL OF HERALDRY, 1 vol., 1,000 Engravings, Published at 31s. 6d., reduced to 15s. H. SALT, Lincoln's Inn Heraldic Office.

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RIMMEL'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS' BOUQUET is the fashionable Perfume for this season. Sold by him at Gentlemens' Hall and by all Perfumers. 24, Cornhill, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

WALLER'S PICATURA PRIZETTES, for Dressing Ladies' Hair in new style, 4d. and 1s. per set, must be in any part of the Kingdom, with instructions for dressing, on receipt of stamps; in stamps, and send colour of hair.—PRIZE PARIS PRIZETTES, 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. W. WALLER, Guildford, 95, Great College-street, Camden New Town.

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DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS give LESSONS DAILY at their New Academy, 5, Hanover-square, the Misses Bland attending to partners. 30s. Private—Street—Regent-street, W.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.—A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN will LEAVE the EUSTON STATION, London, on THURSDAY, APRIL 5, for Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Matlock, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, York, and other stations, as the following FARES for the Double Journey:

Leaving London, Euston s.b.	First Cov.	Second Cov.	Third Cov.	Cheap Cov.
Stations ...	8.0.	8.0.	8.0.	Stat. Cov.
Leicester (arrive about)	1.13	10s. 9s.	Chesterfield (arrive about)	4.30
Nottingham ...	2.30		Sheffield ...	4.45
Derby	2.30		Huddersfield ...	4.30
Burton	2.30	18s. 9s.	Oakenshaw, for Wake-field ...	4.45
Mansfield ...	4.0		Leeds	4.45
Retford, for Southwell	4.30		Normanton ...	4.30
Newark	4.37		Pontefract ...	4.30
Lincoln	5.30		Bradford ...	5.15
Matlock	2.30		York	5.15
Rowsley	2.30	18s. 10s.	Harrogate ...	5.15
	2.30			9.30

RETURNING ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Children under three years of age, free; above three and under twelve, half fares. Tickets not transferable, and the companies will not be responsible for luggage.

A Special Train to Leicester (Quarter-square Station), via the Midland and North Western Railway, will run from York, Normanton, Leeds, Sheffield, &c., on Tuesday, April the 10, returning from London (Euston-square Station) on Tuesday, April 10.

EUSTON STATION, 1860. By order.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—A PUBLIC DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April next. Sir John R. Pakington, Bart., M.P., G.C.S., &c., &c., in the Chair, in aid of the general Expenditure of the Hospital, and with a view to the formation of a Special Fund for maintaining the Marjoribanks Beds, which, now proud to bear the honoured name of the Founder of the Charity.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY C. BURDETT, Sec.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria Park.
President—His Grace the Duke of CARLISLE, K.G.
Treasurer—Sir MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P.
THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL is appointed to be HELD at the LONDON TAVERN on THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.
The Right Hon. the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT has kindly consented to preside. The Hospital, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, has been open for the last 11 years, and in that time has relieved and is now relieving more than 1,000 patients annually. A large part of the profits, they earnestly solicit the kind and active co-operation of the Governors and friends of the Charity to make the Festival in every respect worthy of the former successes of the Charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY C. BURDETT, Sec.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, 1, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner.—Patron, Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER; and the other members of the Royal Family. The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS, and ELECTION for FIVE WIDOWS, will be held at the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, on THURSDAY, May 3, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, precisely. Votes will be received by the Secretary, at the Asylum, from Ten till Four, and beyond that hour, if the Poll be not closed. Dated this 2nd day of March, 1860.
JOHN JOSEPH CULPEPPER, Sec.
Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., March, 1860.

We are compelled to defer the insertion of several original articles—among which are the Town and Table Talk column and a notice of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in this Journal for Saturday next, April 7, cannot be received after Wednesday evening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

WHEN a great measure, as sometimes happens, gets into a ludicrous position in Parliament, of course its fate may be supposed to be sealed. It is with regret that we find ourselves compelled to acknowledge that the Reform Bill is in the agonies of even such a situation. In the slight comment which we thought it necessary to make on the Government bill for the amendment of the representation of the people, as it is somewhat grandiloquently entitled, we indicated an opinion that it was constructed mainly with a view to its passing both Houses of Parliament with ease. It was probable that it would be successful in that respect. Subsequent events have led us to modify that opinion, and we are inclined to believe that, even if it should weather the House of Commons, which is at least doubtful, it would leave that House with so many marks of, to say the least, indifference upon it that the House of Lords would be amply justified in rejecting it. It ought to be understood that the condition—very nearly shared—into which the bill has fallen is not really referable to much to its intrinsic faults as to the very careless manner in which it has been handled by the Government. The first step which was made with regard to it was a blunder. The postponement of the introduction of such a measure for some weeks after the meeting of Parliament, when it was supposed that the Legislature had been called together a fortnight earlier than usual, for the purpose of its being better able to deal with the question of Reform, was extremely injudicious. People do not hesitate to say that at that time the bill was not only not prepared, but the principles on which it was to be founded had not been agreed on by the Cabinet. Looking to its scope and its general provisions, as well as to the manner in which Lord John Russell has introduced it, the manner which is only to be understood by personal observation of his demeanour in the House—it seems very much as if the measure had been arranged on the principle of its containing as much as Lord John Russell could get on the one hand, and as little as the majority of the Cabinet would yield to him on the other. But, however that may be, there is small doubt that it makes a great advance in reference to the extension of the franchise; and, probably, it is all that could be expected in the present Parliament, even had it been better calculated to secure acceptance.

It does not seem to us at all an objectionable course to deal with the different branches of Parliamentary Reform by separate measures. The main principle of the franchise might well form the subject of a single bill, and the other points of detail might properly be considered apart, so far as direct legislation is concerned. The mode in which the property qualification of members of Parliament may be dealt with is a case in point. In the possibility of effectually dealing with what are comparatively minor subjects connected with Parliamentary Reform without their incumbering a principal measure. Nevertheless, as we have said, unity and simplicity of plan have been entirely lost sight of in Lord John Russell's bill as it stands. No doubt it is open to improvement in this respect in Committee; and, if the Government will really before the discussion on the second reading ends put some leaves and compartments into their support of it, it is quite possible that such a reasonable and proper measure may be passed through the Commons as will give its motive force enough to carry it through the Lords, and to settle the question of Parliamentary Reform for a period longer, we believe, than many persons contemplate. If the Government suffer the second reading to be thrown over until after Easter, we are certain that they may bid good-by to their bill. Such a defeat could not be altogether insignificant in its effect on the House.

THE week that comprises the anniversary of the greatest humiliation sustained by the first Napoleon—the entry of the Allied Armies into Paris—sees the evacuation of Savoy by the troops of the King of Sardinia in order to make room for the soldiery of Napoleon III. The coincidences of history are singular; may its hints be profitable to all parties concerned. An armistice between Spain and Morocco, with a view to a peace, is the only other interesting item of foreign news. The war was considered unnecessary, and it has been conducted at a cost enormously in excess of any advantage to be gained from it; but Spain had a not unjustifiable idea that she was very low down in the scale of nations, and that it was desirable for her to do something to show that all her old martial spirit had not been demoralised by years of civil dudgeon and financial bankruptcy. She has had a campaign, in which there has been some éclat, and her soldiers have proved that they can fight; but we take it that the principal gainers have been the army contractors and the coiners of the shillings of the salute, the former of whom have enjoyed large opportunities of safe plunder, while the latter have been the recipients of whole wardrobes of embroidered petticoats and tons of votive candles. If the age would only permit a grand Auto of Faith, by the combined aid of a distinguished party of heretics in the Plaza Mayor in Madrid, the Church would have nothing more to desire from the crusade against the Moors.

Parliament has had a church-rate debate, and Sir John Trelawny's abolition bill has made progress in Committee in spite of those discussions to which personalities give so much flavour occupied the House on Tuesday. The question raised, on the Conservative side, was whether the Government should not fulfil a small contract entered into by Mr. Churchward, of Dover, that gentleman having been reported by a Committee to have used corruption in dealing with certain electors. It was hardly to be expected that party feeling should not have a good deal to do with the decision, which was ultimately given by Mr. Speaker. His principal supporters amused the House with a series of extracts from letters written to him by highly-placed persons (too great to have their names mentioned) who, when in office, desired his aid either as a journalist or as election agent.

> And who were the culprits? Of gibbet or wheel
> Every thing, sir, or the mangling antagonist's steel?
> No, by Minister's vows (or their broadcloth) you're wrong!
> They were sinners too proud to be subjects for law.

However, it is fair to say that, beyond the disclosure of the fact that a very useful man was in the habit of receiving private officials the kind of official or complimentary notes which oil the wheels of business of all sorts in these days, as they did in other days, there was no scandal to be revealed. The income-tax addition has been carried and the Wine Licenses Bill has been affirmed in principle, notwithstanding the dreadful clamour which the brewers are ordering the publicans to make against it. One good feature of the measure is that it departs from the old licensing system that placed all power in the hands of magistrates, who are practically subservient to the great brewers. There is, nevertheless, far too much authority left in the hands of authorities who are at once irresponsible to the public and subject to private influence. The Army Estimates have to be withdrawn, and others substituted, in consequence of the new arrangements in India, but the Duke of Newcastle states that there will be no increase of expenditure.

Singularly barren of home incident, the week just passed leaves little for comment. It is but six weeks since we chronicled the death of Sir William Napier, the author of the noble "History of the Peninsula War," and now we have to announce the death of his widow. Sir William died on the 12th of February last, and Lady Napier, a fine specimen of a great man, expired on the 20th of this present March. The demise of Lady Stratheden, wife of the Lord Chancellor, creates a vacancy for the virtuous borough of Harwich. Mr. Campbell, her Ladyship's son, taking the title. The election will be between Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Wyvern and Sir W. Russell, the Liberal candidates, have been returned.

Public attention is being (evidently "by desire") called to the condition of the General Post Office, which is found far too small and inconvenient to permit of the immense business of the great establishment being properly conducted. It is in the interest of everybody who writes or receives a letter that the Post Office should be made as perfect as possible, and the press renders a benefit to society by calling the case to the front. We know that there is room at St. Martin's-le-Grand is the grand evil—its consequences are multifarious; but the chief are delay, confusion, and the rough handling of letters and papers, any one of which grievances would seem to justify the having immediate recourse to Parliament for aid in a matter of so much importance. We are told of letters being swept out of a trough by a porter with an old hearthrush, whereby they were torn and the stamps rubbed off; and we hear of another porter taking away newspapers, knocking them about with a rake, and trampling them out of their covers by scores. As the Scottish obituaries say, "Friends at a distance will please accept this intimation," and, when they write to us with vehement objurgations as to the state in which the covers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS sometimes arrive, they will in future be inclined to divert their just wrath from us to the officials at the Post Office. It is impossible that the present state of things can be allowed to exist, and we presume that the detailed complaint published by a leading daily contemporary may be regarded as the expression of the sufferings of Sir Rowland Hill. Of him, if it were only for the immeasurable boon of the penny post, we may say, *Rosalind*—

> Our fathers loved Sir Rowland as his soul,
> And all the world is of our fathers' mind.

And a voice from St. Martin's-le-Grand is not to fall unheeded upon a nation that sends in one year through that establishment 478,000,000 letters.

A benevolent lady, who withholds her name, has offered the National Life-boat Institution to defray the cost (amounting to £730) of four life-boats and their equipments, which the society has decided to station at Newquay and St. Ives, in Cornwall; North Sunderland Bay, in Ireland; and Buckie, on the northern coast of Scotland.

It is stated that a plan is on foot for the establishment of paper-mills in the metropolis of brewers, Burton-on-Trent. "Spent hops" are to be worked up and supplied to the market in the form of paper. Samples of the manufacture are now on view. The paper is of a light brown, and of the kind suitable for packing.

THE COURT.

The Queen held her first Drawingroom this season at St. James's Palace on Saturday last. At page 301 will be found an illustration, and at page 302 a description, of this State ceremonial. On the same day the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to her Majesty from Frogmore. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Alfred, the Duke de Montpensier, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Right Honourable and Madame von de Weyer, the Spanish Minister (M. Isturiz), Viscount Sydney, Viscount Bury, and Lord and Lady Churchill.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Alfred, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena and Louise, the ladies and gentleman of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Granville, Lord Clarendon, and Sir George Grey. Lord John Russell, Minister to Sweden, had an audience of the Queen. Lord John Russell obtained a similar honour on Tuesday. Count de Persigny paid a congratulatory visit to the Duke of Cambridge in the afternoon, and in the evening entertained at dinner her Majesty, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur to witness the performances at the Haymarket Theatre.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort dined with the Clothworkers' Company, at their new hall, in Mincing-lane. In the evening the Queen, with Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Princess Helena, honoured the performances at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty afterwards drove out in an open carriage and four with Prince Alfred and Princess Louise.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Albert, went to Claremont and paid a visit to the Countess de Noailly. The Duchess of Kent took leave of her Majesty in the afternoon, and returned to Frogmore.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, and the youthful members of the Royal family, gave the Duke of Cambridge a dinner party on Monday at Cambridge House, in honour of his Royal Highness's grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.

The Countess of Caledonia has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Flora Macdonald succeed the Hon. Caroline Paget, and Miss the Hon. Horatia Stopford as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St James's Palace.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe attended.

The Queen and Prince Consort entered the throne-room accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely (officiating for the Duchess of Sutherland), Viscount Bury, Colonel Grey, and Sir Charles Phipps. Lord Steward (Earl of Wilton), Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Clarendon), Lord Privy Seal (Earl Granville), Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager (Lord Foley), Master of the Horse (Earl of St. Germans), Lord Steward, Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager (Lord Rivers), Lord Chamberlain, and Lords and Ladies of the Royal household.

Her Majesty wore a white satin dress and blue striped moire antique, trimmed with bouillons of tulle, blonde, and blue ribbon. The petticoat of white satin trimmed with tulle, blonde, and blue ribbon. Her Majesty's jewels. The Queen wore a circle of diamonds as a headdress.

Upwards of 400 persons were presented to her Majesty; the most noticeable among whom were—Colonel Henry James, Director of the Ordnance Survey, who received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood; Mr. Edward Shepherd Creasy, on being appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, who had also the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen; Mr. Adam, M.P., by Lord John Russell; Mr. W. G. Hunt, on his appointment as Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Dunn Pattison, by the Secretary of State for the War Department; Mr. Frederick Bruce, on appointment to the command of her Majesty's forces in China; Mr. Thomas Brown, on appointment to the Governorship of Prince of Wales's Island; Mr. Thomas the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. Percy Sewering, on his return from Hong-Kong, by the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. Hall, on his appointment to the Governorship of Sierra Leone; Lord Chamberlain, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; Mr. E Egerton, on his appointment to the Governorship of Heligoland; Mr. Thomas Patton; Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V.C., Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, on receiving the honour of knighthood; Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Mr. Lowther Dunover, on being raised to the Peerage, by Viscount Palmerston; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkie, C.B., on his appointment to Hong-Kong; Mr. Hamilton, as Secretary of Legation in China, by Lord John Russell; Mr. Julius Beer, Mr. Thomas Bateman, Mr. Thomas Bateman, Mr. Thomas Bateman, Mr. Thomas, Provost of Queen's College, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, by the Lord Chamberlain.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We understand that during the Easter vacation his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will have left town for Cambridge, where he will remain to also to his Royal Highness's grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner party on Monday evening at her residence in Cambridge House, in honour of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier visited the Lord Warden, the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington had an assembly on Saturday evening at Apsley House. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the entertainment with their presence.

The Earl of Aberdeen is suffering from illness, and the general state of his Lordship's health is such as to cause some anxiety to his family.

Earl Granville has left town for Walton Heath, Epsom.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Wednesday evening at Cambridge House.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Bishop of Rochester: The will of the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., late Bishop of Rochester, of Dunraven-street, Park-lane, and Bishop's-court, square, London, was proved in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Lydia Sophia, the relict, and the Rev. Francis H. Murray, Lady Sarah Maria Murray, the relict, and the Rev. Francis H. Murray, M.A., Hertford College, Oxford, the sons, the executors, on the 6th ult., the sole, the executors, and the domestic household, all the personal estate and effects of the testator, and his wife's marriage settlement and her right and interest over the residuary estate under the will of her late father, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., of which might incorporate it with the assets of his own estate, to distribute, after the decease of his wife, amongst his children, and to pay an annuity to a number of shares in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. His Lordship has left £500 to the Bishop of London Fund, and bequeaths an immediate legacy of £1000 and all the furniture and effects belonging to him in the palace at his late diocese-seat, with, in the event of his decease in the vacation, his property, at her decease, being subject to the payment of numerous pecuniary legacies, and the residue to his children in equal proportions, five settlements. The will is dated the 20th of May, 1858, signed "G. Rochester," and witnessed by James Rice and C. C. A. Rice, of Lincoln's-inn-fields. Considering the complexity of the various dispositions and codicils, the value of the property sworn under £140,000, and personal Probate was the only surviving son of Lord George Murray, the second son of the third Duke of Atholl, and had married, in 1801, Lydia Scott.

Canon Canning: The will and codicil of the Rev. William Canning, M.A., Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. George, in the Chapel Royal, Windsor, London Court on the 27th of March by two of the executors—namely, Henry Barnard Canning, Esq., and Charles Bagot, Esq., the nephews of the testator, the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the testator and Mrs. Canning, of Bryanston-square, London, in 1837, and bequeathed to his five nieces, the daughters of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bagot, the sum of £2000, to be divided equally between them. He also bequeaths to such of her grandchildren to whom he had stood sponsor at the font a legacy of £50 each, and a like legacy to the daughter of the Rev. G. B. Roycardson; and to his niece, the Baroness de Rutzen, the daughter of his late brother, Henry Canning, the sum of £1000, and he left the following legacies to his servants:—To his coachman £200, and to his confidential valet, Joseph Smith, of St. George's-row, in the Kent-road, £250, and an annuity of £100; to his gardener £500, his footman £250, his cook £200, and to Ann Jones, his housekeeper, £100 and an annuity of £50. His remainder of his property he left to the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the testator and executor, and Mrs. Canning, of Great Stratford de Redcliffe. Mr. Collard: The will of the late Mr. Frederick Collard, of Berners-street, has just been proved, and signed by the executors, and the personalty sworn under £140,000. When the probate has fully passed the seal of the Court we will record it in our columns.

THE ANTWERP FORTIFICATIONS.—Belgium is about to proceed energetically with the works round Antwerp. A decree is out regulating the transportation of the trenches on the 15th of April, and every regiment in the kingdom is to furnish fifty four soldiers each, who are to shoulder the spade and pick-axe, to be relieved at periods by fresh military labourers. They are to get four pence of forty-five cents per man—viz., eightpence a day, and to have working shoes, canvas jackets and trousers, "the suit receives to be worn during the cloth case on rainy days;" they are to dig five days in the week, Saturday being set apart for washing and clothes Sunday for recreation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Church of Plympton St. Mary, Devon, was reopened on Thursday week, after having undergone a thorough re-restoration and repair.

The preacher appointed for the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday next, April 1, is the Rev. A. S. *Farrar*, one of her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

The committee for the promotion of a Cornish bishopric have drawn up a memorial to her Majesty Palmerston, which has received the signatures of 1300 influential clergy and laity.

A purse containing eighty-five sovereigns has been presented by the congregation of St. James's, Kennington, to their esteemed minister, the Rev. H. Woodward, B.A., on the occasion of their re-opening.

On Thursday se'nnight the Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxford in Buckingham opened the wooden chapel built on Buckland Common by the Rev. R. Bolton, incumbent of the Lenches, Bucks.

Archdeacon Wigram has been nominated to the vacant see of Rochester, and Canon Trower has been translated to the Deanery of Lincoln, as stated in our second edition last week.

In consequence of some remarks in the *Times* the secretary to the Bishop of London has written to say that the next survey steps have been taken to bring the case of the Rev. J. Bowyer before the Court of Arches.

The fifth of the series of Exeter Hall services, the first of which arose the special services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, were brought to a close last Sunday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward Garbett.

The schoolmasters (to the number of sixty or seventy) who have passed through the Model and Training School at Borden, in the county of Cork, have testified their respect and gratitude to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bernard, Rector of the parish, by presenting to him a handsome silver candelabrum, in token of the many acts of kindness and assistance which they have received from him.

The Bishop of London is still laid up with cold and influenza, from which he is slowly recovering. On Wednesday week the Bishop of Carlisle officiated for his Lordship at St. Marylebone Church, confirming upwards of 600 candidates—an imposing ceremony, from a very large proportion of females appearing in white. At West Hackney Church, on the following day, the Bishop of Rochester officiated for his brother, to state that the Bishop of London will not hold his usual Tuesday levée at London House. St. Andrew's Day is the commanding of Parliamentary advisers of the Easter recess.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Vallance, Rector of Southwark, to be Royal Dean of Canewdon, Essex. *Rectories*: The Rev. R. Johnson to Bradfield, Berks; Rev. W. R. Hay to Stratford, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Croker to Braisford; Rev. R. N. Milford to Brightwell, Berks. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. Hoyle to Bunbury; Rev. R. Chelmsley to Findon, Sussex; Rev. F. G. Holbrooke to Parkdale, Sussex; *Incumbency*: Rev. R. Tyrrwhitt to Brighton, now Bishop of Nelson. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. G. S. Allen to the Cathedral Church of Manchester; Rev. A. W. Irwin to the Royal Hibernian Hospital Establishment. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. W. Y. Rooker to St. Mark, Dalston; Rev. J. Smith to St. Mary, Bow; Rev. J. Rees, Aston-under-Hill, Gloucester; Rev. J. Rev. D. Wright to St. Mary, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-upon-Trym. Cheshire: The Rev. H. Allinghan to Bowdon; Rev. Robert Berkley to Barbold, Gloucester; Rev. S. B. Eddy to St. Thomas, Huddersfield.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

According to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, Government inspectors have been surveying Gunnery Park, Penkridge, with a view to building on a site for the proposed midland arsenal and depôt for 10,000 troops.

At the present moment the Commissariat Supply and Life Guards present two Corps, the complement being eight. There are but ten subalterns available for regimental duty, the proper number being sixteen.

The new works along the north front of Milford Haven have been commenced, and are being carried on with vigour. When they are completed that is not important harbour will be rendered impregnable.

The time limited for payment of bounties of £5 to able seamen, and £2 to ordinary seamen, is to be prolonged, and extended from the 1st day of April next to the 1st day of June, 1860, inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gascoyne, of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has received orders to proceed immediately to China, to command the Royal Marines serving with Admiral Hope's squadron.

Another Waterloo officer has been removed by death, making the fifth second within three weeks. Colonel Sir Henry Frederick Harris, K.H., died at his seat in Kent on Friday week. The deceased officer was born in 1785.

A large and very elaborate silver and ebony clock has just been completed by Mr. *Hancock*, for the Earl of Sefton, for presentation to the officers of the 3rd battalion of Lancashire Militia, on the occasion of his retirement from the regiment.

The latest shipwrights employed in Portsmouth Dockyard in excess of the authorised number (350) are to be discharged at the rate of fifty per week; the order to commence on the 2nd April, Monday takes place on Saturday (this day).

The launch of the *Frederick William*, screw, 86, took place at Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday, and was attended with perfect success. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by the Countess of Derby, the wife of the Vice-Admiral Superintendent.

Major the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Military School, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, who has been appointed to the Chamber of the Inner department in the Queen's Household.

The Under Secretary of State for War has recently issued a circular recommending the purchase of a number of spare allowances for officers and other members of the War Office, and in the civil establishments at our stations, not within the provisions of the travelling warrant of Dec. 31, 1857.

The erection of rifle-butts is a matter of competition among builders just now. Tenders were received in for a "Butt" to be erected at Whitton Dean, for a Middlesex corps, varying from £145 to £99, the Warwickshire corps appear to be content with the old-fashioned butt, their butt is to cost £745. Eleven bugles estimates run up to £4959.

Colonel Thomas Seaton, Adjutant-General of the Queen's forces in India, is obliged to abandon his post in consequence of a painful disease which has attacked his throat. He has left Calcutta for Simla, in order to take a passage to England. Colonel Congreve has assumed the charge of the Department of Adjutant-General of the forces at Simla.

It is proposed to erect shortly a number of brick huts on the garrison parade-ground, Colchester Camp, for the accommodation of additional battalion of infantry and two batteries of horse and horse artillery. It is stated that the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers in the eastern district will also be removed from Harwich to Colchester.

According to the latest accounts from India (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) Lord Clyde has gone to Rohilcund. He has to remain there until the presidency shall be transferred to him on Lord Clyde's departure for England.

The Secretary of State for War has recently issued a circular authorising a special warrant, whereby it is announced that it has been deemed expedient to extend the grant of medals without gratuities to non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have fulfilled the conditions of the Royal warrant of the 15th of April, 1854, but who are precluded from receiving gratuities by reason of the medal not having been in existence at the date amount to be annually awarded being already appropriated. Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the militia who were eligible previously to their discharge from the Army are also eligible to receive the medal without gratuity. The medal is not to be granted on the grant, as regards the date of discharge in the case of men so serving.

The task of fitting out the *Great Eastern* for sea is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Grote, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Sir John Romilly, may one of the three, are mentioned as probable successors to the University of London, after the passing of the Reform Bill.

Handsome silver tea and supper services, subscribed for by the persons employed on the Stour Valley Railway, were presented yesterday afternoon to Mr. Dudley Parsons, at St. George's Hall, Worcester, on his resigning the office of superintendent of the passenger traffic on that line. There was a dinner on the occasion, at which Mr. gentleman sat down.

At Berlin, a few days ago, a sad accident occurred. In casting a group in bronze of animals, by M. Wolff, intended for the Museum, the mould broke, and the liquid metal, bursting forth, scalded several persons. In addition the roof of the building was set on fire, and the conflagration was not extinguished without difficulty.



DESIGN FOR THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL: NORTH FRONT.—OWEN JONES ARCHITECT

The above view of the Palace of the People, which is to be erected at Muswell-hill, will enable the reader to form a good idea of the great improvements which have been introduced into this the most recent specimen of a novel style of architecture in glass and iron. The Palace of the People at Muswell-hill will be no mere piece of smiths and glaziers' work. It will exhibit considerable architectural beauty, and, although formed mainly of such light materials, it will possess some of the characteristics of the cathedral style. The practical question, however, is how far the architect has provided for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors. In this respect it will present several favourable features as compared with the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The railway passengers will be spared all the fatigue and annoyance of the inclined plane, as they will have to ascend only twenty feet from the station into the palace. All visitors by carriages or on foot will be protected from the weather. The palace will be profitable both by night and by day, in winter as well as in summer, because, the concert-room being easily accessible, and lighted brilliantly with gas, musical and other entertainments can be given in it all the year round. The large winter garden under the dome adjoining the concert-room will furnish at once a delightful locality for the reunion of the company, and at the same time do duty as a waiting-room to the railway-station, which is immediately beneath.

The palace will rely for success mainly on the following attractions:—The beauty and healthiness of the site; the park and gardens, including archery, cricket-ground, and gymnasium; the machinery in motion, which was so attractive at Hyde Park in 1851; the fine-arts nave; the gallery of English history (a truly national idea); the picture-galleries; the collections of natural history, geology, and mineralogy, systematically arranged; the lectures—to be delivered in the day time—illustrated by experiments, and in the evening first-class concerts and the promenade in the winter garden.

The building will not have the same cubical contents as the Hyde Park Exhibition; but, as the points of attraction will be more concentrated, greater ends can be accomplished, and there will be no waste space.

The directors have agreed to set apart annually a certain sum for educational purposes, which will be placed under the control of a council presided over by Lord Brougham. The council will thus be enabled to command the services of the most eminent lecturers, and a living interest will be imparted to the various objects collected within the walls of the palace.

A glance at the Post Office map of London will show what an immense population may be expected to avail themselves of these advantages. The Metropolitan Railway, from its Farringdon terminus, in the very heart of London, will convey visitors every quarter of an hour to the palace; and Londoners will also have the choice of the Fenchurch-street and Shoreditch termini, as well as all the stations on the North London line. The population thus served is estimated at considerably above one million. The palace will not be less favourably placed for a large portion of the West End, as it will be reached by a pleasant drive from Hyde Park, the Regent's Park, and Camdentown, without passing through the streets of London. If to this enormous metropolitan population be added the numerous surrounding villages and the excursion-trains which will arrive from the country by the Great Western, London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Eastern Counties Railways, some idea may be formed of the multitude of customers on which the palace may reckon.

The experience of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham has enabled the directors of the Great Northern Palace Company (limited) to make their arrangements upon a secure footing. The particular items on which unnecessary expenditure was incurred are well known, and will be discarded by this company. A whole year has been spent in carefully maturing the plans, and the directors are enabled to state with confidence that the whole work will be accomplished for the sum of £600,000. Every subscriber for ten shares, so the prospectus informs us, will have the privilege of entering the palace and grounds for ten years free, and for every additional ten shares he may nominate a member of his family or a friend. The surplus building-land also, amounting to two hundred and seventy acres, is a great feature in this undertaking. The profit to be derived from this source as resulting from the well-known effect of the erection of such a building as the palace, and the opening of the Metropolitan Railway, is estimated at £200,000, and the company will participate largely with adjacent landowners in the inevitable rise which will take place in the value of land.

On the whole, therefore, it may be pretty confidently stated that whoever contributes to the realisation of this work will have substantial grounds for expecting an ample return on his capital, whilst he will enjoy the satisfaction of aiding in the establishment of an institution from which millions of his fellow-countrymen will derive instruction and innocent amusement.

PORTRAIT OF DAVID GARRICK—BY R. E. PINE.

The portrait of Garrick, by Pine, recently added to the National Portrait Gallery, is valuable as being an undoubted original representation of our great Roscius. As a work of art it puts forth no pretensions save in respect of the commendable artistic treatment and conscientious finish bestowed upon it. The design is ordinary enough, and the colouring is cold and feeble; but the likeness is a good one, judging from comparison with the two acknowledged portraits by Gainsborough. Garrick is represented in his everyday dress, with the play of "Macbeth" in his hand, which he has been studying; and his eye rolls in a fine frenzy, as he evidently begins to feel the character. The expression is simply conventional; but, upon the whole, for historic purposes, satisfactory. This portrait, which was painted at Bath for Sir Richard Sullivan, from whose family it has just been purchased by the nation, has been engraved in mezzotint by W. Dickinson, and in line by Robert Cooper.

Robert Edward Pine, the painter of this portrait, was born in London about the year 1742. It is not known who gave him any instructions in art, but he made early progress, it would seem, for he obtained the prize for the best historical design from the Society of Arts in 1760, and again in 1762. He afterwards practised chiefly as a portrait painter—amongst others painting most of the stage celebrities—but diversified his labours with historical and poetic subjects. In 1782 he exhibited a series of pictures after Shakespeare. He afterwards went to America, where he died, in 1790. Such is Bryant's account. Naylor says that he was born in 1730, and died in 1795.

A VISIT TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEHEM.

(Continued from page 293.)

The changes for the better in Bethlehem Hospital within the last seven years have been truly marvellous. One excellent and amiable man deserves much praise for the social revolution within the walls of this whilom mansion of misery. To the liberality of the Governors, with Sir Peter Laurie and Mr. J. S. Johnson at their head, and the energy of Doctor Charles Hood, must be ascribed the admirable and highly-useful improvements that have taken place. To his artistic taste the patients owe the innocent ornamentation of their former gloomy abode, which is now to them a source of solace and delight; and, since the advent to the position of physician-residentiary of Doctor Hood, this kind and wise labourer in the field of mercy has, together with his skilful and indefatigable assistant, Dr. Helps, done more to alleviate not only the physical pangs but the mental woes of the afflicted beings under his charge than has perhaps been effected by any medical practitioner in any asylum for the insane throughout the country. Dogmatism and fanaticism are alike out of place in Bethlehem. Suavity, cheerfulness, patience, good-humour are the best doctors. The patients, with all their comforts, luxuries, and amusements, by the very fact of their tremendous and awful deprivation, are already and must be pitiable. The waters of Lethe flow over the head of Idiocy, but not of Insanity. Save only when in an access of frenzy, I believe that all mad people are conscious of, and possessed by, a sense of the unutterable wretchedness of their lot—of their doom to seek and search for continually that which, God help them! they seldom find on this side the grave—their wits. It is a characteristic of the sage and patient polity that now reigns in Bethlehem that, while there is a chapel and a good and pious chaplain, and while the consolations of Religion are always at their command, they are never teased with religion, they are never worried with misplaced sermons.

The reward of Dr. Hood is pleasurably manifest to every visitor who passes through the wards of Bethlehem. You see it in the patients who throng round the kind physician, to press his hand, and ask his advice, and whisper—heaven knows what rambling nonsense sometimes—in his ear. Even the paranoiac and bedridden nod and smile as the doctor passes—not with a vacant leer, but with a grateful meaning. Scattered and scanty as are their poor senses, they know that the doctor is their friend; that he comes not with gags and fetters and scourges, but with tidings of help and comfort; that he comes to soothe and heal; and we all know that he is on his Master's business, that he is doing that which shall be done to him on the great day of reckoning: yes! a thousandfold and a millionfold of talents of imperishable gold and silver for every twopence which the good Samaritan left at the inn for the wounded man who had gone down to Jericho and fallen among thieves.

It is no easy and no immediately thankful task for a man of education and refinement to abandon his beloved pursuits, the intercourse of society, the comforts of home, and the relaxations of literature almost, and devote himself to the perpetual perambulation of this *via dolorosa*—for ever pacing up and down those corridors, unlocking wickets with his master key, and doomed to be called up at any hour of the night, to have his ears filled from noon till night with whimperings and croanings, with moans and hysteric laughter. How he must cling to a sane face, shipwrecked as he is in this ocean of vacuous countenances! We see such men as Dr. Hood and Dr. Helps patiently, cheerfully, resigning themselves to follow this thorny path. We know that they have many brethren in their calling—scholars, gentlemen, philanthropists—equally patient, cheerful, laborious in the good work; and it is a reassuring and ennobling thing to know that vacancies among these knights of the order of Mercy are always filled up—that there are always men ready and willing to take up their cross and follow the behests of Him who wept for our sufferings and suffers for us still.

It would be unjust in this place to omit a cordially-favourable mention of the male and female attendants at Bethlehem Hospital. None of the cynical sternness of the prison warder, none of the perfunctory callousness of the hired nurse, can be imputed to them. They do their spiriting very gently, and use their patients, not as though they were repulsive burdens, but in a brotherly and sisterly fashion. Some of these attendants have been in the house for a period of twenty-two years, during which time not one accusation of misconduct has been alleged upon them. The onerous nature of their duties may be imagined when we reflect that lunatic patients are as helpless, as feeble, and often as cunning, as perverse, and as fractious as children. When Dr. Hood pays one of his cheerful visits to the ladies' workroom—fitted up with exquisite taste, and where convalescent and docile patients amuse or employ themselves in embroidery, fancy work, and flower-painting in water-colours—it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for him to be asked by one of the inmates permission to go out "for a day's pleasure." Think not this is one of the vain and hopeless requests preferred by the maniac pining in his dismal captivity. If the patient be "well enough," the permission is readily granted: and the Soho Bazaar, the Pantheon, or friends and relatives, are visited. I confessed that few things surprised me more during my sojourn in this remarkable institution than the calm intimation that such or such a one was to be allowed a holiday. Even the paranoiac and bedridden nod and smile as the doctor passes—not with a vacant leer, but with a grateful

Hood had not sent his patients, and that the great majority had participated in the privilege. To which I must add a more noteworthy postscript, that on no occasion has the physician had to regret the extension of such an indulgence.

THE MALE GALLERY.

This apartment, of the same dimensions as the principal female gallery, is also fitted up in a style similar but not exactly identical to that employed on the female side. There are fewer flowers, and similar little elegancies, but the comforts are the same, and there is the same fondness manifested for pet birds and animals. cats, canaries, squirrels, greyhounds, &c. The patients amuse themselves with games at bagatelle, cards, drawing, painting, reading, &c. In our illustration is a party playing chess; others are killing time with music, or with that great consoler the tobacco-pipe. Still many of the patients take no pleasure in any kind of amusement, but for hours will sit or stand alone wrapt in thought, some in the attitude of listening, some with sunken hands and hands clasped behind them; others with their arms pinned to their sides like recruits in the presence of the drill-sergeant. Others pace the long gallery incessantly, pouring out their woes to those who will listen to them, or, if there be none to listen, to the dogs and cats, or, just as frequently, to the air.

The Long Gallery gives access to a very excellent library. The leading journals and periodicals of the day are to be found on the tables, and on the bookshelves is a capital collection of the standard works of modern literature. The library is always well frequented. Many of the patients are highly educated and accomplished men; more than one have been celebrated in intellectual pursuits. I need not remind those who are familiar with asylum interiors that one may be for a long period in conversation with a lunatic who will in all respects behave as a rational being until you touch on the subject of his delusion. Pursuing the plan I proposed to myself at the commencement, I will not particularise the hallucinations that came under my notice. This is no journal of psychological medicine: I will not touch upon the special delusions of a madman a topic for picturesque essay-writing is only pandering to a morbid curiosity. Of course there are kings, and emperors, and pontiffs among the patients. So there have been, I dare say, for centuries, and so there are in every madhouse in the world.

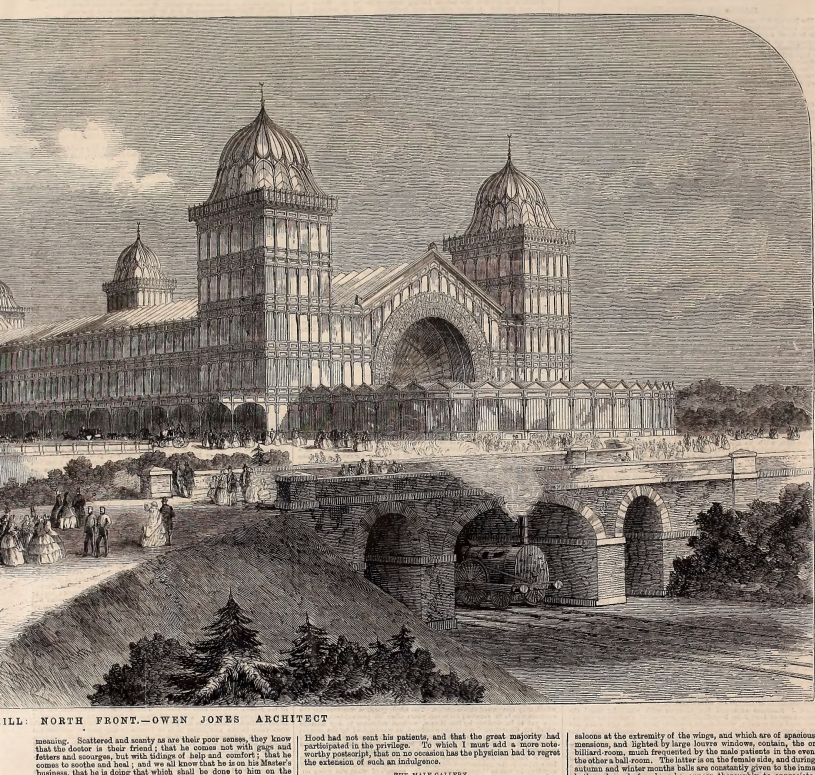
As a fact very important as evidence in favour of a system precisely of non-coercion, but of positive indulgence, let it be recorded that instances of books or periodicals being wantonly torn or defaced are unknown in the institution. It would seem that the mad folks are wiser in their generation than the human monkeys roving at large who tear and smear periodicals at coffee-houses, or who, to the scandal of this age, have been lately outraging books and maps in the reading room of the British Museum.

With a brief allusion to two remaining and most noticeable features of the "new nave" of management my brief survey of Bethlehem Hospital must be brought to a conclusion. The two corresponding saloons at the extremity of the wings, and which are of spacious dimensions, and lighted by large louvre windows, contain, the one a billiard-room, much frequented by the male patients in the evening, the other a ball-room. The latter is on the female side, and during the autumn and winter months balls are constantly given to the inmates, both male and female, who appear thoroughly to appreciate the enjoyment provided for them. Both Dr. Hood and Dr. Helps join the patients at these entertainments. Refreshments, consisting of home-made wines and ale, cake, biscuits, and fruit, are handed round at intervals. Many of the patients remain seated the whole evening, silent, moody, and abstracted, taking no interest in the excitement of the dance. At eleven o'clock "God Save the Queen" is sung, and the poor creatures go to bed—the majority amused and pleased.

I have said that the more docile often see the outside world, and mingle in the recreations of the people who are not quite mad enough to be received into Bethlehem—I mean yourself, and myself, and the rest of the ladies and gentlemen who are so conceited about their sanity. In wet weather the vast extent of the galleries affords no mean opportunity for exercise. For fine weather there are spacious and well-laid-out parterres, with lawns and parterres, at the rear of the edifice, in which gardens, under the care of the attendants, some patients take exercise, some smoke, some run and leap, some stand immovable for hours, gazing at the sky, the shrubs, or the ground No patient looks at his neighbour. But neither passionate nor quietate ever do the slightest injury to trees, or shrubs, or flowers.

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George Augustus Sala.



ILL: NORTH FRONT.—OWEN JONES ARCHITECT

meaning. Scattered and scanty as are their poor senses, they know that the doctor is their friend; that he comes not with gags and fetters and scourges, but with tidings of help and comfort; that he comes to soothe and heal; and we all know that he is on his Master's business, that he is doing that which shall be done to him on the great day of reckoning: yes! a thousandfold and a millionfold of talents of imperishable gold and silver for every twopence which the good Samaritan left at the inn for the wounded man who had gone down to Jericho and fallen among thieves.

It is no easy and no immediately thankful task for a man of education and refinement to abandon his beloved pursuits, the intercourse of society, the comforts of home, and the relaxations of literature almost, and devote himself to the perpetual perambulation of this *via dolorosa*—for ever pacing up and down those corridors, unlocking wickets with his master key, and doomed to be called up at any hour of the night, to have his ears filled from noon till night with whimperings and croonings, with moans and hysteric laughter. How he must long to a sane face, shipwrecked as he is in this ocean of vacuous countenances! We see such men as Dr. Hood and Dr. Helps patiently, cheerfully, resigning themselves to follow this thorny path. We know that they have many brethren in their calling—scholars, gentlemen, philanthropists—equally patient, cheerful, laborious in the good work; and it is a reassuring and ennobling thing to know that vacancies among these knights of the order of Mercy are always filled up—that there are always men ready and willing to take up their cross and follow the behests of Him who wept for our sufferings and suffered for us all.

It would be unjust in this place to omit a cordially favourable mention of the male and female attendants at Bethlehem Hospital. None of the cynical sternness of the prison warder, none of the perfunctory callousness of the hired nurse, can be imputed to them. They do their spiriting very gently, and use their patients, not as though they were repulsive burdens, but in a brotherly and sisterly fashion. Some of these attendants have been in the asylum for a period of twenty-two years, during which time not one accusation of misconduct has been alleged against them. The responsibilities of their duties may be imagined when we reflect that lunatic patients are as helpless, as feeble, and often as exigent, as perverse, and as fractious as children. When Dr. Hood pays one of his cheerful visits to the ladies' workroom—fitted up with exquisite taste, and where convalescent and docile patients amuse or employ themselves in embroidery, fancy work, and flower-painting in water-colours—it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for him to be asked by one of the inmates permission to go out "for a day's pleasure." Think not this is one of the vain and hopeless requests preferred by the maniac pining in his dismal captivity. If the patient be "well enough," the permission is readily granted; and the Soho Bazaar, the Pantheon, or friends and relatives, are visited. I confessed that few things surprised me more during my sojourn in this remarkable institution than the calm intimation that there was scarcely a place of amusement in the metropolis to which Dr. Hood had not sent his patients, and that the great majority had participated in the privilege. To which I must add a more noteworthy postscript, that on no occasion has the physician had to regret the extension of such an indulgence.

THE MALE GALLERY.

This apartment, of the same dimensions as the principal female gallery, is also fitted up in a style similar but not exactly identical to that employed on the female side. There are fewer flowers, and similar little elegancies, but the comforts are the same, and there is the same fondness manifested for pet birds and animals, cats, canaries, squirrels, greyhounds, &c. The patients amuse themselves with games at bagatelle, cards, drawing, painting, reading, &c. In our Illustration is a party playing chess; others are killing time with music, or with that great consolator the tobacco-pipe. Still many of the patients take no pleasure in any kind of amusement, but for hours will sit or stand alone wrapt in thought, some in the attitude of listening, some with sunken heads and hands clasped behind them; others with their arms pinned to their sides like recruits in the presence of the drill-sergeant. Others pace the long gallery incessantly, pouring out their woes to those who will listen to them, or, if there be none to listen, to the dogs and cats, or, just as frequently, to the air.

The Long Gallery gives access to a very excellent library. The lasting journals and periodicals of the day are to be found on the tables, and on the bookshelves is a capital collection of the standard works of modern literature. The library is always well frequented. Many of the patients are highly educated and accomplished men; more than one have been celebrated in intellectual pursuits. I need not remind those who are familiar with asylum interiors that one may be for a long period in conversation with a lunatic who will in all respects behave as a rational being until you touch on the subject of his delusion. Pursuing the plan I proposed to myself at the commencement, I will not particularise the hallucinations that came under my notice. This is no journal of psychological medicine; and to make the special delusions of a madman a topic for picturesque essay-writing is only pandering to a morbid curiosity. Of course there are kings, and emperors, and pontiffs among the patients. So there have been, I dare say, for centuries, and so there are in every madhouse in the world.

As a fact very important as evidence in favour of a system not only of non-coercion, but of positive indulgence, let it be recorded that instances of books or periodicals being wantonly torn or defaced are unknown in the institution. It would seem that the mad folks are wiser in their generation than the human monkeys roving at large who tear and smear periodicals at coffee-houses, or who, to the scandal of this age, have been lately outraging books and maps in the reading room of the British Museum.

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GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME IN INDIA.—In answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of ARGYLL said the Government had not yet received official information on the subject of Mr. Wilson's financial scheme for India, and especially with regard to the proposal for imposing an income tax; and he hoped the House would not be drawn into a premature discussion on the subject.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—In answer to the Earl of Derby, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the Army Estimates were not exactly withdrawn, but they would receive some modification.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

OUR DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENT AT FLORENCE.—In answer to Lord H. Lennox, Lord J. RUSSELL said that our diplomatic establishment at Florence was about to be broken up. The mission at Turin had been raised to that of a first-class mission since the accession of Lombardy to Piedmont.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the previous orders were postponed, and this bill was read a third time and passed.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY AND CHINA.

On the report of Ways and Means,

Mr. HORSMAN took the opportunity of referring to the subject of foreign policy, and especially with regard to the rights of the House to discuss questions connected with our foreign relations. When Parliament met there were numerous questions on foreign affairs on which no obstruction had been offered to the Government. There had been matters of controversy between the Governments of France and England on the subjects of the Suez Canal and the war between Spain and Morocco, but no information had been given to the House on the subject—none had been given with regard to differences which had existed on the subject of the joint expedition to China. Turning to Savoy, he said that at the end of last Session assurances were given that the Emperor had no intention of territorial aggrandisement. At the beginning of this Session the House was told that the Government had no official information of any step towards annexation on the part o France. That answer had been from time to time repeated, in spite of the assertions by Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel that they had received information that the annexation of Savoy was complete, and without the assent of the population, and without any consultation of the Powers of Europe. At length the Government admitted that a despatch had been received showing that Savoy had been annexed, and without any consultation with the Powers of Europe. The answer of the Foreign Secretary to that despatch had been forwarded by Lord J. Russell, but it was still withheld, thus showing that the spirit of the noble Lord was not that which dictated the foreign policy of the Government. It was stated in the French journals that that answer was a protest couched in the most friendly terms. It was evidently kept back from a fear of hostile criticism. It was stated that the proceedings of France had been precipitated by the discussions in the House of Commons. No doubt that was the case, because a hostile motion in that House would cause embarrassment, and take the matter out of the hands of a docile Government. At the moment that the Government thought it was negotiating, acts were doing which ended in the accomplishment of the annexation of Savoy, offering a strong contrast to the prescience of Mr. Kinglake, which entitled him to the confidence of the House; and it behoved them for the future to watch the Government, who were no match for the duplicity of their Imperial ally. He protested against the interference with the rights of the House involved in the doctrine which had been laid down that members were to frame their speeches in consonance with the wishes of the Emperor of the French. It was in vindication of his right as a member of that House that he declared the policy of the Emperor in Italy, in Savoy, and Switzerland, was one of deceit, perfidy, and injustice, while he made mere tools of the Ministers of England. If he was to be rebuked for the expressions from the Treasury bench, he would retort that he saw there many who had fallen under the censure of the House, and he would warn those who wished to fetter a speech in that House to take care that they did not again incur a severe censure.

Lord J. RUSSELL (who was received with loud cheers) denied that there had been any attempt to stifle the free speaking in that House, and Mr. Horsman had just given a good specimen of free speaking, whether as regarded Ministers or Foreign Sovereigns. He fully appreciated the tone and forbearance which had been exercised by the Opposition in reference to negotiations on foreign affairs, and he wondered that Mr. Horsman did not take his place on the front bench opposite, and shame Mr. Disraeli by showing what faction could effect. As to any disputes with France with regard to the war between Spain and Morocco, and the joint expedition to China, the statements of Mr. Horsman were mere imagination. As to Savoy, he had always been communicative to the House, and all he had said was, that, if the great Powers had interfered, it was probable the annexation would not have taken place; but these Powers had not thought it advisable to do so, and, indeed, Austria and Russia had given their assent to it. The Government was not ashamed of the answer which had been sent to M. Thouvenel, and he believed the House would be of that opinion when they saw it. The independence of Switzerland, which was involved in the question, was guaranteed by the great Powers, and a part of Savoy was neutralised, and might be held by Switzerland in case of war. The transfer of that territory to France was the subject of appeal from Switzerland to the great Powers. This required an endeavour to ascertain the opinions of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and it had been ascertained that the two latter attached great importance to the independence of Switzerland, and the great Powers would be called upon to decide on that question. This was surely no subject of discussion for the House, and until the House had joined Mr. Horsman in taking its confidence from Ministers, they would go on in these negotiations; and that was the reason for which the answer to M. Thouvenel had been withheld. There was no doubt that the conduct of the Emperor of the French had produced great distrust in Europe, coupled as it was with the part taken by Sardinia. He felt that, however desirous, and he was most desirous, to live on friendly terms with France, we should not withdraw from relations with other countries, and should be ready to assert that the peace of Europe could not be maintained unless the rights and limits of each Power were respected.

Lord J. MANNERS expressed the pleasure with which he heard the announcement of Lord John Russell of the prospect of a return to the old alliances of this country, which ought never to have been laid aside, and that the neutrality of Switzerland was the subject of consideration of the Government in conjunction with the other great Powers.

Mr. BRIGHT said that no one had shown what direct interest this country had in the discussion of this question of Savoy. If Sardinia had compensated France for what the latter had done for her by the cession of Savoy, England ought to be glad that Sardinia should be relieved from a perpetual alliance with France! After the transference of Lombardy and the duchies and Romagna to Sardinia, was it to be expected that Austria would interfere about Savoy? Was it to be expected, after the course this country had taken towards her not long ago, that Russia would join England in an interference in this matter, while even Prussia expressed no interest in the matter, so that England alone seemed to have an interest in it; but it was difficult to see what that interest was. Europe, England, and the House had given up the question, and it only remained in the hands of Mr. Horsman and Mr. Kingslake. Mr. Horsman wished the House to do something now that diplomacy had failed; did he mean war? Not with France, but with Ministers; but he had made a mistake in attacking the Government when it was in the right. He protested against the House being made the common scold of Europe. He urged that this country ought to take a purely impartial position in Europe, and he protested against a policy of incessant meddling.

After some observations from Lord C. Hamilton,

Mr. A. KINGLAKE stated that Mr. Bright's speech was characteristic of the man, showing, as it did, implicit reliance in the infallibility of his own opinions and his total ignorance of those of other men, and as regarded the latter especially so of his, in attributing to him a leaning to and indeed a patronage of Sardinia, while the hon. gentleman was equally at fault in declaring that Savoy as a province was politically worthless. He expressed his heartfelt gratification at the statement of Lord J. Russell.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY recalled the House to the question before them, which was the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the income tax, against which as it stood he still protested.

Sir J. PAKINGTON wished to know what was the exact estimated amount of the income tax.

Mr. DEEDES took that opportunity of expressing his dissent to the financial policy of Mr. Gladstone.

After a conversation,

Mr. GLADSTONE said the short discussion showed how difficult it was to adjust the inequalities of the income tax. The amount expected from the tax was £10,722,000. The system of poundage to collectors of the tax required revision, and it ought to be attempted when the House imposed the income tax for a term of years; or it might be included in a measure which would be proposed for the purpose of bringing the system of collecting assessed taxes more under the control of the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI entered into a somewhat general criticism of the financial scheme of Mr. Gladstone, and took occasion to observe that that gentleman had adopted some of the very principles which he had fiercely denounced in his (Mr. Disraeli's) Budget in 1852. He did not think that, as had been said, the Emperor of the French had any complaint against the House, which was doing his work as expeditiously as his own Minister could have done, and at the same time introducing a new and dangerous scheme of raising the revenues.

Mr. LAING showed by figures that the bulk of the revenue was derived from indirect as opposed to direct taxation.

After some further conversation the report was agreed to, as was that on the other resolutions.

REFRESHMENT-HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of this bill, stating it to have been framed with a view to as little interference as possible with the existing interests of the licensed victuallers. It was important in reference to finance, but still more so in reference to the promotion of temperate and sober habits.

A motion to adjourn the debate having been made by Mr. WYLD was supported by Mr. AYRTON and several members. On a division the motion was lost, the numbers being—For the adjournment, 122; against it, 150; majority, 28.

Mr. AYRTON moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, however, assented to an adjournment of the debate, adding that he would fix the debate for twelve o'clock on Thursday.

This was much objected to, and

Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the farce of proceeding with the Reform Bill should be suspended, so as to give Friday evenings to their other measures; and, after an animated discussion, the proposition was not pressed, and the Licensing Bill was fixed for Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House went into Committee on the Customs Acts.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the resolution No. 22, respecting spirits in the Channel Islands, was agreed to.

The Paper Duty Repeal Bill was postponed until Thursday.

The adjourned debate upon the Representation of the People Bill was fixed for Friday.

After a brief discussion the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill passed through Committee *pro formâ*, with a view to the insertion of certain amendments.

The Income Tax and Stamp Duties Bills were read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government had received a telegram with regard to preliminaries of peace agreed to between Spain and Morocco similar to that which had appeared in the newspapers, but he had no information as to the exact terms entered into. He did not think it would be advisable to produce any correspondence on the subject.

Lord MONTEAGLE obtained certain returns relative to the number of banks existing in India.

In answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of ARGYLL said that the Government had only that morning received accurate information as to Mr Wilson's financial plan in India, and he had been unable to inform himsel with regard to it sufficiently to enable him to make any statement on the subject.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time, and passed.

The Consolidated Fund (£85,000) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. A. KINGLAKE said that the declaration of Lord J. Russell on the subject of foreign policy rendered it unnecessary for him to bring forward any motion with regard to the annexation of Savoy to France, as long as he had reason to believe that that policy was being faithfully carried out.

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Lord PALMERSTON said that the report of the commissioners on the defences and fortifications of the country had not been received by the Government. As soon as it was received it would be laid before Parliament and a proposition made by the Government on the subject.

THE DOVER MAIL CONTRACT.

Captain VERNON called attention to the report of the Packet and Telegraphic Contracts Committee, and moved a resolution to the effect that the House was of opinion that the contract, entered into on the 26th of April, 1859, between the Admiralty and Joseph George Churchward, ought to be fulfilled. He urged that the decision which the Committee came to, which was in substance that Mr. Churchward used his influence at the election for Dover, and offered to support Captain Carnegie, then a Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining this contract, and that therefore it ought not to be fulfilled, was unjust and ought not to be adhered to. In commenting on Mr. Churchward's connection with the Admiralty, in a character he then held as a representative of the press for many years, the hon. and gallant member caused considerable amusement by reading extracts of letters from officials at the Admiralty, giving hints for paragraphs and articles in a newspaper.

Sir F. BARING said that the votes by which the principal points of the report were carried in the Committee were given by members of every party. He contended that the original contract entered into with Mr. Churchward was not so desirable a one as to render it advisable to prolong it. He admitted that Mr. Churchward, even in his time, was useful to the Admiralty in the press, a matter which was almost a necessity to a Government department which had to defend itself against newspaper attacks, but at that time he was not a contractor. The evidence before the Committee led them to the opinion that Mr. Churchward believed that he got his contract for his promise of assistance in a Parliamentary election. On the whole, he urged that the Committee only did their duty in recommending the rescinding of the contract.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that all that was asked was that the House should not preclude itself from reconsidering the question of this contract—one which he contended had been entered into on fair and reasonable grounds.

Mr. LAING, as a member of the Committee, wished to state that he thought the issue involved was whether Mr. Churchward had attempted to use undue influence in order to obtain the renewal of his contract; and it was the opinion of the majority of the Committee that such an attemgt had been made. This, he thought, was a sufficient moral justification for the House to decline to ratify the contract.

Mr. MALINS argued that the contract was virtually concluded before anything connected with the political and Parliamentary matter had arisen; and the question now was one of national faith in holding to public contracts.

The Solicitor-General, Lord Lovaine, Lord C. Paget, and Sir F. Kelly having spoken,

Mr. BOUVERIE pointed out that this was a question of the supervision of the public expenditure; and he entirely concurred in the decision to which the Committee had come.

Mr. WHITESIDE having protested against the doctrine that public contracts were liable to be rescinded, as was proposed in the present instance,

Mr. GLADSTONE denied that the present Government had done any act by which they recognised this contract. The whole question was whether the contract was to be renewed for seven years after its present term, which was yet to be decided by the House, without reference to any damage which Mr. Churchward might have suffered, as was implied by the present motion. It was the duty of the Government and the House also to support the decision of a Committee which had been appointed with the utmost impartiality, and had carefully examined into the subject

Sir J. PAKINGTON explained and defended the part he had been alleged to have taken in the transactions relating to the Dover election, and said that if anything he was to blame for not knowing enough of what was going on, especially with regard to the contract with Mr. Churchward. He denied that there was any evidence which convicted Mr. Churchward of corruption.

After a few observations from Mr. G. W. Hope the House divided, and the motion was lost, the numbers being—For the motion, 117; against it, 162.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PIGOTT obtained leave to bring in a bill to improve the position of medical officers, and to ensure more efficient medical relief to the poorer classes.

The Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill and the Benefit Societies Rules Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The report on the Customs Acts was brought up and agreed to.

The Customs Bill went through Committee.

The Income Tax Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In Committee of Supply several votes on account were taken for the Army Estimates.

The Income-tax Bill passed through Committee.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time.

CHURCH RATES.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment, that the House should on another day resolve itself into Committee to consider the propriety of establishing in lieu of church rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments, in respect of the occupancy of which church rates have been paid within the last seven years; such charge to be levied with the county rate at a uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct the amount of the charge levied on his occupation.

Mr. CROSS said that he had opposed an amendment of this kind last year, but, as he saw no other chance of compensation for church rates, he was willing now to accept it. He argued that the voluntary system would not do, either for the Church of England or for Dissent itself, which he quoted evidence before Committees to prove.

Mr. HORSMAN inquired why, after the universal admission last year that this question could only be settled by a Government measure, it was still left in the hands of a private member? He asked Sir J. Trelawny if he had appealed to the Goverment to take the matter up?

Sir J. TRELAWNY said that he had applied to the Government in 1857; but no serious attempt had been made by any Government to bring in a bill on this subject; and he had no alternative but to take the course he had adopted. He contended that Mr Newdegate's proposal was more calculated to damage the chance of obtaining means for preserving the fabric of the churches than his bill. He wished a settlement of a question, of which he was heartily tired; the very physical labour and trouble involved in signing and presenting petitions to the House on the subject being no small matter. He thought the best course would be to let this bill pass and go to the House of Lords as soon as possible, where it must now have a better reception.

After a few words from Mr. Henley, who was followed by Lord Henley and Mr. Philipps,

Sir M. PETO stated that the Dissenters as a body had no desire to take away a shilling from the Church of England to which she was entitled; but they were determined not to submit to an impost which was personal in its nature and not charged on property, to which latter they also objected.

Mr. P. Watlington opposed, and Mr Evans supported, the bill.

Lord J. MANNERS agreed with Sir J. Trelawny that the sooner the bill was sent up to the House of Lords the better, as it would there receive its fate. He would infinitely prefer this bill as it stood than that it should be encumbered by certain amendments of which notice had been given by Sir G. Grey.

After some further discussion a division took place, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 49; against it, 222.

The House then went into Committee on the bill.

On clause 1,

Sir M. PETO moved to add, at the end of the clause, the words "Nor shall any expense, payable out of the proceeds of a church rate, be henceforward defrayed out of any sum or sums accruing from any other rate whatsoever, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

After a brief discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause agreed to, as were the other clauses.

Sir G. GREY moved three clauses, the effect of which was to enable a charge to be made for pews which are attached to any particular property, and which are occupied without payment, and to apply the proceeds to the necessary repairs of the church.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT opposed the clauses.

After some debate, in the course of which, in answer to a question, Sir G. GREY said that the clauses were his individual proposition, and not that of the Government, the clauses were negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Marriages (Extra Parochial Places) Bill was read a second time.

The Consolidated Fund (£850,000) Bill passed through Committee.

The Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to allow an exemption of the horse tax in respect of the yeomanry cavalry during the present year?—The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied in the affirmative.

INDIA.—MR. WILSON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to know whether the Government had as yet received a copy of the speech of Mr. Wilson upon Indian finance? He thought that the true policy of this country was to endeavour to conciliate the natives; but he was inclined to believe that the system of taxation suggested by Mr. Wilson would have a directly contrary tendency. He felt convinced that any attempt to collect the taxes imposed in so wholesale a manner as was proposed in the bill of the hon. gentleman would lead to greater extortion, and would create universal discontent.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that copies of the speech had been sent to the Secretary of State and to the members of the Legislative Council, but Mr. Wilson himself was individually responsible for that speech; consequently it would not be laid upon the table as a Parliamentary paper. With regard, however, to the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson, it must be remembered that when that hon. gentleman arrived in India he found that there was a deficiency of £9,000,000 staring him in the face, which it was impossible to meet without resorting to some new mode of taxation.

Lord LYVEDEN thought, at any rate, some information should be laid before Parliament in order to enable them to discuss the question on an early day.

The Duke of ARGYLL said as soon as any bill or official despatch was received it would be laid on the table, and the whole question might then be discussed.

After some conversation the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BERWICK ELECTION PETITION.—Mr. F. PEEL brought up the report of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Election Committee, which declared that Mr. Marjoribanks had been duly elected, that extensive bribery prevailed at the last election, but that it was not committed with the sanction or authority of Mr. Marjoribanks, or Mr. Hodgson, the Conservative candidate.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice of his intention to-morrow to call attention to the position of Switzerland in reference to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S DESPATCH TO THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Bowyer, said he had not received a copy of Cardinal Antonelli's despatch to M. Thouvenel; but he had been informed that Cardinal Antonelli had intimated to the British agent at Rome that he was about to forward such a despatch; and as soon as the Government received a copy of it it would be laid upon the table of the House.

THE REFORM BILLS.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Mr. Maguire, said he saw no prospect of the second reading of the Reform Bill for Ireland before Easter, and would therefore postpone the motion for the second reading until Friday, the 20th of April.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, said that he intended to proceed with the English Reform Bill to-morrow.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN LAMBERT AT LIMA.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Turner in reference to the robbery and murder of Captain Lambert, of her Majesty's ship *Vixen*, at Lima, said that that outrage had no political character whatever. It was committed solely for the purpose of plunder. The culprits would therefore be left to be dealt with by the laws of Peru.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved that the notices of motion be postponed until the Income-tax Bill had been disposed of, several hon. members who had notices on the paper expressed their objections to give way.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ultimately withdrew his proposition.

INDIA.—Colonel SYKES moved for certain returns connected with the organisation of the Indian army. The hon. and gallant officer urged the necessity of maintaining a local army upon a well-defined and substantial basis as a measure both of security and economy.—In the course of the discussion which ensued Sir C. WOOD declined to produce the papers moved for, on the ground that the Government had not as yet come to a determination upon the question raised; and the production of the papers would have the effect of prejudging a case before the whole of the information required had been obtained.—The motion was negatived without a division.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—THE TRADE WITH FRANCE.—Mr. LINDSAY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the Emperor of the French with the view of making a treaty for the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties levied upon the vessels and their cargoes of either of the two nations in the ports of the other; and for procuring such alterations in the navigation laws of France as may tend to facilitate the commercial intercourse and strengthen the friendly relations between England and France.—Mr. HORSFALL seconded the motion.—Mr. M. GIBSON said the Government would not only assent to the motion, but they would take every fitting opportunity of effecting the object of it. After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND.—Mr. CARDWELL, in a speech of some length, asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in reference to the above subject. The right hon. gentleman observed that the prosperous state of Ireland at the present moment was auspicious for legislation on this subject. The chief provisions of his bill were to enable limited owners or tenants for life to borrow money for improvements, with the consent of the Chairman of the county. In the case of tenants with leases, to extend the power of granting improvement leases from twenty-one years to forty years, and to vest in corporate bodies the same power as would be possessed by individual proprietors. In the case of tenants at will he proposed not to give retrospective compensation, but that when a tenant wished to improve he should give three months' notice of such intention to his landlord, that if his landlord should object to those improvements he might terminate the tenancy with the view, not of eviction, but to the conclusion of a written agreement as to the holding and the improvement of the land. If the landlord took no step in the matter, then the tenant might make his improvements and go to the Chairman of the county and obtain a provisional certificate granting him an annuity of £7 2s. per cent per annum for twenty-five years on every £100 so laid out on improvements. There were several other details mentioned, but of a minor character.—Lord FERMOY objected to the measure generally. He thought it would be better to allow the existing law to continue rather than to interfere with it by that sort of legislative quackery.—Several of the Irish members expressed their strong disapproval of the bill. Leave was, however, given to introduce the measure.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, the provisions of which he would state upon another occasion.

Mr. P. URQUHART, amid much laughter and cries of "No, no!" obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in Ireland; also a bill to amend the law relating to emblements in Ireland.

A dividend sitting of the British Bank was held at the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. A further dividend of sixpence was declared, making fifteen shillings in all.

We understand (says the *Globe*) that Mr. Herman Merivale, now permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will be the new Under-Secretary for India, in succession to Sir George Clerk, appointed Governor of Bombay.

ITALIAN ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.—Advices from Florence give the following account of what is intended to be done with regard to the Orders of Knighthood in the annexed States:—"In Tuscany, the Order of St. Stephen, created by Cosmo I., in 1562, is to be maintained; but that of Merit of St. Joseph, and that of the White Cross, founded by Ferdinand III. in 1807 and 1814, in the same province, are to be suppressed. The same will be the fate of those of St. George and St. Louis of Lucca (1833 and 1836), that of St. Louis of Parma (1836), and that of the Eagle d'Este of Modena (1855). The members, however, are to be allowed to wear their decorations for life, unless, indeed, they should prefer to exchange them for those of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. As to the Order of Constantine of Parma, which is alleged to have been founded in 313, and revived by Isaac Commenus in 1190, it is to be maintained."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Galsworthy, High Bailiff of the Bloomsbury County Court, committed suicide on Wednesday morning, by throwing himself from the window of his residence in Gordon-square.

KEW GARDENS will be open to the public (free) on Good Friday and during the Easter holidays. The camellia japonica, or Japan rose, and many rare and beautiful Chinese, Australian, and New Zealand plants, are now in fine flower.

The destruction of old Westminster-bridge was commenced on Tuesday by the removal of the macadamised surface of the carriage-road on the western portion of the bridge. Three houses in Bridge-street are to be sold forthwith, in order that the approach may be completed.

REFUSAL OF LICENSES TO PRIZE FIGHTERS.—At the adjourned annual licensing day for the division of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Tuesday, the renewal of the license of Nat. Langham, landlord of the Cambrian, Castle-street, Leicester-square, a well-known prize fighter, and of Ben Caunt, of St. Martin's-lane, ex-champion of England, was refused.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The twelfth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a ball in the spacious hall of the club-house. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and was continued until a late hour. From 300 to 400 members and their friends assembled on the occasion. The committee have abolished the entrance-fee, so as to invite more extended support from the public.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—A meeting of the friends and subscribers of this school was held on Wednesday evening in the large schoolroom, Field-lane, Holborn-hill, when the committee awarded prizes to one hundred and sixty of their scholars who had kept their situations, with good characters, for twelve months and upwards, ending Christmas, 1859. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD LYON.—The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's have granted gratuitously "a most eligible" site within the walls of the metropolitan cathedral for the proposed monument to the late Lord Lyons. The memorial will assume the form of a statue, the execution of which is to be intrusted to Mr. Noble. It appears that £350 is still required to make up the sum necessary for the completion of this public tribute to the valour and worth of the deceased Admiral.

A FIRE, ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE, broke out on Sunday morning at a beer-shop in Curtain-road, Shoreditch. Mr. John Linch, who was lodging in the house with his wife and family, upon hearing the alarm given, and not knowing the reason, opened his bed-room door and fell into the midst of the fire, where he soon perished. His wife was also encircled in fire, and was compelled to jump out of the second-floor window, and died a few minutes afterwards, many of her limbs being broken. Several other of the inmates were much injured by dropping from the windows.

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY the suit for declaration of rights under a partnership existing between Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. Bruce, and other parties, for working a patent in carpet-printing, came to a conclusion yesterday week, after having occupied six days. The decision was, in the main, in favour of Mr. Bright and the other defendants, but inquiries were ordered in reference to various collateral points; and his Honour, Sir J. P. Wood, ordered that no costs were to be allowed on either side, for both parties were to blame with respect to the state in which matters were between them.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 918 boys and 927 girls—in all 1845 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1702.——The mortality of London, which from 1397 deaths in the first week of the current month, rose to 1563 in the following week, made a further advance in the week that ended last Saturday, in which the number was 1611. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, when raised in proportion to increase of population, is 1367. The result of comparison is an excess in last week of 244 deaths over the number which the average rate of mortality in the middle of March would have produced.

LONDON REFORMATORY FOR ADULT MALES.—Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday at a meeting held at the Reformatory in Smith-street, Westminster, to bid farewell to six reformed adult criminals, who, having completed their term of probation and passed through the required tests, are about to proceed, under the auspices of the institution, as free emigrants to the United States. The six reformed criminals were addressed with much feeling and friendly kindness by the noble Chairman, who, in bidding them farewell, heartily shook hands with each of them. Mr. Joseph Payne (Assistant-Judge at the Middlesex Sessions), the Rev. Charles Hume (Chaplain), and Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., also gave them friendly and useful advice for their future conduct, and bore testimony to the value of the institution.

THE PRINCE CONSORT AT THE CLOTHWORKERS' BANQUET.—His Royal Highness was present on Tuesday evening at a dinner given by the Clothworkers' Company, inaugurative of their new hall in Mincing-lane. The company included the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Romney, Lord Stanley, Lord Chelmsford, Sir C. Wood, General Peel, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Wyld, M.P., Alderman Cubitt, Sir J. Romilly, Sir F. Pollock, and Mr. Justice Willes. The hall, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and gay with flags, presented an appearance at once bright and fresh. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts were proposed. These having been duly honoured, the "Health of the Prince Consort" was given, who, in responding to the toast, congratulated the company, of which he had just now become a member, on the success they had achieved.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.—A lecture was delivered last Saturday evening at the Westbourne Lecture Hall, Westbourne-grove, by Mr. Henry Ottley, in aid of the prize-fund of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. "Diplomacy, and the Prerogative of the Crown in Peace and War," was the subject of the lecture, in the opening portion of which Mr. Ottley dwelt on the importance of our foreign policy, and the little attention bestowed upon it by the public. The evil results of secret diplomacy were then forcibly pointed out, with illustrations derived from the history of this and other countries, until secresy became an established practice and principle. These evils had been manifested as strongly as ever in the negotiations which led to the war between Russia and Turkey, and were now exhibited in the annexation of Savoy. The lecture lasted nearly two hours, and its interest was fully maintained to the close by the manner in which it was delivered, and the powerful arguments and expositions by which it was characterised.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West will leave town in a few days, to enter upon his duties as Secretary of Legation at Turin.

Mr. Babbage has long been engaged in devising a machine which he calls his analytical machine. This machine proposes to give to algebra—nay, even to those lofty branches of mathematical science the differential and integral calculus—the same mechanical aid which the difference-machine confers on all tables capable of arithmetical calculation.

FEMALE DICTATION IN CONGRESS.—During the progress of the balloting for Speaker in the United States' House of Representatives many ludicrous scenes transpired. One, in particular, excited a great deal of mirth. As Barksdale was urging all the Opposition elements to unite on M'Clernand, a lady in one of the front seats in the gallery was observed to become very much excited. She coughed, made signs, and by other means, attempted to attract the attention of a member below. Not succeeding, she leaned far over the balcony, and in an audible whisper exclaimed, "David! David! change your vote, you booby!" The honourable member cocked up, recognised his better half, coloured, hesitated, stammered, and then instantly changed his—seat. A small, delicate fist was shaken at him from the gallery, amid the suppressed mirth of the spectators.

SARDINIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The evacuation by the French troops makes military preparations even more urgent than before. Although no noise is made about these you perceive activity everywhere. If you pass towards sunset near the Arsenal you see hundreds of workmen and women come out of the place where they have been busy the whole day. You cannot take a walk through the town without meeting waggons and carts with soldiers' clothing and warlike material. Before most saddlers' shops you see holsters, saddles, and bridles in all stages of completion. There is, likewise, great activity in horse-dealing, as you can see by the numerous led horses, brought in by the country people, which you meet in the streets. In one word, if you are to believe what you see, you can have no doubt that the Government understands the earnestness of the moment when it is left to its own resorces, surrounded on almost all sides by enemies of the new order of things.—*Letter from Turin.*

RAGS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—The papermakers keep their grievances steadily before the public. In a letter to the *Times* of Monday Mr. Wrigley urges that he and the other manufacturers of paper in this country do not desire protection in its usual sense: they only ask to be protected from the "injustice and oppression" of having to pay a tax of from 50 to 100 per cent on foreign rags, while the makers of France and other Continental countries, who have no such burden to weigh them down in the race of competition, are to be allowed to enter our markets with the manufactured article free of duty. They require that Mr. Gladstone should impose an import duty of at least one penny per pound, contending that, if this precaution be not taken, the British trade will be utterly ruined. The Russian export duty has hitherto been £6 per ton; but a large importer of Baltic rags thinks it by no means impossible that the Government of St. Petersburg will either prohibit the exportation of the raw material altogether, or increase the duty now levied.——Another correspondent of the leading journal suggests that India and China might supply us with a large quantity of cotton rags. He meets the objection that rags would not bear the freight and charges of an Indian voyage by stating that the worn-out clothing of the Orientals would be quite as valuable as some of the raw cotton regularly imported into this country.

MUSIC.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, as the Royal English Opera, is now closed; and, as the Royal Italian Opera, will be opened on Tuesday week, the 10th of April. Mr. Gye's prospectus of the season, if it has been issued, has not yet reached us. We understand he has just returned from the Continent, where he has been mustering his vocal forces. His difficulties in forming his company must have been much increased by the activity of his rival of Her Majesty's Theatre, for Mr. Smith has engaged a company numerous beyond precedent, and including a host of the most distinguished names of the day. The tug of war commences at both houses at the same time, and we have no doubt that both generals, skilful and experienced campaigners, will be well prepared for the struggle.

The English opera season at COVENT GARDEN has been on the whole a brilliant one. Wallace's "Lurline" has placed him in the first rank of English composers, and has filled the treasury of the theatre. Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison deserve their success, for their management, ever since the commencement of their enterprise, has been both judicious and liberal. During three seasons (as Mr. Harrison stated in his address on the closing night) they have expended for artists, authors, rent, &c., no less than £80,000. They will reopen the theatre in October next, after their summer campaign in the provinces.

The principal concerts of the past week have been the Monday Popular Concert, the concert of the Vocal Association, and that of the London Quintet Union, both on Wednesday evening. All good performances, but without any novel feature, except the appearance at the Vocal Association's concert of Mr. Eleanor Ward, a young pianist of great merit, who made a successful début.

The concert of Mr. Henken's Choral Class on Thursday, last week, at St. Martin's Hall, is well worthy of notice. This class was established last year for the practice of choral music, and now numbers two hundred and fifty members, who meet weekly at the Spafields Lecture Hall. There is also an elementary class of five hundred voices. Both classes are under the direction of Mr. Henken, who seems to be a skilful instructor. On this occasion several fine choruses were sung with precision and effect; and the entertainment was varied by several solo pieces sung by Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Banks, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. The hall was crowded, and the audience were enthusiastic in their applause.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—An occasional piece has been produced here entitled "B. B.," and written by Messrs. Montague Williams and J. Burnand. The mysterious initials have reference to the "Benicia Boy," an individual who has crossed the Atlantic to contest the championship of England with the present holder of it, and for whom *Mr. Benjamin Bobbin*, the hero of the farce (Mr. Robson), is mistaken. The waiters at an inn commit this error in consequence of the traveller's luggage being marked B.B. *Bob Rattles*, too, a local pugilist (Mr. H. Wigan), visits him, in order to put him under training. Accordingly, he slaps him and pulls him about, and finally, to Mr. Bobbin's discomfort and dismay, invests him with the boxing-gloves. Mr. Robson, of course, paints his distress with wonderful tact, and the curtain falls to a round of applause.

ADELPHI.—One new piece and a revival have been presented at this theatre during the week—on Monday, "The Star of the Street;" and on Wednesday, "A Model of a Wife." The first, which is by Mr. Mark Lemon, adopts the ever-successful subject of Punch, whose theatre is detained for the score at a country inn, where the proprietor and his wife had sought temporary refuge. *Mr.* and *Mrs. Septimus Swatchel* (Mr. Toole and Miss Woolgar) fall into stage exaggerations, deploring their hard destiny; but appeal in vain to the landlady (*Mrs. Chatterley*), who insists on her money. At length *Mrs. Swatchel* resolves on taking her tambourine into the streets of the town, and collecting the needed sum by dancing. Meanwhile, her husband runs up a fresh score at the inn, and mortgages the puppets for the amount to the inflexible innkeeper. At this juncture *Mr. Frank Finch* (Mr. Billington), who is in love with *Julia Feltham* (Miss Laidlaw), and at a loss to gain admission to her in consequence of her father, a retired solicitor (Mr. C. Selby), locking her up, visits the hostelry, and shortly afterwards accepts *Swatchel's* offer of assistance, who for a five-pound note constitutes him drummer of the show. Accordingly, they proceed together to *Feltham's* villa, and attract the proprietor's attention. Indeed, matters had been prepared by an interview with *Mrs. Swatchel*, who had proved that *Feltham* was sensible to the influence of the street-drama. He had been observed by his daughter from the window to kiss the itinerant dancer, and the former had consequently been brought out of doors to discuss her differences with her father. The fun of *Punch's* show grows riotous, in the midst of which the amorous *Julia* begins to perceive the meaning of the sport and to penetrate her lover's disguise, which, finding himself understood, he forthwith throws off, and they elope to church. The interest then becomes intense. First of all, *Swizel*, *Punch's* real solo-player on the big drum, steals the parrot that *Julia* had hung from the lattice, and follows *Swatchel* with it to the inn. Shortly afterwards his wife and the lawyer also arrive there,—the latter raving about his daughter, who, he supposes, has run off with the showman. *Mrs. Swatchel* becomes jealous and hysterical; *Swatchel*, entering, thinks the row is about the stolen parrot, and an absurd scene of cross purposes and high passion ensues. *Swizel* is ultimately called in, and produces the caged bird, to the great relief of the lady and the no less surprise of the puzzled attorney. And now the lovers return from their short wedding-trip, and all is explained; whereupon *Feltham* gives in to the humour of the moment, and the whole *dramatis personæ* unite in a dance. Mr. Toole and Miss Woolgar were never more powerful than in this little eccentric drama, which has in the dialogue several capital hits, and is altogether very effective. It was decidedly successful.

STANDARD.—The late Mr. T. P. Taylor's excellent drama of "The Seasons" has been revived at this theatre, and is placed on the stage with new scenery and costumes, which make it extremely pleasing to witness. It is, besides, capitally acted, and full of the best kind of domestic interest.

On Saturday (to-day) the performance at the Lyceum Theatre will be for the benefit of the talented directress, Madame Celeste. Her first season of management will close on this evening.

THE JULLIEN FUND.—We are requested to state that books to receive names to this fund are placed at Messrs. Hammond's (late Jullien's), 214, Regent-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Parkins and Gotto's, 24, Oxford-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

"THE INVULNERABLE IRON FORTRESS."—Mr. Joseph Chesterton, of Liecester, has written to us claiming for himself the merit of being the inventor of the invulnerable iron fortress. He states that in March, 1852, he sent to the Ordnance Office drawings and plans of an iron fortress "very similar" to those of Mr. Hall, engraved in this Journal last week.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF WALTHAM.—(To the Editor.)—In your paper published on the 17th inst. you stated that the sum of £550 has been given for the repairs now going on in the Abbey Church of Waltham. This is not exactly the case. The amount has been sent to us by a person, whose motto is "In hoc signo vinces," as a *loan*, in order that the progress of the works might not be stopped for want of immediate funds. Allow me to add that we are very much in need of means necessary for completing the repair, but we hope that the public will liberally assist us with the sum we require for the preservation of Harold's Abbey Church. James Francis, Incumbent of the Parish, and Chairman of the Committee for the Repair of the Abbey Church.—Waltham Abbey, March 24, 1860.

THE CARRON IRON COMPANY.—The gigantic frauds of the deceased manager of the Carron Iron Company, Mr. Henry Stainton, were before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday. When these frauds were first discovered the executors of Stainton, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, paid over to the company the enormous sum of £220,000 as a compromise. Since then, however, other defalcations on the part of Stainton, during a previous period of his management, have been brought to light, amounting to an additional £32,000. The executors resisted any further claim, contending that the first payment constituted a general compromise. The company, however, contended that the newly-discovered defalcations constituted a new and independent claim against Stainton's estate. The Master of the Rolls decided on Saturday that the whole matter might be reopened, with a view to a general settlement.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CHEMICAL HEAT.—M. H. Sainte-Claire Deville has read before the French Academy of Sciences a resumé of his researches respecting the nature of the heat disengaged in chemical combinations. After detailing his mode of experimenting, and discussing the various hypotheses respecting the materiality of heat, he concludes by saying:—"Affinity being the cause, the heat disengaged is the effect produced by that force, and is proportional to it; whence it follows that, if we take the effect for the cause, and the cause for the effect (which is permitted to us in this case), we arrive at the admission that affinity is nothing else in intensity than the quantity of latent heat, or phlogiston, shut up in the body; and thus we identify with an ancient hypothesis all the physical forces, as Grove and the modern philosophers desire."—*L Institut.*

PREPARATION OF CALCIUM.—M. Dumas, in the name of the Capitaine Carron, who formerly participated in the researches of M. Sainte-Claire Deville, explained lately to the French Academy of Sciences a new mode of preparing the rare metal, calcium, which consists in treating by an elevated heat a mixture of chloride of calcium, zinc, and sodium. The sodium seizes upon the chlorine and forms chloride of sodium; the calcium and zinc remain combined. By raising the temperature a little higher the zinc is volatilized, and the calcium remains behind. M. Carron has thus obtained at times above 400 grammes of calcium. He hopes in a similar manner to obtain the analogous metals, barium, strontium, &c.

OF THE METEOROLOGICAL PAPERS published by the Board of Trade, under the superintendence of Admiral FitzRoy, No. 4 has just been issued. It contains a letter from Sir F. L. M'Clintock, and an abstract of the meteorological register from the *Fox*, with a map and diagrams. In the appendix is given an account of the marine barometer and other meteorological instruments adopted by her Majesty's Government on the recommendation of the Kew Observatory committee.

THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND during the hurricane of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of February, at Paris, was measured by M. Hervé Mangon, by means of his anemograph. The greatest mean velocity by half-hours was only fourteen metres the second; but it is not the mean velocity which was the cause of so much destruction, but the extremely sudden changes. M. Mangon has determined that at one time the velocity advanced from forty-one metres to sixty per second. During violent hurricanes the velocity of the wind seldom exceeds forty-five metres per second. (The metre is equal to 3·281 feet.) The enormous amount of matters, organic and inorganic, in the mass of air thus displaced cannot easily be conceived. M. Mangon gives some interesting calculations on this subject.—*Cosmos.*

ELECTROTYPING.—The last number of the *Comptes Rendus* contains an account of a mode of reproducing on copper an engraving upon stone. The process is the invention of Colonel Levret, and was transmitted to the Academy of Sciences by the French Minister of War. Important results are anticipated, especially with reference to the production of charts.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor TYNDALL's eleventh lecture, on Thursday (last week), was devoted to the still further consideration of the "Polarisation of Light." The optic axes of various crystals—viz., nitre, quartz, and mica—were shown, and their action on light explained. The doubly-refracting power (analogous to crystallisation) produced on plates of glass by the change in the arrangement of the molecules by mechanical pressure, even of the hand, and also by the change of temperature on the application of heat, were beautifully shown; the consequent changes of colour being manifested by the aid of the electric light. The glass is raised to a high temperature, and cooled rapidly by placing it on cold metallic surfaces; and many fanciful patterns may be thus produced. The lecture concluded with an exposition of the phenomena of circular polarisation. By revolving a crystal of quartz, suitably prepared and arranged, each colour of the spectrum appeared successively as a disc on the screen. The overlapping of red and green, and of blue and yellow, in both cases produced white. The remarkable polarising power of certain liquids (e.g., oil of lemons and syrup of sugar) was shown, and also Duboscq's apparatus for testing the quantity of sugar in a liquid. The latter was kindly lent by Dr. Bence Jones.

The Friday evening discourse ("On Diamonds") was delivered by Professor N. STORY MASKELYNE, the chief of the Mineralogical Department of the British Museum—Lord Wensleydale in the chair. Mr. Maskelyne commenced by remarking on the much greater progress which chemistry had made in multiplying and classifying the compounds of the elements than in isolating and investigating the elements themselves. Organic chemistry is the chemistry of carbon, yet the conditions under which the different states of elementary carbon are produced—indeed, how many of such states there are—are comparatively unsolved problems. The diamond is one of these states. It is the most interesting of them,—it is, perhaps, the most interesting form in which matter presents itself to us. The intensity of its hardness and its transcendant optical characters distinguish it from all known things. The former property is employed for cutting glass and aiding the lapidary in his many applications of diamond-dust, and would give to the diamond a very high commercial value apart from its extraordinary estimation as a gem. The dust has been stated by Petzholdt to owe the gray tint it possesses to a physical change of colour caused by pulverisation; but the microscope renders it evident that this hue is owing to an optical cause only, arising out of the high reflecting power and great refractive energy of the stone. The law of refraction was then illustrated by experiments, as was the result of that law in the case of total internal reflection—where a ray traversing a dense medium approaches a rarer one at an angle too large to allow its sine to give any corresponding sine for the angle of an emergent beam. The brilliant cut of the diamond was then explained, and the method pointed out by which in it the light incident on the upper facits is totally reflected back from the pavilion planes, and is broken into the prismatic hues on the surfaces of the bezil and table. Very beautiful illustrations of this were exhibited—a magnificent diamond, the property of Mr. Martin, being placed in the electric light; and while no ray of light was able to traverse the pavilion of the diamond to reach the screen behind it, so that a black image of the transparent stone was formed thereon, the diamond itself was glowing with a thousand tints, and at the same time exhibiting an extraordinary fluorescence. Mr. Maskelyne next adverted to the localities of the diamond, and to the possible methods by which it may have been formed. It has been found in situ in a micaceous and talcose sandstone, and in hornblende slate, both, doubtless, metamorphosed rocks; so that it is hard to say whether the diamond was an original tenant of the rock in its earlier stage of existence, or had been formed in it during the long period when metamorphic agency was at work. The chemist has six or seven methods or lines of experiment open to him for prosecuting the endeavour to form the diamond. Of these, perhaps, the most promising is that by which he has already formed the boron-diamond and the silicon-diamond—namely, crystallisation from molten metal surcharged with the non-metallic element. The discourse concluded with some observations on the Koh-i-Noor diamond, in which it was proved that a more careful investigation of weights than had hitherto been attempted gives a result so exactly concordant with the weight of "the famous diamond" of India, which weighed eight mishkals, in the days of Sultan Baber, that it is difficult to resist the belief that it and the Koh-i-Noor, as it was in the Exhibition of 1851, are the same. If this be conceded, the Koh-i-Noor is the most remarkable historical relic perhaps in existence. A slight sketch of its history was given, and an explanation offered for the inconsistencies and apparent difficulties introduced into that history by the account Tavernier gives of it, which were shown to be capable of being elucidated by a close scrutiny of the history of Shah Jehan and Rurungzebe.

Dr. LANKESTER's ninth lecture "On Animal Products," on Saturday last, was devoted to oils and fats. The nature of adipose tissue, in the cells of which the oils are deposited, was explained, and also the use of fat in nourishing and maintaining the temperature of the body. The discovery of the fatty acids by Chevreul, and the consequent knowledge of the properties of oleine, stearine, glycerine, and their compounds, which led to the recent rapid improvements in the soap and candle manufactures, were specially dwelt upon. The lecture was well illustrated by specimens from Price's manufactory at Belmont and other establishments.

Professor OWEN, in his twelfth and concluding lecture "On Fossil Reptiles" (on Tuesday last), considered those belonging to the orders Ophidia (serpents) and Batrachia (frogs and toads), with especial reference to the differences in their structure and that of their representatives in our own day. Taking the boa-constrictor as a type, he pointed out the admirable arrangement and development of the ribs of the serpent, which compensate for the absence of limbs, for locomotive and defensive purposes, and which enable it to obtain its food on land or in the water. He also noted how well the head was protected from danger by a hard conical ivory-like covering. Remains of a serpent about twelve feet long were found at Sheppey, and of one about twenty feet long at Bracklesham. Remains of the Batrachia have been found in various degrees of development. The most noted fossil of this order was discovered at Œningen in 1726, and was named by Scheuchzer "man, a witness of the deluge" (*Homo diluvii testis*). Baron Cuvier showed that it belonged to the water salamanders, a living specimen of which has been recently placed in our Zoological Society's gardens. A lucid summary of the course, illustrated by a diagram showing the geological distribution of reptiles, concluded the lecture.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—(To the Editor.)—In your Paper of last Saturday an error has crept into the description of the Female Gallery in this hospital, where it is stated that "The engravings were the gift of the late Mr. Graves, the eminent publisher of Pall-mall." Our liberal benefactor, Mr. Henry Graves, is still alive, and continues the eminent publisher of Pall-mall; and that he may long live to learn how much his gift is valued is, I am sure, the wish of all connected with this institution.

Mr. Simon Thomas Scrope, of Danby-on-Yore, Yorkshire, claims the ancient Earldom of Wiltes or Wiltshire. The claims will come before the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords, during the present session, and, if successful, will dispossess the Earl of Shrewsbury of the honours of the premier earldom of England. The earldom of Wiltes was created in 1397, in the person of Sir William Scrope, Knight, eldest son of Sir Richard Scrope, first Lord Scrope of Bolton.



THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEHEM.—THE GALLERY FOR MEN.—SEE PAGE 304.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

To the excitement produced by the diplomatic arrangements for annexation or separation the progress of the seasons and of the modes turns a deaf ear. The winds of March and the showers of April blow and moisten just the same whether Savoy be French or Piedmontese, and as equal attention to political revivals characterises the march of the fashions from winter to their spring demonstrations. Their sole idea of annexation limits itself to the consideration of the crinoline frontier question; and, as for separation, the term is only recognised in its application to the abandonment of winter costume for that of the more genial season upon which we are just entering. Thus it is that flowers have already taken the place of velvet ornaments; not, it is true, Nature's flowers, but such as imitate so closely the works of that ancient dame as to give her a just cause for jealousy, if it were possible for her to be animated by that unworthy sentiment towards her younger sister Art.

In the matter of ladies' dresses there is little new to indicate, except it be the adoption of somewhat lighter materials in their composition. For robes, as for bonnets, the widest limits are given for the display of fancy, provided it be in good taste, for the new season. To bonnets this remark is especially applicable, for, in addition to the inexhaustible variety of flowers, gilt ornaments of every description (crescents, buckles, pins with filigree heads, &c.), and feathers of all shapes and sizes, are selected, according to the gout of the milliner. We have almost reversed beautiful ones in rice-chip, ornamented with flowers or feathers, which present an exquisite appearance of freshness; and some others of great originality, in black velvet, braided with straw, enlivened by red and white poppies, and having one string black and the other white.

Before proceeding to the description of our illustrations we have only to remark that plain black, white, rose du Chine, or dark blue cashmere shawls are in most favour just now, and will be very generally worn during the spring.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.*—The colour of this silk dress, violette de Parme, is one now much in vogue in Paris. It is trimmed with fluted silk plaiting of the same colour, but of a darker tint. The corsage is heart-shaped, with a lapel open to the commencement of the shoulder, and bordered by some of the narrow plaiting just mentioned. Six buttons ornament the front down to the waist, which is round, and fastened by a band at the bottom and at the top with a brooch. The wide bell-sleeves are without any plaiting on the shoulder; but the lower part is furnished with such a trimming, turned up at the back and finishing with a point. The skirt is furnished with two flounces, the upper one surmounted by a narrower trimming than that—half as wide again—which ornaments the bottom of each flounce. A white lace flat-lying chemisette is worn under the corsage. The under-sleeve is of tulle, and its cuff of lace insertion. The head-dress is composed of violets of the two tints, formed into a crown, from which descend two light barbes of black and white lace.

Fig. 2. *Robe de Visite.*—This dress is of dark puce velvet, trimmed with black silk passementerie. The corsage is high-necked, fastening with hooks in the front, and is ornamented with three rows of passementerie, which are carried round to the back. The under-sleeves are of tulle, with lace cuffs. Lace collar. The bonnet is very light green velvet, trimmed with shaded feathers and white lace; its curtain, also of velvet, is edged with white lace. The wide strings match in colour with that of the bonnet.



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

MRS. JAMESON.

THIS celebrated authoress died on Saturday, the 17th inst., after a few days' illness. Mrs. Jameson was the eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. She married Mr. Robert Jameson, the late Vice-Chancellor of Canada, whom she survived six years. Her literary labours commenced with the "Diary of an Ennuyée," in 1826, followed by volumes on various subjects of biography and art. Her principal and most popular publications are "Characteristics of Women," chiefly studies from Shakespeare; "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad;" "Memoirs of Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada;" the latter work she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequent production—viz., on "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," &c. One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," published by Mr. Murray. For two years past she had been occupied on a laborious and elaborately illustrated work announced by Messrs. Longman, and nearly completed, "The History of our Lord and his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art." In the completion of this labour she had revisited Italy, and passed several months in Rome and other Continental cities. At the meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Bradford in October last she attended the sections with the deepest interest and attention, and any brief observations she made were received with marked respect. Mrs. Jameson's illness was of a few days' duration only. After a visit to the Reading-room of the British Museum she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied. Mrs. Jameson has left friends not only in her own country but in almost every capital in Europe to lament her loss.

The following tribute of respect to the deceased lady is by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.—"The death of Mrs. Jameson is a great loss to the literature of the arts, but a greater still to the many friends of this most exemplary, intelligent, and genial lady. Few of the public know under what circumstances Mrs. Jameson's works were produced—at what cost of ill-remunerated but most conscientious labour—and on what holy and self-sacrificing purposes the proceeds of that labour were employed. For many years Mrs. Jameson was the almost sole support of her mother and sisters, and of a sister's child besides. No one ever bore a heavier load of self-imposed obligations, or carried that load more uncomplainingly. She moved it as if she never felt it. But it was very heavy for all that, and it broke her down at last. Her almost incessant labour during the latter years of her life, was lightened by an annuity of £100 (in addition to a pension of the same amount), which annuity she owed to the determined kindness of her friend, Mrs. Procter (wife of that sweetest of bards and kindliest of men, better known to the world by his *nom de plume* of Barry Cornwall), who raised the sum required for the purchase of this annuity by her own unaided efforts from among Mrs. Jameson's friends, and presented it to the unsuspecting and astonished donee as a birthday gift. It is well that such acts should be known, especially when done so unostentatiously and bravely."



WESLEYAN CHAPEL, WEDNESFIELD HEATH, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, WEDNESFIELD HEATH.

THE opening of this chapel took place on Monday, the 12th inst., when the Rev. S. D. Waddy, President of the Conference and Governor of Wesley College, Sheffield, preached a most powerful sermon. The new chapel, built by Messrs. Whmilton and Roberts, of Manchester, containing twenty stops, was opened on this occasion. The chapel is built almost entirely of brick. The walls are red; the plinths, string bands, and a portion of the arches, in white, and the quoins in white, brick. The style, if it can at all be classed, may be said to be Norman, but it is rather an adaptation of local material in giving a character to the building, while fitting it for its future requirements at an economical outlay, and which assimilates nearer to the architecture of the eleventh century than to any other, though a freedom of treatment has been adopted in preference to any particular style being followed. The plan is cruciform in outline, though the transepts project but slightly beyond the side walls. The roof is open—framed, and ceiled between the rafters, all the carpenters and joiners' work being stained and varnished. The arrangement of the seating is central—the space adjoining the side walls being divided, and approached from aisles continuing the entire length of the chapel—and will accommodate about 600 persons. 320 will be free. At the the upper end are the communion-table and pulpit, and immediately behind the latter is a screen, in the panels of which is written the Decalogue. The organ is fixed in a gallery built out behind the pulpit, and over one of the vestries, of which latter there are three, provided at the rear of the chapel.

The chapel was built by Mr. T. Palmer, under the superintendence of Mr. George Hilditch, architect. The total cost, including organ, will not exceed £1600.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

THE Queen held, last Saturday, her first Drawingroom this season, in St James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and Gentlemen in waiting and escorted by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe attended the Drawingroom.

Before the reception her Majesty, according to annual custom received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room. The deputation consisted of Mr. William Gilpin, the treasurer; Mr. John Brown and Mr. Robert Few, two of the governors of the institution; accompanied by the Rev. William Webster, M.A., the mathematical master; Mr. William Henry Bank, the drawing master; and the forty boys of the Royal Mathematical School founded by King Charles II.; and was most graciously received. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the institution, was present in the Throne-room with her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Queen condescended to inspect the charts and drawing of the boys, and to express her approbation of their performance.

Her Majesty wore a train of green and gold poplin, trimmed with green velvet ribbons, gold braid, and tassels. The petticoat of white satin, double skirt, trimmed with gold braid and fringe. The Queen wore a diadem of opals and diamonds as a head-dress, with feathers and veil.

The Princess Alice wore a train of rich mauve and white silk, trimmed with ruching of tasteful bows of ribbon. The petticoat of white glacé, bouillones of white tulle and bows of ribbon. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of white flowers, feathers and veil as a head-dress.

Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Countess and Prince Consort were attended by the Marchioness of Ely (officiating for the Mistress of the Robes) and the other members of the Household. Messrs. Phipps and Boyle were the Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to the Queen took place in the diplomatic circle:—By Madame Van de Weyer, Miss Victoria Van de Weyer, eldest daughter of the Belgian Minister. By Mrs. Hall Gurney, John Bigelow, of New York. By the Brazilian Minister, Chevalier do Souza Correa, Attaché to the Legation. By the United States' Minister, Mr. John Bigelow, of New York.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish and French Ambassadors; the Belgian, Bavarian, Hanoverian, Greek, Brazilian, United States', Austrian, Saxon, Swedish and Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Sicilian, Danish, and Peruvian Ministers; the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Salvador. The general circle was attended by Prince Gholam Muhamed, son of Tippoo Sultan; Prince Feroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan; the Archbishop o

Canterbury, and most of her Majesty's Ministers and officers of State.

The following presentations to the Queen took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Miss Allhusen, Miss Annie Allhusen, Lady Gertrude Amherst, Miss Adelaide Astley, Miss Margaret Bagwell, Miss May Beatson, Lady Diana Beauclerk, Mrs. de Vere Beauclerk, Miss Beauclerk; Mrs. Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont; Miss Belli, Mrs. Shadwell Boulderson, Miss Bertha Boulderson, Miss Louisa Boulderson, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Brooke, Miss Brown, Lady Elma Bruce; Mrs. Fordyce Buchan, on her marriage; Hon. Victoria Byng; Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, on her marriage; Mrs. Adolphus Carey; Countess Cathcart, on accession to the title; Miss Mary Cavendish, Lady Colthurst; Mrs. Edward Cooper, on her marriage; Miss Catherine Cotes, Lady Blanche Craven; Lady Dunfermline, on coming to her title; Miss Herbert Edwardes, Mrs. Charles Ekins, Miss Ekins, Miss Fairman, Miss Janet Farquharson, Lady Edith Ferguson, Lady Augustus Fitzclarence; Hon. Mrs. Henry Forester, on her marriage; Mrs. E. Ward Fox, Mrs. Gabriel, Mrs. Charles Gammon, Miss Agnes Gladstone, Miss Lucy Grant, Viscountess Grey de Wilton; Mrs. William Granville Vernon Harcourt, on her marriage; Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Louisa Hartopp, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Hodson, Miss Cecilia Hook, Miss Hubbard; Mrs. Clark Kennedy, upon her marriage; Hon. Frances King, Miss King, Mrs. Laing; Mrs. William Leigh, of Woodchester, on her marriage; Viscountess Lismore, Lady Lyveden, Mrs. Macleod, of Cadboll; Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Thomas Molson (Montreal), Lady Morshed, Hon. Mrs. William Napier; Mrs. Newdigate, on her marriage; Mrs. Reynell Pack, Miss Constance Pelham, Mrs. Powys, Lady Radstock, Miss Reeve, Mrs. Charles Rigby, Miss Russell, Miss Laura Russell; Mrs. Henry Ayshford Sanford, on her marriage; Lady Isabella Schuster, on her marriage; Miss Horatia Seymour; Duchess of St. Albans, on her marriage; Hon. Kate Stanley, Miss Fanny Stephenson, Mrs. Duncan Stewart, Miss Stewart, Countess of Tankerville, Mrs. Tootal, Mrs. Frederick Biscoe Tritton, Hon. Mrs. Turner, Miss Augusta Verschoyle, Miss Alice Vivian, Mrs. Erskine Wemyss, Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis, Miss Louisa Willis, Mrs. Wilmer Wilmer, Miss Wilmer Wilmer, Mrs. Worsley.

The general circle was well attended.

After the Drawingroom her Majesty and the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Northampton Meeting has gone off with its wonted éclat, and the season of 1860 may be considered as fairly begun at last. Odo, a stout little son of Augur, who beat Fravola by a head at Abingdon last year, and has been rather fancied for the Chester Cup, won the Trial Stakes very cleverly from North Lincoln, Lifeboat, and one or two others. The Baron's horse, who is said to be a confirmed roarer, ran second, and jumped at the road as he did last year when he ran with Chirp. Odo made full use of his form by winning Her Majesty's Plate, but not without a desperate struggle home with Athos. First Lord was so lusty that the betting in the Northamptonshire Stakes turned against him the instant he was seen, and Forager, another great favourite, made no show in the race, which fell an easy prey to Simple Simon, trained by George Simpson, who used some years ago to ride light weights for John Scott's stable. On Wednesday Lord Stamford's Derby favourite Paleface made very light of Croquemitaine from Danebury, who was merely brought out to get a line for Mainstone. He is a remarkably fine horse, although the performance itself was not worth talking about. Lord Stamford's luck was in the ascendant again in the Althorp Stakes, as his colt Walloon, by The Flying Dutchman, for which he gave 460 guineas at the Royal sale, came in two lengths ahead of a large field. There was quite a clapping of hands in the stand when it was seen that the "blue and black belt" had it all its own way, and the success of his Lordship in four races gave quite a tone to the meeting. The winner is a very elegant colt, with not a trace of his expatriated sire about him.

Old John Day died a few days ago, in his sixty-seventh year. He began life with an engagement to ride light weights for George IV. at four guineas a year, and gradually rose to be the favourite jockey of the Duke of Grafton, and the winner of two St. Legers on Chorister and Elis, and four Oaks with Turquoise, Pussy, Deception, and Crucifix. The name of the latter mare, and Grey Momus, especially, connects him with Lord George Bentinck, whose "sky blue" he wore so often, and latterly he has been best known as the trainer of The Hero and Virago. He removed from Danebury a few years ago, and assisted his son William at Woodyeates. For some time he had been in a failing state, and since November there had been no hope for him. Few men, if any, have ever combined in such a remarkable degree a knowledge of training, riding, and judging of horses' forms, and none were ever more universally respected by employers, neighbours, and the racing world generally, in every relation of life. It is now, we believe, fully fifteen years since he was seen in the saddle, when he rode for Mr. Wreford three times at Goodwood. Cartwright, another ex-jockey, and well known in his day as the rider of Beeswing in nearly all her races, died last week, in his forty-sixth year. No one had more riding in the North at one time. He was latterly an innkeeper at Nottingham, a speculation which did not answer.

All accounts agree in making the hunting season the worst that has been known for many a year. Last Monday, however, was a very memorable day with the Fitzwilliam. They had fifty minutes with the first fox, and lost, and then found a second near Wansford and killed, after a run of two hours and ten minutes over twenty miles of country. Tom Sebright was among the very few up at the death, and, drawing upon an experience in the field of some fifty-four years, the veteran pronounced it to be one of the finest day's sport he ever had in his life.

The Caledonian Coursing Meeting commences on Tuesday, and is expected to be a bumper wind-up, as the Biggar Meeting was postponed *sine die*, in consequence of the snow on the hills. Taking it altogether, it has been an excellent season for the leash; and, as the *Field* observes, with only one misunderstanding among coursers, and that on the point of "guarding" the dogs at Ashdown this month.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Odo, 1. North Lincoln, 2.
Nene Handicap.—Brandy Ball, 1. Tom Thumb, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Odo, 1. Athos, 2.
Pytchley Stakes.—Buttercup, 1. Isis, 2.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Simple Simon, 1. Springwell, 2.
Whittlebury Stakes.—Fravola, 1. Sweetsauce, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Pescatore, 1. The Gipsy, 2.
Stand Plate.—Philomela, 1. Plumper, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Paleface, 1. Croquemitaine, 2.
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Fravola, 1. Spicebox, 2.
Northamptonshire Cup Stakes.—Pitman, 1. Eskdale, 2.
Althorp Park Stakes.—Walloon, 1. Shillelagh, 2.
Selling Plate.—Codicil, 1. Charybdis, 2.
St. Liz Handicap.—The Monk, 1. Remunerator, 2.
Delapre Handicap.—Philomela, 1. Buttercup, 2.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Folkestone, 1. British Prince, 2.

THURSDAY.

Military Gold Cup.—Hermit, 1. Marmion, 2.
Hunt Steeple Chase.—Chance, 1. Oakball, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 2 agst Buccaneer (t).
CHESTER CUP.—30 to 1 agst Odo (t), 30 to 1 agst Satellite (t), 33 to 1 agst Egbert (t).
DERBY.—15 to 1 agst Nutbourne (t).

A DEPUTATION from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited, on Tuesday, upon Sir Charles Wood in relation to the protective duty of 10 per cent to be imposed in India on cotton twist and yarn, but the interview appears to have led to little result. The discussion resolved itself more into a question as to the mode of levying the duty than on the great principle at stake, and Sir Charles promised that every endeavour should be made to adjust the tax so that it should fairly reach all classes of goods according to their value.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
March 21	29·531	—	—	—	5	45·3	50·3	SW. W.	544	·017
,, 22	29·847	40·4	31·6	·73	4	33·6	47·7	W. WSW. SW.	316	·045
,, 23	29·443	40·8	37·4	·88	8	35·7	40·6	S. SSW.	531	·008
,, 24	29·036	39·8	30·2	·71	9	33·8	47·3	SW. WSW.	470	·190
,, 25	29·409	41·1	33·1	·70	4	37·8	49·0	WNW. W.	453	—
,, 26	29·689	39·8	29·2	·66	5	37·7	47·1	NW. N.	239	·020
,, 27	29·686	43·1	37·5	·82	7	32·8	49·2	W. SW.	288	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·561	29·776	29·654	29·071	29·248	29·640	29·699
Temperature of Air	48·4°	43·2°	43·1°	40·3°	42·9°	42·2°	41·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	45·6°	39·5°	40·9°	36·9°	37·4°	37·0°	38·8
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	SSW.	SW.	WNW.	NW.	W.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE coolness which appears to exist between the Cabinets of England and France in reference to the annexation of Savoy, and the decidedly unfavourable tone of Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons on Monday last, in reference to the extension of French territory, have produced considerable flatness in the market for Home Stocks during nearly the whole of the present week. Very few purchases have been made on account of the public; but we may observe that sales have not increased to any extent; consequently, the fall in the quotations has been trifling considering the state of political affairs on the Continent.

Owing to the heavy amount locked up in the Bank of England in the shape of Treasury deposits—over £10,000,000—money for commercial purposes has become scarce. In Lombard-street the lowest rate for the best short paper is now 4½ to 4⅝ per cent, and for four months' bills, 4½ to 5 per cent. At those quotations the demand is still very active, and, at their usual weekly meeting on Thursday, the directors of the Bank of England were compelled to advance their minimum rate of discount from 4 to 4½ per cent. That our trade, both import and export, is in a flourishing state, is evident from the enormous amount of paper now afloat. On the Continent, however, a worse state of things prevails, notwithstanding that the new treaty with France is now in operation. In the Stock Exchange loans have been granted for short periods, at from 3¾ to 4 per cent, on the security of Consols.

The last steamer for India took out £180,281, chiefly in silver. The demand for that metal has fallen off, and the price of bars has declined to 61⅞d. per ounce standard. As there is now no profit on gold shipments, very few withdrawals have taken place from the Bank of England. The imports have been about £250,000, and it is expected that nearly the whole of them will be taken for the Continent. We learn that about £360,000 in silver is on passage by the West India steamer.

A further dividend of 6d. in the pound will be paid to the creditors of the Royal British Bank on the 4th or 5th of April. With this payment virtually terminates the career of this undertaking.

The whole of the £100,000 additional capital to complete the Great Ship for sea has been subscribed. The shares, however, still keep at about 10s.

Two foreign loans have been announced—viz., one for Austria, of about £20,000,000; and another for Sweden, of £1,400,000. The whole of the former it is proposed to raise in Germany by means of a lottery; and a portion of the latter will, it is expected, be raised here. The amount of the subscriptions to the Brazilian Loan is about £1,000,000. The remainder of the sum has been taken by the contractors. The scrip, however, has declined to 1 and ½ discount. The first instalment has been paid.

The Board of Trade returns for the first two months of the year show exports valued at £20,088,437, against £19,207,566 in the corresponding period in 1859, and £14,510,016 in 1858. Compared with the latter year, the increase is about 38 per cent.

The shares in the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway have suddenly advanced to 8 prem.; but the transactions in those of the other newly-formed companies have continued limited. Ocean Marine Insurance have sold at 2⅜ to 3 prem.; Universal Marine, 11-16 to ¾ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; City of London Brewery, Preference, ½ to ¾ prem.; and Bank of Turkey, 1½ to 1¼ dis.

Several companies have held their half-yearly meetings this week. The directors' reports are, for the most part, considered favourable. The dividend of the Lusitanian Mining Company is 6s. per share.

The business doing in Home Stocks, on Monday, was only moderate. Consols, for Money, were done at 94⅝ ½; for the Account, 94⅝ ¾; and Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 19s. prem.; India Five per Cents were steady, at 104¾; Ditto Debentures, 1859, 97; the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was 98½ ¾; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104⅝ ¾. Prices exhibited a drooping tendency on the following day, when Consols, for Transfer, left off at 94⅝ ⅜; for the Account, 94⅝ ½; the New Three per Cents were done at 94¼; India Five per Cents, 104¾ ½ ⅜; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97½; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 5s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 19s. prem.; India Stock realised 218, and Bank Stock, for Account, 229. Increased heaviness was apparent on Wednesday:—Consols closed at 94½ ¼; India Stock, 220½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104¾; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104¾; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97½; and Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 19s. prem. There was very little business doing on Thursday:—Consols marked 94⅛ ¼ for Money, and 94¼ ⅜ for the Account; India Stock was 220½; the New Loan, 104½ ¾; Exchequer Bills sold at 16s. to 19s. prem.

Notwithstanding that the dealings in the Foreign House have been on a very moderate scale, no change of importance has taken place in prices. Their tendency, however, has been rather drooping, owing to the comparative inactivity in the Consol market and the apparent poverty on the part of some Continental Powers, Austria especially. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 91; Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, Deferred, 4⅝; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Russian Five per Cents, 107⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New Deferred, 34½; Ditto Passive, 14⅝; Turkish Six per Cents, 79¼; Ditto New, 62⅛; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been moderately active, and prices, almost generally, have been well maintained:—Australasia have realised 65¾ ex div.; Bank of Egypt, 22½; Bank of London, 52; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20¾; City, 70½; Colonial, 37¼; London Chartered of Australia, 22⅝; London Joint-Stock, 30⅜; London and County, 24; London and Westminster, 58; Oriental, 45; Ottoman, 17⅝; Union of Australia, 44; and Union of London, 29¼.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled steady, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 115; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 100; Nova Scotia sterling Debentures, 109½; South Australian Six per Cents, 111; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅝.

The Miscellaneous Market has been, generally speaking, steady as regards prices; but the amount of business transacted has been far from extensive:—Australian Agricultural have marked 32½; Canada Land, 126; Electric Telegraph, New, 15¾; Great Ship, ½; London Discount, 3¼; National Discount, 4⅛; London General Omnibus, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 50½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Ditto New, 29¾; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15⅝; Scottish-Australian Investment, 126½; South Australian Land, 35½; Victoria Docks, 101; Grand Junction Canal, 58; Regent's, 19⅝.

Owing to the fall in Consols, and the settlement of the account, the Railway Share Market has continued heavy, on lower terms. The Directors of the Grand Trunk of Canada have intimated that it will be necessary for them to raise the sum of £1,500,000 to pay off existing liabilities. The "calls" for April amount to £877,688, chiefly for Indian lines. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations for money:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 90⅝; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 54¾; Great Western, 67¾; London and Blackwall, 67; London and Brighton, 110; London, Chatham, and Dover, 12½; London and North Western, 98½; Midland, 115; North Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto—Leeds, 47; Ditto—York, 77½; North Staffordshire, 14⅛; South Eastern, 86⅝; Stockton and Darlington, 39¼.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, 51; London and Greenwich, 65; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 95; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 2, 111; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 111½; Great Western Four per Cent, 90; Ditto Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, Chester Shares, 17½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, No. 4, 115; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 12½; Newport, Avergavenny, and Hereford, 10; North Eastern, Consolidated, Four per Cent, 90½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5⅛; East Indian, 101½; Ditto—Jubbulpore, 10; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93½; Ditto, Debenture, 73; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 85¾; Great Western of Canada, New, 10¼; Madras Five per Cent, 97½; Ditto Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent, Extention, 91; Punjaub, 4¼; Ditto, 19.

FOREIGN.—Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅝; Namur and Liège Six per Cent Preference, 19; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 36½.

Friday Afternoon.

Compared with yesterday's official quotations, Consols have shown more firmness to-day, and prices have had an upward tendency. Consols, for Money, have sold at 94¼ ⅜; for the Account, 94⅜ ½. The Unfunded Debt is flat, owing to the scarcity of money; but Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are somewhat firmer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—We were again very scantily supplied with English wheat to-day, coastwise and by land carriage. The demand for all kinds was steady, at fully Monday's currency, at which, however, very few sellers came forward; hence the business done was trifling. Fine foreign wheats were held at fully 1s. per quarter above Monday's quotations, and the value of all other kinds was freely supported. Floating cargoes were in improved request, at extreme rates. We had an active sale for barley, and prices were well supported. There was a great scarcity of fine samples. The malt trade showed signs of improvement, at late rates. The few fresh oats sold readily, at very full prices. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as on Monday, and flour was held for more money.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1630; barley, 1140; malt, 2060; oats, 60; flour, 1240. Irish: oats, 50. Foreign: wheat, 430; barley, 290; oats, 240; flour, 70 sacks.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 38s. to 39s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lb.; American, 24s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 31s. to 38s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed moves off heavily, on lower terms. All other seeds are very inactive. Cakes support previous quotations.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 53s.; hempseed, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Red clover, 41s. to 55s.; white ditto, 8is. to 87s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 11d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 0d.; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 1d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 2d.; peas, 37s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 120,939; barley, 45,541; oats, 11,939; rye, 261; beans, 5771; peas, 1026 quarters.

Tea.—Our latest advices from China state that the increase in the shipments to England, compared with last year, amounts to nearly 21,000,000 lb. The public sales have gone off slowly, and, by private contract, the demand is inactive, at late quotations.

Sugar.—For all qualities there has been only a limited inquiry, and, in some instances, prices have given way 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 50s. 6d. to 51s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are quite as dear as last week.

Coffee.—Our market generally is very firm, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Rice.—Large quantities have found buyers, at, in some transactions, a further improvement in value of 3d. per cwt. The sales have exceeded 50,000 bags.

Provisions.—We have no change of importance to notice in the value any kind of butter, but the demand is much restricted. The bacon market is firm, at very full prices. Hams and other provisions support previous rates.

Tallow.—Very little business is passing in this market. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 57s. 6d., and for delivery during the last three months, 52s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 28s. per cwt. on the spot. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is much restricted, at about previous quotations. Proof leewards, 1s. 9d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy sells slowly, at from 6s. to 12s. per gallon. In grain spirits, about an average business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 9s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade firm.

Wool.—The amount of business doing in our market is only moderate. Prices, however, rule steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 80s. to 160s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Most good and fine hops are in steady, but by no means active, request, at full quotations. Low and middling qualities are very dull, at almost nominal currencies. Mid and East Kent pockets, 84s. to 147s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 65s. to 84s.; Sussex ditto, 64s. to 80s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 0d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 0d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, March 29.)—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. All kinds moved off slowly, but, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations. The show of sheep was only moderate. The best Downs and half-breds realised full currencies; otherwise the mutton trade ruled somewhat heavy, on former terms. Lambs sold briskly, at an improvement in value of 4d. per 8 lbs. The supply was rather limited, and only 120 head came to hand from the Isle of Wight. We had a fair demand for calves, at very full prices; but pigs and milch cows were a dull inquiry. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 1d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 942; cows, 141; sheep and lambs, 3920; calves, 140; pigs, 280. Foreign: Beasts, 90; sheep, 612; calves, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—About average time-of-year supplies of meat are on offer here to-day. Generally speaking, the trade is inactive, as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet W. P. Stephenson to be Cornet.

5th Light Dragoons: M. P. Blake to be Cornet. 9th: Lieut. A. Morrogh to be Captain; Cornet R. Bury to be Lieutenant. 10th: Ensign C. S. Freemantle to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Col. Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major J. J. Brandling, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. the Hon. L. A. Addington to be Captain; Second Capt. Major F. Downes to be Second Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. E. O. Hewett to be Second Captain.

3rd Foot: A. C. Forster to be Paymaster. 7th: Ensign F. C. Keyser to be Instructor of Musketry. 14th: Lieut. I. McIver to be Captain; Ensign J. S. Johnson to be Lieutenant. 16th: Capt. A. Cary to be Captain; Ensign R. W. M. Wetherell to be Lieutenant. 20th: Ensign G. E. Bolger to be Lieutenant. 25th: R. W. T. Dawson to be Ensign. 26th: Lieut. E. Kempson to be Instructor of Musketry. 28th: F. H. P. Duncan to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. H. F. Morewood to be Instructor of Musketry. 31st: Capt. A. Gammell to be Captain; Lieut. G. Bayley to be Captain; Ensign J. M. B. Wood to be Lieutenant. 34th: T. W. Gillham to be Ensign. 36th: Lieut. W. F. Godfrey to be Lieutenant. 46th: Ensign G. T. D. Radcliffe to be Lieutenant; H. P. Law to be Ensign. 53rd: Brevet Major J. H. Wade to be Captain. 56th: G. W. Wood to be Ensign. 60th: Ensign P. W. Worsley to be Instructor of Musketry. 61st: Lieut. C. H. Boileau to be Adjutant. 62nd: Lieut. C. Meaham to be Lieutenant. 74th: Lieut. F. N. Woodall to be Instructor of Musketry. 77th: Ensign J. L. Davids to be Lieutenant; W. J. M'Clelland to be Ensign. 81st: G. S. Bevan to be Ensign. 88th: Surg. G. Hill to be Ensign. 9.th: Capt. G. H. Cox to be Captain. 94th: Lieut. C. Wilson to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign C. W. Robinson to be Lieutenant; G. H. Verney to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensigns F. C. Clifton and T. C. M'Cormick to be Lieutenants.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. J. M. Kerr to be Lieutenant.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Surg. J. K. Leet to be Surgeon.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. E. Herrick to be Instructor of Musketry.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Inspector-General of Hospitals J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Surg. A. G. Montgomery to be Surgeon.

BREVET.—Col. F. Warde to be Major-General; Cols. A. R. Harrison and H. R. Wright to be Majors-General; Brevet Major C. T. E. Hinde to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. F. Lewis to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. KŒBER, Vigo-street, Regent-street, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. C. BALL, Salisbury, miller.—H. COOPER, Aldgate, City, grocer.—J. PERKINS, Oakham, Rutlandshire, haberdasher.—J. HENDERSON, Nottingham, draper.—J. LONG, Leeds, spirit merchant.—W. ROTHWELL, Enfield-highway, boarding-house keeper.—J. S. SPENCER, Bloomsbury, wine merchant.—R. D. M'MANUS, St. Austell, Cornwall, apothecary.—T. SAMPSON and W. BARNARD, Stroud, shawl manufacturers.—S. PORTMAN, Oldbury, Worcestershire, innkeeper.—C. H. TIDBURY, Lavender Dock-wharf, Surrey, wharfinger.—N. SMITH, jun., Horsham, Worcestershire, hotel keeper.—J. STEVEN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter.—J. SCOTT, Tweedmouth, Berwick-upon-Tweed, millwright.—R. L. COLE, Lime-street, City, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. A. POTT, formerly insurance manager, of Old Jewry, London, and now of Fort William.—J. FORRESTER, Edinburgh, draper.—J. M'EWEN, Stirling, fishmonger.—J. LAWSON, South Shields, builder.—R. PRICE, late of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, attorney-at-law.—W. H. COLE, late of Putney, now of Stornoway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

WAR OFFICE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Professors of the new Army Medical School at Chatham:—Clinical and Military Surgery—Deputy Inspector-General T. Longmore, M.D. Hygiene—E. A. Parkes, Esq., M.D. Pathology—William Aitken, Esq., M.D.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

P. ANDREW, Swansea, Glamorganshire, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. A. FREETH, Edward street, Hampstead-road, pianoforte manufacturer.—R. TANNER, Stratford, Essex, tea-dealer.—D. N. VERICCHIO, Wellington-terrace, Paddington, upholsterer.—T. J. B. WALLIS, Colchester, Essex, draper.—J. L. MORELAND, Lidford and Keinton, Somersetshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. CRAIG, Baidland, Ayrshire.—J. VEITCH, Edinburgh, hotelkeeper.—J. RICHARDSON and T. CRICHTON, Glasgow, drapers.—LAW, WHITE, and CO., Glasgow, merchants.—T. DRUCE, Glasgow, salesman.—N. MACNEIL, Corrachy, Ross-shire, farmer.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Meen Glas, in the county of Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., at 25, Grosvenor-place, the Lady Adela Goff, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., the Lady Nigel Kennedy, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Dudley Villa, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of F. R. Elwell, Esq., M.A., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 27th inst., Edward Michael, third Earl of Longford, aged 42.

On the 2nd inst., at Flembro, Canada West, the Hon. James Crooks, aged 83, member of the Upper House of Legislature, Canada.

On the 25th inst., at No. 24, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, in her 80th year, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. William C. Offley.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at Leek, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Richard Gaunt, Esq.

On the morning of the 2nd inst., at Hyde Park-place, of disease of the heart, William J. Bruce, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age, deeply lamented by his family, and universally beloved and respected.

On the 22nd of February, at Cuddalore, Madras, St. Leger Murray Grenfell, Assistant Judge, second son of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., Maesteg House, Swansea, aged 30.

On the 22nd inst., at Evershot, Dorsetshire, Ann, relict of John Jennings, Esq., in her 77th year, leaving two daughters to mourn her loss.

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No. VI. for APRIL, 1860.

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SPRING-TIME.*—FROM A DRAWING BY G. TOWNSEND, EXETER.—SEE NEXT PAGE

SPRING.

How eloquent is the voice of Spring! The New Year shouting in its youthfulness—joyous, elastic, hopeful. There is a promise of good things to come. The denizens of air are astir. Vegetation is giving promise of future loveliness: the germ of life, long dormant, is everywhere rising into beauty and usefulness, stirred by the breathings of the gentle south wind. "For lo! (to use the words of the Song of Solomon) the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." Similar is the poet's song. Thus wrote D. Cudmore in 1655:—

My sense is ravish'd when I see
This happy season's jubilee.
What shall I term it? A new birth:
The resurrection of the earth.
Which hath been buried, we know,
In a cold winding-sheet of snow.
The winter's breath had pav'd all o'er
With crystal marble th' world's great floor;
But now the earth is liveried
In verdant suits, by April dyed,
And, in despite of Boreas' spleen,
Deck'd with a more accomplish'd green.

Spring has been a great favourite with the bards, and numerous passages in its praise could be culled from their pages. How charmingly the two poets of the Seasons—Bloomfield with "wood-notes wild," and Thomson in statelier verse—have done homage to the first born of the year need not here be told. As, however, we have given an extract from one of our old poets, we will quote a few stanzas from a small volume just published—"The Poetry of Spring," by Goodwyn Barmby:—

Thy bugle, March! is ringing loud and clear;
Thy high tempestuous tones of wrath I hear;
Driving through heaven, thou wild young charioteer!

Meanwhile thy bugle-blasts more loudly sound,
Each blast the dark clouds scattering around,
And wakening wintry sleepers underground.

They wake, they rise, and come forth in their courses,
As though an angel touched anew life's sources,
And the ground gaped, and Death gave up his forces.

Thou, too, fair April, with thy moistened locks,
And sunny eye-beam which a dew-drop mocks,
Sitting like shepherdess, amid her flocks:

The clouds, thy flocks; O press their fleeces dry!
Bright rains descend, like tears from thine own eye,
And laughs and weeps the variable sky.

Thou pressest the fair clouds which round thee muster,
As vintager may press the grape's sweet cluster,
And then the sunny sky laughs out in lustre.

Come with slim foot which scarce the dew-drop brushes,
Thy cheeks, O May, covered with eastern blushes,
Thy head flower-decked amid a braid of rushes.

Press but thy foot, and there upsprings the daisy;
Breathe, and at once dissolve all mist-wreaths hazy;
Move, and the young leaves dance in measures mazy.

Thy blue eye gives the violet its hue,
Thy red cheeks blush the hawthorn blossoms through,
Thy golden locks, laburnum tressed, we view!

From thy fair fingers drop all fairest flowers,
Starry and coronal, with honied dowers,
Or cupped, or belled, or mouthed, of gifted powers.

Or chequered—streaked, or with rich blotches dyed;
Or pencilled daintily, or quaintly pied—
The field's, the forest's, and the garden's pride!

Our Illustration exhibits some of the most interesting features of the pleasant "Spring-tide." The departure of the winter birds, the return of the summer ones—the busy rooks, the young broods, the lambkins in their green pastures, the gardening operations, and the floral wreath encircling a noisy and vigorous assemblage—bring up images of bygone days when our forefathers, from their youth up, were accustomed to lusty out-door sports which fitted them for deeds of valour in many a hard-fought field.

The old pastime of "Winter and Spring" was represented by two figures mounted on a frame, and carried on the shoulders of a troop of boys. Winter was attired in rough garments, and had a pot of fire before him. Spring, as Flora, was decked with flowers and garlands. The two parties came into collision, and the result was that Winter retreated, and Spring remained in happy possession of the field. This took place on Mid-Lent Sunday, and probably had its origin in Germany, as the Germans observed a similar custom: in allusion to which one of their popular ballads has a refrain thus:—

Heigho! heigho! heigho! Summer is at hand!
Winter has lost the game,
Summer's maintain'd its fame.
Heigho! heigho! heigho! Summer is at hand!

Last year we had the treat of an early spring. Long before this time we were talking of blossoming trees and early flowers, and the notes of birds heard before they were listened for. The case is widely different this year. We should have said that we have not had so late a spring since 1845, but some high authorities declare further that nothing like it has been seen for a quarter of a century. Last year our early rejoicings were cut short by an April frost, which destroyed the prospects of the fruit season, and did no less damage in other ways. This year we may reasonably hope that we now know the worst, and that when Nature at last revives she will not droop again till her annual task is done.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month and the two months ending the 29th of February last have been issued. The exports show a large increase over the corresponding periods of 1859 and 1858. In the month the figures are—1858, £7,288,416; 1859, £9,614,143; 1860, £10,721,940. For the two months, 1858, £14,510,016; 1859, £19,207,566; 1860, £20,088,437. The imports are given only for the month of January. In the first month of the present year the computed value of the principal articles of import was £5,155,718, in 1859 it was 3,879,248.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Bishop of Columbia writes, under date Victoria, Vancouver's Island, January 18, as follows:—"Victoria must be, I think, the most lovely and beautifully situated place in the world. I never saw anything before like it. In summer it must be exquisite. I was surprised to see the size and rapid growth of the town; there are some thousands of people who are putting up houses every day. It will be a large city ere a few years are over. Some things here are dearer than in England considerably. Servants and house rent are the worst. Beef, 10d. per lb.; excellent mutton, 1s.; butter, 2s. 6d. per lb.; coals, 32s. per ton. But other supplies are very reasonable:—Soft sugar, 4d.; loaf ditto, 6d. per lb.; tea, 2s. 6d.; fish very cheap and good, also potatoes; flour same as in England; milk, 6d. per pint; washing terribly dear. Single men, however, live as cheaply as in England. Dundas pays £140 per annum for board and lodging, and is very comfortable indeed. Prices are likely to fall much lower, and I should not be surprised if one could soon live here as cheaply as in England. A good number of young men are waiting to be employed. Artisans of any kind can make enormous wages. Even gentlemen are day labourers on account of the good pay, and doing anything rather than be idle. Very rich gold-beds have been discovered within the last two months, and it is expected there will be a great influx of people in the spring."

HISTORY OF COTTON.—The following are some historical details relative to cotton. The word cotton, which is adopted in all the modern languages of Europe, is derived from an Arab word. The origin of the use of fabrics made from this article dates very far back. In the time of Herodotus all the Indians wore them. In the first centuries, before Christ, there were manufactories of cotton tissues in Egypt and Arabia; but the Greeks and the Romans do not appear to have used them much. The Chinese did not commence cultivating the cotton plant until after the conquest of the Tartars, in the thirteenth century, and at that same period cotton tissues formed an important article of commerce in the Crimea and Southern Russia, whither they were brought from Turkistan. From the tenth century the Arabs had naturalised the cotton plant in Spain; and, in the fourteenth, the cottonodes of Granada surpassed in reputation those of the East. The manufacture of cotton goods in Italy dates as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century, the first establishments being at Milan and Venice. It is presumed that there were at that period manufactories for cotton goods in England, as Deland, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., speaks of some being at Bolton-on-the-Moor; and an Act of Parliament of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the cotton tissues of Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire. The cotton manufacture did not acquire any importance in France until 1787, when the French Government established spinning-machines at Rouen; but it was not, however, until after the Empire that, thanks to the efforts of Richard Lenoir, this branch of industry became flourishing.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

APRIL.

AMONG the field sports for this month may be mentioned racing, and fishing for carp, perch, dace, roach, and greyling; and the agricultural directions for April may be gleaned from the following old verse:—

Sowe barlie this season in land that is strong,
Your garden hearbes setting delay not too long;
To sowe hempe and flaxe, and other good seede,
As cucumbers and melons, this month you had neede.

Fox-hunting and coursing are over, and few are found to follow the deer up to the 10th of the month, when, from time immemorial, a grand Easter Monday gathering generally winds up the chase after "the antlered monarch of the wood" for the season. The followers of old Isaak Walton are now actively preparing for the ensuing campaign against the finny tribe, and already the Thames has furnished some excellent sport to the angler, for at the end of last month, in the short space of four hours, a gentleman fishing near Maidenhead-bridge succeeded in taking eleven pike weighing upwards of sixty pounds, the two largest being fourteen pounds and a half and ten pounds. The fish were mostly caught with the spinning-bait, and, as the stream was very strong, the qualities of the piscator were put to the test. Those whose avocations in the metropolis do not permit them to visit the rivers and lakes of Cumberland, Derwentwater, Coquet Dale, Driffield Beck, Hornsey Mere, Blackwater, Lough Derg, Inchiquin, the Spey, Yarrow, Meggat, Usk, Wye, or Tivy, and other angling localities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, but are obliged to confine their fishing to the Thames, will learn with extreme satisfaction that, by a recent order of the Conservancy Board of this far-famed river, netting will not in future be allowed between Richmond and the City stone above Staines-bridge, and that the only nets that may be used will be for the express purpose of obtaining bait for anglers, and that they are not to exceed thirteen feet in circumference, with smaller ones for landing the fish. By the above wise measure three beneficial results will arise:—First, the river will yield for anglers a wonderful increase of fish; secondly, it will enable the fishermen to obtain an honest livelihood by attending to the hundreds who flock down to the river for a day with the barbel or dace; and, thirdly, it will put a stop to a system of rascality that has existed for many years by unprincipled men, who poached the water, and exchanged its produce for spirituous and adulterated malt liquors at low public-houses and beershops.

The racing fixtures for April include seven first-rate meetings, and the result of them are looked forward to with the deepest anxiety by all classes of turfites. By way of filling up the intervening time, a most voluminous correspondence has taken place between Lord Redesdale and the Hon. Admiral Rous, in consequence of a proposed Act suggested by the former to prevent any racehorse after January, 1861, carrying less than seven stone. There can be no doubt that the gallant sailor, who is as first-rate a seaman as he is an impartial handicapper, has the best of the argument, for he has studied the ins and outs of the turf ever since he brought over the *Pique* frigate from Quebec, minus a rudder; while his opponent, although a clever man on other subjects, is not quite up in the history, theoretical or practical, of racing. If heavy weights were again resorted to, it would bring back the turf to the barbarity that was practised in Queen Anne's reign; for we find at York Races, July 30, 1714, the following record:—

A Plate of £40 for aged horses, 11st. each, Four mile heats.

Her Majesty Queen Anne's Star	3	3	1	1
The Lord Chamberlain's Merlin	1	2	3	2
The Hon. Mr. Cecil's Creeper	2	1	2	3

Sixteen miles during the dog-days for forty pounds! In the October Newmarket Meeting, 1723, three horses carrying 12st. each ran four miles for the Town Plate of 20gs. At Carlisle, May, 1761, eight horses ran six two-mile heats, as did the same number at Doncaster, September, 1797. At the Malton Craven Meeting, 1807, Sir Sampson, by Stamford, a three-year-old, ran three heats, two dead ones, and was drawn the fourth, for a fifty-pound plate; and as late as 1809 the following account appears:—

LEICESTER SEPTEMBER.

The Burgesses' Plate of £50. Four mile heats.

Lord Lowther's Hylas, by Beningborough, 5 yrs old	0	2	0	1	1
Sir F. Stanley's Viper, by Serpent, 5 yrs old	1	3	0	2	dr.
Duke of Rutland's Ned, by Teddy, 4 yrs old ..	0	1	3	3	dr.

Among amateur jockeys of former days we read of Lord Byron's Robin Hood beating Lord R. S. Manners' b. h., ridden by the owners, 12st. each, four mile heats; and again Mr. Parsons' b. h. beating Lord Byron's g. m. and the Duke of Kingston's b. h., 14st., owners to ride; and, to wind up the list of heavy weights, we find that in January, 1795, a match was run over the racecourse at Doncaster—one four-mile heat—for a stake of 200 guineas, between Mr. Stilwell's grey mare and Mr. Johnson's chestnut horse, carrying 16st. each, and was won by the former. The chronicler of those days adds:—"This was a hard race, and most powerfully contested, the extra high weights exceeding the customary annals of racing etiquette." As we have referred to bygone days it may not be uninteresting to our readers if we lay before them a sketch of the life of a celebrated sportsman who flourished about two hundred and forty years ago.

Henry Hastings, who lived in the time of James I. and Charles I., was head keeper of the New Forest, in Hampshire, and resided in his lodge there during a part of every hunting season: but his principal residence was at Woodlands, in Dorsetshire, where he had an excellent mansion. Hastings was low of stature, but strong and active; of a ruddy complexion, with flaxen hair. His clothes were always of green cloth. His house was of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park, well stocked with deer, rabbits, and fishponds. He had a long, narrow bowling-green in it, and used to play with round sand-bowls. Here, too, he had a banqueting-room built, like a stand, in a large tree. He kept all sorts of hounds, that run buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger; and had hawks of all kinds, both long and short winged. His great hall was commonly strewed with marrowbones, and full of hawk-perches, hounds, spaniels, and terriers. The upper end of it was hung with foxskins of this and the last year's killing. Here and there a polecat was intermingled; and hunters' poles in great abundance. The parlour was a large room, completely furnished in the same style. On a broad hearth, paved with brick, lay some of the choicest terriers, hounds, and spaniels. One or two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be disturbed. Of these three or four always attended him at dinner, and a little wand lay by his trencher, to defend it if they were too troublesome. In the windows, which were very large, lay his arrows, crossbows, and other accoutrements. The corners of the room were filled with his best hunting and hawking poles. His oyster-table stood at the lower end of the room, which was in constant use twice a day all the year round, for the head keeper had a thorough contempt for the saying that these crustaceous luxuries were only in season when there was the letter *r* in the month, and never failed to eat them both at dinner and supper, the neighbouring town of Poole furnishing him with a plentiful supply. At the upper end of the room stood a small table, with a double desk, one side of which held a Church Bible, the other "The Book of Martyrs." On different tables in the room lay hawks, hoods, bells, old hats with their crowns thrust in, full of pheasants' eggs, tables, dice, cards, and tobacco-pipes. At the other end of the room was a door which opened into a closet, where stood bottles of strong beer and wine, which never came out but in single glasses, that being the rule of the house, for he never exceeded himself, nor permitted others to exceed. Answering to this closet was a door into an old chapel which had long been disused for devotion; but stowed away under the seats, as the safest place, was always to be found a cold chine of beef, a vension pasty, a gammon of bacon, or a great apple pie, with thick crust, well baked. His table did not cost him much, although it was well kept up. His sports supplied all but beef and mutton, except on Fridays, when he had the best of fish. He never wanted a London pudding, and he always sang it in with "My heart lies therein-a." He drank a glass of wine or two at meals, put syrup of gillyflowers into his sack, and had always a glass of small beer standing by him, which he often stirred with rosemary. He lived to be a hundred, and never lost his eyesight nor used spectacles. He got on horseback without help, and rode to the death of the stag until he was past fourscore.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The list of the Art-Union of London closes this day (Saturday).

The Prince Consort has sent a cheque for £250 to the committee for the Great Exhibition Memorial.

It is reported that France has purchased the principality of Monaco for an annuity of 200,000 francs to its Prince.

About £2000 have been already obtained towards the Brunel Memorial.

Lord Brougham has arrived at his villa at Cannes. His Lordship intends to remain in the south of France until after the Easter holidays.

The first volume of a German translation of "Adam Bede" has made its appearance at Berlin; the translator is Julius Frese.

Dr. Livingstone has communicated to the Royal Society a series of valuable magnetical observations made recently in Africa.

Martha Longden died at Brookbottom, near Buxton, on the 18th inst., aged 100 years.

The Oxford and Cambridge grand eight-oar race takes place on Saturday (to-day), from Putney to Mortlake.

The subscription for a monument in memory of the late Mr. Henry Hallam approaches £500.

The Earl of Shrewsbury intends making his formal entry upon the Alton Towers estates on Friday, the 13th of April. The occasion will be one of great display.

The *France Centrale* states that the Piedmontese Government is buying up a large number of horses in the departments of the Indre and the Cher.

A new steam-packet company has started to place an additional line of vessels between Portsmouth and Southampton, and Ryde and Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

Wolfgang Menzel, the well-known critic and historian, has begun the publication of a work entitled "The Last One Hundred and Twenty Years of World-History, 1740-1860."

Yesterday week one of the boats of her Majesty's ship *Firebrand* was capsized off the Platform Battery, Portsmouth. Of a crew of six, only two could be rescued.

The Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Phillipsthal-Barchfeld has brought a suit for divorce from his consort before the Upper Court of Appeal of the Landgraviate.

The Poole papers state that a steamer will shortly be put on between Poole and Cherbourg to connect the South-Western Railway in England with the Western Railway in France.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces that Major-General Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has, on his demand, been allowed to retire from the Austrian army.

The collection of pictures, formed for the most part within the last twenty years by M. Edmund Beaucousin, at Paris, has been recently purchased for the National Gallery for the sum of £9200.

A proposition has been set on foot in Hobart Town for a public subscription, limited to 1s. each person, to defray the cost of erecting, in St. David's Cathedral, a tablet to the memory of Sir John Franklin.

On the night of the 14th inst. the whole of Coniston Lake was covered with a sheet of ice, though at sunset on that day not a particle was to be seen on the lake.

Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., has written an address to the electors of Harwich, the seat for which is vacated by the accession of the Hon. W. F. Campbell to the Peerage.

Last Saturday evening the Conservative electors of Fifeshire entertained Lord Loughborough to dinner, and presented him with two massive silver candelabra in the new Corn Exchange, Kirkcaldy.

Early last Saturday morning a shutter was removed from the shop window of Mr. Goltman, High-street, Stamford, and upwards of £100 worth of jewellery abstracted.

The Lords of the Admiralty have presented to the trustees of the British Museum an immense folio volume, spendidly bound and decorated with all kinds of appropriate naval devices, containing all the original despatches relating to the chief victories of the British Navy.

The Society of Arts are proposing to do honour to the memory of the late Sir William Ross, by getting together, in their rooms in the Adelphi, a collection of his works, for exhibition to the public during the months of April and May.

A ship-of-the-line, to be plated with steel, has been laid down in the dockyard of Cherbourg. She is to measure 300 feet in length, with an iron spur thirty feet long, to be supplied with an engine of 1200-horse power, and to be called the *Napoleon I.*

It is said that a double statue of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, designed by one of the greatest of living sculptors, will be erected on an artificial mound in Hyde Park, close to where the building of the Great Exhibition stood.

Last Saturday, at the Buxton Limeworks, George Haynes, one of the quarrymen, while in the act of boring for a blast, a "shell," some six or seven feet long by three feet wide, and six inches in thickness, fell from the face of the rock above upon the poor fellow, causing instant death.

A memorandum of "Reasons in Favour of a Bill to Establish Artistic Copyright" has been prepared by the council of the Society of Arts. This memorandum will shortly be laid before her Majesty's Ministers by a very numerous and influential deputation.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon's architect will shortly proceed to Nice for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of a palace. It is thought that Nice will replace Biarritz as a sea-bathing place for the Emperor and Empress.

A few days ago the Commandant of Comorn committed suicide. The deceased was always noted for his punctuality, and shortly before he shot himself he "reported" to his superior officer that, being tired of life, he was about to put an end to it.

A recent telegram from India mentions that the cotton crop in the North-western Provinces will this year be favourable. The Tussah silk crop, which is grown in the lower part of Bengal, will, it is alleged, be a partial failure.

On Tuesday se'nnight the Royal Academicians met, according to the call, for the purpose of considering the great reform. The meeting could arrive at no result. Sir Charles Eastlake proposed an adjournment until next Monday, April 2. This proposal was adopted.

The Junior United Service Club will cease their occupation of the Colonnade Hotel on the 1st of April, and transfer their meetings to the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, until their own clubhouse is fit for their reception, which it is supposed will be about the 1st of May next.

The report of the Select Committee, which has sat for two Sessions, on the Queen's printers' patent for printing the Bible recommends that the patent be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the Scriptures be allowed henceforth to exist.

Last Saturday one of the newly-formed arches for the Exeter and Yeovil line of railway, in the York-road, Lambeth, fell in. The labourers, about 200 in number, were fortunately at dinner at the time. The recent damp weather was the supposed cause of the accident.

As Mender's menagerie was leaving Stamford, last Saturday, a caravan, containing an elephant, capsized, whilst making an awkward turn, and falling upon a horse belonging to the proprietors of the establishment literally crushed it to death. The elephant did not sustain any injury.

The London Court of Common Council determined, on Thursday week, to present the freedom of the City to Mr. Cobden, in recognition of his recent exertions in negotiating the treaty with France, and of his services generally in the cause of free trade.

The French paper-manufacturers are actively continuing their exertions to prevent the exportation of rags. They urge that the Emperor is not bound to make concessions on this point to the English manufacturers, as the article is not mentioned in the treaty of commerce.

On Saturday evening last, while Mr. John Sellars, superintendent of the Kirkdale division of the Liverpool county constabulary, was going home in his "trap," drawn by a spirited horse, the vehicle was upset, and Mr. Sellars, falling underneath, was killed.

A monumental fountain to the memory of the late Mrs. Swift, wife of the Rev. B. Swift, has recently been opened at Southport, Lancashire. It is let into the wall opposite the entrance to Birkdale Church, of which the Rev. B. Swift is Incumbent.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 11,581. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4660. Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 5210. Three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1233. Students' evening (Wednesday), 478.

A deputation waited upon the Under Secretary, at the Home Office, last Saturday, for the purpose of explaining the plans proposed by the Corporation of the city of London for the erection of a new Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, to be connected with the projected metropolitan railway.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The characteristic of the Parliamentary week has been skirmishing. There has been no grand set-to; for one can hardly place in that category the discussion on Tuesday evening on the famous packet contract affair and the little game played at the Admiralty with the Dover election. Although the occasion was a House of Commons sporting one it is but in its way one of those man-hunt which are becoming less frequent, but which used to get up an excitement at least once a month, at one time), there was not much personality, and the point and humour that invariably accompany it therefrom. To be sure, an outside individual was utterly crushed for doing that which every one of the right honourable and honourable gentlemen who spoke and voted then down are witness to, in their own persons, in every fog of their lives; but then it is an absolute necessity that public men should not offend the susgecpst principle to fall into decadence. A good deal was expected from the known vituperative capabilities of Captain Leicester Vernon, the introducer of the motion; but, though there was a slight infusion of that sort of evil in his speech, on the whole it partook more of a trick of tragedy: it was full of pauses, long enough, indeed, to justify a repetition of Sheridan's sad joke on Kemble's impressiveness in that way, that there was room for occasional music in the rhetorical intervals; and, indeed, when Captain Vernon made the close of his speech, emphatically stated the House "to pause," no one could deny that he had enforced his precept by abundance of example. At the end of this there was a scene. Mr. Gladstone was making a rush at the demolition of an argument of Mr. Whitesides, and was in the midst of one of his orchestral whirlwind, when the latter gentleman made a point against that he was wholly misunderstood. The effect on Mr. Gladstone was that which may be supposed when a fat bear has received a dig in his and thrown on his haunches, just as he has got into his stride in a gallop. He politely resumed and proved, to his fury, and tearing, as it were, to push Mr. Whiteside down into his seat. That gentleman was boiling over with rage, but resolutely and slowly stood in a fixed position, finding his antagonist, by this time, had gathered himself also into a still pose of defiance: for two or three minutes the crowd could give way, and the House was tremendous, the Speaker being, as usual, utterly unequal to the situation. It is a study to see how a man can be for years in the House of Commons temper; his deally pallor, and the unnatural calmness of his voice when he recovers himself, show the forces his inward struggle is. This time he succeeded in a shorter space of time than usual, and made an apology of unusual graciousness, which, however, was not immediately accepted by Mr. Whiteside, who, when he got up, let his drops from his flushed face, one could read in his eyes an act not far from the old Irish Parliament times when the flavour of the next day would have seen him covering his opponent with something more daubly than ironical sheets.

An apology, at least, an excuse, may perhaps be needed for the incessant recurrence of Mr. Gladstone's name in these slight records of Parliament; but really he is so constantly on the scene, or else is indirectly concerned in whatever is going on, that the repetition is a matter of course. It would seem that his sarcasm on Mr. Horsman (which has stuck) about the advisability of that gentleman's motives in attacking the Government remaining inscrutable induces the member for Stroud to seek some office compatible to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It needs no ghost to tell him that of all sense of inconsistency there is no effectual interposing: he prevent the rapid progress of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures. In the final Ministerial row no one can read plainly such lines as these—

"Perish, Savoy! *à bas* Louis Napoleon! let Switzerland be submerged in the Lake of Geneva! let Victor Emmanuel be assassinated by one of his body guards! and let Lord Normanby be sent to pacificate and restore Tuscany; but for heaven's sake do not let us run on loan! Is anything a penny slang on contract rates?" Very good this for Mr. Horsman; and on Monday evening, just as Mr. Gladstone had his hat to open his little order of the day, up rose the fierce hearted member for Stroud, who has an exhalation—so, like an apparition is the most appropriate, the remarkably appropriate, phrase—and unexpected, launched into foreign policy and blank Roman of vituperation which, but for the air of a gentleman, which he unluckily preserves at his most abusive moments, would have entitled him to hold a very distinguished place in that unreformed metropolitan fish-market the whilom vernacular of which has passed into a proverb.

Passing over, as too serious a matter to be trifled with here, Lord John Russell's remarkable speech, let justice be done to Mr. Bright as a rival to Mr. Horsman in what the member for Birmingham has helped us to an apt description of when he spoke of "common sodaline." There was looking grimly in from under the gallery a kindred professor of that style of oratory in the person of Lord John Manners, however, did not encourage that admission of Mr. Bright's speech which might have been expected. But here was a case of conduct that must be condemned. We will not permit us "to see ourselves as others see us." A father who has shy-cock-like follies of youth only because they wash them both in generally the most apt observer of the hiddenmures of vice in his son; and illustrations might be thus multiplied to account for Lord Derby's conduct to Mr. Bright's peculiar temperament. We ought not to seem peculiar to the noble Earl. It was supposed that Mr. Disraeli and member of Mr. Gladstone Bench, and the member for Mr. Horsman's device, for he was positively audacious towards the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in the course of the day's debate venturing on an allusion to that famous occasion in 1853 when he received his heavy fall in the set wrestling match with his then and ever-unfriendly financial rival; said one could hardly forbear to smile at his innocent admission of his resolection of the fierce denunciations of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday morning. Recollect it! Could he ever forget it!

In this memorable speech of Mr. Disraeli there was a bit of by play which is worth mention. Mr. Deedes, a Conservative, who is as staunch as his nature and faculties will allow him, took occasion to utter a friendly and well-timed remonstrance with members of the Government, and went meekly and placidly to dine, as his gentle manner is, of a sudden, and unexpectedly to nothing. Mr. Disraeli made a violent onslaught on gentlemen like Mr. Deedes, who, by-the-by, practised squash on every stage of the game, and had voted for. In a few minutes Mr. Deedes came in, looking terribly soured, and took his seat, not unmarked by his leader, for with some skill he immediately turned his invective into a channel which enabled him to reproduce the member for Kent (expressing a feigned curiosity as to whether he was in the House). The mild, taunt virtue, reproving the lofty arrow of a well-meaning Deedes, was very expressed in the face of the latter, with the sense of convicted naughtybyism which mantled in the countenance of each other, was, as people say, very much pointedly, as good as a play. In this debate, which ranged principally between the financiers, for the first time Mr. Laing, the Secretary to the Treasury, got a hearing, though he has made numerous attempts to address the House on different occasions. He is mentioned as a promising one he is a man of skill and of business as a speaker, and certainly contrives to exhibit an amount of knowledge of the particular department he is in connection which is remarkable, and not the less because the simplicity, the almost suspicious simplicity of his style. Indeed, when he is dealing with figures, one cannot get over a notion that one is in the presence of a *chef de cuisine* if the matter to be dealt with is accounts.

The leader of the Opposition was much cheered his one night, or rather early one morning, when, in the midst of one of those flushed and excited discussions which are coincident with white onrats, crush hats, and swallow-tailed coats—the motive cause being an unconstitutional attempt to get a morning sitting at this time of the year, whilst roused direful protests—he declared that nobody cared for or knew anything about the Reform Bill. Well, certainly there is something in that assertion. The faculty which that meeting displays for being "of no consequence," and sidling out of the way when anything else interesces, is undeniable. But the climax was reached on the second night when it was under discussion, and when, by the valuable assistance of Mr. Adderley, some forty or four members could be held together in the House, so that some humorous member was enabled to get up the practical sarcasm of a bill for the amendment of the representation of the people being nearly disposed of by that process of Parliamentary inanition which is the opposite of a full House. The Government has met peculiar justice in the circumstance that the member who hurried in to make up the shattered forty who constitute a House should have been Lord John Russell himself, who, startled from the enjoyment of that gentle tea to which he is said to be prone, entered with that scared look and absent manner which is one of the marks of his expression in some engraving or other in the case of a distracted mother whose child is being carried off in the talons of a felonious eagle.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. D.—"Dispersalis" indeed! The mechanical organisation and nice disregard of all Science which characterise the lower members of the press in the United States is absolutely bewildering. The plain fact is this. Solvers have been sending in answers to the end problem from a well known English amateur, which were played between him and his friends, and which were published in the *Illustrated London News* of December 17, 1859. Upon their receipt, however, Mr. Morphy flatly denied that he had ever played a game with Mr. Staunton, and, as he justly observed, if he pressed it preliminary terms on the ground that the American had forgotten, assured that Mr. Staunton would have remembered it. Under the circumstances, Mr. Morphy's letter contained with dangling and having played with Mr. Staunton, confessing that to depreciate his skill, and asserts, in the most offensive manner, that "some one has been guilty of deliberate misrepresentation." Upon this the journal of which you speak very coolly (by which, not using Hooray, keep a better hold on the shirts of investors, and which, by the way, is not illustrated London News) says that it is "not disposed to take the accompanied statement, as given from the mere assertion and gratuitous of such a charge, what is most remarkable in the other letter of Mr. Morphy itself, for nearly the whole of it is taken up in Mr. Staunton's supposed inability of that gentleman and his friends in believing that his game as a game of Mr. Staunton's memory, and in the most offensive manner possible, that Mr. Staunton's memory is at fault, and that he has published nothing to which he never played. And for what? For the paltry purpose of making it appear that he had not played a game with Mr. Staunton! Is this the way in which honourable and clever player to whom we are indebted for the game; and we have no hesitation in asserting that Mr. Staunton is not the man to do it? Mr. Morphy's letter is unworthy of the character, if indeed of the intellect, of a gentleman." This is very good.

J. S. Tadlish.—An absolute examination of the positions will prove to you that your estimate of the value of the pieces is the inverse of correct. Your game is a very good one.

Solver.—No. 1 admits of an easy solution in three moves by—1. B to K 5th (ch), &c. No. 2 is a very pretty problem, but somewhat too close to the amateur's hands.

H. Y., St. George's Crib.—Defective. Try again.

C. Rodwell.—They shall be examined.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 899.

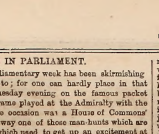
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt from Q R 5th to Q B 2nd	1. Any move	2. Mates accordingly
2. Kt to Q Kt 4th.	1. K to Q B 5th	2. Mates.
1. K to Q B 3rd to Q B 5th	1. K to K 4th	2. Mate is ever compulsory.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 840.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. B to Q R 4th. Kt takes P	2. Q takes P (ch)	K or P takes Q.	S. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 841.
By J. B. of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Subjoined are two more examples of the interesting match between the Scotch Gambit, of which we gave a specimen last week :—

GAME I.
(*Scotch Knight Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. Fraser.)	BLACK (Mr. G.	WHITE (Mr. Fraser.)	BLACK (Mr. G.
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th	(He has better move than this, if	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd, White replies with Kt to Q 4th, or	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	Q to K 2nd.	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th.	13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
5. Castles	Castles (Q. Kt to Q B 3rd	(If, Kt to Q 4th, then follows taken P,	
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	K to R 2nd	
7. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. B takes Kt	B takes B
		15. K Kt to Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
(In the game presented last week Black took the second Pawn with Pawn, perhaps his best move.)		16. P to K 5th	Q to Q 3rd
		17. Kt to B 5th	Q to Q B sq
8. Q Kt takes P	P takes Q Kt P	18. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
9. P to K 5th	P to K 4th	(White is now threatening to win the Queen, but this	
10. B to Q Kt 5th.	Kt to K 5th	move may compromise his defence.)	
11. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	19. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q 3rd
		20. B takes Q P	Q to Q B 2nd
		21. Q to K 4th	B to Q Kt 5th
		22. B takes Q B P	Q to Q B 2nd
		23. B takes Q B P	Q to Q B 2nd
		24. Q to K 6th	And Black surrenders.

GAME II.
Between the same Opponents.
(*Scotch Knight Gambit.*)

The first ten moves as in the previous game.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
11. Q to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	17. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K to R sq
	(He has better move than this, as	(A) by retiring	
	White must capture the Kt or make a dis-	Kt to Q B 3rd, and has	
	advantageous move.)	an equal game on about Kt	
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	18. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd
13. B to Q Kt 4th.	P to Q B 3rd	19. P to K 7th	Q to Q 2nd
(Better, seemingly, than B to Q 3rd.)		20. R to K B sq	
14. P to K B 3rd	P takes Kt	(Black has now quite saved, but Black has	
15. P takes Kt	P takes Kt	betrayed himself into the dilemma by his	
16. B takes K P	Q to Q B 2nd	last move.)	
(Is this really sound? We must confess it		20.	Q to K 2nd
seems to be very questionable.)		21. Q to Q Kt 7th	B to K 3rd
16.	K takes	22. Q takes R (ch)	B takes Q
		23. R to K 8th (ch),	
		and wins.	

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Your attention has been called in paragraph 4, in your previous paper purporting to detail from Mr. Morphy the having played chess with me. The fact of my having won a game of Mr. Morphy's only ever terms, is correctly stated and recognised that the publication of that game should have been kept by a deplorable and reckless imputation which cannot but have discredit upon its originators. Had Mr. Morphy or his friends simply required evidence to recall his playing with me to his mind I would gladly have given it; but I shrink from inquiring into the motive of an assertion as erroneous as it is heedless, and feel an royal repugnance to a discussion in the spirit of the paragraph. I have referred to. A regard for truth, however, compels me to expose what I hardly know how to characterise.

Believe me, Sir, faithfully yours,

9, Hales-place, South Lambeth, London, March 27, 1860. FRED. DEACON.

THE FARM.

The announcement that the Royal Agricultural Society intend to hold their 1861 meeting in Yorkshire has roused the people of Doncaster into action at once. The Mayor summoned his Corporation forces to the council chamber, and £300 was unanimously voted, and a canvass of the town and neighbourhood for subscriptions planned forthwith. Independently of the rich and spirited agricultural district in which it is situated, Doncaster can furnish facilities for a successful meeting equal if not superior to any town in England. It is on the line of the Great Northern railway, of which it is the principal plant, and connected with Sheffield and the midland counties by the South Yorkshire line. Moor, of such rich St. Leger renown, furnishes an arena which it is impossible to surpass either in point of convenience or extent; and the town itself also possesses the singular property of immediately "starting" any sort of accommodation. In nearly every place which the Society has visited hitherto the great outcry has been that lodgings were dreadfully scarce and bad; in fact, that people were not accustomed to let, and therefore did not know how. Doncaster has not to the habit of receiving three to four thousand lodgers for their race week every autumn.

With the exception of Colonel Duncombe's, of Waresley Park, St. Neot's, there is no shorthorn sale on Mr. Stafford's list for next month. The Colonel's annual sale takes place on the 22nd, and a good and bred from some of the choicest herds, and crossed with bulls from Lord Leconfield, Mr. Booth, Mr. Mason Forsyth, and other famous breeders. The sale is fixed for Wednesday, the 16th. We are sorry to hear that Duchess 70th, the dam of Duchess 77th, has produced a dead bull calf—not much loss to Cruickshank, now that Duchess bulls can hardly be had fast enough to supply the applications from hirers. At the present that pure shorthorns of this blood are anything but deficient in milking powers, Duchess 70th is said to have yielded twenty-six quarts of milk per day, and to have done so for a day recently upon cut straw and pulped mangel. Duchess 77th, 78th, and 80th are also in milk at their Canterbury trailing, the latter, perhaps, leading, to most visitors. Duchess 80th is a very handsome roan, and a good yearling bull calf to breed her in her class. Mr. Atherton, of Speke, has purchased Nanny, another Liverpool shorthorn cow, from Mr. Stafford. This prize breeder has sold his bull Lubbehe (who was bred by Mr. Bolden, and got him by Mr. Booth's 2nd prize bull) to Mr. Gurney, now of Speke, as well as eight females, with a great deal of blood in them, to form the nucleus of a new herd. The Sussex men have also caught the spirit, and Mr. Rigden, of Worthing, is augmenting, as the gentlemen, are compiling a Sussex herd-book.

The Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne has resigned the secretary of the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, which is quite a midland counties institution, and which, last year, sold of a large number, was Professor Tanner, whom he beat by 16 to 11.

Professor Nesbit's guano pamphlet has attracted no small attention, and has already reached a circulation of nearly 40,000. It invites guano is into three classes:—First, those which suffer but little from atmospheric influences, such as Peruvian and Ichaboe guano. There are seven kinds, including the Ichaboe, in the second class, which comprises those which are less but much of their soluble ingredients. The third class is seventeen strong, and numbers such as have lost nearly all their ammonia, and contain but little more than the earthy phosphates of lime and magnesia. Speaking of the Peruvian, the Professor observes:—"The Chincha Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, about twelve miles from the coast of Peru, between 13° and 14° south latitude, in a district within which no rain falls, where the air is dry, and the sun shines with vehement power. The waters of the surrounding ocean are unusually abound of fish. Myriads of birds, after daily satisfying their voracious appetites upon the many streams of fish which swarm there, make the islands their roosting-place and nightly abode, and the receptacle of their fecal offerings. From the air which is dry and the sun which is hot nearly all has been speedily evaporated from their ordure, decomposition has been arrested, and by gradual accumulation from time immemorial these extraordinary deposits have reached the depth, in many parts, of one hundred feet."

The Peruvian Islands are at present very full of the advantages of herring-brine as a manure. It is said to be specially suited to land rich in carbonaceous matter, and vigorous growth of corn and grass, effectually protects it from smut. For beetroot intended for cattle it may be used with advantage, but not where sugar is to be extracted.

IMPERIAL SHOOTING EXCURSION IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

Of all the forests in France that of Fontainebleau is undoubtedly the finest, but of the total number of acres (35,000 more or less), one by reason of the picturesque beauty of the various sites, which have rendered it the favourite resort of artists. Its modern name is derived, taken from the town situated in its midst, is derived from a spring of water formerly existing there, and which was so refreshing to thirsty huntsmen as to call forth the exclamation of "Fontaine belle Eau." Rich in vegetation, for almost every kind of tree, plant, and flower grows there in its natural luxuriant associations, for it was inhabited by Regal personages as far back as the tenth century; and in modern times has received the patronage of more than one King. Under the reign cation of Napoleon I., have rendered it celebrated—an excursion to Fontainebleau has always offered a charm to persons visiting the French capital, which has never disappointed them. The lover of Nature is sure to be delighted with the rich variety of its productions, and the lover of the chase finds there an unlimited scope for his Muse; and the lover of history will discover in the records of its château, names of the most illustrious French Sovereign, from the days of good King Robert down to the present time.

It is rare, indeed, that any foreign Prince or Sovereign visiting Paris does not visit Fontainebleau, and on his tour to Compiègne and the Prince of Orange during his late visit to the Emperor Napoleon did not forget to include it in his route, in spite of the state of the weather, during the middle of January last. But then Fontainebleau is charming under every aspect: the summer sun, the winter wind, the thunderbolt—even the snow—which in Northern Parts sets only varies the enchantment of the view. So the Prince, accompanied by his suite, left Compiègne on the 17th ult. for Fontainebleau to see the château and for a day's shooting in company. A special train was provided for the royal travellers, and after having gone hastily over the palace, went to the preserves for the enjoyment of the sport.

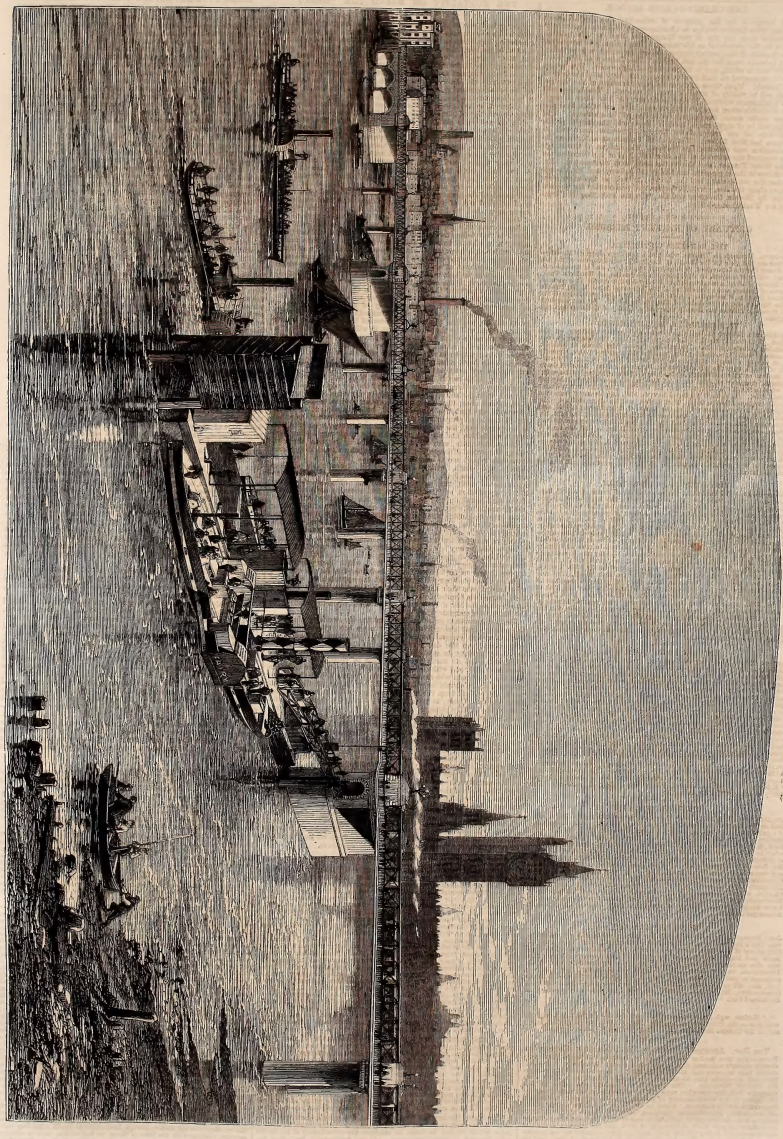
Our artist has given an idea of this Imperial and Royal shooting excursion which has an air of novelty about it that will no doubt astonish the Parisians. The guns for shooting are situated at a short distance from the palace, which is seen in the perspective to the left, leading to them by the Porte des Four, also shown in our Engraving. On the right hand of our illustration are the Royal Guests, who, with their guns under the arm, hand gamekeeper, whose duty it is to pass them to the Prince and Emperor. The said guns are loaded by cavalry sub-officers, and the huntsmen are in the usual hunting costume, with the exception of the costume. Another gamekeeper is holding the beautiful Newfoundland dog which belonged to the late Duchesse Hélène Killed by the Prince and his guest. On the left is a peasant who is charged with the collection of the spoils of the day, and on the right, in the place them in a cart, in which they are conveyed to a spot of ground reserved is made the tableau or exhibition of all the hares, rabbits, pheasants, &c., that have been killed. Our Engraving represents the commencement of the shooting, the moment when the Prince of Orange, in company with the Emperor, has fired the first shot, as a mark of honour to the first shot. His Majesty was in the ordinary costume of a private gentleman, his head-gear being the convenient wideawake generally worn by him on similar occasions.

It is almost needless to observe that the Imperial stag-hunts at Fontainebleau take place in the open forest, where the bugle-horn has echoed many a time during the right Royal and right Imperial chaces that have been witnessed on its hills and dales.

WILD BOARS, it would seem, are almost as numerous in some parts of Prussia as rabbits elsewhere. At a great boar-hunt which took place at Gurcsang (Glee), a short time ago, and which lasted several days, 74 of these animals were killed. The last day of last week alone were killed in the forests of Gorey and St. Gobain; on the following day, three more; on the next, twelve; then three, and on the last of all six more.



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE OF ORANGE SHOOTING IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE.

THIS bridge is for the purpose of extending the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge to Charing-cross, where a station will be erected upon the site of the Hungerford Market. The station will be on the same level as the Strand. The bridge is to be erected upon the site of the present Suspension-bridge, which will be taken down to make room for the new bridge. The Thames at this point is 1350 feet in width, and in 30 feet deep at high water. The bridge is to be supported on cast-iron columns sunk deep into the bed of the Thames. Upon these columns the superstructure of the bridge, which will be wholly of wrought iron, is to rest. The bridge will have a headway with of 70 feet sufficient for four lines of rails, with footpaths seven feet in width on each side, on which the passenger from the London-bridge will be conveyed. The entire bridge will be of eight spans, each 154 feet; and the height of the under side of the bridge above Trinity high-water mark will be nowhere less than 26 feet. The Act of Parliament authorising its construction was obtained last Session. The designs of the bridge have been prepared under the authority and by the superintendence of the River Thames, and the works have been commenced. Mr. Hawkshaw is the engineer for the bridge and the rail-way, and Messrs. Wythes the contractor: but the bridge, as well as the other iron bridges along the line, are to be constructed and erected for the contractor by Messrs. Fairbairn and Co., who are executing the iron-work for Westminster-bridge.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BARONESS DE TUYSSIEU.

HENRIETTA, Baroness De Tuyssieu, died a few days since at Hastings: whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, was daughter of the late Mr. Henry Pocock, of Bere Ferrers, Devonshire, and Bere Court, Berkshire, Sussex, and was married, in 1814, to James De Tuyssieu, of Woodcote Park, near Epsom, Surrey, and Upper Deptford, Deputy Lieutenant for that county, a Baron of France, and a descendant of the Tuissieu of Nice. M. De Tuyssieu accompanied the Duke of Savoy to Turin in 1815, with a commission of the Prince Regent, and at the desire of King Louis XVIII. By her marriage with Baron de Tuyssieu the deceased had a family of five sons and one daughter.

VICE-ADMIRAL R. RIDDELL CARRE.

VICE-ADMIRAL Robert Riddell Carre, who died rather suddenly on the 1st inst., aged 72, at his residence, Albion-hall, Cavers-Carre, Roxburghshire, was descended paternally from a branch of the ancient house of Riddell, Riccarton (Riddell), whose representative is Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart., of Cavers, a branch of the renowned border family of Ker, of Ferniehirst, of which the Earl of Lothian, Lord Ker, and Admiral Lord Walter Kerr was the son of Thomas Riddell, of Cassieston, Roxburghshire, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Carre, of Cavers, whose estates he inherited and whose surname he assumed, and he was the grandson of Sir Walter Riddell, Bart. He entered the Royal Navy in 1796, and during his career was actively employed in the Baltic, East Indies, and on other stations. He was present in the Baltic in 1808, 09, and 10, including the battle of Basque Roads, and commanded the Bristorat the bombardment of Algiers, in 1816, for which service he received a medal. He was made Rear-Admiral and Post Captain, and in 1846 accepted the retirement, attaining, in 1851, the rank of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. He was a man of great bodily strength, as excellent officer and thorough disciplinarian, and in private life was remarkable for his kindness and generosity. He is succeeded in the property of Cavers-Carre by his nephew, Walter Riddell, Esq., of Bushey, Herts, who, pursuant to his Admiral's directions, assumes the surname and arms of Carre, of Cavers.

VICE-ADMIRAL JAMES MURRAY.

Two members of the Royal Family have been deprived by death of a very lately died. They were first cousins, and were the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, of whom a memoir was recently given in this Journal; and Vice-Admiral James Arthur Murray, who died on the 6th inst. at his house in the only road of Kensington Gardens. He was son of John, third Duke of Atholl, grandson of the first Duke, whose father, John, first Earl of Atholl, married Amelia Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Ingestre) of James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby, of whose Royal descent an account was given in the number of this Journal for the 18th of June last. He married, first, the 18th of December, 1821, Harriet, youngest daughter of William Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, by whom he had issue. She died the 1st of July, 1839; he had, with a daughter, now Mrs. Fellows, a son, Lieut. James Murray, R.N., who was killed leading the boats of the Naval Brigade in action on the 18th June, 1855. Vice-Admiral Murray married, secondly, the 3rd of May, 1854, Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Hall, Hants, by whom he leaves two sons and four daughters. He entered the Royal Navy early in life, and, after active and honorable service, became a Vice-Admiral in 1857.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONN, R.N.

CAPTAIN Henry Conn, late of Tremount-cottage, who expired at his residence in South Shelgarvan, on the 6th inst., entered the Royal Navy as midshipman at the age of 14, under the auspices of his maternal uncle, the late Lord Nelson: that his lordship measured him against his cocked hat. Henry Conn's early active experience before the mast included many hairbreadth escapes, having been engaged in that deadly but less well-known struggle of the Union against the rebellion of 1798, and having assisted by pistol shot in keeping the majority of the officers and men of the Jason were killed and wounded. Conn became a lieutenant in 1805, was the only officer of the Jason left by Conon, who had served Lord Nelson as his Flag Captain in the Victory, who commanded the Jason at Copenhagen, volunteered to take command of the bowstrer boats in the perilous night attack on the Boulogne flotilla, and led the boarders in the fierce action at Trafalgar, having on that occasion, with Spanish 74, the San Juan, one of the only four prizes that were secured after that fight. Captain Henry Conn, the subject of this memoir, was the grandson of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Rector of Moilone, a collateral branch of the family of the great naval hero, and was a son of the late Rev. Archibald Conn, General John Speare, of Stonelaw, Scotland, and cousin of the late Thomas J. Knowlys, Esq., of Highfield Tower, in the county of Lancaster. The family of Conn is of Irish extraction.

CHARLES ROSS, ESQ.

CHARLES Ross, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Audit Board, who died on the 23rd inst., at his residence, 69, Portland-place, was the only son of a gallant soldier, who fell at the head of the Guards under Ross, by which Spanish 74, the San Juan, one of the only four prizes that were secured after that fight. Captain Henry Conn, the subject of this memoir, was the grandson of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Rector of Moilone, a collateral branch of the family of the great naval hero, and was a son of the late Rev. Archibald Conn, General John Speare, of Stonelaw, Scotland, and cousin of the late Thomas J. Knowlys, Esq., of Highfield Tower, in the county of Lancaster. The family of Conn is of Irish extraction.

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JOHN STEWART, ESQ.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., formerly and for many years M.P. for Lymington, who died a few days since, at the age of seventy, was well known in the City as one of the founders of the London and Westminster Joint-stock Bank and Deputy-Chairman of the Universal Life Assurance Society; he was also a magistrate for the New Forest district, and a deputy-lieutenant for Hampshire, on the Conservative interest, for which he sat in the House of Commons for Lymington from 1837 to 1841, but his election at the dissolution in 1847, and which afterwards sent to re-enter upon public life. Though a Conservative, Mr. Stewart steadily supported the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

* Notices, with arms, will be given next week of the Earl of Longford, who died on the 24th inst., of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died on the 31st inst., and of Sir Charles Monteleon Lamb, Bart., who died on the 21st inst.

THE REV. ARCHER GURNEY AND THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.—The Rev. Archer Gurney will be compelled to leave Paris very shortly unless some sum can be raised among his friends in this country to enable him to carry out his mission work. The details of the scheme proposed to enable him to remain are best explained in a letter from Sir Stafford Northcote. The right hon. Baronet, who acted as Mr. Gurney's first churchwarden, says, "What is needed for the maintenance of his church is the establishment of a committee who will make themselves responsible for its expenses. These he estimates as follows:—Rent, £200; stipend, £300; miscellaneous expenses, £100. The rent will be payable under a lease for two years, voidable in case of war. To meet these charges he reckons his seat rents at upwards of £150, and the offertory at £450, of which amount is to go to the poor, leaving a deficit of £350 to make up the income of the church. This his expenses may be taken at £600, and his estimated income at £450, leaving a balance of £150 to be provided by the liberality of Churchmen."

THE MORTALITY ON BOARD THE "GREAT TASMANIA."

"THEY order these things better in the East India Company's Service," used to be the expression common on every man's lips when, each succeeding day, there came from the Crimea eglomiser and a blacker account of the want of system, the mismanagement, the neglect, and the utter incompetency which characterised the Administration. The delegates of the Horse Guards, both in regard to military organisation and commissariat arrangements, during the Russian war, left no question if the state of things which prevailed in the trenches before Sebastopol and in the harbour of Balaclava fell short in point of heedlessness and in blunder of that which all this moment prevails at Calcutta, as evidenced in the manner in which the disbanded European force shipped at Bombay on board the Great Tasmania.

We do not mean either to doubt or deny the right of the East India Company to all the praise which at that period was lavished upon their system administration as compared with that of the home Government, for, however immoral or however cruel may have been their system of government in the Indian empire, there can no doubt that they treated well those who served them well, and hence it was that, as a rule, they secured for their service the best, the best up fair and market for men, the Company's sergeant was always able to carry away from them the very pick of the home and muscle of the country, and—what in the organisation of an army is of equal if not of paramount importance—the best-conducted young men. So have regard to this fact that from the ranks of their Imperial successors the state of things which gave to the Indian service its high popularity as compared with the service of the Crown is fast fading away, and will, unless vigorous and energetic measures be adopted to check the progress of evil, soon be a matter of history and become a fable to myth. It is impossible to read the evidence lately given before the coroner's jury on the Great Tasmania case, at Liverpool, and all the more since that it corroborates the evidence during the war we have mentioned led to far greater issue than in the case of the Great Tasmania, to come to any other conclusion than to take root upon the banks of the Hooghly; and in the dilatory plea of the Secretary of Affairs to the Indian empire to endeavour to shift the blame of his predecessor from the responsibility of a culpable, if not a criminal, blunder. Indeed, we are persuaded that if we are to arrive at a correct estimate of the circumstances of the case, a full, complete and so artistic will be the shuffling that it will be as difficult to discover the real culprit as it was to discover the pea in the shell under which thimble the adroit roger has deposited the pea, and for this reason we are willing to entertain somewhat the opinion which we have already alluded. In that verdict we find both extremes and exculpation.

With regard to the first place, state that the provisions supplied by the Government as stores for the use of the troops were bad, or rather, that they were unfit for use. Thus, pork, peas, pickles, and rice; that there was an entire absence of proper disinfectants, and that the linsyloes had, instead of being a means of preventing infection, been the very reverse, and they very naturally conclude that as the putrid beef, the maggot-eaten and blue-moulded biscuits, the rancid butter, the bad rice, the fetid pickles, were unfit for food to the unfortunate men for a voyage of four months' duration passed through the hands of the Government officers, the general inspection report are to be held accountable for all the horrors of disease and death which have resulted from their carious and evil conduct. With this position before us we have been unconcerted with the system which has obtained the dam-nable notoriety of "Circular Notes" for the Indian service. Indeed, if the case rested only on the passing of the linsyloes, which had lost its sanitary properties, and which had been passed by the inspecting officers with the severest censure, if not with actual punishment, when it is considered that five feet on board a ship is allowed for each man, that 2,000 souls have been on board every a body of men penned together within a narrow space, from which it was impossible to escape, and that the disease which prevailed, and is the blame which rests upon those inspecting officers when we find that almost every single article of food which was passed by their immediate dismissal, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be visited with the full penalty consequent on the charge of indictment for manslaughter.

There is a constant grumble heard among the working classes of this country that the criminals in our gaols are better fed, better clothed, and in general better taken care of than are the honest paupers in the workhouses. We are not aware that this has ever been refuted by poverty to seek the chill asylum of the workhouse; and the same remark is now applicable to the case of the Sepoy. It is the same spirit, and with the same amount of justice, we complain that the brave men who assisted in saving to the British Crown the empire of India should have been, whilst being accomplished their work, shipped off from the scene of their glory like so many negroes from the coast of Africa, and packed away in the hold of a ship in a manner that almost every single article of food which was passed by their immediate dismissal, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be visited with the full penalty consequent on the charge of indictment for manslaughter.

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HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING-MACHINE.

WHAT the printing-machine is to the handpress Hoe's type-revolving machine is to all other printing-machines, and the proprietors of those newspapers which enjoy a large circulation have gladly availed themselves of its use. As an instance of the rapidity with which it throws off copies, and of its consequent value in the specialty of newspaper printing, it may be stated that before the introduction of the "Hoe" into the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, though we had in use the best machinery then known, the forms of this Journal had to be set up in duplicate, sometimes in triplicate, to meet the demand, and at the same time to give the type time to the period of publication, and even with those extraordinary efforts the supply kept pace with the demand. The rear of the machine, kept by the aid of "Hoe" a greatly-increased demand is in general promptly met, for, as will be seen by the following remarks, the machine possesses, so far as the printing is concerned, between newspapers and those publications which do not require the topics of the day to be set up after, however great may be their sale, can be printed by the slowest-going machines in sufficient numbers simply by the form being put to press for a sufficient period; while the power of the newspaper it is a matter of hour—sometimes, indeed, of minutes only—for the machine to be kept open to the very possible moment, in order that they may contain some account of the last "dreadful accident" or Reuter's latest telegram. Hence the importance of a fast-going machine for newspaper printing.

The type-revolving printing-machine was invented by Colonel Richard M. Hoe in 1846, and patented in 1847. It is the same indicates, on the rotary principle; that is, the form of type is placed on the surface of a horizontal type-revolving cylinder of seven feet and a half in diameter. The form occupies a segment of only about one fourth of the surface of the cylinder, and the remainder is used as an ink-distributing surface. Upon this main cylinder, and parallel with it, are placed smaller impression-cylinders. The large cylinder being put in motion, each of the impression-cylinders is carried successively to all of the impression-cylinders, at each of which a sheet is presented, and receives the impression of the type as the form passes. Thus as many sheets are printed at each revolution of the main cylinder as there are impression-cylinders around it. One sheet is required for each impression-cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and after having received the impression of the type, are laid in heaps by means of self-acting flyers, thereby discharging with the greatest regularity and precision the sheets to receive in the sheets. The grippers hold the sheet securely, so that the thinnest newspapers may be printed without waste. The ink is contained in a fountain beneath the main cylinder, and is conveyed by means of distributing-rollers to the distributing surface on the main cylinder. The rollers are about four inches in diameter, then the form of types, passes by the impression-cylinder without touching it, but the ink-distributing-cylinder to supply the ink-taking-rollers, which receive their supply of ink from the distributing surface of the main cylinder and ink the form as it passes under them, after which it is in advance to the distributing surface. Each page of the paper is locked up on a detached segment of the large cylinder, which segments are in all eight. The main cylinder runs parallel with the shaft of the cylinder, and are consequently straight, while the head, shoulder, and dash-rules are curved to the segment of a circle. The column-rules are in the form of a wedge, with the thin part directed towards the axis of the cylinder, so as to fit the segment. The wedge-shaped column-rules and quoins are held down to the bed by tongues, projecting at intervals along their length, and which are locked by a key-quoin at each end of the face of the bed. The spaces in the grooves between the column-rules are accurately filled with blocks of metal, even with the surface of the bed, the ends of which blocks are cut away underneath to receive a projection on the side of the tongues of the column-rules. The bed is held in its place by means of screws at the ends of the bed and sides, by which the type is held as securely as in the ordinary printing-machine. The bed is moved to and fro by means of a rack and pinion, which is driven by the ability of the feeders to supply the sheets.

Colonel Hoe's invention was the first successful attempt to print, on the rotary principle, with ordinary types made up on a cylindrical surface. The great success of the greatest invention, originality, durability of machinery, and economy of labour.

The Sun Printing-Office, New York, a newspaper offices designed and built for the purpose, by Messrs. Arding and Son, of Dorset-street, by a ten-cylinder type-revolving machine, manufactured by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., of New York, capable of printing twenty-five thousand impressions an hour can be worked by this ten-feeder machine. The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, by the aid of their long, twelve feet wide, and eighteen feet high: it weighs upwards of thirty tons, was brought to the site contiguous to the premises, and erected, in an unprecedentedly short space of time, by the zealous exertions and under the active superintendence of Mr. William Clement, who has the machinery for driving the above has been designed and manufactured by the Messrs. Symons and Co., engineers, of Southwark Bridge-road, Surrey, and consists of a pair of beam engines of twenty-five-horse power combined, the steam being supplied by two large boilers on the premises. The motion is communicated from the engine crankshaft by a spur flywheel of ten feet diameter, which works into a pinion on the driving-shaft of the machine. This shaft is fixed to the main shaft, to which is connected the entire machinery throughout the establishment.

MR. C. BIDDLE, M.P. for Kidderminster, has presented to the library of the Natural Institution society of them 100 volumes, elegantly bound, of choice and standard historical, poetical, and literary works.

A hall was given last night, at the Temperance Institute Hall, Sheffield, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot and the officers of the 5th Yorkshire Light Infantry Volunteers, to the lasteners and finishers employed by the inhabitants of Sheffield towards them from the period of their being disbanded in 1815 to the present time.

PROPOSED STATUE TO LUTHER AT WORMS.—A letter from Worms states that a second appeal by the committee charged with the erection of a statue to Luther at Worms has been responded to by a contribution from the Grand Duke of Aldenburg and Baden, who has remit 150 florins; the Grand Duchess, 100 florins; the Queen of Prussia, 100 florins; the Grand Duchess, 100 florins; the Queen of Saxony; and the Prince of Prussia, 50 florins. Among the other contributors are Baron Von Schwarzing-Sandenstaen, 40 gulden; and Baron Von Rothschild, 100 florins. The Grand Duke of Hesse has further called his renowned Swiss in which he denounced the errors of Romanism.

"CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM THE ANSWERS" AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—In the memoirs of Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, recently published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., we find that the Lord Chancellor is recorded, by which it would appear that he held and confident opinion, that the Oxford University examinations were a failure. Having in a good cause or otherwise, found their first field of action in his freshmen's answers at the Oxford University examinations, the examiners of the whole party were cheerfully engaged. Then it stood that the Lord Chancellor's son, Lord Ashley, was in the hall, and, my Lord of Pembroke's son, Lord Herbert, was in the same hall, and Lord Ashley, in the course of the examination, sent the signal, striking him a box on the ear, and instantly the freshmen fell on, and we sadly cleared the benches. The wall, bachelors and young masters coming in to assist the examiners, were compelled to retreat to a ground chamber in the quadrangle, where, pressing at the door, some of the shortest and strongest of my freshmen, giant like boys, opened the door, let in as many as they passed, and shut the door by main strength against the rest; those let in they held open and had beaten very severely, but their authority with those without them, some of them being considerable enough to make terms for peace which they did, for Dr. Pritchard being called out to suppress the mutiny, the old doctor, always favourable to youth offering out of the hall window, and the mutiny was at an end. Then was a calm of freedom for what had passed, and an utter abolition in that college of that foolish custom."

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS' COMPANY (Limited), Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, London. Established for the SALE of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Steam Engines—Railway and Contractors' Plant—Hydraulic Engines—Mining Machinery—Brick and Tile Machines—Sawing Machinery, and every description of Tools and Machines. Prices and full information upon application.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, Demerara, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, &c.—The largest STOCK of MANUFACTURED MARBLE in Europe on view at the British and Foreign Marble Galleries, 17, Newman-street. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.
EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and Co., Proprietors.

THE NEW BREAD MANUFACTURE.— Applications for information respecting Licenses may be made to Messrs. PEEK, FREAN, and CO., Dockhead, S.E.; and, respecting Machinery and the Foreign Patents, to Messrs. BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREWES, Reading.

GREEN'S PRIZE LAWN-MOWER.— Thomas Green, Smithfield Ironworks, Leeds; and 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London has for the last three years at all the Agricultural and Horticultural Shows in the Kingdom carried off every prize. His New PATENT NOISELESS MACHINE for 1860 is perfection itself. Illustrated price-lists can be had on application to either establishment.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve Varieties, judiciously assorted, with hints for their successful management, post-free for fourteen stamps; thirty sorts for 2s. 6d.—Address, W. H. REYNOLDS, 6, Packington-street, Islington, N.

NEW DWARF BEDDING TROPÆOLUMS. Tom Thumb, yellow, price per packet, 1s.; Tom Thumb, beauty-spotted, price per packet, 1s.; Tom Thumb, scarlet, per packet, 6d. For further particulars see Carter's "Gardener's Vade Mecum," forwarded free of charge, on application to JAMES CARTER and CO., 237 and 238, High Holborn, London.

REDUCTION of TEN POUNDS PER TON in the price of THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE on and after the 1st of APRIL, 1860. Barrels containing 448 Feeds, weighing net 112lb., with measure, 4'ʼs. each. Cases containing 448 Feeds, weighing net 112lb., in packets, 4'ʼs. each. Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

Nutritive Value.. .. .. £ 15
Condimental Value 125
Total .. .. .. £140 per ton.

Showing a profit of £130 per ton through the use of this invaluable compound, adapted for the seasoning of all kinds of food for animals. Agents required in every Town where none are already appointed. Joseph Thorley, the Inventor and Sole Proprietor. Offices, 77, Newgate-street, London. A Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS at the reduced duties. French Claret from 26s. per dozen; Champagne, 36s.; Crusted Port, 36s.; Sherry, 24s.; Standard Sherry, 36s.; Brandy, 31s. Four dozen, for cash, carriage free.—FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside.

REDUCTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY
(the Standard of Excellence),
27s. per dozen, Bottles and Cases included.
EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,
122, Pall-mall, London, S.W.
WM. REID TIPPING, Manager.

ABERDEEN TONGUES from the HIGHLAND BULLOCKS.—These Tongues, though less in size, are much superior in quality to any others. Price 4s. House and Grass Lamb, at per quarter. Clun Forest Mutton, four years old, small, of high character, saddles 9d. per lb. legs 10d.
LIDSTONE and CO., Butchers, 110, New Bond-street, W.

HEWITT'S LARGE CHINESE WAREHOUSE, 18, Fenchurch-street, City, and Baker street, Bazaar, with special Buyers at Canton, Hong-Kong, and Shanghaie.

PEEK, FREAN, and CO.'S AERATED LUNCH, HOUSEHOLD, and RIFLE BISCUITS, Manufactured by Dr. Dauglish's patent process, may now be obtained from all dealers in town and country.

T. KINGSFORD and SON'S
OSWEGO PREPARED CORN,
for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, Cakes, &c., is the Original Preparation of Indian Corn, manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, United States,
Was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park
ALSO
Received a Gold Medal at New York State Fair, 1851.
Wholesale Agents, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states
"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process patented for the three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, and Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.—Brown and Polson, Manufacturers to her Majesty the Queen, Ironmonger-lane, London.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making quickly and at small cost superior Barley Water cooling in fevers, or for mothers nursing, and eminently nutritious as Infants' Food.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, the most-esteemed and best-known preparation for making pure gruel; persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.
ROBINSON'S PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL for porridge and oat-cake, especially recommended as a strengthening food for youth.
ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion street, Holborn London. Established 1764.

COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS' PATENT LENTILIZED COCOA is pronounced by Professor Letheby and Dr. Hassall to be superior in nutritious element to all others. See their Reports Printed on the Labels of each Canister.
Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 6d. per lb.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Its delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power render it a desirable beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper. Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The Proprietors of the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH hereby caution Grocers, Druggists, Chandlers, &c., against selling any imitation of their Starch, as by a decision, in Chancery, of the Master of the Rolls, Wotherspoon v. Turner (see "Times," and other London daily papers, of the 26th of November, 1859), they are equally liable to the above penalty with the makers of the spurious article.

LEAP YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S New BOUQUET for the Season 1860.
"In Leap Year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.
This and a thousand other sweet scents for choice in bottles, 2s. 6d. each.
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CAUTION to LADIES.—The only genuine KALYDOR is ROWLAND'S, so universally esteemed for its improving and beautifying effects on the Complexion and Skin. All other preparations under the title of "Kalydor," "Kalydor Soap," "Kalydor Lotion," &c., are impositions, and contain not a particle of the ingredients of the genuine article, the preparation of which is confined solely to the knowledge and practice of
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4 Sauce ditto ..	10 ..	3 18 4	4 Sauce ditto ..	12 ..	4 16 0
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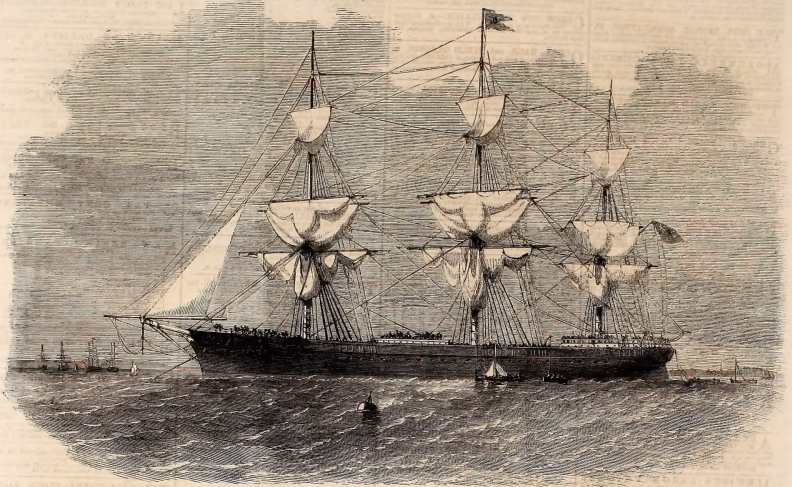
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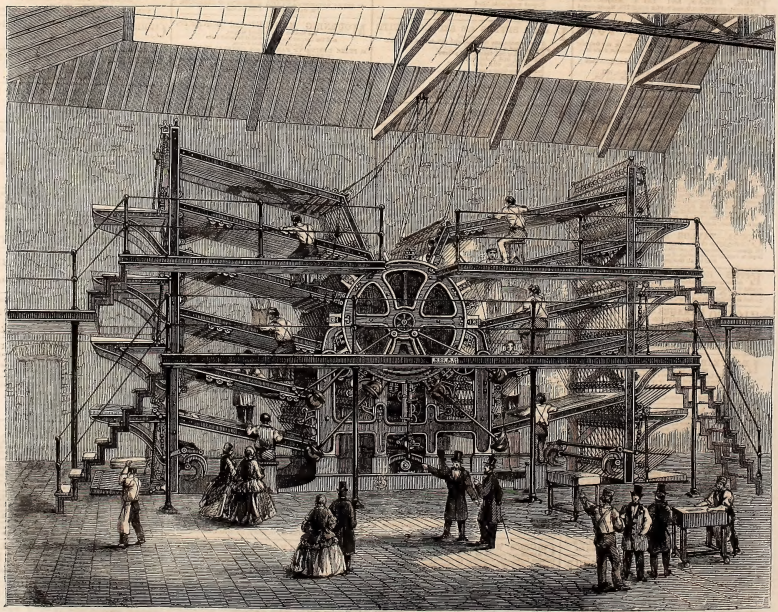
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THE "GREAT TASMANIA" TROOP-TRANSPORT AT ANCHOR IN THE MERSEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILLIAM WOODS.—SEE PAGE 318.



THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" TEN-FEEDER PRINTING MACHINE.—SEE PAGE 318.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE FIRST SECTION OF THE SESSION.

THE advent of that legislative Easter holiday which the most democratic members of Parliament seem to cherish as dearly as an institution as the most remote-thinking Tories—if any such political entities are still to be found—seems to be a proper occasion for taking stock of public matters. Before referring to the progress which has been made in the conduct of those affairs which have come under the immediate cognisance of Parliament, it will probably not be considered out of place to notice one very interesting fact which has been coincident with the termination of the first quarter of 1860, which brings to a conclusion our financial year. The return of the Revenue for the past twelve months proves to be eminently satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been proved to have made a remarkably false calculation in his estimate of the incomings from the public resources; but, happily, his miscounting has been on the right side, and the proceeds have exceeded his expectations by something over a million and a half! It is certainly a subject of no small congratulation that the nation begins a new year of provision for the public service with such a sum to the credit side of its account. No doubt a good deal of this excess of revenue over estimate is attributable to the little conjuration with the income tax which Mr. Gladstone managed last summer, and which, by a process that all his elaborate explanations failed to make clear to some unwilling minds, pressed into six months the payment of an increased rate for the year. But, at the same time, there has been an increase on those barometers of trade and social prosperity, respectively, the Customs and the Excise; while the departments of Stamps, Taxes, and Post Office, also yielded an increase; thus showing that the elasticity of our national resources was real and not factitious, or confined to a single item like the income tax, which for simplicity of squeezing is, of course, without a rival.

Such an introduction to a review of the affairs of Great Britain tends naturally to create a certain amount of good humour in the consideration of the sayings and doings of our administrators and legislators, but without that inducement it would be only simple justice to say that every disposition to do their work has been evinced by the Ministry and the Parliament. It can hardly be said of either of these responsible bodies that time has been wasted, in the strict sense of the term, although it is undoubted that talk has been abundant. It must be remembered, however, that in our representative system talk is the machinery out of which acts, not merely literally Acts of Parliament, but acts in the sense of action, are created. An impartial reflection on the debates in the House of Commons (for the Upper House has, by the necessity of the case, been more than usually quiescent down to the present time) will show that they have been more than ordinarily direct and to the purpose. Even such an impetuous spirit as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been compelled to avow that no illegitimate or undue hindrance has been placed in his way by his most assiduous and most pertinacious critics. It deserves to be noted also that, while the members of the Lower Chamber who have taken part in discussions have shown more than common apprehension of the nature, the elements, and the probable consequences of the measures with which they have had to deal, and have dealt with them in a businesslike manner, the speaking proper—the mode in which individuals have expressed themselves—has been very far above the average of Parliamentary oratory in general. They have had to deal with great principles embodied in plans all more or less entire, and it may be asserted with some confidence that they have as a body, and in numerous individual cases, been found equal to the situation. Inspired, perhaps, by the presence and predominance of a vast leading capability for elaborate exposition, combined with singular clearness and completeness, at least when these qualities were necessary and demanded by the tactics of the occasion, our representatives have quitted themselves in a manner which ought to give satisfaction to their several constituencies and to the country in the gross. One thing will be universally admitted—that, meeting in Session at a much earlier period than usual, they have fairly earned for themselves that brief holiday which they are about to enjoy.

In the period which has elapsed since the 24th of January there have been debates on foreign affairs, including questions relating to Savoy, Tuscany, Switzerland, and China. Another section of discussion has been occupied by the Bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People, although on the whole, and looking to the importance of the subject, the most scanty justice, and certainly the least heartiness, have been coincident with the consideration of that question. The financial measures of the Government, with their wide ramifications, and the cognate and inseparable subject of the Commercial Treaty, have necessarily occupied the main portion of the time of the House of Commons. Nevertheless, in the midst of these large and, on the face of them, engrossing questions, there has intervened a crowd of miscellanies, among which may be enumerated Law Reform, the Purchase System in the Army, the Organisation of the Indian Army, the Ballot, Church Rates, Endowed Schools, the question of the differences between Masters and Operatives, an attempt to apply the principle of the Factories Acts to other branches of



GENERAL VIEW OF CHAMBERY, SAVOY, AS SEEN FROM MOUNT CALVARY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 342.

manufacturing labour, Coolie immigration to our West India colonies, the vexed questions of Bribery and Corruption at elections, reform of the Corporation of London, and the introduction of the Army and Navy estimates. As a specimen of Parliamentary exertion we may make a slight statistical statement, and mention that between the 25th of February and the 31st of March no less than sixteen debates of various lengths have been devoted by Parliament as a body to the consideration of foreign affairs, of which twelve have turned exclusively on the annexation of Savoy, one has related to Central Italy, and more especially to Tuscany, one to Switzerland, and two to China. If these have been in reality only episodes, and bear but a small comparison with the regular set consideration of affairs immediately connected with our internal and domestic affairs, may we not venture on the assertion that in their conduct during the first three months of the Session of 1860 the Legislature has deserved well of the country.

Nevertheless, though much has been done, still more remains to do. In the critical weeks which will elapse between the Easter vacation and Whitsuntide it is more than probable that the Legislature will be specially called upon to show its aptitude for work and its capability of statesmanship. There is no doubt that Parliament has an immense amount of labour yet to encounter, and it is only by great diligence and a very considerable amount of personal abnegation that the early promise of the Session will generate into fruit. It is impossible to say whether circumstances may not occur which will introduce new elements of discussion, and greatly enlarge the sphere and circle of the responsibilities of our Government and our representatives. Hitherto foreign affairs have been dealt with from a comparatively abstract point of view. Who shall say that the ruling powers of this country may not ere long be called on to deal with them in the most practical sense? If, happily, no such eventuality should intervene there will be more than enough left to give ample opportunity to our Senate to show to the country that the reform of the chief institution of England is more a matter of principle than of personal necessity; and that if the growing intelligence of the people and the increase of population render it but just that the privileges of representation should be extended, yet that it does not follow that the existing representatives of the country in Parliament, taken as a whole and as a class, are wanting in the qualifications demanded of them. It is in the power of those who now enjoy the honour of being members of Parliament to prove that in the event of a new election, under circumstances which will cause a large addition to the franchise, it will not be necessary, or even expedient, to make any radical change in what may be called the personal constitution of the House of Commons. It depends on themselves, and on their development of those qualities of prudence, justice, and common-sense, unmixed with baser motives, in the conduct of the important business of this year, whether the bulk of the members of the present Parliament will earn a title to their recognition as claimants for places in any new council of the nation which may be about to be established.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Mediterranean squadron left Toulon on Saturday last for Italy. M. Laity has been sent on an extraordinary mission to Savoy.

Last Saturday the Emperor passed the troops forming the garrison of Paris in review, M. de Schouvaloff, the Emperor of Russia's adjutant, being present.

Count Tascher de la Pagerie, First Chamberlain to the Empress, has begun issuing invitations for a fancy ball, which her Majesty will give on the 17th, at the hotel of the Duchess D'Albe.

The Budget of 1861 has been presented to the Corps Legislatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,845,000,000f., and the expenses at 1,844,000,000f.

"We are reliably informed," says the *Journal de Charleroi*, "that a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium will be signed in a few days. We hear that the duty on Belgian cast-iron will be fixed at 2f. the 400 kilos., and that the system of reciprocity is to be admitted for the plate-glass manufactures of the two countries."

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes a decree giving a second warning to the *Ami de la Religion*, for an article of the Abbé Sisson, which contained a formal attack against the Concordat.

The Municipal Council of Paris, in its sitting of Saturday, ratified the acceptance, by the Prefect of the Seine, of the cession by the State to the city of the park of Monceaux.

The *Echo de l'Oise* states that the Emperor has given orders for the erection of a statue of Joan of Arc at Compiègne, on the spot opposite the old bridge, where she was taken prisoner by the English on May 23, 1430. The statue will be executed after the famous work of the Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Belgian papers describe the contents of a circular which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently addressed to French agents abroad relative to Belgium. M. Thouvenel remarks, that of the two anti-French combinations established in '15, one, the transfer of the French slopes to Sardinia, has just been rectified; while the other, the foundation of the kingdom of the Netherlands, was rectified in 1831 by the separation of Belgium from Holland, and the creation of the Belgian monarchy, the neutrality of which, guaranteed by Europe, is of great interest to France. The Government of the Emperor has never had the idea of putting in question a work so full of wisdom and altogether so favourable to France, and which French diplomacy has contributed to establish since 1831.

The French Senate adopted on Thursday week a course which indicates with sufficient clearness the determination of Napoleon III. to exercise his own will in matters wherein Papal supremacy is at stake. By a majority of 116 to 16 votes, the Senate refused to receive a number of petitions asking its interference in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope.

The *Moniteur* recalls that article of the French Concordat with Rome into memory which says that no bull of excommunication or other similar document issuing from the Holy See has the right of publication in France until approved of by the French Government, so that we have to expect that the present bull, directed against all the spoliators of the domain of St. Peter, will probably be refused publication in France.

The fancy fair for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund will, *Galignani* informs us, take place during the first fortnight in May. It will be held at the British Embassy, under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies the Ambassador and the Countess Cowley. The following ladies have already kindly consented to act as patronesses:—H. E. Madame Fould, H. E. the Countess de Morny, the Duchess de Bassano, the Duchess d'Istrie, the Countess Walewska, H. E. the Countess Cowley, Lady Rokeby, Baroness James de Rothschild, Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, Lady Olliffe, Mrs. William T. Moore, Mrs. Swale, and Miss Keir Grant.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week published the text of the treaty of the cession of Savoy and Nice by Sardinia to France. The only thing to be added to the summary already published is that a proportionate part of the public debt of Sardinia is to follow the two provinces in the transfer of their allegiance. The treaty, though ratified before, cannot be finally executed by the Sardinian Government until it shall have received the sanction of the Sardinian representatives. King Victor Emmanuel's proclamation, releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from their former allegiance, is published in the *Constitutionnel*. The King says that France and Italy are "two sister nations, whose destiny is to march at the head of civilisation."

According to the French despatches the elections in Faucigny and Chablais have turned in the proportion of five to six in favour of annexation to France.

The French troops entered Nice on Sunday, and the accounts of their reception vary according to the source whence they proceed. The *Moniteur* says that the troops were received with enthusiasm by the people, who strewed flowers before them; but the "National Committee" of Nice declare that the attitude of the population was cold, and that in the evening disturbances were suppressed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has informed the National Assembly by message of the annexation of Savoy to France and of the dangers involved in that act. The Assembly take precisely the same view, and promise the Council support in whatever measures they may consider necessary to maintain the true and absolute neutrality of the northern provinces of Savoy. At present the Federal Council is endeavouring to bring this about through the agency of the Great Powers; and Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as well as England, are said, by a telegram from Berne, to have declared their readiness to take part in a European Conference respecting the position in which Switzerland is placed by the annexation of Savoy to France.

On Wednesday the National Council, by 106 against 3 votes, and the Council of State unanimously, voted the extraordinary powers demanded by the Federal Council.

A second note of M. Thouvenel to the Swiss Federal Council declares that the Emperor Louis Napoleon "has no thought of altering any of the legitimate provisions on which depend the neutrality of Switzerland." The treaty by which King Victor Emmanuel ceded Savoy to France provides that the French Emperor shall come to an understanding respecting the neutralised districts with Switzerland and with the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna. M. Thouvenel thinks that this arrangement should "completely reassure the Federal Council;" but neither the arrangement nor M. Thouvenel's second note prevented the Swiss Council from protesting against any French occupation of the neutralised districts, or from soliciting the convocation of an European Congress.

The Federal Council have resolved to send a Commissioner to Geneva, in order to place the Geneva contingent under the command of Colonel Ziegler. Switzerland has notified to the Powers that she will take energetic measures against any excesses.

Yesterday week about 150 men (Savoyards and members of the Horticultural Society) seized upon the steam-boat *Aigle*, and made for Thonon. They were pursued in another boat by a body of police and chasseurs, who took thirty of them, and carried them back to Geneva. Upon which the Council of State of Geneva addressed a proclamation to their fellow-citizens, reprobating the attempt, and stating that an inquiry is going on with a view to bring the guilty parties to justice.

ITALY.

THE KINGDOM OF UPPER ITALY.

The Session of the Sardinian Chambers was opened on Monday by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty entered the hall of the Senate amidst indescribable applause, and delivered a speech in which he declared that the repulse of the Austrian invasion and the freedom of Lombardy and Central Italy were attributable to the aid of a "magnanimous ally," to the valour of the French and Italian soldiers, and to the concord of the people. The gratitude of present and future generations was due to France for the welfare of Italy. It was necessary to make some sacrifice, and he had made that which was "dearest to his heart." He had concluded a treaty ceding Savoy and Vice to France; reserving, however, the approval of the Sardinian Parliament and the rights of Switzerland. If the Pope should employ spiritual weapons in defence of temporal interests, Victor Emmanuel would know how to maintain the civil liberty and authority which he owed only to God and his people. The most urgent measures required for the consolidation of the new State would be immediately submitted to the Chambers, and progressive liberty would renew the prosperity and vigour of Italy, which must no longer be a field for foreign ambition, but must be the "Italy of the Italians."

It is currently rumoured at Turin that the new kingdom is to be divided into six large Governments—viz., Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna.

Sardinian troops have entered Florence, where Prince Carignan has issued a proclamation, treating the annexation in the light of the movement for Italian unity.

The protest of Austria against the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont has been delivered to Count Cavour by the Count Brassier de St. Simon, the Prussian Minister at Turin. Count Cavour has announced to Count Brassier de St. Simon that the answer of Sardinia will be forwarded through the Prussian Embassy at Vienna.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, who resides at Dresden, has addressed a protest, dated March 24, to all the Courts of Europe against the annexation of his States to Piedmont.

ROME.

The Pope has at length resorted to spiritual arms against the revolted Romagnese and their abettors. A "major excommunication" against all who have promoted, aided, or counselled rebellion, invasion, or usurpation, in the Romagna, was published and placarded on Thursday week at Rome. This document has been accompanied by a protest against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia, and forwarded to all the foreign Envoys resident in Rome.

The persons arrested at Rome on the occasion of the late riot have been set at liberty, as the official journal announces without any further comment, on the recommendation of General Goyon and the other French officers.

General Lamoricière has, on the invitation of the Pope, departed for Rome, to take the command of the Holy Father's army. The *Opinion Nationale* states that the chief command of the Papal troops was offered to General Changarnier before General de Lamoricière was mentioned, but declined.

The *Constitutionnel*, treating of the possibility of the departure of the French army from Rome, says:—"It has always been admitted that we could not remain indefinitely at Rome. The Roman Government having appeared to desire our departure, France waits only that the safety of the Pope be assured, but will not leave Rome until replaced by the army of an Italian Power. Negotiations with Naples have been spoken of, and if the course of events should lead to such an end France certainly will not raise any obstacle."

In case of its evacuation by the French Rome will be occupied by the Pontifical troops. Neapolitan troops will enter the Marches. At Ancona 2000 men of the Papal army are concentrated. General Lamoricière is about to inspect the garrisons.

NAPLES.

No military movement has yet taken place.

It is asserted that the Ambassadors of the Western Powers have remitted collective notes to the Government, in order to determine the King to adopt reforms.

The King has granted several commercial concessions to the inhabitants of Sicily, and has decreed the construction of a network of public roads in the three Calabrian provinces.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has lodged with every one of the great Powers a solemn protest against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia, on the strength of the Treaty of Zurich, of the Treaties of Vienna of 1815, and of all those treaties of the last century by which the sovereignty of the houses of Lorraine and of Este, and the right of inheritance of the house of Hapsburg, was acknowledged. The document lays stress on the fact that the Sardinian State itself has been a party to most of these treaties, that they are partly the results of exchanges, as in the case of Tuscany, which was given for Lorraine, ceded to France, and that the acceptance by Austria of the peace of Villafranca was altogether owing to the distinct promise of the restoration of the Italian provinces. In making this protest, Austria disclaims any intention to see the peace of the world disturbed.

The Austrian Premier, Count Rechberg, has also given the reply of his Government to the Swiss Federal Council, communicating it to Dr. Steiger, the Swiss Envoy at Vienna. Having ascertained the opinions of the other great Powers on the question, Austria cannot undertake to do anything against the annexation of Savoy to France in general. As far, however, as the question of the neutralised districts is concerned, Switzerland will not lack her neighbour's good services, inasmuch as Austria fully acknowledges the duty which the Treaties of Vienna impose upon her with regard to the support of the claims of Switzerland.

The military commission named by the Emperor of Austria to prepare the budget for 1861 has completed its task. The result is now undergoing definitive classification at the Ministry of Finance, and will be submitted to the new Council of the Emperor in May next.

PRUSSIA.

The Brussels *Indépendance* states that Queen Victoria is expected at Berlin towards the end of June. This journey is principally to be attributed," says the *Indépendance*, "to the happy event expected to take place in the month of July in the family of Prince Frederick William, her son-in-law."

The magistrates and authorities of Berlin having presented the Prince Regent with an address on his birthday, his Royal Highness returned a reply, in which he says:—"The severe sufferings which, by God's inscrutable will, have fallen upon our King and lord, and which you with me deeply deplore, continue unchanged, and still impose upon me the heavy duty of guiding the reins of Government. With you I implore the Almighty that, if storms should rage around us, I may succeed in quelling them. I have seen with pleasure that you recognise my exertions for the welfare of Prussia and for the whole of Germany, which are unremitted for the true unity and preservation of both, and will ever so remain. As King and people in Prussia were always one when the cares of the period drew near to them, so will the people show this in our day, and the capital will give an illustrious example."

SPAIN.

There has been a revolutionary outbreak in Spain. General Ortego, with 3000 men, has pronounced for the Legitimist Pretender, Don Carlos. According to a despatch received at the Spanish Embassy General Ortega, Commander of the Balearic Isles, embarked the troops under his command and disembarked them near Tortose. As soon as the troops obtained knowledge of his project they refused to follow him, and General Ortega was obliged to take to flight pursued by his soldiers, who have maintained faithful to the Queen. General Ortega is still at large, but is being closely pursued. Perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere. Private advices say that General Concha sent troops against General Ortega, and that other troops were also dispatched from all parts of Spain to suppress the movement. The insurrection met with little sympathy. Several loyal addresses have been forwarded to the Queen. The Bank of Barcelona has offered 40,000,000 to the Government.

The official Madrid *Gazette* publishes the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Aughera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz. The convention of 1859 referring to Melilla, Penon, and Albucenas is ratified. An indemnity of twenty millions of piasters is to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain until this payment is effected. A treaty of commerce is also to be concluded guaranteeing privileges to Spain as to the most favoured nation. A representative of Spain and a missionary establishment to be permitted at Fez. The treaty of peace is to be signed at Tetuan before the 25th of April. All hostilities to cease. The Spanish army, however, to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles.

TURKEY.

A corps-d'armée has left Monastir to encamp between Montenegro and Servia. The son of Prince Milosch has refused to come to Constantinople to receive his investiture.

The Governor of Candia has imprisoned forty two Greek priests who had declared themselves Catholics. The Ambassador of France has interceded in their behalf, and has invoked religious liberty, which has been promised.

UNITED STATES.

The proceedings in the Senate have been entirely of a national character. A bill for the construction of fifty steam ships adapted to the African coast, for the suppression of the slave trade; a joint resolution, authorising the President to negotiate with other nations for the right of search within 200 miles of the western coast of Africa; and an order instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill substituting imprisonment for life instead of death, and applying the penalty to persons fitting out slave-ships, were offered or introduced by Mr. Wilson.

The Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald* reports that the settlement of Spanish claims had given rise to the statement relative to the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Washington letters state that the Senate had a short executive session on the 20th ult., and had taken preliminary measures with the view of resuscitating the Nicaragu Treaty, which was recently rejected. Much feeling is said to prevail about the rejection, as it upsets the calculations of sixteen years, as well as the Treaty of Nicaragua with Great Britain, and the understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The Republicans refused to ratify the treaty, in consequence of the Administration and its supporters insisting on inserting and retaining in it the clause by which the President, and not Congress, should determine on the use of armed force. Letters from Washington also state that Mr. M'Lane, having refused to act upon discretionary or general orders, had received emphatic and explicit instructions to land troops at Vera Cruz for the protection of the American Consulate, and citizens, and property. It is stated that, on the 24th of May and 30th of July last, he was authorised to offer 10,000,000 dollars for Lower California and the right of way from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas; but that, Juarez desiring a separate treaty for this object, the negotiation finally fell through.

Governor Stewart had vetoed the Missouri Free Negro Bill. The death of Governor Bissell, of Illinois, is reported.

Overland advices from California are to the 28th of February. A well-known citizen of San Francisco is stated to have paid 35,000 dollars for a claim extending over only sixty feet at the Washoe gold-mine, where the excitement continued unabated.

The advices from Oregon are to the 28th of January. An atrocious massacre of defenceless Indians was perpetrated by a band of forty white men on the 26th. It was estimated that 200 had been killed, and the only reason was that they were suspected of having furnished the warlike Indians with arms.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment was before the New York Legislature. It had passed a third reading by a majority of more than two to one.

A terrible affair had taken place on board an oyster-sloop in New York Bay. The crew had been murdered and the vessel plundered by the mate; at least so it was believed, that person having been captured in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. The evidence against him appeared to be very strong.

INDIA.

The following telegram has been received at the India Office:—

Bombay, March 13.

The following troops have sailed, or will sail, for China:—Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, February 18; 3rd Native Infantry, 20; 100 of the 5th Native Infantry, 20.

The remainder of the 5th Native Infantry, and No. 3 Battery Royal Artillery, will sail in a few days.

The Punjaub Infantry are to sail from Kurrachee to-day.

Six hundred horses and six hundred mules will also be dispatched to China as early as possible.

Mr. Wilson explained in the Legislative Council his scheme for a convertible paper currency for all India on the 3rd of March. Notes of from 5 to 1000 rupees to be issued, to the aggregate value of 5,000,000 sterling. Gold standard condemned.

The ship *Clifton Bell*, from London, with soldiers' families, arrived at Kurrachee on the 6th of March.

The steamer attached to Bourne's Indus steam-train foundered outside the bar of Kurrachee harbour. Endeavours are being made to raise her.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday evening :—

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the following telegram :—"Naples, April 4, 1860. Seditious persons have attacked the troops in Palermo. The soldiers shooting. Five killed. I bravely replied the insurgents, of whom a great number were killed. The population took no part in the movement. The city is tranquil. The *Patrie* also publishes the following article signed M. Granchant :—"The new Sicilian treaty announces the abandonment of the tranquil and withstanding the attempts of the English to create agitation, and which are too evident not to be noticed. It is asserted that foreign agents are endeavouring to promote a party which will call for the annexation of Sicily to England. This party, it is expected will fail, because Sicily desires the autonomy of the Italian Islands before her eyes. All the Powers ought not to be less vigilant in order to prevent the repetition of or deplorable an act."

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 17.—In Parliament the Land Bill is progressing. The estimates were nearly voted, and the bill to authorise the purchase of the Geelong Railway was to be brought in on the evening of the departure of the mails. The Government has agreed to the alteration in the land tax on the condition of other members sharing the expenses. The formation of a volunteer corps is progressing. A merchant named Duffy has been committed to prison for extensive forgeries. There has been a great fall in the price of The gold receipts have decreased 30,000 ounces as compared with the same period last year. Wardell has won the cricket match by sixty nine runs.

SYDNEY, Feb. 17.—Parliament met on the 21th of January. Mr. Cooper, the Speaker, has resigned, and Mr. Murray is unanimously elected in his place, and the bringing forward of the estimates has been postponed. Extensive floods have been experienced in the storekeeper's department. The officials have been suspended in consequence. An increased subsidy for the steamers on the Manilla route has been refused. Great floods have caused the destruction of a large amount of property. The railway works are progressing satisfactorily.

Advices from Adelaide are to the 13th of February. Parliament is prorogued until the 3rd of April.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Norman* arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, with advices to the 21st of February. Her cargo, valued at £12,000, included 239 bales of wool, 50 casks of wine, and other produce to the amount of £1,000.

The disease in the vine has not been so extensive as was first expected.

In the Graaf-Reinet division the loss of stock by the late drought is estimated at £100,000.

Much rambling exists among the proprietors of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, and little progress, comparatively, has been made in the proposed Wellington Railway and that line from Port Elizabeth to Graham's-town are not as yet in abeyance.

The Cape Parliament was further prorogued until the 21st of March.

The Supreme Court has declared Mohammedan marriages solemnised without banns to be illegal—a decision which will affect a large portion of the colonial population.

Nowhere is the colonial missionary party, dated the 4th of October, states that they are in good health. There is no intelligence from *Dr.* Livingstone; his wife and family left for England in the *Victoria*.

The Empress Dowager of Russia, who has been staying at Nice, is rapidly losing her eyesight from cataract.

The Spanish Cortes, by 129 against 12 votes, have granted to M. Salamanca the privilege of constructing the new Portuguese railways.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 22nd ult., states that Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition to occupy himself pruitfully with business.

JAPAN.—Friendly correspondence between the Japanese Government and Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been published. The correspondence extends from the 10th of February, 1859, to January 7 of the present year. Altogether, there are forty-six despatches, letters, and notes, a space of 101 small black pages.

A decree of the King of the Belgians appropriates as follows the 5 per per cent tax on the net proceeds of the gaming-houses at Spa :—Of the sum so obtained, 65 per cent to the town of Spa, 25 per cent to the hospice, and 10 to Chaudefontaine. Those funds are to be exclusively employed in local improvements, under the control of the Government.

A letter from Utah gives an account of a curious social party, which began with a prayer by Prophet Young. The ball was opened by the ball by dancing in the first quadrille, and closed it with another prayer. The party was confined to the rite of the Latter Day Saints, two grooms, and the cricoline limited to two specimens for each suite.

A letter from St. Petersburg says :—"Instructions for carrying out the ukase of emancipation have been addressed to the governors. Among other things, the Emperor has ordered that traders, burgesses, and in general all the inhabitants of towns, shall pass into what is called the class of free cultivators. Hitherto the trad has not been permitted."

MEXICO.—Affairs continued much the same as by Vera Cruz on the 9th of March, with 600 men, and a strong siege train. An attack was made on the 5th of March, which was repulsed. Two papers were issued, *Mormon* and *Mercury*, which left Monmouth to aid Mormon, were captured, after a desperate resistance, by the Americans sloop of war *Saratoga*, off Cruz, after refusing to show colours, and firing on the American flag. The steamers were fired on by the Mexicans. During the engagement the steamers hoisted the Spanish flag. The American lees amounted to three wounded and one killed. Mormon was taken prisoner, and sent to Vera Cruz. The American Minister had been instructed to lend a force for the protection of American interests. Retrenchment had been effected. A letter was sent by Mormon to the British and French Consuls. According to a telegram from Vera Cruz, dated the 27th of March, the capture of General Miramon's forces on the 11th ult., but the bombardment produced little effect. The following day, it is stated, Miramon's troops abandoned his troops, and sought safety on board a French man-of-war, at the city of Tacubaya declared against him, and that the rest of the soldiers would desert him, and betray him into the hands of his opponents. The *New Orleans Picayune* says that the English Government has determined to meddle between the hostile parties in Mexico. Lord John himself proposed an armed intervention, but the cabinet preferred to act in the form of a general amnesty and religious toleration; adding that if his proposal were rejected, they would withdraw their consent from bills giving the power to British subjects for the outrages committed upon them. Miramon, we are told, is preparing to escape from Mexico. Juarez and his friends were summarily rejected by France.

OFFICIAL LETTER ON SAVOY.—In the House of Commons on Monday night Lord Russell placed upon the table some further correspondence with reference to the affairs of Italy, and made a statement in explanation of it. The correspondence contains the despatch sent by Sir W. Temple to Count Cavour explaining the grounds upon which France required the annexation of Savoy as the price of her assent to the union of Central Italy. The alleged danger to the Italian from the Germans which has just been effected in the territory and population of Italy, was observed that if Savoy, which is so strong in her population and resources, and is placed so advantageously for defence, were to be given to France, Her Majesty's Government must be allowed to remark that a demand for cession of a neighbour's territory made by a Power which is strong in men, and whose former and not very remote policy of territorial aggrandisement brought the rest of Europe into hostile array, could not but give rise to the very State interested in the balance of power and in the maintenance of the general peace. Such a cession would by no means tend to the end for which the claim is founded; because, if a great military Power like France is to demand the cession of a neighbour's territory on the ground that it constitutes geographically its proper scientific defence, it is evident that no State could long exist under the aggression of such powerful neighbour; that night and not right would henceforth be the rule to determine territorial possession, and that the integrity and independence of the smaller States of Europe would be placed in perpetual jeopardy." M. Thouvenel, in his reply, dated March 26, after asserting that Lord John Russell's despatch has not the character of a protest, and that "this divergence does not constitute an opposition of a nature to affect the relations of the Cabinets of Paris and London," declares that the Emperor's Government attached the greatest importance to the preserving of the neutrality of Switzerland, and quotes that clause of the treaty just concluded with Sardinia which pledges the Emperor to come to the armed standing on the question of the neutralised portions of Savoy with the Powers who were represented at the Congress of Vienna.

The disinfectant used for deodorising the Thames this summer will probably be the carbolate of iron; and the cost of this material is estimated at something under £3000.

Early on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the house of MESSRS. BROWN, tallow-melters, Somerstown. The premises were entirely gutted, and one of the partner's children was burnt to death.

THE THAMES.—The BOAT RACE, in which so much interest has been felt by those interested in aquatic sports, came off between Putney and Mortlake on Saturday. Both crews displayed great skill and spirit, and the race resulted in favour of Cambridge.

The Rev. J. M. Bellew delivered a lecture upon Milton on Monday evening, at the Hall of Science, to a crowded audience. The attendance was respectable, and throughout the evening the audience displayed the greatest interest in the lecturer's observations, the manner with warm and long-continued applause.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY CLUB.—The annual dinner of this club took place on Tuesday at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, and was attended by a large number of members, including a gentleman of the Humane Society who contended so gallantly but unsuccessfully against the University of Cambridge on Saturday. The HON. G. DENMAN, M.P., the president, was in the chair.

THE STATUE OF GENERAL SIR H. HAVELOCK.—The model for the intended statue of Sir Henry Havelock in Trafalgar-square has been completed by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, and has been exhibited in his studio. The figure stands about twelve feet high, and is calm, erect, simple, and composed; and is described as being every way worthy of the LAWRENCE of Egyptian Hall. It is expected to be placed on the north-east pedestal of Trafalgar-square, in the month of August.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Select Committee on Public Institutions have agreed upon their report. It recommends the opening of portions of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, and other similar institutions, on certain evenings of the week, from eight o'clock to ten, and that they be available for the working classes; and mentions with satisfaction the progress of the half-holiday movement in the metropolis.

BATTERSEA PARK.—The alterations, enlargement, and improvement of the park are in a state of rapid progress. The new carriage-road will add greatly to the beauty and interest of the landscape by which it is surrounded, and the new footpaths will afford a pleasant promenade to the less wealthy classes, and will soon be opened for the inspection and free use of the public. The new entrance-gates will be placed at the end of the convenient spots in the beautiful gardens now forming in the centre of the park.

MR. J. FORSTER, seventy six years of age, and who for some time past has been in a declining state of health, was found dead in the house of his nephew, MR. C. FORSTER, M.P., in Great Queen-street, Westminster-Hall Bar, Mr. C. Forster now conversing with him. It is said that the unfortunate gentleman, who was walking up and down, suddenly threw up his hands, and, leaping with a loud cry, fell upon the floor prone to the pavement. He was found to be most seriously injured and insensible.

THE DEATH OF MR. MACAULAY.—A meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Burnet, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held yesterday morning at the Mansion-house, when it was decided that the proposed memorial should take. An opinion was expressed in favour of erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, but the general feeling generally was in favour of a bronze statue, to be erected in some great public thoroughfare. A committee, with power to add to its number, and the committee were empowered to carry it out.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in New Park-street Chapel, for the purpose of hearing a statement as to the progress of the building fund for the erection of the metropolitan tabernacle. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, now in progress, and for adopting measures to obtain subscriptions to complete the building. MR. OLNEY stated the amount of the building-fund up to the present time, from which it appeared that there had been received £17,000 in the week before Christmas, a sum of £1,000 to complete the erection—£2000 of that having been promised on condition of £8000 being obtained within a certain time.

THE CHARGE OF BRAWLING AGAINST MR. ROSIER.—In the Consistory Court of London on Monday, THE CHANCELLOR gave judgment in the case of brawling and interrupting the service at St. George's-in-the-East, on the 15th of January last, by the Rev. Mr. Rosier. The object of the promoter was to show that on the 15th of August, during a riot in the church, Mr. Rosier, one of the Churchwardens, had "brawled and interrupted" Divine Service. The judgment from God upon him; God has struck him dead." Various other charges of a similar nature were also brought against Mr. Rosier, and evidence fully established the evidence offered on behalf of the Rev. Bryan King, and the clergy connected with the district of St. Matthew.

PUBLICATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best means of obtaining the Scriptures have sent in their report. They say that many applications have been made to them to extend the circulation of the Bible, and that the Bible Society has not been able to meet the demand. The Committee are of opinion that the best available supply of Irish water be poured in to such an extent as to produce a flood three feet deep. The Irish Society have already completed their works for the diversion of sewerage from the Serpentine river, and the Commissioners of Sewers are about to do the same with the Thames.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1018 boys and 941 girls (in all 1959 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1850-59 the average number was 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls. Last week the mortality was exceedingly high. The deaths, which were in the ten years 1850-59 only 1,000 on an average, in the week have shown a constant increase; for they were 1565 and 1611 in the two following weeks, and then 1,000 in the week ending the 25th of February. In the week 1,000 to have risen 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,000. In the week ending Saturday, the deaths rose at the age of 70 years and upwards, of whom one had attained the great age of 100 years. The deaths in this week from bronchitis were 1,000, at the age of 70 years, who had assisted at the victory obtained by Lord Howe on June 1, 1794, at the age of 100 years. Bronchitis carried off 1,000 in the week. Fifteen persons died by burns and scalds :—A variable number from typhus during the last 10 years, has been returned in the weekly tables from 1,000 to 1,000. A female servant was burnt when in a fit; two children or labourers, each aged three years, were burnt to death; and a child was scalded to death by the daughter of a labourer and the daughter of a general dealer; the daughter of a dock labourer was scalded to death by a kettle of hot water.

STATE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.—ROBERT MASON, a gentleman's servant, was charged at the Mansion-house on Monday with stealing a gold watch, the property of Mr. John Belgey, of Gracechurch-street. The prosecutor stated that he had left the watch and took the prisoner on Friday evening, at Derby, upon a charge of stealing the watch, and that he found it in the prisoner's possession in his pocket, when the prisoner admitted his guilt. The prisoner was committed for trial.—MR. ALDERMAN CARDEW.—Prisoner, you have pleaded guilty. Have you any motive of how you are to get your expenses?—Inspector : No, Sir. Prisoner : I am about to leave the country.—Alderman Cardew : Prisoner : I can allow you your expenses for coming to town yourself, but I will not allow you your expenses for coming to town with anybody else, prisoner.—Inspector : How can I get the amount of his fare to London?—Mr. Inspector, you must pay it out of your own pocket.—Inspector : Perhaps I have still pay it.—Mr. Inspector : It is a pretty thing to ask Mr. Belgey to pay your expenses.—Inspector : Perhaps I can get it from Mr. Belgey, the inspector merely receiving a certificate for his own travelling expenses.—Alderman Cardew : Prisoner, then a prisoner will not be robbed heavily advanced the police money to apprehend the offender and bring him to justice.—Prisoner : Yes, Sir.—Alderman Cardew : Prisoner, you have certificate for expenses incurred in attending the case from him. Mr. Belgey will pay you.—Prisoner : Yes, Sir.

LECTURE BY M. LOUIS BLANC.—On Tuesday morning M. Louis Blanc delivered a lecture at the Royal English and French Literary Institution in Fanes-street, on "The Revolutionary Century," at the Royal Academy of Arts, Somerset-house. Two of his pictures illustrating out that the love of the marvellous prevailed in France during the 17th century, and that the imagination of the people was fed by the romantic ingenuities of the Count St. Germain, who pretended, among other things, that he had lived 2000 years, that he had been the friend of Francis I., and received delicate commissions from Henry VIII. and the Emperor Charles V. The lecturer then spoke of the Duke de Richelieu and him. Madame de Pompadour was one of his devotees, Louis XV. invited him to Versailles, and he was the only man who ever refused to be paid for everything. The lecturer next touched upon the marvels of Mesmer, giving a graphic description of the crisis produced by the wand of Dr. Perin, in which persons affected with all kinds of diseases flocked by thousands to his rooms in the Temple Gate. The second part of the lecture was almost entirely occupied by a graphic sketch of the career of Cagliostro, and of the surprising effect his pretended powers attended in France. M. Louis Blanc did not agree, he said, with the judgment passed upon this remarkable man by Mr. Carlyle. He was something more than a lie swindler and common cheat. He was a deceiver, certainly, and for that deserved to be branded; but he had a higher aim than that of merely dazzling the vulgar; he wished to disseminate the doctrine of the Brotherhood, that strange society springing out of Masonry, and having for its ultimate objects the overthrow of Jesuitism and the improvement of the human race. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to with great attention, M. Louis Blanc received a formal expression of the thanks and good wishes of his hearers.

HENRY FRANCIS RICHARDSON, late secretary to the London Rifle Brigade, has been committed for trial on the charge of embezzling the funds of the corps. In defence it is alleged that there was no fraudulent intention, and that the prosecution has been instituted from spite, while the circumstances would justify a civil action only.

THE VALUE OF A BOX AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The box No. 124 in Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, facing the stage, and measuring seven feet six inches by nine feet deep, with the right of admitting thereto six persons nightly, held for an unexpired term of about thirty-one years, was sold at the auction mart on Tuesday for £440.

KEW GARDENS will be open to the public (free) during the Easter holidays. The collection of camellia japonica, or Japan roses, and rhododendrons, from China, Chusan, Assam, Australia, and New Zealand, is now in fine flower. The recent additions to the museums are of a highly attractive character.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday a dinner in behalf of the Hospital was given at the Freemasons' Tavern by a clause in the London Tavern—MR. R. W. CROSSLEY, M.P., in the chair. The hospital was established in 1857, and is now in commodious premises, in 1851, by the late Duke of Cambridge and Dr. Isaac Baxter, who respectively filled the offices of president and physician. The sum of £1,000 was collected during the evening.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROYAL CHARITIES.—On Monday morning according to annual custom, the Royal bounties and gate-money were distributed to the aged pensioners in the various workhouses in and around the metropolis, at the Royal Almoner's office, in Middle-row, Holborn. Lord Wilton, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Colville, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sub-Almoner; and Colonel Dodgin, Esq., Assistant Secretary, were present. The number of the recipients were nearly eighty years of age.—On Thursday afternoon the annual custom of the distribution of the Maundy money took place at Whitehall Chapel.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—MR. C. Mr. Tom Taylor occupied the chair on Saturday evening at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, attended by the supporters of this fund. Amongst the company were MR. JUSTICE HILLIARD, M.P., and MESSRS. SERJEANT WILLIAMS, SERJEANT ADAMS, MR. Benjamin Webster, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. Compton, and other distinguished members of the dramatic profession. In the course of the evening Mr. Coates the Chairman remarked that Her Majesty the Queen, who had sent in the thirteenth time an annual subscription of £100 to the General Theatrical Fund, was in every way a kind and liberal patroness of the drama. Her Majesty had graciously sent to the committee a copy of the play, "Used Up," performed in her presence at the London theatres, and by the performers at Windsor Castle, and recalled it the remembrance of the pleasure it had afforded her. The honorary treasurer, in replying to the toast in honour of the institution, stated that during the last year £600 had been distributed to the aged members of the profession. Nineteen annuitants of from £60 to £90 had been granted; but only £1,000 had been invested, and £350 had been voted towards the building of the Dramatic College. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £390.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A noble monument has just been raised in the Nottingham General Cemetery to the memory of the late Dr. Marshall Hall.

A fatal accident occurred on the line during the engaging of a boat which was leaving the *Great Eastern*, and the foreman of the carpenters was drowned.

A man at Wick the other day purchased a large skate, and on opening it discovered in the stomach a box of "patent oxygene tubes," which were quite uninjured by the fish.

Lord Chelmsford has signified his consent to become president of the Chelmsford Literary and Mechanics' Institution—a post left vacant by the late Bishop of Rochester.

The Birkenhead Commission, at the meeting on Tuesday, proved of Mr. J. B. Langley, the gentleman conducting a law suit for the principal streets of Birkenhead.

Thomas Chantler, or Chantry, Joseph Webb, charged with the murder of John Hughes, under circumstances of great barbarity, at Bewdley, on the 3rd of January, 1860, was found guilty of "Manslaughter," and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

At the Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster, on Monday, there were not a single prisoner for trial, the unprecedented circumstance in the Chairman, THOMAS GREENE, Esq., was presented with a pair of white gloves.

A BOILER EXPLOSION occurred on Monday at Seaton Burn Colliery, about five miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which caused the death of two men, besides inflicting injuries of a various character on several others. At the time of the explosion about one hundred men were standing at the pit's mouth waiting to descend.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION.—After a sharp siege the seat vacated by the elevation of Mr. Henry to the peerage was by the Liberals, the eminent railway contractor. His professor to be a moderate Conservative, but the election was carried by the Liberals, and Mr. Ross Mackenzie, Q.C. Goes on Liberal. The following were the gross numbers at the close of the poll:—Ross Mackenzie, Q.C., 1,000; Ross, 1,000.

DINNISHEAD CRIME IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES.—The west of England continues to be infested by the Rev. Roger Martin of last week. His Lordship congratulated the grand jury on the meagre calendar, and said he had never known so small a number of prisoners to be taken assizes in Cornwall, Somerset, and Wilts. He attributed the great diminution in crime to the increase of employment afforded by railway extension.

THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The works committee of the Mersey Docks Board have recommended the construction of two graving docks at Birkenhead—one of a length of 600 feet, and the other 670, by a width of 80 to 100 feet. The committee also recommend that £10,000 should be taken from the dock rates to meet the cost of the works, which is to cost being £112,000. The recommendation of the committee has been adopted.

DEATH OF A MONEY-HOARDER.—MISS MARY WEARY recently died, at the age of seventy-four years, at her house in Bath-street, Bath. For years before her death she did not permit any person to enter her room, which was filled with old newspapers, among which, during last week, £850 was found in cash, and some rolls of notes of the East Cornwall Bank, which had been issued in excess of the bank's circulation, by mistake, years. Several hundreds of pounds were found wrapped up in cotton, and a jug was found filled with sovereigns. Her property is valued at several thousand pounds in cash, and some thousands were found in the bedlick. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Miss Weary's father died, leaving property to the value of £10,000. It is not known yet how much property Miss Weary has left; but it has been estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000.

SUICIDE WITH A BURGLAR.—A little before one o'clock on Thursday morning, at Bradley, a village about a mile from Bilston-street, Sheffield, was awakened by a noise in her bedroom, and on looking to the foot of the bed saw a man in the act of pulling off her husband's and her trousers pockets. She at once awoke her husband, and the latter immediately jumped out of bed and seized the man. The latter also by the collar, they struggled together on the floor, but the burglar being the stronger of the two, he got away from them, after cutting off the head of the chateau. A desperate struggle ensued, during which the man bit off the end of Mr. Bradley's finger into the mouth. Mr. Bradley, assistance now arrived, for the landlord's cries of "Police!" and the wife's shrieks of "Murder!" had aroused the inmates of the adjoining houses and a watchman, and these going to the help of Gregory brought the struggle to a conclusion, and the latter was quickly secured.

MURDER.—A maid servant named Sewell, employed by a farmer, named Goodwin, at Cranwell, was murdered on Monday week while alone in the house. She was found by her master lying on the floor of the kitchen, her head resting on a pillow, and her throat cut in a shocking manner, with the back, including the neck, almost severed from the body. It appears that Goodwin, who had been to market, returned to his house about noon, and on entering found the deceased lying as described. Information was given to the police, and a search was made for the murderer, but without success. On the morning of Tuesday week a melancholy addition was made to the list of murders in this county. Two of Mr. Sheldon's keepers were securing the pheasants near Stubham, Herts, when they encountered some men, who refused to leave the preserves. A scuffle ensued between them; the reply was the discharge of two guns. Sanderson was mortally wounded in the head, and the companion received a severe shot discharges wound. Five men have been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the murder. The case of the late Mr. Bailey was killed by a blow aimed at her by one of the female inmates while in a paroxysm of rage. Mr. Bailey, it appears, had been in failing health for several months past. The man Coley, who is suspected of having murdered Elizabeth Hall, a young woman, at Wellingborough, on Sunday, is also charged with having plundered the deceased lady's premises of money, jewellery, and plate, was examined before the magistrates at Stamford on Wednesday week. The medical evidence appeared to be conclusive as to the fact that the poor woman had been murdered. The final examination of the prisoner, Fenton, who stands charged with the wilful murder of Charles Spencer, at Walkeringham, took place before the East Retford bench of magistrates yesterday week. Some additional evidence was called to prove that a brace of pistols similar to those found, by the boy of the murdered man had been seen in the prisoner's house. Medical evidence was also given to the effect that the blood found on the prisoner's clothes was human; and at the conclusion of Mr. Hyndall's evidence the prisoner was fully committed for trial. Having nothing to say nothing, was fully committed to Nottingham to take his trial on the capital charge.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

Blackwood.—"The Life of the Duke of Wellington," by Brialmont, as amended by Mr. Gleig, forms the first article for this month in *Blackwood.* It would not be easy to dissent from the opinion that a soldier and a foreigner who, like Brialmont, unites the requisite professional attainments with the large and just views and literary skill of a competent historian, and belongs to a nation whose prejudices are not enlisted against a successful English General, is especially competent to write a biography of this kind, so far as the military portion of it is concerned; while a gentleman like Mr. Gleig possesses singular qualifications for editing, and to a great extent rewriting, that part of the work which deals with the period of the Duke's life which is more mixed up with the social and political institutions of this country. The review of the book is to be continued. In the last number of this serial we had a defence of Nelson, in reference to the affair of Carraciolo, which, however it might not be wholly satisfactory, was welcome, and spoke to one of the strongest sympathies of Englishmen. We cannot say that the continuation of the subject in the article this month entitled "Lady Hamilton" addresses itself by any means with directness to the same sympathies. Beyond the fact, which is, on the whole, proved, that it was owing to Lady Hamilton's influence that Nelson was enabled to victual and water his fleet, and so to press on to the victory of the Nile, we confess we do not see that such a case is made out for the production of the biographical sketch as to neutralise the repulsiveness of the subject. In all charity we think that it would be better if the career of a woman who, undoubtedly singularly gifted, was as certainly, to say the very least, not calculated to shine as an example, was allowed to pass into oblivion. For the rest, the themes chosen in this number, and the mode in which they are discussed, are worthy of all consideration; especially we would notice the friendly manner in which Sir Archibald Alison is indirectly defended against certain slashing attacks which have been recently made on him in a contemporary periodical; and the article entitled "Parliamentary Duelling," which is written with that sort of knowledge which can only be derived from personal observation, and which is quite indispensable to any proper treatment of the inside matters of the House of Commons.

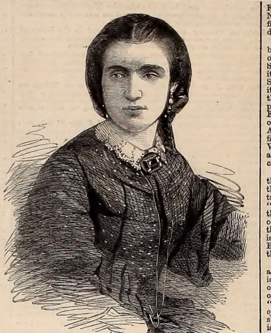
Fraser.—At head of the list of contents stand the first chapters of a new tale entitled "Gryll Grange," by the author of "Headlong Hall." Those who, in times a little past now, have enjoyed Mr. Peacock's peculiar excellences will gladly welcome his newest essay, and we think we may venture to say that they will not be disappointed in the perusal of the story, as far as it has gone. There is a meritorious article in the shape of a sketch of that William of Orange who was nicknamed "The Silent," and we get from it a very adequate idea of the man and of his age. A new contributor to the class of dissertations which have hitherto appeared under the signature of A.K.H.B. launches an essay headed "Why Virtue and Merit are Rarely Rewarded," which is so cognate to those to which we allude, and which have previously appeared, that we are almost inclined at times to think that only the subscribed initials are changed. Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History," together with a continuation, if we remember rightly, of previous articles under the same title—namely, "Hints for Vagabonds" and "Representation of Every Locality and Intelligence," by Mr. Hare, with further chapters of the "Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century," go a great way to make up the bulk of a very good number. The treatise on "Military Education" is every way worthy of perusal, while the short sharp condemnation of that growing species of literary treachery, which is here designated "The Publication-of-Letters Nuisance," and which is àpropos of the recent appearance of Humboldt's correspondence, we confess goes very straight to opinions on the subject which we are bold enough to entertain. "What Are We Coming To?" assumes a shape which has not been very successful of late—namely, that of conversations, or rather of colloquies, on men and things put into the mouths of an imaginary collection of persons; but, in this instance, there is happily not so much, if there is anything, to object to as is usual in this class of article. Although the catalogue we have given is long, it by no means exhausts the list of articles.

The *Universal Review.*—Very good indeed. "The National Money-box" is continued, and, prosaic as the subject is on the face of it, it partakes as much of the nature of romance in a certain sense as a sketch of Aladdin's cave, or perhaps, better still, of the retreat of the "Forty Thieves," for the talk is of treasure to an extent that makes one's head ache. At the same time there is a practical point of view in reference to the handling of the national millions which is particularly cognoscent. We cannot resist quoting the following sketch of one of our circumlocution offices:—

> The money paid, with slight formality, by the general taxpayer to the collector, has to pass through very mysterious ceremonies on its arrival at the head-quarters of the "department." Sometimes an unhappy individual has occasion to make such a final payment—say for property tax—himself. On arriving at Somerset House, and hunting till he finds the proper portal, out of the many opening into the double quadrangle, he stumbles through a badly-lighted labyrinth of corridors (on some of which the plaster is not yet dry), escaping as he can the pitfal of steps, which open here and there beneath his feet, and are barely discernible in the gloom. Pursuing his inquiries, he gets sent up several wrong staircases, and is bandied about from "No. 69," to "No. 96;" and from "Mr. Jones's office," to "Mr. Jacob's office." It is a rule that nobody knows anything about anybody else's business in Somerset House. At length he actually reaps the reward of perseverance, by discovering the right "office;" where, of course, he proffers the money he has to pay to the elegant gentleman who sits at the table. Of course it is not received, but after being frowned into proper humility, and cross-questioned almost to an inch of his life, he is told to wait whilst certain entries are made in a book, and some hieroglyphics scrawled on a printed "ticket." A bell is then struck (they don't ring bells in Somerset House), and an attendant summoned from the messengers' room, into whose charge he is consigned. For the ensuing twenty minutes he is enabled to obtain as lively an idea of being "taken into custody" as is ever likely to fall within the experience of any honest and solvent Briton who keeps outside the Russian or Austrian frontier. His liveried guardian watches him like a detective policeman. For awhile he might be excused for believing that he was suspected of an intention of stealing money from the place, instead of paying it in. He is led, like a helpless victim (as he is), up stairs and down—from officer to officer—seeing more entries made—more hieroglyphics scrawled, and fresh "tickets" exchanged; until at length he is ushered into a sort of cage, where he stands behind a wire screen until some of the functionaries on the other side can find time to take his cash and give him his quittance. Woe be to him, even then, should he tender gold and one of his sovereigns be light, even by a quarter of a grain! He is ignominiously dismissed, with the sensation of being caught in an act of felony, and has all the work to do over again. One can hardly wonder if next time he should save himself from a repetition of the troublesome process by sending his payment direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the title of "conscience-money." These formalities are, perhaps, essential—some to prevent blunders, or *malfeasance* in the office—others, to enable the department to satisfy the morbid longing of the House of Commons for "accounts and papers." To the tax-paying public, nevertheless, they occasion immense trouble and waste of time. Business men, who are obliged to go through much of this sort of work in buying stamps, clearing cargoes, and the like, are forced to keep a regular staff of clerks for this particular purpose.

Not long since, in this review, attention was called to the literature of a kindred country, Denmark; and the success with which the attempt was received fully justified a return to the subject, which is made in the present number in a review of the poetry of "Ewald," which we recommend to attention. Again we congratulate the conductors of this review on the choice of a subject which, under the head of "A New Reading of an Old Story," gives us a most interesting dissertation on Edouard Aroux's "Mysteries of Chivalry and Platonic Love in the Middle Ages"—in short, of the Troubadours and their kind—which is remarkable for its theory on the subject. We can only just refer to one more article, "The Country Gentleman," founded on the memoirs of Assheton Smith, before concluding with the opinion that, on the whole, this is the very best number that has appeared of this able serial.

Macmillan is varied enough, and solid withal, without particularly including among the articles that on the "Preservation of Stone." That on "A Hedgeside Poet," namely, John Withers, an East Anglian peasant, to whom nature gave a portion—great or small time will show, for he is still alive and not old—of that strange gift called the poetic faculty; and the sketch of "An English Painter's Tomb," that of William Hogarth, at Chiswick, are noticeable among the less pretentious articles; Tom Brown still runs his career at Oxford, and the author of that story also contributes a treatise on "Italy Resurgent and Britain Looking On."



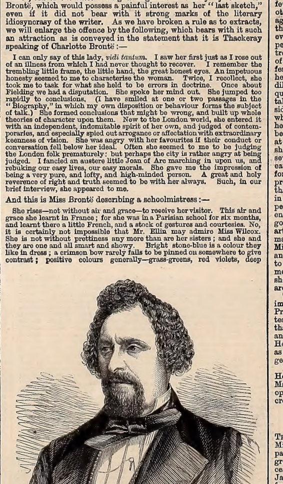
MISS E. A. FREETH, PIANIST.

The *Cornhill* marches on its triumphant way, with its pleasant tales continued, while the variations are as agreeable as the standing dishes, one of the latter being a fragment of a story by Charlotte Brontë, which would possess a painful interest as her "last sketch," even if it did not bear with it strong marks of the literary idiosyncrasy of the writer. As we have broken a rule as to extracts, we will enlarge the offence by the following, which bears with it such an attraction as is conveyed in the statement that it is Thackeray speaking of Charlotte Brontë:—

> I can only say of this lady, *vidi tantum.* I saw her first just as I rose out of an illness from which I had never thought to recover. I remember the trembling little frame, the little hand, the great honest eyes. An impetuous honesty seemed to me to characterise the woman. Twice, I recollect, she took me to task for what she held to be errors in doctrine. Once about Fielding we had a disputation. She spoke her mind out. She jumped too rapidly to conclusions. (I have smiled at one or two passages in the "Biography," in which my own disposition or behaviour forms the subject of talk.) She formed conclusions that might be wrong, and built up whole theories of character upon them. New to the London world, she entered it with an independent, indomitable spirit of her own, and judged of contemporaries, and especially spied out arrogance or affectation with extraordinary keenness of vision. She was angry with her favourites if their conduct or conversation fell below her ideal. Often she seemed to me to be judging the London folk prematurely: but perhaps the city is rather angry at being judged. I fancied an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us, and rebuking our easy lives, our easy morals. She gave me the impression of being a very pure, and lofty, and high-minded person. A great and holy reverence of right and truth seemed to be with her always. Such, in our brief interview, she appeared to me.

And this is Miss Brontë describing a schoolmistress:—

> She rises—not without air and grace—to receive her visitor. This air and grace she learnt in France; for she was in a Parisian school for six months, and learnt there a little French, and a stock of gestures and courtesies. No, it is certainly not impossible that Mr. Ellin may admire Miss Wilcox. She is not without prettiness any more than are her sisters; and she and they are one and all smart and showy. Bright stone-blue is a colour they like in dress; a crimson bow rarely fails to be pinned on somewhere to give contrast; positive colours generally—grass-greens, red violets, deep



MR. J. W. RAYNOR, MANAGER OF THE TROUPE CALLED CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

> yellows—are in favour with them; all harmonies are at a discount. Many people would think Miss Wilcox, standing there in her blue merino dress and pomegranate ribbon, a very agreeable woman. She has regular features; the nose is a little sharp, the lips a little thin, good complexion, light red hair. She is very business-like, very practical; she never in her life knew a refinement of feeling or of thought; she is entirely limited, respectable, and self-satisfied. She has a cool, prominent eye; sharp and shallow pupil, unshrinking and inexpansive; pale irid; light eyelashes, light brow. Miss Wilcox is a very proper and decorous person; but she could not be delicate or modest, because she is naturally destitute of sensitiveness. Her voice, when she speaks, has no vibration; her face no expression; her manner no emotion. Blush or tremor she never knew.

The *Dublin University* has generally, and this month it does not fail to have, something curious and out of the way. We particularly allude to the first article, "Grainne O'Mailley, the She-Pirate," which is presented here as a true history, but which any one may be excused as taking for a romance. It was good policy to take that part of Mr. Oliphant's narrative of Lord Elgin's mission which relates to Japan as the basis of a dissertation; for the interest of that part of the subject, to our mind, far exceeds that which attaches to the Chinese division of the work, and, what has been done here is well done. The more serious subjects are comprised in articles on "Ancient Sanscrit Literature," a sketch of the romantic history of Marino Faliero, and an account of a "New Route from San Francisco to New Orleans;" and, besides this, there is the usual quantum of fiction, a solid review of Howitt's "Man of the People," and a discourse on the "Mort d'Arthur;" and this is not all, either.

Colburn's New Monthly.—Not only great knowledge of the subject, but a vivacity which is kindred to the matter, characterises an article on "The French Army." A descriptive and historical account of Savoy must be useful as well as interesting just now, and here we have it very well done. In a short notice a special verdict is given on the Shakspeare Question—that is, the matter of Mr. Collins's folio and its emendations—which goes to this, that, while an opinion is stated that Mr. Hamilton proves his case, Mr. Collier is acquitted of positive complicity. The mention that there are papers on the Emperor Frederick II. and Pope and Bolingbroke, àpropos of some of Mr. George Rose's gossiping statements, on Lord Dundonald's Autobiography, on Marine Artillery, on the Wine Question, besides fiction and travels, and a review of Yonge's "Life of the Duke of Wellington," will sufficiently show that the contents of this number are as varied as they are well chosen; and we can congratulate the conductors of this magazine on having produced an excellent number.

The Eclectic.—There is an ecclesiastical tone about this serial on the present occasion. The first article is on the "Kirk of Scotland," the second relates to "Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta," the third treats of the "Holy Week at Rome," and the seventh is on "Congregational Principles;" so that in some sort four sections of the Christian Church are impartially brought together under one cover. The subject of Book Illustration, which has now reached the importance of a special art and craft, is well treated; and there is a very interesting, and indeed amusing, account of a visit to Edgeworthtown. The "Brief Notices of Books" comprehend thirteen sections, embracing almost every literary variety.

The specialty of the *National* this month is Mr. Ewing Ritchie's admirable sketch of Mr. Gladstone; and the *Englishman's Journal* is well filled with matter carefully adapted to its particular views and objects; we may mention as specimens "The General Education of Women," "The Position of Women in France," and the "Hospital for Sick Children." The number of Mr. Lever's *One of Them* is particularly good this month, for it contains mostly that sketching of a particular class of Irishmen of whose idiosyncrasy he is a master painter.

MISS FREETH.

The subject of the present notice, whose Portrait this week appears in our columns, is the young and talented pianist of whom we have already had occasion more than once to speak in terms of high praise. Miss Freeth, though a native of London, passed the first few years of her life in South Wales. As in the case of so many other musical celebrities, her talent evinced itself at a very early age, and, although her adoption of the musical profession was not then contemplated by her friends, she displayed unmistakable evidences of the vocation for which nature intended her. At a period when others are scarcely able to distinguish between bass and treble clef she had mastered several of the more simple compositions of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and others. The talent so early manifested was carefully cultivated. Miss Freeth was sent to Paris to pursue her studies under foreign instruction. After two years of careful and diligent labour, she was placed under Emile Prudent, and subsequently under Alexandre Billet. During her residence in Paris the talent displayed by the young English student drew upon her considerable attention, and on several occasions she assisted at concerts, where her performance excited general admiration. It was upon her return to England that Miss Freeth made her first appearance before an English audience, at a concert given for a charitable purpose at Swansea. So much enthusiasm was created on that occasion that shortly after she gave a series of concerts herself and assisted at several others in Swansea, Carmarthen, Neath, and other places. At each of these her performance made a decided sensation, and gained for her considerable local fame. The warm eulogies and encouraging predictions awarded her by the provincial papers have been more than justified by her subsequent career. From her first appearance in London, at one of Mr. Hullah's orchestral concerts (when her performance of Mendelssohn's rondo in E flat gained for her an enthusiastic recall), up to the present time the young pianist has gone on advancing both in public favour and in knowledge of her art. Each time she has appeared in public she has received unusual marks of encouragement from her auditors and from the press. Miss Freeth's style is distinguished by its brilliancy and correctness, and her touch has a certain crispness that gives a bell-like clearness to every note. Her playing is remarkable for its delicacy and refinement no less than its power; and, as the *Athenæum* has observed, she has elegance, lightness, and a certain originality of style which are attractive.

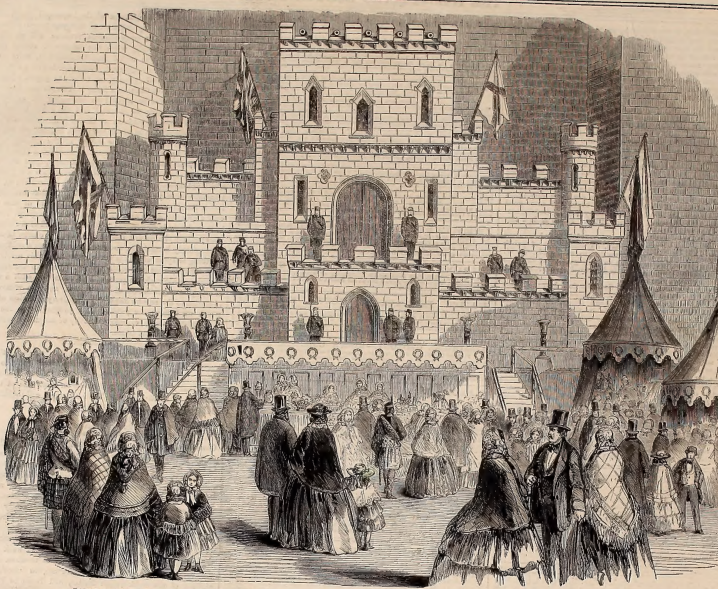
This is especially noticeable in her rendering of the graceful and imaginative compositions of Chopin, or the descriptive *morceaux* of Prudent, which (whatever the opinion as to their merits) certainly test a performer's taste. But it is in works of the classical school that Miss Freeth has made the greatest impression upon connoisseurs, and it is there that she may most surely hope to establish her fame. Her rendering of the pianoforte works of Mendelssohn, distinguished as it is by masterly execution and intensity of feeling, proves her genial appreciation of the works of this profound composer.

Miss Freeth's last public appearance was at the concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday, the 29th of March, when she performed Beethoven's beautiful sonata in D minor, op. 29, with a brilliancy, finish, and expression which delighted a crowded and highly musical audience.

MR. J. W. RAYNOR.

The proprietor and manager of the popular troupe called Christy's Minstrels is Mr. J. W. Raynor, the gentleman whose Portrait accompanies this memoir. These musicians have now for two years been a great feature in London—first at the St. James's Theatre, and successively at the Surrey Theatre, the Polygraphic Hall, and the St. James's Hall. They owe their combination to Mr. E. P. Christy, from whom they derive their designation of Christy's Minstrels, and first made their appeal to public favour at Buffalo (U.S.) in 1842. Their success was almost without parallel, and at the termination of their performances in that city they commencd a tour through the United States, which extended from 1842 to 1847, with the same gratifying result. Arriving at New York, they established themselves at the Mechanics' Hall in the Broadway, where they remained eight years, giving nightly entertainments to houses invariably crowded, and with a popularity ever increasing. On the retirement of Mr. Christy, with a fortune of not less, it is said, than 500,000 dollars, the direction of the enterprise devolved upon Mr. J. W. Raynor (the basso of the troupe). Under the management of this gentleman increasing success and popular favour have attended the minstrels in the United States, Canada, California, in London, in the provinces, in Dublin before the Viceregal Court, at Oxford before the Prince of Wales, and in Paris, where they were honoured by command at the Tuileries to perform before the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress, and the Court of France. They made their début in London August 3, 1857. Since then their appearances in public have had no remission, and whatever has been the locality in which the performances have taken place they have been welcomed and encouraged by crowded audiences and warm applause. Mr. Raynor, who has a sonorous bass voice, sings always with immense feeling, and enjoys a high reputation for his powers of pathos. To this has not a little contributed a new song and chorus called "Nelly Gray," composed for him expressly by Mr. Balfe, and written by Mr. John Oxenford, which is received every night with acclamations. Mr. Raynor sings these pathetic verses with great taste and expression, remarkably in accordance with the grace and simplicity of the words, and the attractive melody with which they are associated. The entire troupe, indeed, may claim great credit for their pathetic achievements, both singly and combined. No wonder, therefore, that the Christy Minstrels have a public of their own, and prosper under all circumstances of time and place, and in defiance of competition.

Our Portrait of Mr. Raynor is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, Parliament-street.



FANCY BAZAAR RECENTLY HELD IN THE MUSIC HALL, EDINBURGH, ON BEHALF OF THE ARTISAN COMPANIES OF THE EDINBURGH RIFLE BRIGADE

MILITARY BAZAAR, EDINBURGH.

A FANCY bazaar on behalf of the Artisan Companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Brigade was held a short time ago in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. We learn from a local print that the hall was crowded day and night, and that there was a clear gain of £1000 for the benefit of the artisan companies. In the hall was a mimic orchestral fort (represented in our Engraving), behind the battlements of which a band poured its enlivening strains. Among the visitors to the bazaar were the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, the Countess of Rothes, Lady Adelaide Keith Murray, Lady Sellar, Admiral Ramsay, Lady Ramsay, Lady Home, Lady Elizabeth Moore, Lady Elizabeth Cartwright, Lord and Lady Massey, the Marquis of Bute, and most of the notabilities of the neighbourhood. As memento of this magnificent bazaar, a number of stereoscopic views of the interior of the hall were taken, most of which were sold almost as soon as they emerged from the camera. To the officers of the four Artisan Companies, who by their presence and personal exertions contributed so much to the good order and success of the exhibition, much praise is due; to Mr. Seympour, who, it is right to mention, behaved most generously in the matter of arrangements and decorations, equal praise must be given; and Mr. Macaulay, the courteous *custodier* of the Hall, also deserves great credit.

GREAT FIRE AT BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES.

A LARGE and valuable portion of the city of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, has been laid in ruins. On the morning of the 14th of February a destructive fire passed over it, sweeping away the principal business establishments, and, in many instances, entire districts. The cathedral was much injured from the explosions around. Trafalgar-square, its greatest ornament, is utterly destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at £300,000, and only £20,000 is said to be insured. The following is a list of the principal stores, lumber-yards, &c., destroyed by the fire:—Mr. J. H. Shannon's provision store; Mr. S. B. Arthur's ditto; Messrs. W. Seon and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. James A. Lynch's ditto; Mr. Samuel Boxill's ditto; Messrs. W. D. Spencer and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. M. B. Isaac and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. W. Kell and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. F. A. Clairmonte and Co.'s store; Mr. J. B. Massiah's lumberyard; Messrs. E. Knight and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. James Smith and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. G. W. McClean and Co.'s ditto; Mr. William Hewitt's ditto; Messrs. J. and G. Alleyne's ditto; Messrs. A. Jones and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. T. Crampton and Co.'s (partially) ditto; Messrs. Barrow and Dunnett's dry goods establishment; Messrs. D. F. Cotton and Co.'s ice and grocery establishments; the Commissariat buildings; Mr. A. G. Drinan's printing-office; Mrs. Chadwell's ditto; Mr. B. T. Young's two hardware stores; Mr. Edward King's ditto; Messrs. Griffith and Jaffray's store; Mr. John Gill's druggist establishment; Mr. Fidler's drug and stationery establishment; Mr. Stuart's druggist establishment; Mr. Catford's establishment; Messrs. P. Killeilyand Co.'s stores; Mr. William Bexill's (partially), timber-yard; Messrs. Trowbridge and Co.'s stores; Mr. MacAlaine's auction mart; Mr. N. H. Walrond's ditto; Mr. Morris's cabinet-maker's shop; Messrs. Curtis's sail-making establishment; Mr. S. Alleyne's provision stores.



PLAN OF BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES, SHOWING THE PART DESTROYED BY THE RECENT FIRE.

The island of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, is the most easterly of the West India Islands. It is about twenty-one miles in length and fourteen in breadth, and most of its land is under cultivation. It lies twenty leagues east of St. Vincent, which may be seen on a clear day; twenty-five from St. Lucia; and twenty-eight south-east of Martinico. The houses of the planters are very numerous along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently-swelling hills, form a delightful scene. Barbadoes appears to have declined both in its population and in its trade. This decline is ascribed to the succession of dreadful hurricanes with which this, with the other West India Islands, has been visited. In August, 1675, Barbadoes was visited by an awful hurricane. Neither tree nor house was left standing, except a few, sheltered by some hill or cliff, and the whole face of the country exhibited one scene of devastation, while the coast was strewed with wrecks, and many lives were lost at sea and on shore. The capital of the island had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished, and the damage of property was estimated at more than one million sterling. On the

11th of August, 1831, it was visited by another dreadful hurricane, surpassing even that of 1780; and the loss of life was estimated at 5000 souls, and the destruction of property was incalculable. Barbadoes was settled in the year 1624 by the English. In 1627 the island was made over, by patent, to the Earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed this right to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration the legislation of the island was vested in the Crown. Barbadoes is the residence of the Governor-General of all the British Windward Islands, and the see of a Bishop with authority over the same.

Bridgetown, the capital, is situated on Carlisle Bay, at the south-west end of the island; it is two miles in length and half a mile wide. Though irregularly built, it contains—we must now, alas! write contained—many very handsome houses, and a large square adorned with a good statue of Lord Nelson, who is a great favourite in the West Indies. It contains a cathedral, which is spacious and plain, its towers scarcely rising above the roof, for fear of hurricanes, for which reason also the churches are without steeples. Besides the churches there are several chapels, and a great number of schools for whites and blacks. The Council and Assembly meet and hold their sittings in the same building with the common prison; and here also the various law courts are held. There are some very excellent literary and scientific societies in the town, and some good libraries; and it possesses a college, founded by General Codrington. The population of Bridgetown is about 20,000. It was made a city in 1842.

The plan of the town which we have engraved is copied from one sent to the Governor by Mr. Marshall, superintendent of public works at Bridgetown, and was forwarded to us by Mr. J. W. Hossack. Our thanks are also due to other gentlemen who have sent sketches of the town. The parts destroyed by the recent fire are shaded in the Engraving.

By the *Parana*, which arrived at Southampton last Saturday morning with the West India mails, we have intelligence from Barbadoes to the 12th ult. The *Globe* and *Barbadian* newspaper establishments, which suffered severely by the fire on the 14th of February, have been enabled to resume operations by the kind assistance of the other journals. The coroner's inquest ordered by the Governor, though not enabled from the evidence adduced before them to pronounce the fire as positively the act of an incendiary, felt warranted in deciding that the fire, if not wilful, was occasioned by an attempt to rob the premises of Mr. John Alleyne. The Governor, on the jury's recommendation, had offered a reward of 1000 dols. for information that might lead to conviction, if the work of an incendiary. In a message to the Assembly, Governor Hincks, who was on the spot and an eyewitness, ascribes the great loss of property to these causes: 1. The lumber and coal yards in the centre of the city; 2. The narrowness of the streets; 3. The want of organised fire companies; 4. The insufficient supply of water. A sum of £500 has been voted by the Legislature for the relief of the destitute sufferers, and a public subscription for the same object, headed by Governor Hincks and several of the principal mercantile firms with 100 dols. each, lies open at the Colonial Bank and the Treasurer's office.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 8.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 9.—Easter Monday. Edward IV., King of England, died [of surfeit, 1483.
TUESDAY, 10.—Easter Tuesday. Louis II. of France, died, 879.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—George Canning born, 1770.
THURSDAY, 12.—Odessa bombarded, 1854.
FRIDAY, 13.—Handel died, 1759. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 34m., a.m.
SATURDAY, 14.—Rangoon stormed, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 25	3 45	4 5	4 25	4 45	5 7	5 28	5 50	6 13	6 39	7 7	7 39	8 17	8 59

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but Two of THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Monday, April 9, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Characters by Messrs. C. Mathews, Compton, Buckstone, Mrs. C. Mathews, &c. After which, first time, a new Fairy Romance, with new scenery by Fenton, O'Connor, &c., entitled THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—Great attraction for the Easter Holidays.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE DEAD SHOT. Robert Landey (his original character), Mr. B. Webster; and the Fairy Extravaganza of THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. Mr. J. L. Toole, Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY; Manager, Mr. EDWIN HUGHES.—Opens on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 9, with a Grand Military Spectacle entitled THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. To give every effect to the Spectacle it will be supported by a new and efficient Dramatic Corps. The AMUSEMENTS in the CIRQUE will be supported by a Company of Continental Equestrians, comprising Mdlles. Monet, Marie, Fernando, De Berg, &c.; and Messrs H. Williams, Devereux, Watson, Fernando, and the Wonder of the World, "Jonathan Jack." Clowns, Messrs. Charles Watson and Thorne. The Entertainment concluding each Evening with a Laughable Farce. Doors open at Half-past Six; Performance commence at Seven o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT "ELIJAH" PERFORMANCE by Three Thousand Performers, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 2. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Reserve-seat Tickets in blocks C, G, K, CC, GG, KK, and in the Transept Galleries, will be ready for issue to the public at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 10. For tickets in the above central blocks early application is desirable.
By order, GEO. GROVE, SECRETARY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Wednesday, May 2, 1860, a GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of the Composer, provided by public subscription. The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly THREE THOUSAND PERFORMERS. The entire Musical Arrangements being undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society—Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Oratorio will commence at Three o'Clock. The Statue, which will be placed for the occasion on one of the upper terraces, will be unveiled at Six o'Clock. A great Torchlight Procession at Dusk.
PRICES OF TICKETS.—Admission Tickets (if purchased on or before the 1st of May), 5s.; by payment at the doors on the day of the Festival, 7s. 6d. Reserved Stalls (arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival), in the Area, 5s. extra; or in the corner Galleries, 10s. 6d. extra.
Tickets will be ready for issue at Ten o'Clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where, also, plans of the seats may be inspected.
The new Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations. The Programme may be had at the same time, on application as above.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Palace and Park will open at Nine a.m. on Easter Monday and Tuesday, from which hour trains will leave London-bridge and Pimlico in rapid succession, calling at intermediate stations as often as necessary.
The arrangements will comprise a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, in which Mdlle. Piccolomini will sing some of her most popular songs; Mr. Patey and other artists will also take part in it. The Orchestral Band of the Company will be strengthened for the occasion, and perform at intervals. Performances on the Great Festival Organ during the day.
The PICTURE GALLERY will reopen on Easter Monday. The whole series of Cotton Machinery will recommence working, together with the Printing Machines, Furnace Blasts, Centrifugal Pumps, and other Mechanical Illustrations in the Machinery Department.
In the Grounds the OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS will commence for the Season, comprising Boating on the Lakes, Archery, Cricket, Rifle Practice, Quoits, Bowls, &c.
The Flowers in the Place are now in great profusion and beauty.
Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—An arrangement has been concluded with the SOCIETE DES ORPHEONISTES of FRANCE for the visit of a large body of the members of the society to the Crystal Palace. The performances will take place in the Great Orchestra, in the Centre Transept, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 25th, 26th, and 28th of June. The price of admission will be as follows:—
Sets of transferable tickets (one admission to each of the three performances, 12s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 12s. 6d. extra; or, if in the Galleries, 25s.
Applications for these seats will be received, and vouchers issued—as at the Handel Festival—from and after Tuesday, April 10, at the Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, where also plans of seats may be inspected.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 9, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of English Composers. Principal Performers:—Mr. Lindsay Sloper, M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, The London Glee and Madrigal Union under the direction of Mr. Land; Mr. Santley; and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained of Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Hammond's (Jullien's), 214, Regent street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28 Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S FAREWELL SEASON at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in their Gay, Dashing Entertainment, which will be given EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK, and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. Mr. Howard Paul in three new Impersonation Songs. The astonishing "Double" of Mr. Sims Reeves, in "Geraldine" and "Fra Poco." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at 8. Places may be secured at the Box-office, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—ERNST LUBECK, Pianist to the Court of the Hague, will make his début at the first MATINEE, APRIL 17, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. "Son talent est tout à fait extraordinaire, non seulement par un mécanisme prodigieuse, mais par un style musical excellent et irréprochable."—Berlioz. Vide Record, 1859, "Music in Paris." Nominations of Members to be sent, with name and address, to
J. ELLA, Director.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at BELFAST, MONDAY, APRIL 9, and Every Evening the Week.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce the Last Season of his Entertainment in London, his lease of the Egyptian Hall expiring in August next.
On EASTER MONDAY will be revived, in accordance with the very frequently-expressed wishes of his visitors, THE ASCENT OF MONT BLANC, with Pictorial Additions, sketched and photographed during his visit to Chamouni last autumn. The general lecture will include the most popular scenes brought forward during his past nine years' series of tours; and will embrace the Rhine, Switzerland, the Fair of Baden-Baden, the France, the Old Diligence, and many other subjects very popular in their time, but now almost forgotten, which will be introduced from time to time, during these final representations. The Chinese Room and Museum will remain untouched. The Entertainment will be given every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock.
Extract from the "Times" correspondent's Letter of Tuesday, April 3, 1860.
THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) CHAMBERY, March 29.
The little abortive excitement which was got up yesterday has completely subsided. The second detachment of French troops which had been expected did not arrive, and—I don't know whether from economy or a feeling of shame—the great majority of the flags have disappeared. With the exception of those at the railway station, the public buildings, and two large ones on the tower of the château, not fifty flags remain in the whole town, to which the windows of the French Consulate contribute a considerable share. The French soldiers have quite lost their attraction; they pass unheeded and uncared for, as you or I would; nay, more so, for an Inverness wrapper announcing the traveller in these regions is an object of no small interest. The sharp-eyed Savoyards spy guineas in modest Scotch woollen trousers, whereas they never suspect anything but sous in red ones. Oh! if the good Helvetic Confederation had intrusted me with getting up an anti French movement in Savoy, it would not have taken long, nor would it have ruined their finances! Some hundred thousand printed schedules, with "Union à la France, - point d'Anglais!" on them; or, if they would have liked to turn the feeling altogether in their favour, it would have cost very little more to add, "Union à la Suisse et deux fois autant d'Anglais." Such schedules would have worked wonders, I am not sure whether they would not have produced a revolution, and that just in the most important part of Savoy—the three neutralised districts. The tocsin would have sounded in all the valleys round Mont Blanc, and the people would have clamoured for Mr. Albert Smith, their patron, who has done already so much for Chamouni, to lead them against the Zouaves.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor. Secretary, H. Montague.

ALBAIN'S CHOIR and ORCHESTRA.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE'S incomparable CONCERTS of Refined NEGRO MUSIC, in Court costume, thus:—Monday April 9, and all the Week, COVENTRY. Address, W. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, London, S.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, with the Pictures presented by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Pictures of the National Gallery, British School (by authority of the director and trustees), and the Art Schools for male students, will be OPEN FREE every Morning and Evening, from the 9th to the 14th of April, inclusive. Hours, daytime from ten till five; evening from seven till ten.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of Twelve LECTURES on GEOLOGY having especial reference to the application of the science to ENGINEERING, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON and BROMPTON.
Secretary's Offices—167, Piccadilly.
FORM OF LEGACY.
To the benevolent who desire to become benefactors by will to this institution the following form of legacy is recommended:—
"I give and bequeath unto the treasurer or treasurers for the time being of an institution known by the name of the Cancer Hospital, London, situate at 167, Piccadilly, and also at Brompton Middlesex, the sum of   , to be raised and paid by and out of my ready money and personal effects, which by law I may or can charge with the payment of the same (and not out of any part of my lands, tenements, or hereditaments), to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said institution."
By order, W. J. COCKERELL, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED Without Securities.—National Loan Fund, 9, Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, London. Loans from £5 to £500 with Sureties. Loans from £5 to £200 without Sureties, at extra-risk premium. Bills discounted. Strictest secrecy can be relied on. Forms, 2d. G. LAWRENCE, Manager.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office, for fifteen days from the date of publication, to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons within the free delivery of the place where they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp. The free delivery of London, so far as applies to this rule, extends to such places only as are within three miles of the General Post Office.

Unstamped copies should have two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad: these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of—Penny Stamp
Alexandria—Penny Stamp
Australia—Penny Stamp
Brazils—Penny Stamp
California—Two Stamps
Canada—Penny Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp
China—Two Stamps
Constantinople—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Denmark—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp
France—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Germany—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Holland—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
India—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Mexico—Penny Stamp
New Zealand—Penny Stamp
Norway—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Russia—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Sardinia—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Spain—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Sweden—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
Switzerland—Penny Stamp. Thin paper
United States—Penny Stamp
West Indies—Penny Stamp

An edition is printed on thin paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Journal printed on the ordinary stout paper is double to those places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin-paper edition. For further information see "The British Postal Guide," published quarterly, by Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

THE alterations which have been proposed in reference to the stamp on newspapers have caused some discussion and some remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one or two points. The entire abolition of the impressed stamp bears on the face of it an aspect of simplicity and freedom, which is very taking in the abstract. It sounds well in its relation to that which is called the removal of all taxes on knowledge, inasmuch as all connection between stamps and newspapers resolves itself into a postal question. Of course complaints are made with regard to the loss of the privilege of retransmission which existed when a stamp was impressed on a journal; but, on the whole, it does not seem that in this respect there is any very reasonable ground for objection to the new state of things which is anticipated. At the same time it is one of the indications, which are becoming tolerably palpable, of a design on the part of the Post Office, if not exactly to place obstructions in the way of the transmission of newspapers through the post, certainly to discourage that transmission, and by so much to diminish the labour of the department. No one, of course, wishes to press unduly on a service which is, on the whole, well performed; but it seems as if the intervention of the question of revenue, which in the case of the Post Office forms an item of importance in the year, was tending to cripple efficiency and to cause a struggle to circumscribe the amount of work required to be done. The time has been when newspapers were treated in the same manner as letters, and their dispatch and delivery were conducted on the same plan. Now, however, it is sought to subject them to the regulations of the book post, which tends to delay and irregularity in delivery; and, in truth, it would almost seem as if entire loss and nontransmission of these troublesome journals was not considered as a very serious offence by the authorities.

One result of the abolition of the impressed stamp and the substitution of a postage-label on all newspapers sent through the post will be that a proportionate revenue will go direct to the Post Office, which, when the impressed stamp gave the privilege of what was called free transmission, went to swell the gains of another department. Why should there not, then, be afforded a corresponding facility of transit to papers which pay as directly to the Post Office as a letter? The revenue derived from this source ought to be applied to increasing the capabilities of the office, by adding to the staff and the other means of conducting the required business of that which is, after all, a branch of the public service in which the public convenience ought to be the first consideration. The device of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by which he proposes to establish a three-halfpenny adhesive stamp to cover the postage of newspapers which weigh more than four ounces is very objectionable on the ground that it will act directly as a penalty on, and an obstruction to, the free transmission of journals which come within that category. The fact is that the excess of weight in newspapers of that class is only a question of an ounce or so, and the consequent increase of bulk is simply inappreciable. There is no sufficient reason why a penny stamp should not suffice for the postal charge of any newspaper simply because the excess over four ounces is seldom, if ever, anything to speak of. It is to be hoped that this matter will be reconsidered, that the subject generally of the transmission of newspapers through the post will be examined with a view to a thorough reorganisation of the system, and the removal of all obstacles to the regular dispatch and delivery of a class of missives which we believe the public think, judging from the opinions that are continually expressed, worthy of the utmost attention on the part of the Post Office.

PARLIAMENT has risen for the Easter holidays, leaving the Budget partially incomplete, and the Reform Bill undebated to any great extent, if we take into consideration the Conservative announcement that five-and-twenty gentlemen on that side of the House desire to be heard upon it. Their addresses will probably remind readers of poetry of the Cavalier lay—

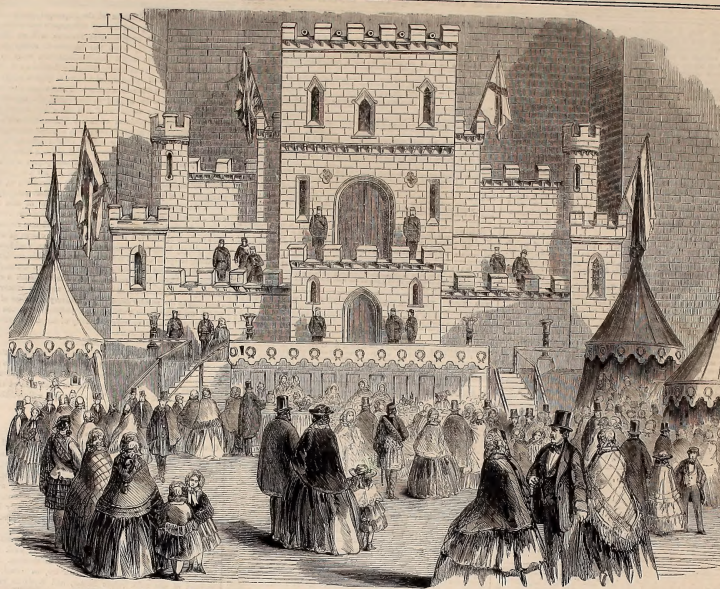
Talking along,
Twenty-five strong,
Great-hearted gentlemen, *singing one song.*

Church rates, and the very important Bankruptcy Bill, have also to be disposed of, to say nothing of smaller measures, as the Sunday Trading Bill, the Irish Improvement Bill, and the Children's Relief Bill, all of which require careful handling. We have, indeed, had but little manufacture of law as yet this Session; but the debates, both on attempted legislation and on foreign affairs, have been interesting, and frequently important, and the country will not decide that the earlier portion of the Parliamentary season has been wasted.

So begin the holidays. Every kind of amusement is in preparation for the non-political world. Next week opens both the London Operas, and, of course, all the theatres. Meantime the unfortunate actors and actresses are, as usual, made the victims of the week before Easter, and made so in the most ridiculous manner. There may be no performance of dramas, but any performer who likes to take a theatre and read a play, or give any imitations, or comic or other songs, or otherwise to entertain audiences, may do so, and the rule of Lord Chamberlainship is merely to exclude from the boards such frivolous authors as Shakspeare, Addison, Otway, and Knowles, and throw the stage open to jugglers, conjurors, lecturers, impersonators, trained dogs and monkeys, blackfaced minstrels, acrobats, and similar improvers of the popular mind; while the salaries of all the dramatic artists are suspended, it not occurring to a manager to pay people whom he employs at rehearsals only. We think there are certain occasions when both the religious sense and the general feeling of society demands that a similar observance to that of the Sunday should be exacted in all quarters; but the ridiculous inconsistency that puts down the legitimate drama, and robs its professors, while every absurdity is tolerated on the boards, is one of those things which simply require occasional exposure, and must soon be done away with, like the dramatic licensing system itself, which insults the public by prescribing its amusements, and implying that English audiences would patronise demoralising entertainments if officials did not interfere.

May we hope that it will read, fifty years hence, like a piece of unjustifiable satire, invented by the exaggerating mind of some Juvenal in London, that a great deputation attended one of the Queen's Ministers, in 1860, to urge upon the Government the necessity of adopting some measure to prevent "mercantile enterprise" from being so very enterprising as to pursue a system of false marks and false measures, in order to cheat the public? Posterity will, we trust, think that the report was only a skit, and that though the small traders in and about what is now the New-cut, and may then be Leopold-street or Beatrice-road, were in the habit of cheating the poor with pieces of lead secreted under the goods scale, or with pewter measures with false bottoms, such devices were never practised by respectability. In the hope that posterity will be so merciful, and that the bill which is to be submitted to the law officers of the Crown will be very effectual, we will endeavour to keep up the hallucination, and not damage our generation more than we can help in the eyes of our grandchildren, who will have enough to look dubiously at when they compare our police reports with some of our swagger.

A person named Rosier, who is stated by the witnesses to have been very active in promoting the disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East, has been brought before Dr. Twiss, the Judge of the Consistory Court, for "brawling." We have expressed so strongly our conviction that all parties to this miserable business were wrong—the priests for their struggle for mummery and millinery, and the ruffianly mob for bringing brutality to put down such follies, and the police authorities for not making examples of the rioters—that we may be spared more than a note of this new phase of the proceedings. Rosier thought—the ignorance of the class who set themselves up as reformers by violence is worth noticing—that he was to have a jury, and, of course, relied upon the party feeling which finds its way, too often, into the jury-box. But the case is heard by a single, dispassionate Judge, who knows nothing of clamours and feelings, and will decide upon the evidence and in conformity with



FANCY BAZAAR RECENTLY HELD IN THE MUSIC HALL, EDINBURGH, ON BEHALF OF THE ARTISAN COMPANIES OF THE EDINBURGH RIFLE BRIGADE

MILITARY BAZAAR, EDINBURGH.

A FANCY bazaar on behalf of the Edinburgh Rifle Brigade was held a short time ago in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. We learn from a local print that the hall was crowded day and night, and that there was a clear gain of £1000 for the benefit of the artisan companies. In the hall was a mimic orchestral fort (represented in our Engraving), behind the battlements of which a band poured its enlivening strains. Among the visitors to the bazaar were the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, the Countess of Rothes, Lady Adelaide Keith Murray, Lady Seliar, Admiral Ramsay, Lady Ramsay, Lady Home, Lady Elizabeth Moore, Lady Elizabeth Cartwright, Lord and Lady Massey, the Marquis of Bute, and most of the notabilities of the neighbourhood. As mementos of this magnificent bazaar, a number of stereoscopic views of the interior of the hall were taken, most of which were sold almost as soon as they emerged from the camera. To the officers of the four Artisan Companies, who by their presence and personal exertions contributed so much to the good order and success of the exhibition, much praise is due; to Mr. Seymgeour, who, it is right to mention, behaved most generously in the matter of arrangements and decorations, equal praise must be given; and Mr. Macaulay, the courteous *custodier* of the Hall, also deserves great credit.

GREAT FIRE AT BRIDGE-TOWN, BARBADOES.

A LARGE and valuable portion of the city of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, has been laid in ruins. On the morning of the 14th of February a destructive fire passed over it, sweeping away the principal business establishments, and, in many instances, entire districts. The cathedral was much injured from the explosions around. Trafalgar-square, its greatest ornament, is utterly destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at £300,000, and only £30,000 is said to be insured. The following is a list of the principal stores, lumber-yards, &c., destroyed by the fire:—Mr. J. H. Shannon's provision store; Mr. S. B. Arthur's ditto; Messrs. W. Seon and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. James A. Lynch's ditto; Mr. Samuel Rexill's ditto; Messrs. W. D. Spencer and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. M. B. Isaac and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. W. Keil and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. F. A. Chairmonte and Co.'s store; Mr. J. B. Massiah's lumberyard; Messrs. E. Knight and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. James Smith and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. G. W. McClean and Co.'s ditto; Mr. William Hewitt's ditto; Messrs. J. and G. Alleyne's ditto; Messrs. A. Jones and Co.'s ditto; Messrs. T. Crumpton and Co.'s (partially) ditto; Messrs. Barrow and Dummett's dry goods establishment; Messrs. D. F. Cotton and Co.'s ice and grocery establishments; the Commissariat printing-office; Mrs. Clinckett's ditto; Mr. B. T. Young's two hardware stores; Mr. Edward King's ditto; Messrs. Griffith and Jeffray's store; Mr. John Gill's druggist establishment; Mr. Fidler's drug and stationery establishment; Mr. Stuart's druggist establishment; Mr. Catford's establishment; Messrs. P. Kirkelly and Co.'s stores; Mr. William Boxill's (partially), timber-yard; Messrs. Trowbridge and Co.'s stores; Mr. MacAlpine's auction mart; Mr. N. H. Walrond's ditto; Mr. Morris's cabinet-maker's shop; Messrs. Curtis's sail-making establishment; Mr. S. Alleyne's provision stores.

The island of Barbadoes, one of the Carribees, is the most easterly of the West India Islands. It is about twenty-one miles in length and fourteen in breadth, and most of its land is under cultivation. It lies twenty leagues east of St. Vincent, which may be seen on a clear day; twenty-five from St. Lucia; and twenty-eight south-east of Martinico. The houses of the planters are very numerous along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently-swelling hills, form a delightful scene. Barbadoes appears to have declined both in its population and in its trade. This decline is ascribed to the succession of dreadful hurricanes with which this, with the other West India Islands, has been visited. In August, 1675, Barbadoes was visited by an awful hurricane. Neither tree nor house was left standing, except a few, sheltered by some hill or cliff, and the whole face of the country exhibited one scene of desolation, while the coast was strewed with wrecks, and many lives were lost at sea and on shore. The capital of the island had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished, and the damage of property was estimated at more than one million sterling. On the



PLAN OF BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES, SHOWING THE PART DESTROYED BY THE RECENT FIRE.

established law. Dr. Twiss's judgment is reserved until the 17th inst. The Bishop of London, it is stated, is actively interfering with the absurdities on the other side.

Social reformers, who find their great difficulty in removing the children of the humbler classes from the evil influences with which they are as it were saturated from almost infancy, will not be surprised to hear that the body which does more than any other to make thieves of the younger population—we mean, of course, the marine-store dealers—have an organisation for the purpose of self-defence against society. Mr. Henry elicited the fact in hearing a case on Tuesday, in which, notwithstanding the defence and the ingenuity of the solicitor of the accused, a verdict was returned by the marine-store dealer for trial, and refused to take bail. The association is ludicrously called the "Marine-store Dealers' Mutual Improvement Society," and its object, as frankly explained by its advocate, is to defend the members "in the case of purchasing goods specially, but for possession, or anything of that sort." Considering the fearful mischief done by these dealers, whose dens, with their vulgar and flaming advertisements, are in every respectable mode of easy access by children and servants, and who impudently flout our kitchens with their incentives to "utilise" everything, no matter how trivial, it may be a question whether this kind of organisation could not be advantageously met by another—of a police character. Transportation for the second offence would surely not be pressing "mutual improvement" too forcibly upon the very worst class of persons in the kingdom—persons who cause more corruption of morals in their unhappy districts than a whole brigade of schoolmasters and religious teachers can repair.

No reader of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will, we trust, be indifferent to the fact that the great annual Exhibition of British Art is once more being prepared. Tuesday is the last day for sending in the pictures and sculpture to Trafalgar-square. The impossibility of forming a general impression as to the character of the exposition must be evident, and equally evident, therefore, the value of "rumour, that wayward lying by half surpasses—or fall short of—most previous exhibitions." But some remarkably good men have been working remarkably hard, and that is a guarantee for something remarkable.

THE REVENUE.

The account for the quarter ending on Saturday last, March 25, shows a total increase of more than £600,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Out of this sum about £1,200,000 is derived from malt, spirits, and paper. £3,219,000 are yielded by the income tax, owing to the increased rate, and there are small increases under the heads of Stamps, Post Office, and Miscellaneous Items. There is a decrease of £265,000 on Customs, arising from the operation of the commercial treaty with France. The total receipt for the year gives an increase of £5,612,000. The only item experiencing a decrease is that of "Miscellaneous," which last year included a large sum for the sale of old surplus stores after the Crimean war. Although there appears such an increase of £342,000 on Customs; this would have been even larger but for the special causes of temporary decrease. The real increase is derived from tea, tobacco, and currants. On Excise there is an increase of £2,459,000, proceeding from almost every item—malt, spirits, paper, and hops yielding a large increase. On the year the increase in income tax, owing to the additional 4d. imposed this year, is £2,313,000. Assessed taxes yield £95,000 on the year. The whole sum received in the year exceeds £71,000,000, being a million and a half beyond the calculations of Mr. Gladstone in July last.

	The Year ended March 31, 1859.			Quarter ended March 31, 1860		
	Net Receipt.	Increase	Decrease	Net Receipt.	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs.. ..	24,465,902	849,959	..	5,356,618	..	265,677
Excise	20,301,650	2,459,000	..	4,502,000	1,220,000	..
Stamps	8,643,136	37,000	..	2,139,010	60,017	..
Taxes	3,207,000	95,000	..	413,000	95,000	..
Property Tax	5,950,106	2,313,210	..	6,002,000	3,219,000	..
Post Office ..	1,400,000	115,000	..	350,000	25,000	..
Crown Lands	..	284,479	4,521	75,000	2,400	..
Miscellaneous	1,591,384	..	374,200	1,000,000	1,000,000	..
Totals ..	71,560,607	5,956,740	374,369	20,119,367	5,621,417	793,677
		£5,612,388			£5,049,740	
		Net Increase.			Net Increase	

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Major-General Brunel: The will of the late Major-General Henry Otho Brunel, R.A., of Rosemount, Wandsworth-common, who died on the 19th of December last at 50, Bedford-square, was proved on the 16th inst. by Mr. M.A., senior Chaplain, Royal Artillery, and Edward B. Cresswell, Esq., Wandsworth-common, the executors. The will was made on the 3rd of January, 1857, and he died on the 7th of March last, of paralysis, at the age of seventy-two. He described himself in his will as a widower, with all the formalities, absolutely, and directed that the sum of £11,000 in the funds in his name, or such part thereof as should be held in trust for his wife, should be invested in the names of trustees for her life, and at her death for their four daughters equally, with accumulations. He has made no provision by will for his only son Thomas, from his being amply provided for.

R. L. Shepherd: The will and codicil of the Lieut.-Colonel, late of Rochampton, Surrey, and of Ignford Hall, near Brandon, Norfolk, who died at Lucknow, on the 16th of February, were proved on the 20th inst. by the principal registry by Messrs. Tyssen and Co., solicitors, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, the great trustee, on the 5th of May, 1857, and Mr. Charles Merrie Louise Lyon Stephens, the relict and sole executrix, who administered to the personal estate, having sworn the value of the effects not exceeding Sir Richard B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.; Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., and Alexander Beaty Esq. (the latter having appointed executors by the will of Messrs. of Baron Robinson, deceased). To each of his trustees he has left a legacy of £500. He has bequeathed to his wife the residue of the legacy of £3000, and the residence and estate of Rochampton, with all the furniture and effects, and has made and bequeathed to her an annuity of £200 per annum absolute use. He also bequeaths to her the mansion and estate of Ignford Hall for her life, together with the sum of £1000 to enable her to purchase the interest, dividends, and proceeds for her life, as well as the life interest in the residue of his property, and has made numerous other bequests and annuities to his relatives and personal friends; but the bulk of his property is bequeathed to his widow for her life, and at her decease it is left to the issue of his uncle, William Lyne, and of his deceased uncles, Joseph Lyne, Edward Lyne, Edward Joseph Lyne, and Joseph Lyne, of Bath. Dec. 8, 1853, and the codicil Oct. 20, 1859, and witnessed by M. Tatham and M. M. Tatham, solicitors, Chancery-lane, London.

E. W. Collard: The will and two codicils of the late Frederick William Collard, of Clapham, pianoforte-manufacturer, who died on the 31st ult. at Stuttgart, 1859, at the advanced age of eight-eight, were proved in the Prerogative Court of the Bishop of March, by Frederick William Collard, the nephew, of Buckingham, of Regent street, music-publisher; and Henry Fox Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden, publisher, the executors, to whom probate was granted to the personal effects under £100,000. He has left to each a brother, Mr. Alexander Collard, of Clapham, £12,000, and Mr. Alfred Collard £10,000. He leaves to his nephew an annuity of £1000, and all his household furniture, plate, and effects, and to his niece Mrs. Bohn an annuity of £500, and to his sister Phœbe Collard an annuity of £50; to his godson, Alfred Bevington Collard, the son of his nephew, Frederick William Collard, he has devised his freehold at Brompton, Devon, which he had lately purchased. There are numerous legacies to the various members of his family—viz., his brother, sisters, uncles, nephews, nieces, cousins, and to other relatives and friends. To his faithful servant, Susan Hodgins, the interest of £1000 for her life, and at her demise that amount to be sunk in an annuity for the life of her daughter, to be for the time free from her control. All legacies to be free of legacy duty. The residue, which forms the principal part of his property, he leaves to be divided into four shares between his two nephews, Charles Lesley Collard and Frederick William Collard, who are brothers, and were in partnership with him. The will bears date the 19th of June, 1858, and the codicils in 1859 and 1860.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of Lancers, and by the brakmen of the Royal Stag-hounds the way, whence the Royal party proceeded by a special train to Windsor, where they arrived about half-past four o'clock. On the arrival of the train the cattle the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Louisa, walked in the garden, and visited the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited the Queen at the Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out in the afternoon in the Great Park and Forest.

On Thursday Prince Alfred was confirmed in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace on the follow ing days:—Wednesday, April 25; Wednesday, May 9; and Thursday, May 24, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The Knights of the several orders are to appear on the latter day at the Throne in the Court of Kings. The Queen will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on Saturday, the 21st of April, at Noon precisely. Her Majesty will hold Audiences previously Drawingroom and another Levée in the month of June. The precise dates will be announced hereafter.

On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Vaughan preached the sermon in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Southwell, the photographer of Baker-street, has had the honour of obtaining numerous instances of permission to take his instrument to Osborne and the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal family.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and the Hon. Miss Villiers have left their residence in St. James's Palace on Saturday for Kew for the remainder of the season.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny will leave Albert-gate House to-day for Paris, where they intend to pass the Easter recess.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Jersey, at Middleton Park.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have left town for their residence, Knowsley, for the Parliamentary recess.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham are staying at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Viscount Combermere has left Belgrave-square a few days since for Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait are staying at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, during the Right Rev. Prelate his improved since his arrival at this salubrious place.

The Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., and Lady Emily Peel, have left Whitehall gardens for their château at Genoa.

Lady Molesworth has left town for Pencarrow, her seat in Cornwall, for the Easter recess.

In consequence of the death of the Dowager Countess of Elgin, Lord Elgin's marriage will be postponed for a short time.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will soon take place, between Lady Elizabeth Yorke, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, and Mr. Alexander Yorke, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, and Master of the Robes.

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MUSIC.

Mr. Gye has put forth his prospectus of the approaching Royal Italian Opera season, and the programme is a strong one—which, indeed, it would need to be, in order to be able to compete with the tuneful host mustered by Mr. Smith at Her Majesty's Theatre. Of the old stagers Mr. Gye retains Mario and Tamberlik, the latter of whom is engaged for twelve nights, and is to make the grand revival of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" his first appearance. It is said that this is his farewell season, but there is no doubt, we believe, that it will be an. Her engagement is extended beyond twelve nights; but the public may be assured that, at its close, they will never again see or hear the great dramatic singer that has existed during the present century. Mr. Gye has also engaged to have Madame Penco, Madame Didiée, Marie, Tamberlik, Gardoni, Neri-Baraldi, Graziani, Ronconi, Naglietti, and Zelger. Of the new comers we are to have Mdlle. Adelina Patti, a child of nine years old, encircled by the nimbus. A great amount of astronomic information was imparted to the audience, relative to the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets in general, and the earth in particular, and the lecture was illustrated by a number of beautiful diagrams.

At the STRAND, Chevalier Antonio Pelotti, announced as the celebrated Roman musician and improvisatore, will sing and play his original and modern accompaniments, which at once entitled him to a distinguished and modern position among improvisatori of the day. Also, Mr. Arnold a theme for the week at the STRAND, where Professor Pepper has astonished the audience with his magic illusions.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Tuesday se'nnight a concert was given to the patients in one of the large dining-halls of this asylum at Hanwell, by the kind permission of Dr. Hood. The number of female and fifty male patients were present, and a large number of attendants also assembled to hear the performances. Dr. Hood presided at each department, and others of the medical staff. The performers consisted of Mr. Lazarus, who played a fantasia on the clarionet, Mr. Pratten, flute-solos and solos for violoncello, violin, and flute by the great composers were performed by Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Goldwin, and other instrumental executants. Four part songs and negro melodies also formed part of the programme, and were sung by a number of the male and female officers and nurses of the patients. Mr. Tolley, one of the resident medical officers of the establishment, sang with much taste and effect a pathetic ballad, and was encored at the great beauty and pleasing effect of music upon the minds of the patients. Dr. Hood and the medical officers of the establishment are to be highly added in contributing to the pleasure of so large a number of afflicted persons.

SHIPWRECK AND CANNIBALISM.—Last Saturday, at Lloyd's, Captain Brown, of the ship Francis Spaight, from Sydney to Cork, with a cargo of sunken reef, in lat. 5 45 W., long. 165 53 E. The ship broke up immediately, and the crew took to the boats. They were in a most destitute condition, and many days they were exposed to a scorching sun, and suffered dreadful privations, and, to avoid starvation, ultimately they resolved on the frightful alternative of killing one of their number to serve as food for the rest, and the lot fell upon a negro, who was speedily killed and devoured. A second negro was doomed to the same fate, but jumped overboard in the vain hope of escaping, but was fired at and killed. His body served to keep the wretched men alive till the 24th of September, when they were picked up and landed at Bourbon in a state deplorable.

DURHAM COLLEGE.—The income arising from the estates of the college for the past year was £11,493 7s. 8d., an increase of £459 1s. 4d. on the income of 1859. The increase of this college has been progressively increasing since 1854, when the income amounted to £8,097 19s. 7d., or £3,395 8s. 0d. less than last year's income.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The success of the performances at Covent Garden on Thursday week, in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College, exceeded the expectations that had been formed by the projectors. The management was under the direction of Mr. Anson, the secretary of the institution, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Sims. The performances were inaugurated—the titles and cast of which we subjoin:—

"Money."—Sir John Vesey, Mr. F. Matthews; Sir F. Blount, Mr. Belford; Evelyn, Mr. Creswick; Graves (old retainer character), Mr. H. Webster; Benjamin Stutt, M.P., Mr. Keeley; Lord Glossmore, Mr. Harcourt Bland; Sharp, Mr. Sims; Jones, Mr. Miller; Gibbs, Mr. Parker; Clerk, Mr. Young; Georgiana Vesey, Miss Bufton; Lady Franklin, Mrs. H. Marston.

"A Sheriff's Peerage."—Lord Avon, Mr. Belford; Sir Charles Bramble, Mr. David Fisher; Skylock, Mr. Phelps; Antonio, Mr. Ryder; Bassanio, Mr. Addison; Launcelot, Mr. H. Bedford; Gobbo, Mr. Charles Fenton; Lady Peasle, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Nerissa, Miss Bufton.

"Sweethearts and Wives."—Sir G. Duff, Mr. Creswick; Lieutenant Pike, Mr. T. J. Hudson; Baker, Mr. H. Reeves; William, Mr. F. T. Cooke; Gustavus, Mr. Addison; Mrs. Duff, Miss Cooper; Lucy Duff, Miss Mitchell; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. H. Marston; Mrs. Friend, Susan, Miss Woolgar (Mrs. A. Mellon); Dolly Mayflower, Miss Amy Sedgwick.

"Mischief-Making."—Mr. Mitchell, Miss Glyn; Physician, Mr. O. Peel; Gentlewoman, Madame Simoni.

Upon the boards being cleared for the theatrical recitals: Miss L. Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The Chapel Royal choristers, under Mr. Peter Tearle, Mr. Chippendale, Joseph Surface, Mr. Howe; Charles Surface, Mr. Charles Mathews; Sir Oliver Surface, Mr. Charles Kemble.

Vocal Music—Miss Louise Pyne, Madame Catharine Hayes, Mr. W. Harrison.

"Box and Cox."—Box, Mr. J. B. Buckstone; Cox, Mr. Compton; Mrs. Bouncer, Miss Griffiths.

Christy's Minstrels, "B. B."—Mr. Benjamin Bobbin, Mr. F. Robson; Signor Brocolini, Mr. C. Clarke; Bob Hatton, Mr. Barnes Wigan; Jon, Mr. H. Cooper; Mrs. Punchour, Mrs. Stephens; Dorothy, Mrs. Keeley.

Mr. R. Mackenzie, Mr. Sims Reeves, stage and acting managers; Mr. A. Mellon conductor of the music.

It is not difficult to see that the public favourites will soon again be assembled with one purpose within the walls of an edifice to grant a London theatre. That the audience felt this was apparent, for each new appearance was greeted with more than ordinary zest, and Mr. T. P. Cooke, perhaps, receiving the loudest. The admirable effect of the union of the Dramatic College was to induce a hope that the present management of theatres, both in principle and fact, precludes the possibility of the establishment of such in favour of the drama in general. A theatre is much wanted in which the highest efforts of the literary genius should be allowed to culminate. That it would be a ministry moderately successful no one will question, but that the subject can doubt for a moment. Appeal in favour of such an opinion might be made to the numerous estates on the present management.

It will be recollected that the Dramatic College was founded the year before last, and that it has been ever with satisfaction that it already affords the required support to its aged and worn-out dramatic actors and actresses, who, while the buildings are in progress, receive their allotted pensions.

LYCEUM.—On Saturday Madame Celeste closed her present season at this theatre with performances for her benefit, consisting of "Suzanne"; an act of "Ours"; and "The Green Bushes." Colonel Addison, entitled "117, Arundel-street, Strand;" and "The Abbé Mudbrook," in which Madame Celeste delivered a farewell address, in which she stated that "she had opened the theatre under difficulties and disadvantages, and had struggled through them in the hope that her actual performances had not been unworthy. Advertisements of French artists, she had determined to conduct the theatre in an English spirit, and had produced pieces of the highest merit. That the 1st of October next she would commence a lease of the theatre for a term of years." The speech was received with well-deserved applause.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Drama during this week, by the express determination of Mr. Anderson, has been thrown into the shade by the rage for an inferior class of amusements. We had hoped that the authorities were about to put a stop to the exhibition of the Living Skeleton, a more moral and intellectual exhibition to retain the stage during the period of majesty's Theatre is closed, and, we believe, will be so for a month, and we have to regret the usual round of Easter-week entertainments.

We have to add that Mr. Anderson, at the POLYTECHNIC, has presented a rational as well as attractive bill. Miss Amy Sedgwick, on Monday, gave us a display of quality in dramatic power. The illustration of proces was judicious, and displayed her powers in dramatic descriptive, and lyrical vocalisation. Mr. Pepper's "Ghost" is still a source of attraction. Thompson's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," and "Blackeye," Dickens' Sketch Book, and Cruikshank's "Loyal and Disloyal" are highly appropriate illustrations. These composed the first part of the reading; the second consisted of Thackeray's "Bedford Row Conspiracy," "Jeames's Diary on Love and Lady Tyrrell, the episode of "Mazeppa and Hetman," and an episode from "Don Quixote," and Cruikshank's "Bottle," which by-the-bye is one of the elite volunteers. There was ample room and verge enough" to display the powers of Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Pepper's ghost was complete.

At the PANTHEON Mr. Adams exhibited his celebrated orrery, accompanied with an astronomical lecture, in which he endeavoured to explain the great discovery of Copernicus, and which is now universally received by the scientific world. The lecturer illustrated the leading phenomena of the planet Tellus—the Earth in question—by the aid of a large number of orbital diagrams, and showed how it moved round the sun, encircled by the zodiac. A great amount of astronomical information was imparted to the audience relative to the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets in general, and the earth in particular, and the lecture was illustrated by a number of beautiful diagrams.

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THE PILEY LIFE-BOAT PROCEEDING TO THE RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.—SEE PAGE 393.



PROCESSION OF SIKH CHIEFS AND OTHERS AT LAHORE, FEB. 11, ON THE OCCASION OF A DURBAR (LEVEE) HELD THERE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE has been something in the mind of the Opposition of late which has tended to give them a sort of courage which is akin to audacity. It is nearly palpable that they suppose that the ranks behind the Ministerial benches are wavering. It is no doubt true that Liberal members have been picking at Mr. Gladstone's details, and that, to some extent, his trumpet has of late given an uncertain sound. In his demeanour and his mode of conducting his peculiar matters there is no longer that rushing, riding over every obstacle that characterised him when the budget first dashed full-rigged and all a-taunto in the Parliamentary waters. He tries to soothe; he yields; he is meek, and at times beseeching, as when he used such an argument as that the revenue would lose a thousand pounds a day if certain measures did not become law before Easter. Lord Palmerston, too, has been gentle and forbearing, and "putting it to the House" in the most dulcet and conciliatory of tones. There is no reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has abated any confidence he has felt in his plans, and still less that he experiences any diminution of confidence in himself. The reason of the change which has evidently come over the Ministry and the Opposition is to be found elsewhere, and it is easily named by the words "Lord John Russell." It is no use disguising the matter, but it has been the fortune of that statesman for the last ten or twelve years, if not more, to be the *bête noir* of every Government to which he has belonged. A moment's consideration of the events of this Session will show that all the mortifications and all the failures of the Government have been in Lord John Russell's department. It is he who has to stand up before the House and to declare unreservedly that he has been hoodwinked and outwitted in his foreign policy, and that he has been treated, especially by French diplomacy, as something very like a nonentity. Albeit unused to the melting mood, there was something tearful in the manner in which he announced, not long ago, that all was over as regarded his efforts in foreign affairs. Then, again, take his Reform Bill. It is never mentioned by gentlemen opposite but in a tone of the utmost derision, and all the sneers and jokes at the measure are received by the Ministerialists sometimes as a matter of course, but generally with sympathy from a ludicrous point of view; while his own colleagues in the Ministry, when they have been compelled, in the frequent discussions which have occurred of late as to the arrangement of the business of the House, to allude to it, have avoided any mention of it as long as possible, and, when forced to touch on it, it has been with only half-suppressed smiles. As an illustration of Lord John's weak position in the House take the occasion of his moving, during the absence of Lord Palmerston, that Government business should take precedence of motions on Thursdays between Easter and Whitsuntide. Why, it raised a contemptuous storm, which was only allayed by the joint efforts of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir George Grey, who, with a difficulty which would not otherwise have arisen, contrived at last to effect a compromise. Then, is it not odd, that every evening when one reaches the House, one is regularly informed on the best authority that Lord John has resigned?

It is this condition of things which has produced speeches from Mr. Disraeli on several occasions which in tone and demeanour have contrasted strongly with his style in the earlier part of the Session. His last oration on the income tax was a striking specimen of this. Not only was it characterised by downright bearding of Mr. Gladstone, and laudation of himself and his measures (which were crushed in former days by his rival) on that question; but he has tried a perilous experiment on the House itself, which he is not apt to do, by reproducing last week, almost word for word, but certainly argument for argument, and illustration for illustration, of a previous address on the subject; and it is not too much to say, that he repeated and reiterated, and went over the same ground again and again, in a way worthy of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, or the excellent and amiable, but wordy, member for Wallingford.

Notwithstanding his new-born intrepidity, as we have hinted before, Mr. Disraeli has been a strange exception to the admirable speaking which has characterised the House of Commons during the present Session. He has made but one good speech, and that on the second reading of the Reform Bill; and it is not too much to say that that one was so admirable in all its parts that it went far to compensate for his general deficiency in coming up to the mark. It may not, perhaps, have been commonly noticed that Lord Stanley has been singularly quiescent this year. He has hardly opened his mouth. He has been a good deal absent from the House, and, when there, has seemed to prefer lounging in the gallery to sitting in review order on the front Opposition bench. There was some significance, too, in his not having voted this time against the abolition of church rates, which he has hitherto done. Well, in the last few days he has reappeared, has been pretty regularly in his place, and has spoken, though very briefly, several times. Is this, too, a symptom of the existence of a belief in the minds of the Opposition that there are chinks becoming visible in the Ministerial phalanx? In reference to this, too—why, we cannot tell—but mild, gentle Mr. Walpole appears to be looking knowing; and on one occasion the other day there was something very peculiar in the way in which he rose to discharge his functions of arbiter, when there is a dispute about the arrangement of business or the rules of the House. There was unusual complacency, and a tone or warning to Government, in the style in which he interposed in his character of the *vir pietate gravis*, whose mission is to soothe down excitement and preach away irritation. Without pretending to any depth of knowledge in Parliamentary meteorology, we cannot help thus far insinuating our belief that there are indications of rough weather to come. Is Lord John about to make himself the Jonah, but with the secret hope that his self-immolation will be without avail to save the Ministerial ship?

As a rule, the work of the past week has been rather of the nibbling order. The debate on the Wine Licensing Bill was no great things, as might be expected from the subject, although it gave Mr. Ker Seymer an excellent opportunity for one of those jolly, rollicking speeches for which he is known, and which present the somewhat anomalous circumstance of a country gentleman, in every sense of the term, exhibiting himself as a speaker full of point and humour, which, engrafted on his natural *bonhomie* and a straightforward earnestness which belong to him, render him very effective in his peculiar way; while Mr. Gathorne Hardy was enabled to display a power of talking against time which proved him a master of the art with the qualification that the intention was, perhaps, a little too palpable. On the whole, the feature of the week was Sir Robert Peel's oration on the subject of the independence of Switzerland. Considering the amount of good things which were included in it, it is a pity to be obliged to say that it was a failure. If we were compelled to give a reason for this, we should say that, in the first place it was too long. If he had avoided much of the parenthetic and digressive matter which he introduced into it—if he had been contented with one instead of half a dozen attacks on the member for Birmingham, resisting the temptation offered to him by his first success in that respect, and had compressed his speech into the space of three quarters of an hour instead of extending it to an hour and a half, and thus passing the critical hour of seven—he would have done better. Then, too, if he had reduced his French quotations to one ninety-ninth part of the whole which he delivered, he would have spared most of his hearers the pain of endeavouring to express their apprehension of his meaning by that spasmodic laughter and hollow cheering which accompanied the evident difficulties of mental translation. As it was, the significant fact was apparent that, instead of producing a debate, his eloquence did not elicit a single word, and the chilling silence and the immediate passing on to other matters which succeeded his speech, will probably be taken as a compliment by the Emperor of the French paid to him by the House of Commons. It is to be noted that on this occasion Mr. Horsman quietly took a seat in the gallery during the greater part of the time Sir Robert was speaking, and made not the slightest sign of an intention to profit by this most legitimate opportunity of delivering one of his philippics. Truly there is something in the expression of opinion by a constituency.

No one can doubt that the Lower House at least has heartily earned its Easter vacation; but certainly one hardly remembers such a fuss being made about getting matters straight for the adjournment. The state of things was just like the preparation for the actual end of the Session—a sitting of both Houses on the Saturday, suspension of standing orders in the Lords to pass bills through all their stages, and the early meeting of the Commons on Tuesday, together with the appearance of the House, was suggestive of August rather than of April. Although looking jaded and weary, the few members present on the last evening still held on to their tendency to speak up to the last moment, and it was evident that the House, as a House, though languid with excess of talk, *necdum satiata recessit.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and the Royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

The Income Tax and Stamp Duties Bills were brought up, and notice was given of the suspension of the standing orders on Monday in order that they might go through all their stages on that day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

THE INCOME TAX—The Income Tax Bill was read a third time, after a discussion originated by Mr. HENLEY, who complained of the manner in which the bill was passed through Committee on Wednesday last, but which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated was done with the distinct assent of the House.

THE STAMP DUTIES BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, Sir H. CAIRNS pointed out an informality in the bill, inasmuch as it did not carry out the resolution on which it was founded, which declared that the stamp duty of one penny on contract notes for the sale of stock was to be imposed on condition of the repeal of 7 George II., commonly called Sir John Barnard's Act, which was not in fact done by the clause which professed to repeal it.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed to recommit the bill and to strike out the clause in question.—A debate followed, in which Mr. Disraeli and other members of the Opposition objected to this course, but it was at length agreed to. The clause was struck out.

REPEAL OF SIR J. BARNARD'S ACT.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 7th Geo. II., c. 8 (Sir J. Barnard's Act), which caused some discussion, Mr. WISE and Mr. E. JAMES inquiring whether it was proposed to derive public revenue from a stamp on stock-jobbing transactions, and the latter gentleman intimating that if so it would be necessary also to repeal an Act of 8th and 9th Victoria, entitled the Wagering Act.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out that Sir J. Barnard's Act not only made time bargains penal, but struck at a much larger class of operations, which were indispensable to trade and business transactions.—The bill was then read a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 19th of April.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord EBURY gave notice, for after Easter, of a motion praying that a Royal Commission might be issued to inquire into the subject of the revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a return of all towns in Ireland, exclusive of Parliamentary boroughs, containing a population of 4000 or upwards, specifying the county in which each such town is situated, and showing the number of occupiers rated at above £4 and under £6, and at £6 and upwards but under £8, and at £8, urging that the Reform Bill for Ireland was imperfect in its dealing with small boroughs; and suggested that they should be grouped in the same way as was done with the Scotch burghs.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE declined to discuss the question now, but said there was no such analogy between the circumstances of the two countries as to render such an arrangement practicable.

Lord EBURY asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to allow any part of the site of old Smithfield Market to be appropriated for building purposes?—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that a bill on the subject had been prepared and was under consideration. The Government was not pledged to any plan.

The Stamp Duties Bill and the Income Tax Bill were read a second time, and, the standing orders having been suspended, were passed through Committee, read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir W. Russell and Mr. Warner took their seats for Norwich; and the O'Conor Don for Roscommon.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in producing some papers relating to the affairs of Italy, said that they contained despatches in which there was a statement that the Government intended to keep the question of the neutrality of Switzerland apart from that of the annexation of Savoy; and also that they had no objection to a conference on the question relating to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny; and it was hoped that this subject would be treated seriously, and in such a manner as would be satisfactory to Switzerland and meet with the approval of the Powers of Europe.

GENERAL BUSINESS AFTER EASTER.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that, on Thursdays after Easter and till Whitsuntide, Government orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion.—Colonel W. PATTEN objected to this step being taken so early in the Session; at the same time he thought that the Government had been so much interfered with on Fridays that something must be done in order to give the Government sufficient facilities for carrying on their business.—After a considerable discussion, which ran principally against the proposition of the Government, Sir G. GREY proposed to modify the motion by adding the words that "notices of motion have precedence on Fridays."—Mr. AYRTON suggested that the difficulty might be met by arranging that all orders of the day, whether belonging to Government or private members, have precedence on Thursdays.—On a division the amendment was carried, the numbers being—For the amendment, 150; against it, 126. A division was then taken on the motion as amended, which was carried, the numbers being—For the motion, 142; against it, 117.—Mr. DISRAELI pointed out that by the change which had been made the Church Rate Bill could not come on on the first Thursday or the Reform Bill on the first Friday after Easter, as arranged.—Lord PALMERSTON said that it was intended to take the Navy Estimates on the first Monday after Easter, on the Thursday finance, and on the Monday following the Reform Bill.

THE ANNEXATIONS BY SARDINIA.—In answer to Mr. Hennessy, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had advised the Queen to consider Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and Bologna as a part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia.

THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

The House then went into Committee on the Customs Acts, and took the resolutions relating to the charges of a duty of 1d. on certain articles, and of 1s. 6d. on bills of lading connected therewith, to charges on goods removed under bond, and charges on operations in warehouses.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that alterations had been made in the first resolution which caused the amount to be derived from it to be £70,000 less than the £300,000 originally expected. He proposed to postpone that relating to charges on operations in warehouses, as some objection was made to it. Altogether there would be a diminution of revenue expected on the three charges of £100,000, owing to the modifications which had been made in them.

Some debate of a desultory character ensued on each of the resolutions.

On that relating to charges on goods removed under bond, Mr. DALGLISH moved an amendment which would have had the effect of preventing the imposition of the duty on "removal." A division was taken, when the amendment was lost, the numbers being—For the amendment, 50; against it, 64.

The resolutions were finally agreed to and the House resumed.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed.

Mr. CROOK, on the part of the temperance societies, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR seconded the motion, not in the same interest as the mover, but on the general grounds of the bill being opposed to the best interests of the country, as adding to the already too great facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquors. He denied that French wines would become popular in this country, unless they were qualified with brandy, which would not be the cheap wholesome wines which Mr Gladstone professed to introduce. One evil of the measure was that with the extension of the licensing system the powers of the police were greatly increased.

Mr. K. SEYMER thought this was the best part of the Budget, and he knew that therefore it would be most opposed. He argued very pointedly in favour of the bill, but at the same time suggested some modifications in the measure.

Mr. HARDY spoke in opposition of the bill, taking the view that it increased very considerably the evils of the present system of the sale of strong liquors, a system which he had endeavoured to remedy by legislation. The beershop system had been a great failure, and had proved an evil of great magnitude, and it was now proposed to add to that system by allowing those shops to have wine licenses. He denied that the arrangements of the bill were founded on free trade. As to the refreshment-houses, there was no house that might not be brought within the meaning of that word, and so be entitled to a wine license; while the bill neutralised the power of the magistrate, and placed entire irresponsible power in the hands of the police. He did not believe that the bill would be efficacious as a measure of revenue.

On the motion of Mr. AYRTON the debate was adjourned to Thursday, the 19th inst.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several measures, including the Stamp Duties and Income Tax Bills; and other bills were advanced a stage.

Their Lordships adjourned till Tuesday the 17th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—In answer to Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. LAING said that there was no alteration in the decision of the Government as to the impressed stamp on newspapers, especially as to retransmission by post.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.—In answer to Lord Stanley, Sir C. WOOD said that it was his intention to introduce bills for the reconstruction of the Council of the Governor-General of India, for the amendment of the law relating to the civil service of India, and for the union of the Supreme and Suddar Courts, after Easter.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—It was resolved, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn until Monday, the 16th instant.

THE REFORM BILL.—Sir J. PAKINGTON inquired whether the returns which had been delivered gave an accurate statement of the number of voters who would be added to the electors, in the event of the passing of the Reform Bill, as he believed them to be delusive?—Mr. C. VILLIERS said that the return was the most complete and accurate that had ever been presented to the House. There was no such discrepancy between the rental and the rateable value of houses under £10 as stated by Sir J. Pakington, nor was there any such error in the overseers' lists of electors as he supposed, every possible care having been taken beforehand in order to make the preparation of the return certain.—Mr. E. JAMES said that the return did not contain the number of tenements rated to the owners instead of the occupiers, which would give 200,000 or 300,000 more possessors of the franchise under the Reform Bill instead of the number now estimated.—Some discussion followed on this subject, in the course of which Mr. DEEDES suggested the postponement of the Reform Bill until after the next census.—Lord PALMERSTON said that any return on the subject of the electoral franchise that any member chose to move for the Government would grant.

THE TREATY OF TURIN.—Mr. A. KINGLAKE gave notice that on the first day after the holidays he should ask for information as to the territorial changes made by the Treaty of Turin, and also with regard to the recent despatch of M. Thouvenel.

LAND IMPROVEMENT (IRELAND).—Mr. HENNESSY obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of land in Ireland.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—Mr. E. P. BOUVERIE obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in Ireland in cases of defamation and brawling.

The Adulteration of Food Bill passed through Committee.

The House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. W. W. Jackson (Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbadoes and Chaplain to the Forces) to the bishopric of Antigua.

The Queen has granted unto the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., the deanery of her Majesty's Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the death of John Giffard Ward, M.A.

The Ven. John Sutton Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, and Vicar of Farnham, has been appointed to the Stall in Winchester Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Williams. It has a fixed income of £500 per annum.

The Rev. John Wadsworth, Master of the Grammar School, Castletown, Isle of Man, has been ordained deacon by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and licensed to the curacy of St. Mary's Government Chapel.

The anniversary festival of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, will be celebrated, as usual, on St. Mark's Day, Wednesday, April 25. The services will begin at half-past ten a.m., and half-past four p.m. The sermon will be preached by the Dean of Westminster.

A purse containing fifty sovereigns, and a pocket communion service, suitably inscribed, have been presented by the congregation of St. John's, Deptford, to the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, as a farewell token of their regard.

A handsome Carrara marble monument, designed and executed by Mr. Physic, has just been erected in memory of her Grace the late Duchess of Cleveland, in Staindrop Church, Darlington, in the vicinity of Raby Castle.

The new chapel which has been recently erected in the grounds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Victoria Park was opened for Divine worship on Sunday last. The building, which has cost a sum of nearly £2000, is the gift of an anonymous friend of the charity, for the use of the patients residing in the hospital.

The anniversary of the Additional Curates Society will be held on April 25, when the Lord Bishop of Oxford will preach, at eleven a.m., at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and a public meeting will be held Willis's Rooms, King-street, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at 2.30 on the same day.

The annual meeting of members of the National Society will be held on Wednesday, June 13. Tuesday, June 12, will be the day for the annual meeting of the secretaries. By permission of the Dean, a full choral service will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Friday, May 4, at three o'clock p.m., when a sermon will be preached on behalf on the society by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A movement is going on in the Church of England—the object being to urge the immediate increase of the episcopate in England and Wales. A declaration setting forth the desirability of adding to the number of Bishops has been signed by upwards of four thousand clergymen; and a committee—consisting of the Deans of Canterbury, York, and Westminster, the Archdeacon of St. Albans, and other eminent clergymen—has been formed to promote the scheme.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—A supplement to the *Gazette* of yesterday week, published last Saturday, contains a series of notifications by the ecclesiastical commissioners of various arrangements for the formation of chapelries in different districts, rights of presentation, &c., to which the consent of the Queen in Council has been given, and which will forthwith take effect; also authorising and giving validity to the sale of property belonging to cathedral bodies and others, in pursuance of recommendations of the commissioners submitted to her Majesty. A notice is also appended from the Cambridge University commissioners relating to new statutes and supplementary statutes for regulating the discipline and government of the College of St. Catherine and Christ's College, Cambridge, together with certain foundations at St. Catherine's. The statistics are given at length, and the time for their being brought into operation is to be determined by the Master and Fellows, without prejudice to those interests which have not yet expired, as they shall deem most expedient.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A. G. W. Blunt to St. Luke's, Chelsea; Rev. W. D. Johnston to Milton next Gravesend; Rev. J. D. Kelly to St. James's, Manchester; Rev. P. Williams to Rewe, Devon; Rev. H. Worsley to Norwood, Middlesex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. T. Gill to Warfield, Berks; Rev. R. Gould to Stratfield, Mortimer, Berks; Rev. H. F. Newbolt to St. Mary's, Bilston; Rev. C. A. Stevens to Goudhurst, Kent. *Incumbency:* The Rev. P. B. Maddock to Staverton, Trowbridge. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. S. Bentley to St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth; Rev. J. W. S. Simpson to St. Mary's, Lowton-common, Lancashire; Rev. E. Woodhouse to Scad, near Stroud. *Curacies:* The Rev. G. W. Fosbery to Sheffield, Cambridge; Rev. S. Y. N. Griffith to St. Ebbe, Oxford; Rev. G. W. Ninis to Christ Church, Glodwick, Lancashire; Rev. J. R. Shaw to Brough-under-Stainmore, Westmoreland.

The death of the Honourable Victor Alexander, "Master of Kinnaird," eldest and only surviving son of Lord Kinnaird, is announced.

Mdlle. Victoire Balfe has just been united at St. Petersburg to Sir John Fiennes T. Crampton, Bart., K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society for the past year amounted to £140,000 within a few shillings. This amount includes the munificent legacy of the late Mr. Pooll, of Road, Somerset, the net proceeds of which were £9000. Compared with the receipts of the previous year there is an increase of nearly £11,000.

On Tuesday forenoon the new Congregational Church recently erected at Markham-square, Chelsea, and which will accommodate above 1000 occupants, was opened for the performance of Divine service. All the seats are open. There are galleries on each side of the aisles and at the western end. Under the floor of the church are the schools. The contributions for the erection of the building were all voluntary.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Western College, at Plymouth, took place on Tueday, amidst much rejoicing The College was established, in 1752, to educate young men for the Christian ministry amongst Congregational Dissenters. It at present contains twenty students preparing for the university, and facilities are afforded for the admission of lay students.

The authorities have decided on establishing a sanatorium and invalid establishment at the Cape of Good Hope for the reception of the sick and disabled troops belonging to the various corps serving in China.

The secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society recommends a sharp look-out to be kept until the 10th inst. for the approaching conjunction of Lescarbault's planet with the sun, and invites communications from astronomical observers on the subject.

MR. ALCOCK IN JAPAN.—In our notice (March 24) of Kemish's "Japanese Empire" we stated, on the authority of that work, that Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Japan, was accompanied by his wife. This, it appears, is an error, Mr. Alcock having been a widower since 1853.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Highgate Choral Opera is to open on the 16th of April. At first it was there for operatic entertainments was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and managed by him. Will Mr. E. T. Smith thank us for getting in print for the first time the following extract from a letter written by Vanbrugh to an English Duke:—

"July 27, 1708. I feel so much money by the Opera this last winter that I was glad to get rid of it, and just now have parted but upon villainous terms with three in London. The occasion of the loss was three things. One, that half the money was spent before the subscriptions came in, and was lent me by Lord Chamberlain, upon a supposition that there would be immense gain, obliged me to some abatement, and the rest I was forced to lose entirely, having the same notion of the profits, would not come in any subscription; and the third was that, though the sale was beyond all my care or wish to the usual, the gallery people (who thither had only thronged out of curiosities not tasting more of the entertainment—that upon the whole matter there was barely money to pay the performers and other daily charges, and for the subscribers' money, that fell into the undertakers. I might add a fourth reason, which is that I never could look after it myself, but was forced to leave it to others. My feeling has never since been so disagreeable as I believe will go through with it very well—nor will be want subscriptions to help him. I don't doubt but what Mr. Clayton will be very much obliged to you and find his account, and if once a peace comes there will be many things to suggest more which are worthwhile."

Mr. Gye will, doubtless, like to read what his predecessor wrote more than one century and a half since.

Another hitherto unpublished Vanbrugh bit will not be out of place at this time:—

"Mey 31, 1706.—As to myself, I have parted with my whole concern in the opera to Mr. Rowby, only reserving my rent; so that he is entire possessor of the house, and many people think will make money of it; and indeed I hope he has a good deal of money in his pocket that he got before by the acting company, and is willing to venture it all upon one throw.

I must give your Lordship one confession by the way, which is this, that I have got reason to believe that Valentini [Giovanni Valentini] has got my lord Nicolini's coming will undermine do all he can to discourage him, for he has his interest with Mr. Rowby, who is the only man to deal with."

"Van" had difficulties, which his admirable wit could not carry him through, for he wrangled with singers and with Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

"We knew Mrs. Jameson," said a scholar well fitted to pass an opinion, and who stood almost unseen by her coffin at Kensal-green: "Mrs. Jameson knew more about Art than, with deference to her, I and, my friend Professor Waagen knows. With what feeling she writes (for he would still speak of her as living); how she, in words, enters into her very soul of a picture! and what a debt she owes the very pedigree from first to last of every celebrated work of Art." We could not but concur with our friend, for we, too, know Anna Jameson when she was Anna Murphy, and, taught by an intelligent father, was fain to take the very second rank in Art. Let us, however, remember how she acquired a love for Art and a true understanding of its worth. Mrs. Jameson's Handbooks to the public and private galleries of Art in England are among the best and most useful contributions to the artistic literature of England. It is to be hoped that her many manuscript notes on pictures will fall into good hands, and that the world may be made still wiser by what she knew.

There is little new in Art. The Academy opens in the customary course of the London season, are busy with their palettes and brushes. There has been a good sale of English pictures at Christie's; and there is one cheering look forward, that we may have a Society of Arts—an exhibition of the works of the late Sir William Ross, a prince among miniature-painters in his time, and, we will add, in any time.

Another death. We are getting into a column of blank. Art has this week lost Rosenstio Cellini, sculptor, known to all who know art by his fourteen Cellini bas-relief of wall in making silver and gold copies are not dear (no mean skill) that any one can possess a reproduction.

Rags and paper once more. Bulwer voted against it. Brother novelists, how you differ!

A writer in *Blackwood* has been abusing Fielding and "Tom Jones." Professor Aytoun, this must not be. Of course, the conversation will be an article abusing Scudéri. But will men north of the Tweed stand an abuse of Smollett?

It was well observed the other day that, while the country is demanding a knowledge of Hindustanee, and the Government will not serve his country in Hindustan, Mr. Wilson, who does not know a word of the native language of India, is sent to India to manage India.

We have received from Paris, in the shape of a thick octavo volume, the catalogue of a sale which is to take place on the 30th inst. at 28, Rue de Rome-Estrahn. The object of the sale is to dispose of a large collection of autographs and original manuscripts belonging to M. Lucas de Montigny. Among these are manuscripts by Count Mirabeau, historical documents relating to the League and the Revolution, and autographs of Catherine de Medici, of Henry II., and of an immense number of persons eminent in politics and literature.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Francis Gee has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week notifies Sir James Scarlett's appointment to be Adjutant-Generalship.

The Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, held on Thursday week, at the Horse Guards, a levee, which was fully attended.

It is officially announced that on and after the 1st of July next the minimum age of candidates for direct commissions in the army will be fixed at eighteen years.

Last Saturday a return was issued showing that there is barrack accommodation for infantry, 58,591; for cavalry, 8695; and for artillery, 8497. In camp, 21,075 men can be accommodated.

There are now five Field Marshals in the English service—the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, Lord Combermere, Lord Strafford, and Lord Seaton, whose promotion took place yesterday.

A despatch was received at Devonport yesterday week by Port Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, K.C.B., directing him to have that portion of the Channel squadron now at Plymouth prepared to proceed to Gibraltar, should orders arrive to put out on Saturday morning.

A district order issued at Portsmouth on Saturday announces that her Majesty having been pleased to require the services of Major-General Sir Thomas Scudamore, K.C.B., as Inspector-General of Fortifications in the command of the south-west district by Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says that an Armstrong gun, with a gun-carriage of nine miles' range, has left the ordnance works near Newcastle. The destination of this terrific piece of artillery we cannot, for the present, state, but it will be subjected to the tests necessary to prove the capabilities of the piece.

A party of 150 non-commissioned officers and men of various cavalry regiments arrived at Chatham yesterday straight from Cahirciveen, having disembarked at Crawsyard from the troop-ship *Montrose*. The whole of the men have completed the term of service for which they enlisted, and have been sent home from India to be discharged.

The address of the nobility and gentry and of the citizens of Dublin to Lord Seaton, on his retirement from the office of Commander of the Forces, adopted at a public meeting, held at the Mansion House, was presented on Thursday week. The presentation, which was by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a most influential deputation, took place at the Grand Hall of the Royal Hospital. A numerous and distinguished company of ladies, military and citizens were marshalled on the occasion to pay a tribute, by their presence, to his Lordship.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THERE is a peculiarity in the operations of the Society of British Artists, and those who work in concert with them, which always invests the exhibition in Suffolk-street with an interest special to itself, and not to be found elsewhere. The society is an uncorporated body of thirty members, who have been in the habit of working for their own exhibition during a succession of years, and many of whom do not exhibit anywhere else. Excluded from any chance of academic honours by the very fact of their being here, they seem to take a pride in putting forth their best strength every year, each in his particular line, for the honour of the house. From time to time the best among the body have been elected to the Academy, but talent of no mean order withdrawn from this society, the members of which are content to remain in their own ranks, rather than to abandon their free confederacy here for the chance of acceptance in the honourable but stiff and proscribed circle above mentioned. A sufficient amount of doubt and hazard to prevent it being generally adopted, and the consequence is that the *esprit de corps* of the society flourishes, and members, content with their exhibition taken as a whole, and upon a series of years, show unquestionable evidences of progress. Another peculiarity in the working of the society generously throw open their walls, are numerous, but of a miscellaneous order, and many of them of an amount of merit hardly removed from the rank so significantly described in the one drawing word "respectable," and their presence in considerable numbers, by diluting the average quality of the exhibition, has also operated to a prejudicial effect in the impression left upon the mind of the visitor. There are not wanting, in fact, many indications of decay in Suffolk-street Exhibition; and we must look to artists themselves, and to the public who patronise art, to supply what is required to effect the desired object. The present exhibition, although the general prospects of art patronage for the season now opening, we may state with confidence, is one of the best we have seen for many years. Sculpture, upwards of 2,000 worth of pictures were disposed of; and, judging from the work now in progress, we are inclined to augur well of the public taste in the matter of selection.

To proceed now to the exhibition before us. Two full members of the society, Mutchler and Baker, are still faithful in their allegiance to historic art, to which they usually pay homage in one picture, and landscape in another—sometimes in a picture in which conformity with the requirements of the highest class of art; and, indeed, in these instances, the latter may be said to have their truest efforts have always found a numerous circle of admirers, and have very frequently been purchased before the season has been half over. Mr. Hurlstone's favourite effort this year is a large picture on the subject of the reception of Queen Margaret and her son Edward prince of Wales at the court of Louis XI., previous to the fatal battle of Hexham (179); but he has treated it with so much originality of perception and execution, that we are inclined to consider it to make it entirely his own. In the first place, instead of one robber we have three, who, rushing forward upon their prey with warm zeal, have overstepped the threshold of the line of legitimate power, and most ingeniously studied. The foremost of these figures, with his face turned towards the queen, is a masterly piece of fine accurate drawing. The attitude of the Queen, with her right hand uplifted, while she clasps the object of her young son to her knees, is somewhat overstudied; and, consequently, the expression of the countenance, which is that of terror as of one who would invoke vengeance, lacks force. The expression of the heroic mother who had led her troops to battle in defence of her son's rights, and who now finds herself almost at the mercy of a common prowling robber, suddenly adopted the pitiful resolution of the moment, setting to flight her foes and gaoler, exclaiming, "Approach, my friend! to you I commit the treasure of your King's son." The Prince himself, it must be added, is of a commonplace type; and the same unhappy want of the true spirit of the ideal heroic with which poetic license might have invested it, is to be found in the figure of the Queen, by the artist's own confession, the only exception which struck us to the general perfection of drawing displayed in the picture. Waiving these objections, however, we must again congratulate the Professor upon his success, one—good in intention, the composition finely conceived, and the grouping skilfully arranged, so as to secure an appropriate breadth and depth and air in a canvas which ran the risk of appearing meagre. The rich and grand costume of the period has been carefully studied by the distant vista obtained through the tangled forest, and the little glimpse of the open country on the right. The colouring is a grave and sober one, but the harmonies are most pleasing, consisting chiefly of rich tints of crimson, orange, russet, green, and dull blue in combination with grey tones, to which the bright flesh of the young Prince's costume is the only exception and drawback. Mr. Hurlstone has done full justice to himself in the choice of his historical art of the season, for the rest employs his pencil in the more profitable walk of portraiture, of which he exhibits four very satisfactory specimens.

Salter takes up a subject of some interest in the annals of the more loyal portion of the people of England which he has also chosen commemorated by the painter—viz., "The First Meeting of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, Queen of England." The story is well known how, after a stormy passage, the young Princess arrived at Dover, greatly fatigued, on Sunday evening, June 24, 1625, whither, as an almost immediate consequence, the bridegroom to receive her. The impromptu meeting was a hurried one, but wrought a wonderful effect on the spirits of the young couple, who, looking to the matrimonial ceremonies of princes in those days. Henrietta, taken by surprise at the unexpected arrival of her betrothed, threw herself at his feet, and pressed his hand to her lips, forgot the long-set speech she had been taught before leaving home, and muttered a few wild phrases of admiration and devotion. Charles raised the arms round her with gallantry, raised her, and "kissed her with much affection." Such is the account of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who was of Reckingham, on the King's side, the Duke and Duchess de Chevreuse, Madame de Motte, the Queen's Confessor, Father Sabuy, on the other, looking on with starched gravity and decorum. Salter, therefore, so inconsistent with their notions of Court etiquette. Mr. Salter has added a little to the story, by making the Duke of Buckingham, Marie, covered with pallor, but full of speech, had she words to speak, to a degree of nervousness unusual in her, and who, when she turned forward to receive her, at all unworthy of such a prize. One is almost moved to pity for the unfortunate rival destiny—destiny not of their own earning—which was in store for the unconscious and confiding pair. The other figures are well introduced, and with due regard to the dignity and importance of the occasion, and the whole being taken from acknowledged portraits. The costumes, which are not so richly wrought as they might be, are in keeping with the time, and the flesh modelling is of the highest order of executive art. The only fault we find is in the picture as a whole, it is rather overcrowding and want of air—a requirement which the artist has evidently felt in the close pursuit of the individual beauties of his subject. "The Sons of the Clergy" is the title of a picture by Frith, which illustrates the interview between *Shylock* and *Jessica* when the former admonishes the latter to "stop his ears to his father's prodigal son," and to have nothing "to prodigal Christian." The face of the Jew is studied upon an entirely new model, displaying great passion and agony of mind, but with touch of which we cannot approve, as being hardly suggested in the composition of the hard-hearted, hard-headed, cool-blooded Jew. Nevertheless, as an individual and most carefully-elaborated study from nature, introduced *apropos* of an important Shakspearean creation, this picture will be considered to deserve from the numerous admirers of everything Shakspearean.

Eight contributions by A. J. Woolmer, all luxuriating in his usual mixture of pale pink, green, and yellow, serve to show how much easier it is for an artist to acquire than to get rid of mannerism. Why will he not be encouraged to attempt something new—something more substantial, with a nearer approach to nature and truth, than these impossible golden-haired nymphs in white satin, lounging in an impossible atmosphere, which, to repeat a quotation adopted by himself,

> is but daylight sick;
> It looks a little paler?

It may be sufficient to enumerate as of this class the "Moonlight Scene from 'The Merchant of Venice'" (15); "Lucy Ashton in the Mermaid's Cave" (158); "A Seashore at Eventide," with a mottled sky (234); and "Lucy Ashton" (256). There is an interesting engraving furnished, with late and little lapping complete. In the little picture "In the Fresh Haricot, Florence" (31), we discover a slight approach to wholesome and agreeable harmony, the pale cerise dress and round hat of the single figure falling in very nicely in the centre of the canvas.

Hemsley is great in depicting the philosophy of ugly-boy-dom. One urchin, in especial fascinates by his particularly fond of intro-ducing, as a sort of "chorus," on all sorts of occasions—comic and serious. "A very Longest Baby" (43) has a grinning with excess of delight at the youngest baby, whilst his younger brother, "No 2," is a paragon of jealousy and scowls, and kicks his boot and sock off in the enjoyment of the fun. "Bo-peep" (58) has a laughing child-enchantment at the unfortunate cockmaid, who is "moved to tears" (140) in the presence of a pitiful case of distress. The success of this clever artist, like that of Woolmer, would be much improved by extending his stock of materials and diversifying his subjects.

T. Roberts, the worthy secretary of the society, has adopted a class of subject which introduces persons and incidents of every-day life in combination with fairies and elves, and other creatures appealing direct to the sympathies of the multitude. Such, last year, was his charmingly-told story of the "Discontented Pixies," and under the crushing effects of an unfavourable "Opinion of the Press;" and such this year is "The Fairy Well" (7), on the Welsh model, which the society sympathetic contemplates with engrossing joy, as a filial tenderness at seeing their baby fit up in its gayest hues, lighting up the gloomy court beneath, which, during the long, hard winter has been the abode of damp and darkness. In "The Shadow on the Wall" (10) we have a group of boys in a cottage-room, two of whom as performing the "rabbit-on-the-wall trick," to the great delight of the company, while a little group full of truthful character, and happily free from affectation.

Hemsley, too, and full of cheerful spirit, are J. J. Hill's studies of peasant life, as in "Going to Work" (17), "Going Home" (21), how prudent is the game of that yellow-haired shepherd boy, as he protects his love in the rear of the lowly baby, who seems so much pleased as she receives his by no means unwelcome homage! and how the fresh-faced girl is trudging up with a sunny face, the best of the general brightness of that auspicious evening! "The Rush-gatherers on Loch Corrie" (103) introduces us to a wild bit of lake scenery, with a boat containing a man and boy, the latter busily inhaled with a clean and joyous mouth. "The Glenner" (431) shows how beauty is found in the most unexpected places. A rough, ragged-as plush bonnet, and the pale crimson bodice, patched and darned in many places, with the dirty-white chemise in the opening, with a pleasant landscape background, make up a very picturesque adjunction to a very pretty face.

In a somewhat similar vein, but invested with a sentiment and in a mode of treatment all his own, are E. J. Cobbold's pastorals of humble life. In "Gathering Sticks" (18) we have a study of the artist's character. He sometimes, it is true, repeats himself a little, or comes very near to it, as in the case of "Going to Work" (19), consisting of a wild mountain heath, with a group of five peasant girls chatting, which, on our recollection serves, is very similar to a picture we remember to have seen by the same hand before. But he does not imitate anybody but himself, and when he does that he has a persuasive way of his own that completely beguiles us into the belief that he is almost impossible to quarrel with him. "Helping Baby over the Stile" (20) is, to a charming little child, which strikes us as not altogether new in the strictest sense of newness, but which nevertheless accept with welcome. In No 297, where a female is seeking the aid of her companion sister "Mid the Flowers of Wild Flowers," we sniff the invigorating sea-breeze from the high down which they are crossing, and feel that "Girl is Girl" still, and is a subject of extreme beauty and interest; and full of mirth and humour, as evidenced by "Going Home" (297), in which our young girls are carrying a young child in a basket, who bravely smiles delight.

Queen Elizabeth in her old age, sprawling on the floor in a paroxysm of rage, and "Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament," in the "untimely death of the Earl of Essex," as dolorous Lord Campbell would have termed it, are remarkable subjects that never be made either pretty or picturesque upon canvas. Mr. Montague's effort (29) must be set down as a failure, and with the same subject we have seen before that we imagine it to be the same. It is hardly possible that two artists can have treated the same idea with the same kind of failure.

"Paris in 1848" (38), by A. Ludovici, represents mischief which is a little out of date—Paris was, in fact, in her glory on the fourth or fifth day, with musket in hand, looking out anxiously from the window, and with the barricade in the street strife which is raging and rolling onward towards the site of his dwelling. There is no pictorial merit in the work to redeem its want of enduring interest. "Le Bon Vieux Temps" (39), by the same artist, is more successful, when transferring to canvas the melancholy and indulgent fatherly of "Old Times," equipped in pale blue knickers, with modest wreath of white flowers round her head.

We have also been pleased in receiving the important department of landscape untouched for a subsequent occasion.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Collection has just received another considerable accession of strength—in numbers at least, in some thirty pictures, a score or more of which are of considerable merit, from the bye ays of various schools—Italian, German, Flemish, and French, and of various degrees of excellence. We cannot but regret that their individual value, however, their appearance amongst us makes the best worst of their position, and renders it difficult to find room for any more additions, and two screens running across the prize pat room painfully attest the dilemma to which the directors are now reduced in their desire to make the collection worthy of the nation as a school of art.

We have not space at present to criticise *seriatim* these new additions. We must content ourselves with a glance at the more prominent of them. The most important is that of Guido's "Aurora," painted at the end of the fifteen century, is represented in a large and important work—"The Madonna and Child Enthroned," various saints attendant, with the donor of the picture, a Franciscan monk, by the representation of the dead body of Christ above. Another interesting work of the same school is the "Madonna and Child" of Madalene in the Garden," by Francesco Mantegna, the son of Andrea, and who assisted his great parent in some of the most important of his fade drawing, firm outline, and broad treatment of light and dark. By Titian we have a brilliantly-painted "Madonna and Child, with St. John the Baptist," which, although not equal to the Bridgewater Madonna, Giulio Romano's bold but sometimes somewhat coarse style is seen in a very favourable light in "The Adoration of Cornelius," introducing the conference of Scipio, and "The Abduction of the Sabines." Another Italian picture worthy of notice is "The Rape of Sabines."

Angelo Bronzino's proximate picture, "Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time," is not altogether satisfactory, and is an instance of the extravagance into which the immediate followers and admirers of Michael Angelo fell when attempting to emulate his grand mystic creations. "The Daphnis and Chloe," by Paris Bordanon, is a fine early work, by the most eminent painter of Venetian school of Belgium. Amongst other works of the Italian school are two Salvio—or rendings, the other bearing a standard—by Girolamo da Santa Croce; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Dosso Dossi; "The Woman taken in Adultery," by Marcello da Ferrara; and "Judith and Holofernes," by Andrea Schiavone, the latter being a fair specimen of Perrarese schools. Of the German school of the fifteenth century we have a striking example in "The Death of the Virgin," by Martin Schoen; and of the same school a century and a half later—changed in character—a "Pan and Syrx," by Bolten-hammer. Of the Flemish school is a curious "Magdalene Hanging," in which the native mind, in the type of face and costume, is followed with singular fidelity, and a total abnegation of ideal treatment.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be freely open, without tickets, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the Easter week, from ten to five o'clock. At other times admission is limited to Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of twelve and five.

EASTER PASTIMES IN SYRIA.

Of all festivals observed by the Greek Church in Syria (not even excepting Christmas), Easter is by far the most exhilarating and pleasing. The season of the year is delicious; and by the seacoast, near the valley of the Orontes, the whole of nature is clad in summer garments; whilst the balmy air is laden with the sweet scents of roses, which grow in wild profusion even in the very hedges which separate the mulberry plantations from each other. Every face is radiant with joy; every voice is tuned to mirth. The long and dreary season of Lent—so rigidly observed by the Syro-Greek peasantry, who abstain not only from meat but also from eggs, milk, and butter, and clothe themselves in tattered, soiled, sombre garments, emblematical of repentance in dust and ashes—has at length come to a close; and as the brilliant sun of a Syrian morning throws its golden mantle over valley and hill, and makes the placid waters of the beautiful bay sparkle like brilliants, there may be encountered a multitude of gaily-attired men, women, and children, who seem to start into life like butterflies freshly burst forth from the chrysalis, all wending their way homeward from early mass at the rustic village church on the summit of a hill, up whose abrupt sides clamber grape vines innumerable, where the venerable old priest has just given them absolution, and they are about, with a forty days' appetite, to fall to and devour the savory viands awaiting them at home. There is something exceedingly picturesque in the costume of the peasantry about ancient Seleucia. The snowy-white loose inexpressibles of the men (for they all begin to wear summer clothes on Easter Day), fastened at the waist by elegant Tripoli silk cords, contrast with the gaily-striped abah, or coat of many colours, which is doubtless of the same pattern as the one worn by Joseph; the brilliant red shoes, and tarboushe, the latter encircled with a gaily-coloured handkerchief—all these look bright and lively, for every one that can possibly manage it makes a point of getting a brand-new suit every Easter Day. Neither are the women and girls of the village one whit behind the men and boys as regards costume. They also have a great deal of snowy-white about their garments, which contrasts well with the handsomely-braided jackets and vests of blue, red, and green, and their gaily-tinselled fez, many of their really beautiful faces set off by a tiara of gold coins worn over the forehead; their long, black, glossy hair hanging in long plaits behind, from the end of which tinkle coins of all sizes and descriptions.



PEASANT GIRLS DANCING IN A CIRCLE.

Everybody greets everybody with the salutation "Christ is risen!" and the reply invariably is, "He is, indeed, risen!"

After a substantial breakfast the shebab, or young unmarried men, of the village resort, under a chosen chief of the festival, to an open plain, near the residence of the chief landed proprietor, where, in his presence, the old priest, friends, and head men of the village, who are seated on rugs with divan cushions to recline against (as represented in the accompanying illustration) indulge in athletic games, never for a moment losing their tempers or suffering defeat, however ignominious, to give rise even to a frown or an angry word. In the foreground are two lads, sons of the proprietor, who are amusing themselves at that favourite Syrian Easter pastime, baida; they are each furnished with gaily-coloured, hard-boiled eggs, of which every house in the village has a supply of some hundreds; for Christmas in England without turkey and plum-pudding would not be more terrible than Easter without coloured eggs to the Syro-Greek peasant. The boys are knocking the eggs together at the sharp end of the oval to see who has got the hardest. The egg which first cracks is lost, and is immediately devoured by the winner. The little villain to the right, who has the appetite of a vulture and made a most astounding breakfast, has since that meal was eaten swallowed fifteen hard-boiled eggs, and he means to try and eat fifteen more, to give him an appetite for his dinner.

At the same time that the shebab are at athletic games, all the young and comely maidens of the village, who have decorated their tarboushes with garlands of fresh flowers, repair, under the superintendence of an old one-eyed harridan (who is the prima donna of the village), to the house of the proprietor, where under the wooden balcony they dance in circles round the one-eyed witch, who claps her hands to accompany her own shrieking, and capers about in circles. Up in the balcony are the wife and daughter of the chief Greek landed proprietor, and these girls are the daughters of the peasantry employed by him upon the estate. The old lady is muffled up round the head and under the chin, for, although the sun is shining brightly, the weather is yet cold, and the distant Mount Casius is still snowcapped. The Bay of Antioch is seen in the Sketch, and the distant headlands of Latakia.

So passes the day till close upon sundown, by which time thousands of eggs have been won and lost and devoured. Then the hungry peasants go home to dinner, and whole sheep, made into savory meat, disappear in a most alarming manner. The cocks and hens have taken up their nightly roost inside the cottage, the donkey has walked into his corner, darkness envelops the earth, and the peasant closes his cottage-door for the night. Ten minutes afterwards he and his household are slumbering the tranquil sleep of a life of temperance and healthy exercise.



THE "SHEBAB" (YOUNG UNMARRIED MEN) ENGAGED IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BARON RICASOLI.

THE Portrait which we give of this distinguished Tuscan statesman, who has taken so prominent a part in the great events which now attract the attention of Europe, derives interest, not only from the celebrity of its subject, but from the remarkable conformity of the countenance to the known character of the man. The high cheekbones belong more to the Celtic than to the southern type, while the harshness thus produced is tempered by the regularity and calm dignity of the other features. The whole head, joined to the erect and unbending figure, is strongly expressive of that calm and resolute will which is described as characteristic of his mind.

Of the antecedents of this Tuscan patriot little is recorded. In the year 1848 he was the "Gonfaloniere" (or Governor) of the city of Florence and Deputy of the Legislative Assembly; but, finding himself unable to resist the ruinous course followed by the Grand Duke's Government, he resigned his official situation, and continued to reside in Florence with his family in a private station. After the movement in 1849, which brought about the restoration of the Grand Ducal Government, Ricasoli, with his family, left Tuscany and took up his residence in Switzerland, where the free institutions and simple habits of the people were congenial to his spirit. He returned to Tuscany in 1859, from which time he exercised, in vast improvements on his own estates, that activity of mind and tenacity of purpose which belong to his character.

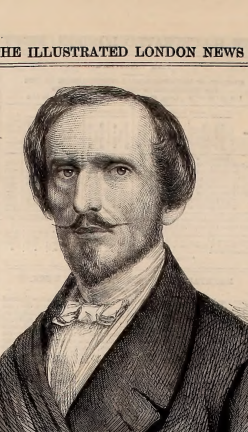
On the expulsion of the Grand Duke, in the beginning of last year, Baron Ricasoli was placed at the head of the Provisional Government. In this position he took a leading part, along with Farini, in bringing about the annexation to Piedmont of Tuscany and the other States of Central Italy, and originated the movement whereby this measure was resolved upon by the almost unanimous votes of the people of those States. Among other stirring appeals made by him to the patriotic spirit of his countrymen, his speech, when he delivered standards to the National Guard in front of the Campo Santo, is especially remarkable. "If," he said, "the departed heroes who sleep in this consecrated earth brought hither from Jerusalem by our crusaders, could hear this day of ours, they would ask—Is it against Genoa or Venice war is waged? No! Italians now don't fight each other; we all rally round one King—Victor Emmanuel; municipal jealousies are of the past. It is for us, and not for strangers, to decide on what suits our country. Romagna has decreed, Tuscany has adjudicated on the issue. Foreign Powers may seek to suffocate our peninsula by obstructions to its free breathing. We breathe at last, and, save at Rome, Naples, and Venice, our lungs inhale national vitality. midst a decrepit fog in Rome's temporal sceptre. Mix not up the faith of your waters with that nuisance. They are distinct, and in our day incompatible. Soldiers! sons of the crusaders whose bones repose in this soil! keep your faith intact. In my veins there flows a blood that has for ages been at the service of our religion; and, as a Catholic, I feel it my duty to denounce the fraud and artifices of a worldly and profane Court, as much adverse to true Christianity as to national happiness."

When the whole Tuscan people, with one mighty voice, had declared for annexation to the kingdom of Piedmont, it became the pleasing duty of Ricasoli to complete the work by tendering the allegiance of his countrymen to King Victor Emmanuel. For this purpose he arrived at Turin on the 15th of last month. There, at a formal audience, he presented to the King the official documents, which showed that the people had voted for annexation by a majority of 630,000 to 756, and tendered the sovereignty of Tuscany to his Majesty. The King accepted the tender; a decree was signed accordingly, and Tuscany is now a constituent part of the kingdom of Piedmont.

The King of Sardinia issued a decree last week appointing Baron Ricasoli Governor-General of Tuscany.

LORD CANNING AND LORD CLYDE AT LAHORE.

THE Governor-General of India, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, has lately been making a triumphal tour through the North-west Provinces, and holding durbars (levees) at all the chief cities. On Saturday, the 11th of February, their Lordships arrived at Lahore, the ancient capital of the Punjaub, where all the principal Sikh chiefs were gathered to attend a grand durbar. They were



BARON RICASOLI, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TUSCANY.

drawn up in a line across the Maidan, at the Sumun Boorj, about 1000 in all, attired in their brightest costumes, and shining like flower-beds in the morning sun—a sight of such splendour that it is only a chance once in a life to see. There were men from all parts of the Punjaub—some from the sandy deserts of the Indus, and from the Salt Hills; men with long black hair from the mountains; rich merchants from Umritsir; learned pundits (called Khalehs); brave soldiers and fanatic priests; old men with beards to their waists. The common type of the Sikh was, of course, the most plentiful. He generally ties all his hair up in his turban, bringing the folds close down over the sides of his face, with large rings in his ears, his legs being encased in very tight nether garments. The legs of the Sikhs are all destitute of calf, but they are called, from their power of endurance, "the iron legs." Perhaps are not the fashion which a Sikh dandy follows; on the contrary, it is said that the *outré* swells get their pants sewed on their legs. This costume does not look so well when the wearer is on foot as it does when he is on horseback, and the Sikhs are all perfect equestrians. When the Lord Sahib appeared, Mr. Temple, Commissioner at Lahore, gave the signal, and, at their head, he led this brilliant mass off at full charge. Most of those men had fought against us, and they were the bravest enemies we have met in India. But that moving mass, with all its attending equipage of Eastern pomp, was now on a mission of peace, to manifest its homage to the power of England. After a few introductions the Sikhs turned round, and followed in the procession, which wound round the Hazoori Bagh to Anarkulee, where were the troops of the station, commanded by General Windham, and the cortége. From this the procession moved on slowly to camp. This is stated to be by far the finest turn-out that has yet been to greet the viceregal progress. The Sketch which we engrave was taken just after the Sikhs joined the procession, as it neared the Hazoori Bagh. The white building among the trees is Runjeet Singh's tomb, to the left of which is the fort, firing a Royal salute. The figure to the right of the Governor-General is Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub.

In the evening his Excellency and Countess Canning, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others, visited the illuminations in the city.

On Monday, the 13th, the Viceroy held a levee for the reception of the civil and military officers of the station; and on Tuesday his Excellency granted a private interview to the Rajah of Kuperthlah, and afterwards held a grand durbar, at which about three hundred and fifty of the chief Sirdars were present. The usual ceremonies having taken place, his Excellency made the following speech:—

"Sirdars of the Punjaub,—I have long wished to visit your country and to be among you. I need not tell you that this wish has been greatly strengthened by recent events, and by the recollection of the services which you and your fellow-countrymen have lately rendered to the British Government. In other parts of India I have seen many distinguished chiefs, of ancient lineage and large influence, who have proved themselves faithful feudatories of the Crown, and many of lower degree, who have been faithful subjects in the midst of great discouragement and danger; but in the Punjaub I have found a whole nation of brave and loyal men. In the name of the Queen I thank you for your fidelity, and courage, and true service, Sirdars! I have seen with pleasure the signs of prosperity with which the Punjaub abounds;—cultivation extended, commerce increasing, life and property secure, the people orderly and contented. I know that you are not insensible of the value of these benefits to your country, and I am about to call upon you to take your part in extending and confirming them. It is not in times of war and trouble only that the Government of the Queen claims your services; and some among you will shortly be invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary chiefs and landholders of a loyal people in times of peace. For this purpose certain powers in magisterial and revenue matters will be conferred upon a limited number of you. The Lieutenant-Governor will determine to whom they can be most usefully intrusted, and will explain to you their scope and purpose. In the exercise of them, your best guidance will be the wise and friendly advice which you will never fail, upon this as upon all other occasions, to receive from Sir Robert Montgomery. But remember that each man who shall receive these powers will receive them to be used, not carelessly or for private purposes of his own, but earnestly for the public good, and especially for the expediting of justice and the maintenance of order among those around him.

Sirdars! I look forward with confidence to the proof which, by a right use of these powers, you will give to India and to England that the chiefs of the Punjaub are not more conspicuous for their fidelity and bravery in danger than for their intelligence, justice, and respect for the law, when quiet and prosperity are undisturbed."

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

OUR Illustration on page 336 represents one of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution proceeding to the rescue of a shipwrecked crew on the east coast of England, where ship-wrecks are of frequent occurrence, and where the services of life-boats are constantly in stormy weather called into requisition. The ship has struck on the outer ridge of rocks off Filey-bridge, on the Yorkshire coast, and, having beaten over it, is drifting onto Scarborough Bay. The original picture was painted by Mr. Samuel Walters, of Bootle, near Liverpool. He was induced to prepare it, at considerable trouble, by a peculiar process of photographing, in order to bring before the public a correct and picturesque view of one of these valuable life-boats, with the intention of exciting a more general appreciation of their great service in cases of shipwreck, and of inducing the benevolent to extend their support to an institution whose life-boats even during the last twelve months have been the means of snatching two hundred and eighteen of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. On twenty-nine occasions it happened that when the life-boats had put off in reply to signals of distress the vessels had either got out of danger or their crews been rescued by other means. Life-boats' crews also assembled several times to give assistance, but were not required to put off to sea. For these valuable exertions the total sum paid to life-boats' crews was £733 18s. 9d. On these occasions, and on those of quarterly exercise, the life-boats were manned pro-



GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG FOR SHALLOW RIVERS IN INDIA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 333.

bably by no less than four thousand persons. Nearly all the services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hour of the night. Such practical proofs as these of the great value of the Royal National Life-boat Institution in a maritime country like ours cannot possibly be overrated. It has now one hundred and one life-boat stations under its management. On an average each station requires £30 a year to maintain it in a state of thorough efficiency. This good work can only be perpetuated by permanent endowments and the continued support of the public to the National Life-boat Institution.

We append a list of the life-boat stations of this institution, as it cannot fail to be of essential service to mariners and sea-going passengers. These boats form a truly noble fleet—outnumbered, to be sure, by the navies of commerce and of war, but the largest life-saving fleet that the world has yet seen:—

ENGLAND.—Northumberland: Berwick-on-Tweed, North Sunderland, Boulmer, Alnmouth, Hauxley, Newbiggin, Cullercoats. Durham: Whitburn, Seaton Carew. Yorkshire: Middlesborough, Redcar, Saltburn, Filey, Bridlington, Hornsea. Norfolk: Cromer, Mundesley, Bacton, Palling, Winterton, Caistor, Yarmouth (two boats). Suffolk: Lowestoft, Pakefield, Southwold, Thorpeness (two boats), Aldborough. Kent: Kingsgate, Walmer, Dover, Dungeness. Sussex: Camber, Rye, Hastings, Eastbourne, Newhaven, Brighton. Isle of Wight: Brooke, Grange. Dorset: Lyme Regis. South Devon: Exmouth, Teignmouth. Cornwall: Fowey, Lizard, Sennen Cove, Penzance, St. Ives, Newquay, Padstow, Bude Haven. North Devon: Appledore (two boats), Braunton. Cumberland: Silloth. Lancashire: Lytham, Fleetwood. Isle of Man: Castletown.

WALES.—Glamorganshire: Porthcawl. Carmarthen: Llanelly, Carmarthen Bay. Pembrokeshire: Tenby, Fishguard. Cardiganshire: Cardigan. Merionethshire: Aberdovey, Barmouth. Carnarvonshire: Portmadoc. Flintshire: Rhyl (Tubular). Anglesea: Llanddwyn, Rhoscolyn, Holyhead, Cemlyn, Moelfre, Penmon.

SCOTLAND.—Ayrshire: Ayr. Caithness: Thurso. Banffshire: Banff. Elginshire: Lossiemouth. Aberdeenshire: Fraserburgh. Fifeshire: St. Andrews. Haddingtonshire: North Berwick.

IRELAND.—County Antrim; Portrush. Down: Groomsport, Tyrella, Newcastle (Dundrum Bay) Louth: Dundalk, Drogheda. Dublin: Skerries. Wicklow: Wicklow, Arklow. Wexford: Cahore, Wexford, Rosslare Fort, Carnsore. Waterford: Tramore, Dungarvan, Ardmore. Cork: Youghal, Ballycotton. Mayo: Westport.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CROXTON Park, which is still faithful to the old régime of heats in its Farmers' Plate, held a very pleasant anniversary on Friday. Gentlemen riders were "up" in four out of the eight races; and the finish for the Granby Handicap, which was left to one of them and Aldcroft, on the very racing-like Tommy Noble, terminated in a dead heat. The past week has been a blank with the exception of one steeplechase meeting, but on Monday next the curtain rises on the Newmarket Craven. Sweetsauce, Arethusa, Paleface, and Apollyon are all in the 50 sov. R.M. Stakes on Monday, for which Richmond is not likely to go; and Fravola and Madame Eglantine (whose views on leaving the post are, we trust, altered by a winter's reflection) in the 25 sov. Stake. The Newmarket Handicap is on Tuesday, and embraces Simple Simon, 6st. 7lb., and Athos, 6st. 12lb. Scent is one of the seventy-nine in the Four-yr-old Newmarket Biennial on the same day; and Lupellus, Viatka, Loiterer, and Umpire in the Three-yr-old. The latter colt has hardly cantered all the winter, and a hoarding has been put round his paddock to baffle the touts. On Thursday Promised Land, Marionette, and North Lincoln are in the Claret; and Gamester, Drogheda, and Musjid in the Port on Friday. Catterick Bridge Races will also be held on Wednesday and Thursday, and Thirsk on Friday and Saturday. Henley-in-Arden and York have their steeplechases on Monday; the Essex and Suffolk Hunt on Tuesday; the Southdown Hunt on Thursday; and Abergavenny on Thursday and Friday.

The *Sporting Magazine* of this month is embellished with a portrait of Lord Derby's Longbow, after Harry Hall. The original painting is, we believe, hung up in the dining-room at Knowsley, as a companion to that of the renowned Sir Peter. His race with Pelion for the Eglinton Stakes at Doncaster, and his easy victory in a field of twenty-eight for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, under 9st. 4lb., form part of the *memoria technica* of every turfite of eight years' standing. He is the sire of nine or ten winners; and we find from the list of sires in the same number that his grandsire, Touchstone, has twenty-four scions at the stud, while Melbourne has sixteen and Birdcatcher eleven. There are, besides the above, some of less note in the country, as well as several abroad.

Lord Stamford's hounds have had excellent sport this season. Annexed is a short account of some of the runs:—On Monday, the 19th ult., from Scraptoft, one of the finest runs of the season, killing one fox, after 55 minutes, at a racing pace, close to Hungarton; in the afternoon, a fast ring of 35 minutes from Billesdon Coplow; the hounds whipped off at Quenby. On Tuesday, the 27th, a capital day's sport on the Forest, with a kill. On Wednesday, the 28th, an equally good day, from Bunay, killing one fox. On Saturday, the 31st, a magnificent run of an hour and fifteen minutes from Lord Aylesford's, to ground in Harby Hills, near Belvoir Castle; ten miles from point to point; distance run about twelve miles. Monday, the 2nd, a capital hunting run of an hour and twenty minutes from Ashby Pastures, losing one fox, in a very heavy thunderstorm, one field from Owston Wood. Tuesday, the 3rd: Meet, Bradgate House; found in Bradgate Park; fox headed, making for the open country; turned short back in the park, and ran through Benscliff to Ulverscroft Abbey, back through Benscliff, by Sir F. Heygate's, to Swithland Wood, from there into Bradgate Park by Anstey village, leaving Beaumont Leys to the right, and the hounds ran into him in the open close to Birstall; an hour and twenty minutes without a check, the pace from first to last so severe that, out of nearly two hundred, Lord Stamford, Mr. Herrick (who joined in for the last part), Treadwell, and one or two farmers, only were in at the finish.

The subscription for the late Will Goodall's wife and family has reached £1800, which is a noble tribute to his memory. We understand that his executors have received permission from his Grace the Duke of Rutland to publish the Belvoir Hunting Diary which poor Will kept during the whole of his career. It is written with a spirit and a vividness of description very characteristic of the man. Harry Sebright, huntsman to Lord Henry Bentinck, has recovered the effects of the severe kick from a young horse which laid him up for a time; and Will Derry has been acting as kennel huntsman to Mr. Henley Greaves since George Wells's death, while James Maiden, the very clever first whip, has hunted the hounds. Sir Maurice Berkeley's have done well in the frost, and have had, on the whole, a better season than the one previous. Up to last Saturday they had killed fifty-eight and a half brace of foxes. Major Fletcher, who has hunted the East Lothian hounds for five seasons, succeeds to the South Berkshire country, and George Whitemore, the present huntsman, goes, we hear, into Devonshire. Mr. Croome keeps on the V. W. H., as the amount of subscription which was lacking has been made up. After having had their sport so much interrupted the masters are loth to leave off, and not a few will hunt, if not advertise, their meets up to the middle of April. Mr. Percy Williams's sale of hounds and hunters will take place at the Rufford kennels next Friday. The Captain can be ill spared from the hunting ranks, and we trust that ere long he may find a country to his mind. It is said that another drag-hunt will come off in Limerick this month.

Cambridge has triumphed over Oxford in the boat race by a length, thus reversing the luck of '59. From Hammersmith-bridge to Barnes Railway-bridge the struggle was one of the most severe that

E'er was proof of oarsmen's thew,
Or theme for minstrel's lay.

When are we to have a really stirring lay from the Professor of Poetry on a subject so dear to all academic hearts?

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN SWITZERLAND.—(To the Editor.)—On the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of June next the first Tir Cantonal will be celebrated with more than usual éclat at Geneva. Subscriptions and gifts of various kinds for prizes have been and are in the course of being collected. The committee of the Carabiniers Genevois invite any of the English riflemen who may be so disposed to come and enter into a friendly combat for superiority with the Minié rifle. The whole will conclude with a grand fête and ball, to which the riflemen will be invited, and it will have all the characteristic features of a Swiss national festival. I shall be glad to furnish all persons who may be desirous of accepting this amicable invitation with the rules and regulations of the Tir. CHARLES VANSITTART, 3, Quai du Mont Blanc, Geneva, March 29.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected. (Daily means of)	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M. (Thermometer)	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	
March 28	29·697	50·0	40·1	·71	8	42·4	56·3	W.	407	·000
„ 29	29·525	49·3	42·9	·80	8	47·8	57·3	W. WNW.	426	·033
„ 30	29·622	44·8	41·2	·88	10	42·5	50·7	SE. S. SW.	330	·013
„ 31	28·939	46·7	43·6	·90	10	45·4	51·3	SW. SSW.	517	·000
April 1	29·121	46·6	35·0	·67	10	45·2	54·4	NNW.	512	—
„ 2	29·113	42·9	35·2	·77	10	38·8	46·4	S.	443	·440
„ 3	29·594	43·5	36·0	·77	7	36·9	53·6	W. SW.	325	·240

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·723	29·557	29·742	29·203	29·137*	29·125	29·505
Temperature of Air	51·4°	51·8°	46·1°	48·6°	49·8°	44·9°	45·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·9°	49·5°	43·1°	46·6°	43·8°	41·1°	41·1°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.S.W.	S.E.	S.S.W.	N.N.W.	S.	W.

* This day's observations were made at 10 a.m.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING nearly the whole of the week there has been a very active demand for money for commercial purposes, and, in numerous instances, the rates for accommodation in Lombard-street, and at the large discount-houses, have exceeded those demanded by the Bank of England. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the engagements which fell due on the 4th were tolerably well met. In order to meet the great pressure for money the Bank has discounted freely; but "out of doors" the rates for short periods have ruled as high as 4⅝ to, in some instances, 5 per cent. The extent of the discount business of the Bank may be gathered from the fact that within the last three weeks "other securities" have advanced more than three millions sterling!

Compared with the previous week, there has been an improved feeling in the market for most Home Securities, and prices have exhibited an upward tendency. The amount of business done, however, both for Money and Time, has not been very extensive. Owing to some rather heavy sales, the Unfunded Debt has given way in price. In the market for Indian Securities the transactions have been on a very moderate scale.

The imports of the precious metals, including £488,000 in silver by the West India steamer, have been about £650,000. A portion of the gold has been disposed of for export purposes; but the silver market has ruled heavy, and the price of bars has fallen to 61⅝d. per ounce standard. In Mexican dollars scarcely any business has been passing; and the shipments by the steamer for India have been only £122,458, of which £107,984 is silver, and £14,474 gold.

The discount-houses are now giving 3½ per cent for money "at call" and 4 per cent subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal.

Notice has been given of a fresh issue of Victoria Government Debentures of £2,650,000 sterling. Tenders will be received at the London and Westminster Bank till the 11th inst., and which must be accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have continued limited; nevertheless no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 3 to 3¼ prem.; Universal, ½ to ¾ prem.; and Bank of Turkey, 1½ to 1¼ dis.

The purchases for the sinking fund of the Three per Cent Loan have been completed. The operations amounted to £65,400, at 70 to 71.

On Monday no change of importance took place in the value of National Securities:—Consols, for Money, ranged from 93⅞ to 94⅛; for the Account, 94 to 94¼; and Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 18s. prem.; Indian Stocks were flat; the Bonds marked 1s. dis.; the Four per Cent Debentures, 1858, 96¾; the Five per Cent Rupee Stock was 97½ to 97¾; and the Five-and a Half per Cent, 103½ to 103¾. There was more firmness in the market generally on Tuesday, at enhanced quotations:—Consols, for Money, sold at 94⅛ ½ ⅝; and 94½ ⅝ for the Account; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents marked 78; Rupee Stocks were steady; the Five per Cents marked 98 and 97¾; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½ ¾; India Stock realised 218; Ditto Five per Cent, 104¼ ⅜ ½; the Debentures, 1858, 96¾ ⅞ 97; Ditto, 1859, 96½ ¾; and the Bonds, 1s. discount. On Wednesday the dealings in Home Stocks were limited, yet prices ruled steady:—Consols, for Money, were 94⅜ ⅝ ½; for the Account, 94⅝ ⅝ for the May settlement; India Stock was firm, at 220; Ditto, New, 104⅜ ½; and the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 97¾ 98; Exchequer Bills were quoted at 8s. to 12s. premium.

There has been a better feeling exhibited on the Paris Bourse this week, and prices have somewhat recovered from the late heavy decline.

The report that a new Turkish loan is in contemplation has been officially contradicted.

Compared with last week the Foreign House has been somewhat buoyant, and prices almost generally have been on the advance. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1843, 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 89½; Chilian Six per Cents, 102 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 99½ ex div. Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, New Active, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 4¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 42; Russian Five per Cents, 108; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Russian Three per Cents, 64½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83½; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 34⅝; Ditto, Passive, 14⅝; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Six per Cents, 79; Ditto, New, 60¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 101; Venezuela One-and-a-Half per Cents, 13¾.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled firm, and a fair business has been transacted in it, as follows:—Australasia, 69¾; Bank of Egypt, 21¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½ ex div.; Commercial of London, 20; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and Westminster, 57¾; London Joint-stock, 31; National Provincial of England, New, 24½; New South Wales, 39; Oriental, 44⅝; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Union of London, 29½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in rather limited request; nevertheless, prices have been maintained. Canada Six per Cents have realised 100⅝; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 100; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½ ex div.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent only, yet prices have ruled firm:—Australian Agricultural have marked 32½; Berlin Waterworks, 4⅝; Crystal Palace, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 104; Electric Telegraph, 107; Ditto, New, 15½; London General Omnibus, 1⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅛; Oriental Inland Steam, 8; Peel River Land and Mineral, 50; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Ditto, New, 29½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17¾; Rhymney Iron, 22½; Royal Mail Steam, 53; Scottish Australian Investment, 127½; South Australian Land, 35½; East and West India Dock, 129; London, 70; Regent's Canal, 20½; West Middlesex Waterworks, 107.

A fair average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have somewhat advanced. The supply of stock in the hands of the dealers continues very moderate. The total dividend of the South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian Company for the past year, including the 7½ francs already paid, will be at the rate of 12½ per cent. The following are Wednesday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6⅝; Caledonian, 90½; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 55; Eastern Union, A Stock, 37; Ditto, B Stock, 26; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29; Glasgow and South-Western, 99½; Great Nothern, 112; Ditto, A Stock, 115½; Great Western, 68¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102⅜; London and Blackwall, 68½; London and Brighton, 110; London and North-Western, 98⅜; Ditto, Eighths, 9⅝; London and South-Western, 92¾; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 12½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 117¼; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 93½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 10⅝; North British, 60⅝ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93¾; Ditto, Leeds, 47¼; Ditto, York, 77½; North Staffordshire, 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 42; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen, Stock, 33¾; South-Eastern, 88; South Devon, 48; South Wales, 67.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 122; Lancaster and Carlisle, 208½; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 95½; Northern and Eastern, 57; Preston and Wyre, 45.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension Five per Cent, No. 1, 112; Ditto, No. 2, 110½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117; Great Western Redeemable, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99¾; London and Brighton Four per Cent, Stock, 67½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 12; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Six per Cent, 126½; Ditto, £6 Shares, 4⅞; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 69; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101¼.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, ⅛ prem.; Ceylon, 6¼; East Indian, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Debenture, 1862, 85½; Ditto, 1867, 74; Ditto, 1872, 72¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 99¼; Great Western of Canada, 12¼; Scinde, 100¾.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 6⅞; Buenos Ayres and San Fernando, 5½; Great Luxembourg, 6⅝; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅝; Recife and San Francisco, 11⅞; San Paulo, 1⅝; Southern of France, 20.

Thursday Afternoon.

About an average business has been passing in Home Securities to-day, and prices have ruled steady:—Consols having been done at 94⅜ ½. The Unfunded Debt is flat. Most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares command full quotations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 2.—Our market, to-day, was very scantily supplied with English wheat, in somewhat improved condition. Although the demand was far from active, the whole of the samples offered were disposed of at last week's advance in the quotations. There was a slight improvement in the inquiry for foreign wheat, at full prices; but floating cargoes off coast were a slow inquiry. The few samples of barley on offer were disposed of at extreme rates; but the inquiry for malt was restricted to small parcels for immediate use. Oats were firm in price; yet, owing to the want of adequate supplies, the business done in them was very limited. Beans, peas, and flour changed hands steadily, at full quotations.

April 4.—Wheat sold steadily, at quite Monday's currency. For all spring corn there was a fair inquiry, at full quotations. Flour supported previous rates. No market will be held here on Friday next.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1460; barley, 810; malt, 1580; oats, 1030; flour, 104. Foreign: wheat, 300; oats, 600; flour, 30 sacks, 100 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 53s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 4?s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; town households, 33s. to 39s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American, 24s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 31s. to 38s. per sack.

Seeds.—There is rather more inquiry for both red and white clover seed, at full quotations. All other seeds move off slowly, on former terms.

Linseed, English crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 44s. to 55s.; white ditto, 80s. to 87s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per four-pound loaf.

Tea.—For all kinds, although the supply on offer is only moderate, the demand rules very inactive, at about last week's currency.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the transactions in all raw sugars have been much restricted, and, in some instances, prices have shown a drooping tendency. In the refined market very little is doing, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. In the value of crushed and pieces no change has taken place.

Coffee.—Very full prices have been realised for all kinds; but the business doing is somewhat restricted.

Rice.—Our market is less active, and the extreme prices of last week are hardly obtained. Moulmein has sold at 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; and Bengal, 11s. to 13s. per cwt. The stock is about 20,000 tons less than at this time last year.

Provisions.—Selected samples of butter have sold on former terms; but inferior qualities have ruled heavy, at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon continues to move off freely, at very full prices. Hams and lard rule steady.

Tallow.—Very little business has been done in this market, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 53s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 52s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is 54s., net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 11½d. per 8lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil has found buyers at 28s. to 28s. 3d. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is quiet, at £14 10s. for foreign refined, and £43 to £40 10s. for foreign. Olive sells slowly, at £31 for Gallipoli. In cocoanut very little is doing, at £41 10s. to £45; and fine palm is sold at £43. English turpentine is quoted at 34s.; and American, 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards is quoted at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. The value of brandy ranges from 8s. to 11s. 7d. per gallon. Grain spirits are steady in price.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 60s. to 95s.; clover ditto, 80s. to 110s.; and straw, 27s. to 34s. per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.

Wool.—The market, almost generally is in a healthy state, but the business doing in it is very moderate. In prices no change has taken place.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate; nevertheless, the demand, generally, is inactive, at from 70s. to 160s. per ton.

Hops.—Our market is very moderately supplied with good and fine hops. For such there is a steady consumptive demand at full prices. All other kinds command very little attention. Mid and East Kent pockets, 84s. to 147s.; Weald of Kent, 65s. to 84s.; and Sussex, 63s. to 80s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 5).—About an average supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, in but middling condition. All breeds moved off heavily, at barely Monday's quotations. We have to report a dull sale for sheep. In prices, however, no change took place. The show of lambs was very limited for the time of year, and the demand for them was extremely active, at from 6s. to fully 7s. 8d. per 8lbs. About 400 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves moved off freely, at full prices; but pigs and milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lb. to sink the offal: Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 19s. 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1050; cows, 111; sheep, 5160; calves, 230; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 203; sheep, 400; calves, 130.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good. Lamb and veal are in active request, at very full prices; otherwise the trade is heavy. Per 8lb. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 6s. 4. to 6s. 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. L. W. Atkinson to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons: E. B. Hutton to be Cornet. 6th: Surg. G. A. Turnbull to be Surgeon.

17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Col. J. Lawes, Major V. Baker, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. R. P. Smith to be Major; Lieut. B. P. Baumgarten to be Captain; Cornet W. M. Maunder to be Lieutenant; H. D. Evans to be Cornet. 12th: Surg. F. H. Baxter, M.D., to be Surgeon. 13th: Lieut. R. W. Renshaw to be Captain; Cornets T. G. Johnson, H. S. L. Wilson, to be Lieutenants; Ensign W. Harle to be Cornet. 16th: Lieuts. G. Webster, H. C. Wilkinson, to be Lieutenants.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Major A. Vandeleur to be Captain; Lieuts. T. L. Still, J. Hanwell, to be Second Captains.

Military Train: C. S. Campbell to be Ensign.

1st Foot: L. Norman to be Ensign. 6th: R. Graeme to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. W. R. Corballis to be Lieutenant. 18th: Major and Brevet Col. G. J. Carey to be Major. 21st: J. J. Warner to be Ensign. 22nd: R. D. Backhouse to be Ensign. 24th: Ensign F. M. Pearson to be Lieutenant. 25th: Ensign E. Webster to be Ensign: W. T. Morgan to be Ensign; W. G. Knox to be Ensign; G. Dixon to be Ensign. 28th: S. J. M'Kenna to be Ensign. 31st: T. Stanier to be Ensign. 48th: Ensign E. C. Brown to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. Rawlins to be Adjutant. 57th: P. E. Powys to be Ensign. 60th: Lieut. A. Carlisle to be Captain. 61st: J. G. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 70th: Lieut. W. H. Ralston to be Captain; Ensign J. F. A. Grierson to be Lieutenant. 73rd: J. P. Clarke to be Ensign. 77th: J. Potts to be Ensign. 79th: J. Busfeild to be Ensign. 97th: M. Davis to be Ensign.

BREVET.

General the Right Hon. John Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Field Marshal.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Lawrenson to have the temporary rank of Major-General while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in the United Kingdom. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Lord G. A. F. Paget, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade. Col. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General in China. Brevet Major R. Parke to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Capt. M. Thomson to be Major in the Army. Capt. W. G. R. Masters to be Major in the Army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel F. Warde to be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Forrest to be Colonel. Brevet Major W. Warde to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. S. H. S. Inglefield to be Major.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated January 27, 1860. To have the honorary rank of Major: Capts. G. T. George, G. S. Naylor, H. B. Adams; Paymasters H. Duberly, B. J. Elrington, J. G. H. Holmes, E. E. Frith, W. Featherstonhaugh, B. T. Walshe, G. F. Rosser, W. J. Bampfield, O. Nicolls, J. Corner, W. Brunnel, J. M. Hewson, H. S. Michell, M. Matthews, F. L. Bennett, J. Howes, J. W. Marshall, R. Webster, D. F. Chambers, W. F. Nixon, J. D. Swinburne, C. F. Heatly, P. Blake, L. F. Bernard, V. Rizzo, E. G. Cubitt, J. Stephenson, E. Griffiths, F. Fenoran, H. S. S. Burney, J. Wheatley, J. B. Travers, C. B. Roche, T. M. Creagh, G. T. Benson, G. F. Erskine, S. Lawson, E. A. Hawker, M. R. Campbell, R. T. B. Boyd, A. Corcoran, J. H. Matthews, J. M. Kennedy, C. H. Peirse, C. J. Furlong, J. Robinson, R. C. Craigie. To have the honorary rank of Captain: Paymasters J. Biggs, C. Sewell, H. Dixon, W. A. Kidd, F. R. Maunsell, F. B. Foster, G. E. Huddleston, A. Sievwright, W. Macdonnell, R. M. Tilgman, J. M. Gibbs, T. Smith, J. Twibill, S. Benison, J. D. Blythe, H. W. Sibley, J. Nowlan, F. W. Fellows, W. Marriott, F. Fitzpatrick, J. A. Pope, R. Smyth, M. Thompson, J. Cartmail, R. T. Hearn, W. F. Scott, J. Webster, R. Scott, H. Leigh, J. E. Large, M. W. L. Coast, H. Dudley, J. G. Gurney, D. Bartlett, E. M'Mullin, S. Williams, G. Bodie, A. Fair.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. WARD, jun., Queen-street, Pimlico, glass dealer and lead merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ELGAR, Fletton, Huntingdonshire, wholesale grocer and tallow-chandler.—H. J. SMITH, Newbury, Berkshire, corn-dealer.—W. SHARP, jun., New Bond-street, underwriter.—T. MILLS, Leicester, elastic web manufacturer.—P. TAYLOR, Saffron Walden, Essex, licensed victualler and ironmonger.—H. CONEY, Manchester-villas, Townshend-road, Regent's Park, builder.—G. W. NEALES, New Oxford-street, upholsterer and perambulator manufacturer.—C. LANGRIDGE and J. MIDGLEY, Manchester, drysalters.—A. WOOTTON, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant.—T. SIMMONS, Cheapside, and Peckham, warehouseman.—J. LEGGE, Walsall, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer and beer retailer.—G. C. NOBLE, Northampton, builder and beer-house keeper.—C. A. GIBSON, late of Bristol, timber merchant.—J. OLDROYD, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. WILSON, Coulmore, Rosshire, farmer.—W. FAIRBAIRN, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, carter.—C. GALBRAITH, Edinburgh, timber merchant.—J. GOURLAY, Dumfries, plumber.—T. MUIR and W. STEEL, Port Dundas, Glasgow, saw millers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

BANKRUPTS.

E. UNDERWOOD, Soham, Cambridgeshire, grocer.—R. GOLDIE, Oundle, Northamptonshire.—W. FAITHFUL, Ironmonger-lane, City, linen-agent.—W. H. UNWIN and J. GREENWOOD, Limehouse, Middlesex, builders.—J. UNDERWOOD, M'Lean's buildings, New street-square, City, wholesale stationer.—J. CLARKE, Lichfield, grocer.—J. OLDROYD, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket-manufacturer.—J. SLATER, Leeds and Oulton, Yorkshire, stone-merchant.—J. W. GRAVES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. G. DODDS, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, coalmaster.—J. M. HALL, Edinburgh, doctor of medicine.—W. O. CAMPBELL, Kirkwall and Plainstanes, Stromness, grocer.—E. MOXHAM, Stornoway, Ross-shire (late of Neath, Glamorganshire), architect.—J. M. ANDERSON, Glasgow, ironmonger.—H. C. GRIFFITHS, Glasgow, professor of music.—A. STEWART, Irvine, Grocer.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Advertisement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Flintfield, Millstreet, county Cork, the wife of A. da Silva Lima, of a son.

On the 16th ult., at Eversholt House, near Woburn, the wife of Dashwood Watts Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 31st of March, at Upton Old Church, by the Rev. Joseph Tarver, M.A., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. John Adam Cree, M.A., of the parish of Upton, Henry Tarver, Esq., of Eton College, to Henrietta, youngest child of William Miller, Esq., late of the Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, at Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Thomas Keogh, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, aged 64.

On the 26th ult., at Scinde House, Clapham Park, the widow of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., whom she survived only six weeks, aged 70.

On the 31st ult., at Bray, county Wicklow, Christina Mary Frances, wife of Joseph Bourke, deeply lamented, aged thirty-five years.

On the 7th ult., at Market Drayton, in his fourth year, Berkeley Eugene, and on the 27th ult., in his seventh year, James Francis, the sons of Captain Horner.

On the 21st ult., at Malta, Thomas Alexander Telfer, Esq., R.N., secretary to Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., son of Deputy Commissary-General Telfer, aged thirty-four.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. To be had of all Musicsellers and Booksellers.
MARGUERITE. Song. By the admired Authoress of "Fading Away." 2s.
WHEN SILENT EVENING COMES. Sacred Song. By the admired Authoress of "Fading Away." 2s.
DEAR VOICES OF HOME. Ballad. By the Authoress of 'Fading Away." 2s.
"A delightful, quiet, domestic song, possessing all the soothing tenderness for which this lady's compositions are so much esteemed." Vide Glasgow Sentinel.
SIX SACRED SONGS, by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. Wortington Bliss), with uniformly decorated title, price 2s. 6d. each—viz., The Borderland, Christian Submission, Resignation, Jacob, the Lord will Provide, the Pilgrim's Rest. These sacred songs, from their originality, sweetness, and extreme pathos, are winning universal favour.
STEPHEN GLOVER'S LATEST DUETS.—Castanet and Gay Guitar, 2s.; Angels are Watching Us, 2s. 6d.; The Roving Minstrels, 2s 6d.; The Murmur of the River, 2s. 6d.: The Merry Bells, 3s. (the words of each by J. E. CARPENTER, Esq.) Also may be had Stephen Glover's highly favourite duet, What are the Wild Waves Saying? (words by J. E. Carpenter, Esq.), 2s. 6d.
LOVING HEARTS AT HOME. Ballad. By J. R. THOMAS. Just published. 2s. Mr. Thomas may be called the lyrist of the domestic affections. His effusions, rapid and spontaneous, are always powerful in diffusing a sweetness round the fireside.
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MERRILY ROW. New Barcarolle. By J. R. THOMAS. Price 2s. "The melody of this song is very sweet, and its arrangement good. It is worthy to be a companion to Moore's celebrated 'Canadian Boat Song,' and will no doubt find a large circle of admirers."—Vide Illustrated News of the World.
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It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy.
In the growth of THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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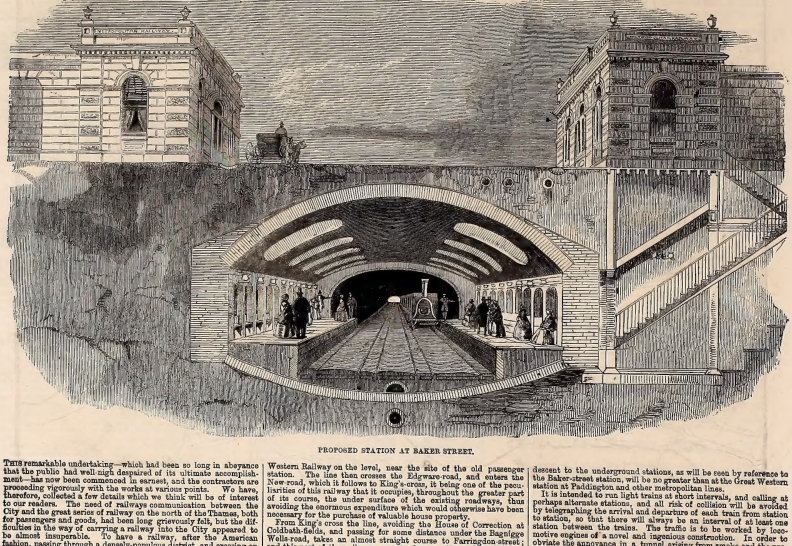
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PROPOSED STATION AT BAKER STREET.

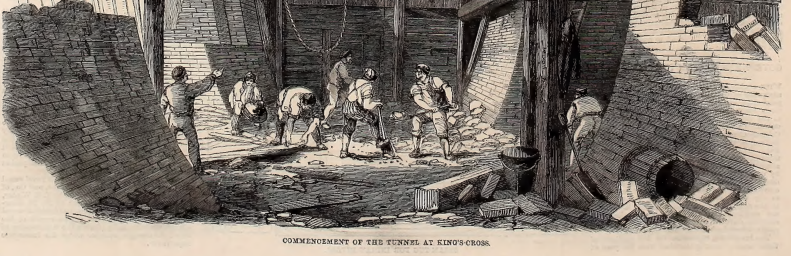
THIS remarkable undertaking—which had been so long in abeyance that the public had well nigh despaired of its ultimate accomplishment—has now been commenced in earnest, and the contractors are proceeding vigorously with the works at various points. We have, therefore, collected a few details which we think will be of interest to our readers. The need of railways communication between the City and the great series of railway on the north of the Thames, both for passengers and goods, had been long grievously felt, but the difficulties in the way of carrying a railway into the City appeared to be almost insuperable. To have a railway, after the American fashion, passing through a densely-populous district, and crossing on the level our overcrowded streets and thoroughfares, was utterly out of the question; and scarcely less so to carry an unsightly viaduct through the heart of the metropolis. The only alternative was that adopted by the Metropolitan Company—namely, that of an underground communication, by which the most densely-crowded districts could be traversed without the slightest annoyance or obstruction to the existing traffic. A reference to the map will show that the railway starts from opposite the Great Western Railway Hotel at Paddington, with a fork up the South Wharf-road to join the Great Western Railway on the level, near the site of the old passenger station. The line then crosses the Edgware-road, and enters the New-road, which it follows to King's-cross, it being one of the peculiarities of this railway that it occupies, throughout the greater part of its course, the under surface of the existing roadways, thus avoiding the enormous expenditure which would otherwise have been necessary for the purchase of valuable house property.

From King's cross the line, avoiding the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields, and passing for some distance under the Bagnigge Wells-road, takes an almost straight course to Farringdon-street; and this part of the railway, except when passing under roadways, will be in open cutting.

In addition to the principal terminal stations at Paddington and Holborn-hill, commodious passenger stations will be erected at the Edgware-road, Baker-street, in the triangular plot of ground opposite Trinity Church, Regent's park, Hampstead-road, Euston-square, and King's-cross. The terminal stations, and the Edgware-road, Regent's-park, and King's-cross stations, will be open, or covered with a glass roof; the others, as that at Baker street (vide engraving), will be commodious, airy, and well lighted with gas. The ascent and descent to the underground stations, as will be seen by reference to the Baker-street station, will be no greater than at the Great Western station at Paddington and other metropolitan lines.

It is intended to run light trains at short intervals, and calling at perhaps alternate stations, and all risk of collision will be avoided by telegraphing the arrival and departure of each train from station to station, so that there will always be an interval of at least one station between the trains. The traffic is to be worked by locomotive engines of a novel and ingenious construction. In order to obviate the annoyance in a tunnel arising from smoke and the products of combustion, the locomotives will have no firebox, but will be charged with hot water and steam at a certain pressure to be supplied by fixed boilers at the termini, and will be furnished with a large heater to assist in maintaining the temperature. It is estimated that each locomotive will thus carry with it sufficient power to enable it to effect the double journey. In order to test the efficiency of locomotives constructed on this principle the directors have instructed Messrs. Stephenson and Co. to build a broad-gauge engine, which will be employed in the construction of the works.

The general character of the archway may be gathered from the



COMMENCEMENT OF THE TUNNEL AT KING'S-CROSS.



PLAN OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Engraving of the Baker-street station, and the mode of construction is shown by a Sketch of the works as actually in progress at King's-cross. The ordinary process is to open the ground, construct the archway, and then replace the surface. In this manner the whole of the New road will be taken up and relaid in sections. This is not only a much cheaper process than that of tunnelling, but it admits of the work being finished in a much more complete style, and rendered perfectly watertight.

The works have been commenced at the Great Western station and at the Great Northern station to secure a ready outlet for the immense mass of excavated earth, gravel, &c.; and a large portion of the preliminary work of the reconstruction of the sewers has been already accomplished. The directors are rapidly possessing themselves of the land, and there is every reason to hope that the commencement of the year 1862 will find the line open and in active work. The company obtained their first Act in 1855, but the breaking out of the Crimean war, and the disturbances of the monetary system resulting therefrom, rendered it impossible to obtain the capital necessary for carrying out the undertaking. After many unsuccessful efforts in various directions the directors succeeded in obtaining the necessary assistance from the Corporation of London, who became shareholders to the extent of £200,000.

The capital of the company consists of £850,000, in shares of £10 each: of this amount £200,000 is held by the Corporation, £175,000 by the Great Western Railway Company, and the remainder by the general public. The contractors are Messrs. Smith and Knight, and Mr. Jay, both firms being well known in connection with works of this description. Messrs. Smith and Knight are constructing the western portion of the line from Paddington to Euston-square, and Mr. Jay the eastern portion from Euston-square to Farringdon street.

We are informed that early in May a grand demonstration will be made at the Paddington station to inaugurate the commencement of this undertaking, which, as it regards its bearing on the comfort and prosperity of this great metropolis, is second to none in interest and importance.

GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG FOR INDIAN RIVERS.

With a view to the effective development of the navigation of Indian rivers a commission was appointed in 1857 to visit the principal European rivers for the purpose of collecting information as to the class of steam-boat best adapted to shallow waters. The commission consisted of Major (now Colonel) Crawford, of the Indian Engineers; Capt. Balfour, of the Indian Navy; and T. B. Winter, Esq., M.I.C.E. Having thoroughly investigated their subject, the commission recommended the adoption of vessels of the peculiar character shown by our Engraving, and which may be popularly designated "spoonshaped," from the tapering curved form, and the absence of keel, cutwater, or any other projecting surface. Subsequently to the reception of the report, Mr. T. B. Winter, the engineer member of the commission, was officially directed to prepare detailed plans and specifications for building these tug-boats.

The Illustration represents the first specimen of these vessels, recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird, Sons, and Co., of Birkenhead, and intended to be used in towing barges upon the River Ganges.

The principal object in view has been to obtain exceedingly light draught, combined with great strength and sufficient power to overcome the rapid currents of Indian rivers, which frequently run about five miles per hour. The engineer may be said to have succeeded in producing this vessel lightly at rest upon the water, seeing that, although she exceeds 230 feet in length, her draught is only *two feet* with her engines, boilers, fuel, and cargo aboard. This has been effected by the almost exclusive adoption of the puddled-steel, manufactured by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, in the construction of her hull, in lieu of the iron ordinarily used in shipbuilding. In such rapidly-flowing rivers, abounding in cross currents, as are met with in India, great facility for steering becomes indispensable, for, should a vessel of this length not be thoroughly under control, she rides being run on some one of the numerous sandbanks, probably remaining there unrecoverable for many weeks. To provide against any such mishap very large rudders have usually been adopted; but these frequently become disused by coming in contact with the banks when swinging round the river's numerous sharp bends. Moreover, when towing barges, should the tug-steamer get foul of any obstacle ahead, the barge immediately behind is liable to run into the rudder, and considerable damage result from the collision.

Precaution has been taken to obviate the possibility of any such mishap in connection with the present vessel by the adoption of a novel description of steering apparatus, patented by Mr. A. Chaplin, of Glasgow, and somewhat resembling rising keels in principle, but not at an angle which experience has proved to be the most effective. These blades are each hinged in the vessel, and are so arranged that, while one is lowered into the water, the other rises out of it, and when they are at half stroke both are within the boat. Thus, when the starboard blade is down, the port blade is inboard, and, *vice versâ*, and when in a position equivalent to an ordinary rudder amidships, both blades are inboard. By this arrangement the whole steering apparatus is contained within the ship's own length, and consequently there is no rudder to "come to grief" under the circumstances pointed out above. Both ends of the steamer are fitted with these blades, which can be worked either conjointly or separately, and were found at a recent trial of the steamer to exercise the most perfect command over the vessel. The cabins, placed above the deck, are composed of Venetian panelling; and, for the purpose of securing perfect ventilation, fresh air is constantly supplied thereon by means of a fan driven by steam power. The vessel is fitted at each end with one of Brown's patent capstans, and is provided with remarkably heavy anchors and other ground tackle.

The following are the principal dimensions of the steamer, which it is not intended to use as a passenger-boat, but as a tug for the purpose of towing passenger and goods in barges:—Length on two-feet water-line, 230 ft.; ditto over all, 239 ft.; beam (moulded), 33 ft.; depth (ditto), 9 ft.; ditto to top of fore and aft arch girders, 14 ft.; draught of water, loaded, 2 ft.; displacement at two-feet draught, 352 tons; ditto per inch, at two-feet ditto, 18 tons; engines (nominal), 110 horse power; ditto (effective), 404 horse power.

In order to secure requisite strength two arch-girders have been introduced in the construction of the vessel, running fore and aft, and rising to a height of fourteen feet. These resemble in principle the girders by which the American river steamers have so long been successfully strengthened, but are much lighter in appearance from being made of steel. The American boats generally draw about five or six feet of water, but, two feet being the limit assigned in the present instance, Mr. Winter has had to surmount very considerable difficulty.

The engines, which have been so arranged that either paddle-wheel can be worked quite distinctly from the other (thus enabling the vessel to be steered by her wheels alone in the event of any derangement occurring to the steering gear), are a pair of horizontal cylinders, 38½ inches diameter and 6 feet stroke, working about 50 strokes per minute; the diameter of the paddle-wheels being 21 feet, in order that the engines may be under the most perfect control in those frequent emergencies attending the navigation of Indian rivers they have been constructed to drive the paddles only—the air-pump, feed and bilge pumps, &c., being worked by auxiliary donkey-engines, an arrangement which has been practically found to afford greater working facilities than the ordinary plan of doing all the work of a vessel by the one pair of engines. This principle is being adopted on board the four new Atlantic steamers now in course of construction for the Galway mail-packet service.

Both the hull and machinery of this novel vessel have been built by Messrs. Laird, Sons, and Co., of Birkenhead, to drawings prepared by T. B. Winter, Esq., consulting marine engineer, of No. 28, Moorgate-street, to whom the Council of India intrusted the practical carrying out of the report of the official commission by placing the construction of this light draught steamer under his immediate supervisor.



STEAM-TUG FOR INDIAN RIVERS.

At the recent trial-trip on the Mersey the vessel ran above twelve miles per hour alone, and afterwards towed the powerful tug-boat *Fire King* nine miles per hour, with her wheels kept standing and dragging through the water. The *Fire King* was next made to use her full steam power against the new steam-tug; but with this amount of resistance, added to the great friction of the vessel's large flat bottom, she towed the other boat nearly six miles per hour. This was a very satisfactory experiment, inasmuch as it has often been questioned whether steamers of such exceedingly light draught as the vessel now described would prove efficient tugs. The *Fire King* is one of the best ordinary tugs of the port of Liverpool, and her floats had a deep hold on the water during the experiment. The generally successful results achieved on the trial of this new description of light-draught steamer justify belief that their introduction on the various rivers of India will prove a most serviceable addition to the existing means of conveying troops and stores.

THE FARM.

THE Royal Agricultural Society will be shortly in the predicament of a Paris, deciding which, not of three, but of four, beauties is to win the golden apple of its 1861 favours. Independently of York having had the meeting only twelve years ago, and Hull being so completely in a seabound corner of the county, there seems to be a strong feeling in Yorkshire that the mighty West Riding is entitled to priority this time, and that the contest will ultimately rest between Leeds and Doncaster, the latter the favourite for choice. Sheffield does not even send in a claim, but is naturally very anxious that its neighbour Doncaster should be the chosen one, in order that it may pour in its thousands by train to the Town Moor on "the shilling," as it does annually on the St. Leger, day. It appears that Doncaster can offer seventy-five acres of light land for the trial of implements and steam ploughs, close to the showyard; and that, if heavy land is wanted, another corporation estate about a mile off is available. This advantage of concentration is one which the society have scarcely ever had presented to them before, and upon it, as well as their railway facilities, leviathan station, and boundless inn and lodging conveniences, the Doncastrians take their stand. The required £1500 guarantee is being very quickly made up; but they hope soon to say "that £2000 is at the service of the society, and that the local expenses, as well as those of the committee, will be defrayed." Leeds has gone to work in earnest as regards the guarantee, and about that there will, of course, be no difficulty; but its Yorkshire rivals declare that Woodhouse Moor is not easily accessible; that, according to the reports of its own newspapers, its inn accommodation is wretched; that with regard to railways it is placed in a *cul de sac*; and that "its atmosphere would not be congenial for our country cousins," who are, moreover, rather jealous that an agricultural meeting should be held in such a purely manufacturing district. However, "the capital of the West Riding" must be very confident in its ability to satisfy the committee of inspection on all these points, or it would hardly have put forward its claim so strongly. Such is the momentous question which has to be decided by the council in Hanover-square on May 2.

There never was such a mixing up of Shakspeare and shorthorns in the minds of the visitors to the good town of Stratford-upon-Avon as there was Wednesday week, when Mr. Adkins of Milcote's herd was dispersed into all lands, under Mr. Strafford's ruthless glass. Mr. Adkins is well known as one of the very best farmers in Warwickshire, and the fame of his herd rested on their Knightley and "Arbuthnot-Charmer" blood, along with very fine dairy qualities, a combination of excellence which fully accounts for the splendid average of £61 18s. for the fifty-one lots. Of this, the thirty-seven females made £66 17s., and the fourteen males £48 15s. The Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland, Lords Dartmouth and Willoughby de Broke, and Messrs. Langston, M.P., Bramston, M.P., Oliver, Howard, Ayres, &c., were among the purchasers; and Messrs. Wells, Hailes, Tracey, and Noakes kept up the "Kentish fire" pretty smartly, and took back eleven lots to their land of hopyards. Charmer 6th, a very beautiful heifer, fetched the head price, 160gs., after a spirited rally between her purchaser, Mr. Pawlett, the celebrated breeder of Leicesters, and Mr. Oliver, who is founding a new shorthorn herd at his residence near Towcester.

The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* avers that a heifer of a year and eleven days, which has been entered at the coming Dublin show, has produced a calf. It is to be hoped that she will come there with her infant prodigy at her side. Mr. Eastwood's famous roan cow Rosetta, so well known as a challenge-cup holder in the Irish showyards, and second at the Warwick Royal last year, has had a Royal Butterfly heifer calf; and the bull calf by the same royal winner from Frederick's Fidelity has been sold by Colonel Towneley for a long price. Precursor has also been let, which makes the eighth bull that has been sold or let from the Towneley herd since the beginning of the year. There is no lack of calves to make up the home numbers, as Pride, by Fourth Duke of York, has just produced a Royal Butterfly bull calf; and Rose of Towneley, who won the head fat cow prizes at Smithfield, Birmingham, and York last Christmas, has also proved in calf—a piece of luck which is never likely to befall Beauty's Butterfly. This beautiful white, to whose glories *Punch* tuned its lyre, has no more Christmas fat stock "worlds left to conquer," and, as her owner cannot bear to kill her, she is kept as a beautiful object for his park. Hopewell, one of the best bulls Mr. Richard Booth has had of late years, died a short time since. He has left only three calves at Warlaby—to wit, a roan bull calf from the handsome Chastity, a white bull calf from Campfollower, and a roan heifer calf from old Welcome.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.—This bill provides that there shall be charged, collected, and paid for one year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1860, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 16th and 17th years of her Majesty's reign, chap. 34, either by assessment, contract of composition, or otherwise, the following rates and duties upon the annual value or amount of any property, profits, or gains (except property, profits, and gains described as chargeable under schedule B of the said Act), the rate or duty of 10d. for every 20s. of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains respectively; and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages described as chargeable under schedule B of the said Act, the rate or duty of 5d. in England and 3½d. in Scotland and Ireland, respectively, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.—A deputation from the manufacturing towns of the north, accompanied by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. J. P. Brown Westhead, had an audience on Monday with Mr. Milner Gibson, at the Board of Trade, to complain of the practice of putting false labels upon goods. Mr. Brook, jun., referred especially to the custom of giving short lengths on reels of cotton, and handed to Mr. Gibson a reel of cotton marked as containing 100 yards, but in which there were only 45; and also reels marked 300 yards, but containing only 200 yards. Mr. Gibson asked if the law did not deal already with the short measures? Mr. Roebuck said, "Yes, but by a very roundabout process, and we wish to obtain an enactment enabling us to proceed summarily as a fraud." Mr. Ashworth said there were reels sold in which the maker's name was false, the length was false, and the quality was false. They could not ascertain who manufactured them. If they asked the dealer, he would say he did not know the length was short, as he never measured it, and he (Mr. Ashworth) thought this should be rendered compulsory. The question was not an insignificant one, involving two or three thousand pounds, but hundreds of thousands of pounds were invested in that trade. There was another branch in which this system was carried on; he referred to the jaconnots for lining coats; these were rolled up very tight, and tied in parcels labelled twenty or twenty-four yards, but in reality there were only eighteen yards; this was sometimes reduced even to a still lower number, and there was nothing to prevent its going on further. There was no individual remedy; therefore they came to the Government to ask them to make a law which would protect the honest trader. It was customary for many houses to give orders for goods purporting to be of certain lengths, but to contain a less quantity, and if one manufacturer did not do it another would. After some conversation, Mr. Roebuck said there was a man in America named Collins who had a great reputation for the axes he made; every one used Collins's axe, and the Birmingham manufacturers consequently made similar axes, which they stamped with the name of Collins, and sent to America for sale. This was done by every house in Birmingham, excepting three. It was then arranged that a draught of a bill should be prepared to be submitted to the law officers of the Crown with a view of meeting the case. The deputation, having thanked Mr. Milner Gibson, then withdrew.

A number of Armstrong guns which recently passed through the various descriptions of proof at the practice-range are now being shipped for Milford Haven, Pembroke, and other coast stations.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. N., Walsall.—They are both defective; and even if correct would be much too simple to pass muster.

WHITE KNIGHT.—Ingenious; but White can force mate in *three* moves by 1. *Kt to Q Kt 3rd*. A remedy may, perhaps, be found in the addition of a Black Pawn at Black's Q R 5th.

W. PAVITT.—All imperfect. Better far to concentrate your attention on one position than diffuse it over so many.

PALAMEDES.—You have omitted a *Black Kt at Q 4th*, apparently, in Mr. Turton's problem. With that addition, the position forms a very clever four-move stratagem.

SARDINIAN, POTATOE STARCH.—Assuredly; what is the impediment to his doing so? He has not moved his King.

LIONEL.—The meeting of the British Chess Association is appointed, we believe, to be held at Cambridge this year.

A. ALFREDY, PONS.—*Quoad problema*, 839; you are right. Mate, as we subsequently mentioned, can *not* be accomplished in less than five moves.

M. P.—The new French chess periodical *La Régence* can now be obtained here, we are told, without difficulty or additional expense. The London publishers are Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, foreign booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, Oxford street.

*** Problems by J. B., of Bridport, W. Wrimshaw, Konrad. Bayer, A Swedish Amateur, W. Manners, T. Harrison, J. Gilbert. F. Deacon, G. M., White Knight, Palamedes, W. T. Pierce, J. B. Paige, C. Schnitzler, and Engreb, are received, with thanks.

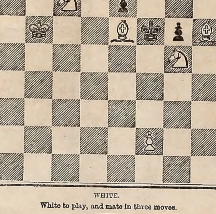
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 839, by Anna, Philo Chess, D. D., P.Q.R., A D., Max, Miles, A. Alfredy, Rifleman, P. S., Clayton, Fawcon, B. T., W. K., Iodine, M. P., Box and Cox, Lex, P. G., I H. S., Nemo, Northlands, Beeslack, F. N., Loch Libo, Nigel, R. W. G., Omicron, Pawn, Morden Hall, T. S., Delta, The Elephant, R. S., Malines, Parvulus, H. S., Alpha, Little Dorrit, Orlando, W. T. P., C. S., G. R. V., W. S. Pavitt, I. Gilbert, S. B. Y., W. A., B. K. E., C. Schnitzler, Paganini, R. D., Herbert, Medicus, Phiz, Bandog, Derevon, J. M. of Sherburn, H. R., Kalaf, F. S. A., R. S., Ma Ines, Engreb, T. D., M. E. S., Purfleet, Diggory, G. T. L., Vernon, Czar, W. P. T., I. P. M., S. C., B. L., Felix, Ducange, I. T. F., H. G. L., T. W. A., Reading, Larry, J. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 840 by Lex, Miranda, I D., M. P., Medicus, I. W. of Sherburn, Diggory, H. T., Box and Cox, S. T., F. R. S., Herbert, Cookham, Engreb, T. W. G., Omicron, Anna, P. T., Sim, Paganini, B. W., M. D., Parvulus, O. P. Q., Delta, R. G. A., C. Schnitzler, Banbury, S. Pavitt, Dover. T. J. of Hanworth, Antiquary, Miles, A. Z., G. O., N. F. E., Mrs. Pillicoddy, I. R. W., John North, Beeslack, T. N. B., Orlando, G. M. D., Sawbones of Guy's, Rector, Northlands, Percy, S. M., Kalat, C. Schenin, I. Gilbert, C. E. B., T. F., Rifleman, Etoniensis, G. L. N., Scotia, C. W. St. George's Club, Max, Yankee, F. B., Peterkin, S. N., Mary, Sam Slick, Œdipus, An Old Subscriber, T. O. V., Histrion, A Clerk, T. W. G., Red-tape, Cecilia, A. B. C., Radulpho, Ernest, M. L. R., Nemo, Henry, E. D. W. Sidney, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 842.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

An elegant little *Partie* played between Mr. Petroff, the chief player in Russia, and Mr. Hofmann (La Régence).

(*Giuoco Piano*).

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th

(The best move here is thought to be 6. P to Q 4th, but 6. Kt to K 5th leads to an animated game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
7. B to Q 5th	Kt takes K B P
8. K takes Kt	P tks P (dis. ch)
9. K to Kt 3rd	

(The play recommended by some of the chief authorities.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
9.	P takes P
10. Q B takes P	Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt takes B
12. Kt takes K B P	Castles

(This is very ingenious, and quite unlooked for.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
13. Kt takes Q	

(An irresistible temptation.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
13.	B to K B 7th (ch)
14. K to R 3rd	P to Q 3 (dis. ch)
15. P to K 6th	

(He would obviously have been mated on the move by Kt to K B 5th if he had interposed either the Queen or Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
15.	Kt to K B 5 (ch)
16. K to K Kt 4th	Kt takes K P
17. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt (ch)
18. K to Kt 5th	R to K B 4th (ch)
19. K to Kt 4th	P to K R 4th (ch)
20. K to R 3rd	R to K B 6th (double ch and mate).

Between Messrs. DE RIVIERE and F. DEACON.

(*King's Bishop's Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. F. D.)	WHITE (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes Q P	P to K 5th
5. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P
6. Q to K R 5th	P to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	

(Q to K 5th (ch) would have been far better.)

BLACK (Mr. F. D.)	WHITE (M. de R.)
7.	B to Q Kt 5th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles
9. Castles	Kt takes Kt
10. P takes Kt	B takes Q B P
11. B to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
12. Q to K Kt 5th	B takes Q P (ch)
13. K to R sq	B takes R
14. B to K 7th	Q to Q 2nd
15. R takes B	R to K sq
16. B to K B 6th	Q to K B 4th
17. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
18. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 4th
20. B tks K B P (ch)	K takes B
21. Q tks K R P (ch)	K to K 3rd
22. Kt takes K P	Q to K R 4th
23. Kt to K Kt 5 (ch)	K to Q 3rd
24. Q to K B 7th	R to K 2nd
25. B to K 5th (ch)	Kt takes B
26. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
27. Q takes R (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd
28. Kt to K B 6th	Q to Q B 4th
29. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
30. Kt to Q 6th	P to Q R 4th
31. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
32. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
33. Q takes Kt (ch)	

And, owing to the lateness of the hour, the game was given up as a drawn battle.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1147.—By W. Grimshaw.

White: K at K R 8th, Bs at K Kt 5th and Q R 6th, Kts at K Kt 6th and K B 2nd, Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 4th, K 3rd, and Q 2nd.
Black: K at K R 4th, Rs at Q B 3rd and 5th, Ps at K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q 4th, and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1148.—By J. Gilbert.]

White: K at K B 8th, R at K 3rd, Bs at K Kt 6th and K B 2nd, Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 6th, Ps at K B 3rd and 5th.
Black: K at Q 5th, R at K B 5th, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q Kt sq, P at Q 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 1149.—By L'Anonyme de Lille (La Régence).

White: K at K R sq, R at K R 7th, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th, K 7th, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q 2nd, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at Q B 3rd and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS MATCH BY TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

In the contest between these clubs a year ago Liverpool, it will be remembered, came off triumphantly by scoring three games to their opponents' one game. Last week the return battle was played, and Manchester amply redeemed its laurels by winning five games to one. The following are the names of the combatants and the detailed result of play:—

	Manchester.			Liverpool.	
No. 1. Board	Mr. Kipping	(adj.)	*versus*	Mr. Schull	(adj.)
No. 2. "	Mr. Payne	0	"	Mr. Smith	1
No. 3. "	Mr. Wood	1	"	Mr. Sparke	0
No. 4. "	Mr. Pindar	1	"	Mr. Sinclair	0
No. 5. "	Mr. Gregson	1	"	Mr. Soul	0
No. 6. "	Mr. Hamel	1	"	Mr. Ashton	0
No. 7. "	Mr. Cohen	1	"	Mr. Steel	0
	Totals	5			1

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen and Prince Consort have consented to extend their patronage to a gala to be held in aid of the York charities in June.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Pringle Taylor, K.H., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

A special meeting of the Great Ship Company is called for the 13th inst., to confirm the special resolutions passed on the 6th ult.

Joseph Castle, convicted of the murder of his wife, at Luton, was hanged last Saturday in front of the County Prison, Bedford.

It is said that Goverement has prepared a bill for the abolition of the toll system of the country, by substituting an assessment.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 898,084lb., a decrease of 7344lb., compared with the previous statement.

The proposed reduction in the duties on sugar, coffee, and cocoa, in France, will, it is calculated, diminish the customs receipts by 53,000,000f.

A French scientific mission, lately sent to Abyssinia, found civil war raging in the country; and in consequence, after incurring some risk, it had retired to Aden.

The Emperor of Austria has published an ordonnance intended to promote the cultivation of tobacco in Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, the Waivodine, and the Banat.

The Abbé Huc, formerly a missionary in China and Thibet, and well known for his excellent work on this last-named country, has just died in Paris, after a short illness.

Reckoning exports and imports, and including specie of all kinds, the external trade of Great Britain may probably now be estimated at £400,000,000 sterling per annum.

The Tuscan Government has decreed that all property in mortmain shall be redeemable at the cost of a capital bearing interest equal to the annual value of the property.

The opening of the Liverpool New Free Public Library, erected at the sole expense of Mr. William Brown, late M.P. for South Lancashire, has been fixed to take place in October next.

Mr. William Jack, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Mr. John Kerr, B.A., of Trinity College in the same University, have been appointed assistant inspectors of schools in Scotland.

Owing to the expense and liability to injury of submarine cables, the Mersey Dock Board have agreed to construct a portion of the Holyhead cable, between Lynas and Colwin, over the land.

At the Thames Police Court yesterday week a boy named Hall, in the service of a tradesman in Stepney, was sent to prison for fourteen days for wanton cruelty to his master's cart-horse.

At Sheffield, on Thursday week, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 84th Regiment were each presented with a knife of first-rate quality by Alderman Robert Jackson, the Master Cutler.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Henry Rostand as Consul in the Mauritius for the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and of Don Mariano de la Roca as Consul at Gibralta for the Queen of Spain.

The pulpit in which Jeremy Taylor used to preach is now in the library of the Bishop of Down and Connor, at the Palace, Holywood; having been placed there by his Lordship's worthy predecessor, Bishop Mant.

The Photographic Society has obtained, by arrangement with the Council of King's College, the use of apartments in Somerset House. The meetings of the Society will, in future, take place in that locality.

The reception of Father Lacordaire as a member of the French Academy will take place in May. M. Guizot will reply to the address of the new Academician.

Sir John Lawrence, owing to illness in his family, was unable to visit Glasgow on Tuesday, for the purpose of being presented with the freedom of the city.

The widow of Captain Testu, late of the 49th Regiment, who was killed by an unfortunate accident on the Lyons Railway in August last, when the regiment was on its way home from Italy to the St. Maur Camp, has recovered from the company 70,000f. damages.

It is announced that the railway from Bolougne to Calais is shortly to be commenced, and is to be concluded as quickly as possible. It is to unite with the Paris and Calais Railway at Pont de Briques, in the Pas de Calais.

At the Guildhall, yesterday week, Mr. Stapley, a farmer, and Mr. Chesterfield, a butcher, both living in Lincolnshire, were committted for trial on a charge of sending a large quantity of putrid meat to the London market.

In the budget of the Marine Department of France, now before the Council of State, a credit of 130,000f. for maritime pisciculture—that is, the artificial breeding of fish on the coasts—has for the first time been introduced.

The English Government, according to a telegram from Berlin, has required the Hanoverian Cabinet, which was raising fresh difficulties respecting the redemption of the Stade dues, to state its requirements on or before the 14th of May.

The quarantine of three days' observation on vessels arriving from British ports has been removed by the Local Board of Health at Malaga, and such vessels will henceforth be admitted to free pratique immediately on arrival.

In the Sheriff's Court, on Thursday week, the jury assessed the damages sustained by Miss Paxton, a niece of Sir Joseph Paxton, at £300 in consequence of a breach of promise of marriage by the Rev. Henry Robinson, Chaplain to the Forces at Walmer.

Advices from Alexandria of the 19th ult., state that Sulieman Pacha died very suddenly some days before. He had been smoking with some friends, when his head dropped. They believed him asleep, but, on trying to rouse him soon afterwards, found it was the sleep of death.

The Prince of Orange has presented Mr. Henry Dykes, traffic-superintendent of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, with a gold goblet, as an acknowledgment of the attention shown to his Royal Highness on the occasion of his recent journey from Ramsgate to Torquay.

At a recent meeting of the Apiarian Society, the secretary described the successful introduction into this country of the *Apis Ligustica*, or Ligurian bee, a distinct species from the ordinary honey bee. It is regarded as of great value as an abundant honey-collector.

Henceforward book packets addressed to Gottenburg may be forwarded by the Swedish mail-packets from Hull at the following rates of postage:—Not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; under 8 oz., 6d.; under 1lb., 1s.; and every additional half-pound or fraction of half-pound, 6d.

The French Government has accorded a silver medal to a customs officer named Stromsten, of Porto, in Finland, for having displayed great courage in saving the captain and crew of the French merchant ship the *Perignon*, of Rouen, wrecked near Borga, in that province.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week numbered, 10,326. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4256; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4589. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1380; students' evening (Wednesday), 401.

The Governments of Prussia and Nassau last month signed a convention relative to the construction of two railways—the first from Cologne, by Gressen to Weitzlar; and the second from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to Weitzlar, along the valley of the Lahn. The works are to begin immediately.

The report of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Election Committee declares that Mr. Marjoribanks has been duly elected, that extensive bribery prevailed at the last election, but that it was not committed with the sanction or authority of Mr. Marjoribanks, or of Mr. Hodgson, the Conservative candidate.

"Since the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with England," says the *Journal du Havre*, "agents of London firms have been visiting our vineyards to purchase wines and brandies. In Provence and Languedoc alone purchases already exceed the sum of 20,000,000f., and at Cognac 15,000 hectolitres of brandy have been bought."

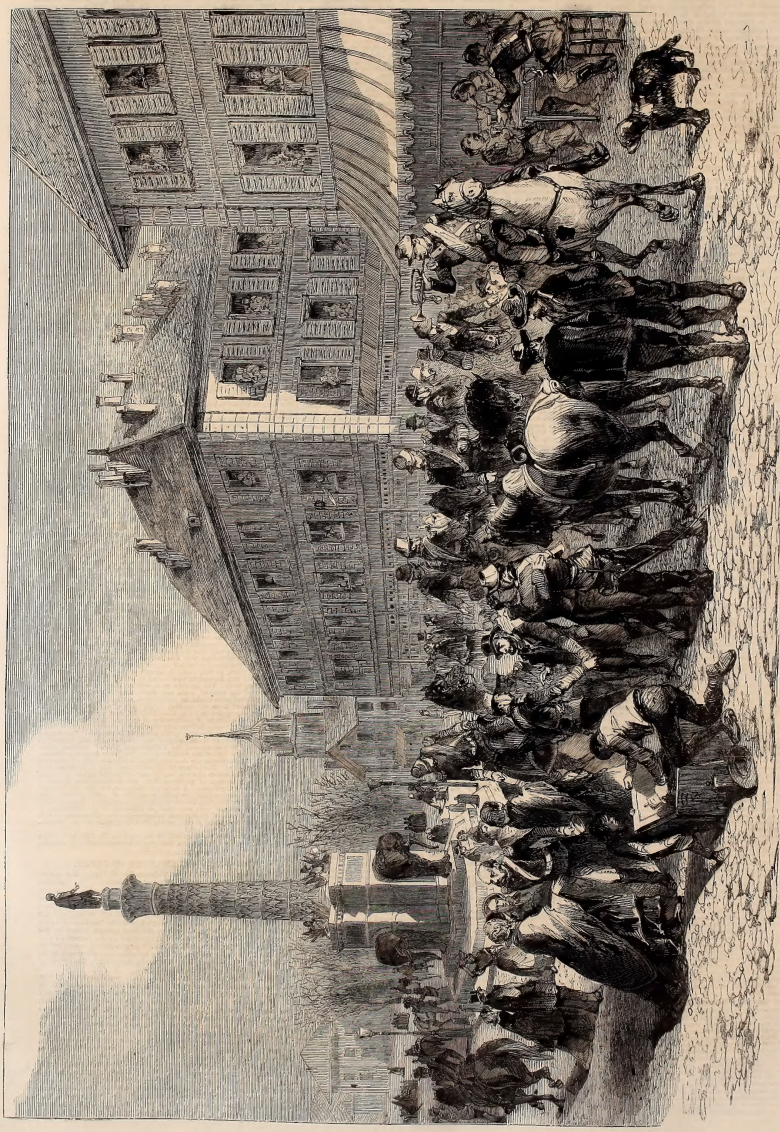
From recent inspection of the works of the Northern High Level Sewer, both at Old Ford and along the line, we are able to state (says the *Builder*) that fully three-fourths of the contract work are completed, and there will be no difficulty in finishing the remainder within a period of about two months after the time originally named.

In the late Marquis of Waterford's will, the words "To my brother, Lord John Beresford, and *to* his children in succession," occurring in one place, and in another, "To my brother, Lord John Beresford, and his children in succession," has given rise to considerable litigation; no less than four different constructions being contended for on behalf of the different parties interested.

A bazaar on an extensive scale, and under very high patronage, is to take place at the Athenæum, Cork, on her Majesty the Queen's birthday, the 24th of May next, for the benefit of the orphan girls of sailors and marines belonging to the Cork district who lost their lives at Lucknow under the late gallant Sir Wm. Peel; and in China under Sir Michael Seymour and the Hon. Sir Wm. Keppel.



ENTRY OF THE FRENCH TROOPS INTO SAVOY.—SEE PAGE 342.



DEPARTURE OF THE PIEDMONTESE GARRISON FROM CHAMBERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CHAMBERY, SAVOY.

The pretty town of Chambéry is the first town in Savoy passed by travellers on their way from France to Italy viâ Grenoble. During the late Italian campaign vast numbers of the French troops, first of all conveyed to Lyons, subsequently passed through this place, whence they proceeded by rail to St. Jean de Maurienne.

Chambéry is situated at the distance of ninety miles north-west of Turin. It contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants, is an archbishopric, and possesses a College of Jesuits, an academical society, an agricultural society, a museum, library, &c. Its commerce has not hitherto been very important, but it is likely to improve under the new régime, especially as it will shortly be more than ever on the high road to Italy, communication with which must necessarily become more frequent when the railway passing under the Alps (now in course of execution) shall be completed.

Chambéry is a modern town. From the twelfth to the thirteenth century it was the chef-lieu of a private lordship, and was subsequently (1232) ceded to Thomas I., Count of Savoy. From 1792 to 1815 it belonged to France, and was the capital of the department of Mont Blanc. As forming a part of the present French empire it will still preserve its dignity by becoming the capital of a new department, and, consequently, the seat of an important local and municipal administration.

ENTRY OF THE FRENCH TROOPS INTO SAVOY.

On the 25th of March the French troops commenced their advance into Savoy by the way of Susa and Mont Cenis, the march over which was not one of the most delightful, as the snow at this season is still remaining. Upon the 80th Regiment of the Line was conferred the honour of proceeding to the peaceful though military occupation of the annexed province—an occupation which, if we may judge by the cordial reception the French troops met with from the inhabitants, was equally flattering to both parties.

Our Illustration represents the arrival of the first battalion of the regiment at Lans-le-Bourg, a small place on the plateau at the foot of Mont Cenis, and which is approached by a bridge over the River Arc, at this time of year only a shallow stream, but which frequently becomes a rapid current when the melting of the snows takes place.

A great number of the inhabitants and peasants from the neighbouring districts, in some cases accompanied by their priest, awaited the arrival of the battalion, gaily headed by its hirsute drum-major, at the entrance to Lans-le-Bourg, where the Imperial troops halted. The next day they proceeded to Modane, thence to St. Jean de Maurienne, arriving by railway at Chambéry on Thursday, the 29th ult. At the station the soldiers of the army of Italy were received with great enthusiasm, amidst repeated cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empéreur!" and other exclamations favourable to the new order of things; and in the evening the town of Chambéry was illuminated in honour of its new garrison, and to celebrate the addition of this ancient jewel of the house of Savoy to the Imperial Crown of France.

DEPARTURE OF THE PIEDMONTESE GARRISON FROM CHAMBERY.

The Piedmontese garrison left Chambéry on the 26th of March. The troops mustered on the Place in marching costume, and at one o'clock started for the railway. A large number of people had flocked to witness the departure of the soldiers, whose uniform good behaviour had obtained for them the highest respect of the population. Between the coming of one garrison and the leaving of another a feeling of delicacy prevented anything like an extraordinary demonstration taking place while the Piedmontese soldiers were about to leave. The popular bearing was, at the same time, dignified and respectful.

Our Engraving shows the troops assembled on the Place previously to their proceeding to the railway which was to convey them to St. Jean de Maurienne, whence they were to proceed by regular daily marches to the other side of the Alps.

On the departure of the soldiers of Victor Emmanuel the town of Chambéry was given up to the care of the National Guard till the arrival, on the 29th, of the Imperial troops of the 80th Regiment of the Line, which was the signal for a grand demonstration: the French tricolor was hoisted in all directions; the band accompanying the battalion played "Partant pour la Syrie;" and the campaigners from Italy marched into their fresh quarters amidst the apparently-cordial congratulations of their new fellow-countrymen.

The Metropolitan Tollgate Question.—Just at the close of the Session of 1857 Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville, in the House of Peers, promised that the Government should put themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with the metropolitan road trustees, with the view of removing some of the toll nuisances in the metropolis, Earl Granville observing that the difficulties which had arisen since the Earl of Lonsdale's improvements were increasing instead of diminishing. After three vacations, and the issue of a report of the Royal commission, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Clive, in answer to a question from Mr. Duncombe, very coolly stated, on the 20th ult., that, though the Government were in communication with the road commissioners, he did not see any probability of a bill being introduced this Session. The resolution of the House of Commons for a Royal commission was passed on the 12th of May, 1858; and the commission was issued under Lord Derby's Administration on the 2nd of July, 1858. The report was made on the 12th of July, 1859. The Metropolis Roads Commission has a direct interest with the parishes in delaying the matter; and it is not fair for the Home Office to wait year by year and month by month for its opinions. Contrast these slow movements with the Dublin case. A Royal commission was (voluntarily) issued in 1854; reported on the same year; a bill was introduced and passed the next year, and its operation commenced in January, 1856. Now all the turnpikes are down. Red tape and vested interests seem to have influence to procrastinate this matter in London; but no one knows better than Sir George Lewis that a coercive measure is essential in this as in all metropolitan improvements; and it is, therefore, to be hoped that he will not allow his department to add to the difficulties which Lord Granville three years ago complained were not diminishing. A Minister ought to arrest the progress of evil, and not blindly let it run on gaining in strength. This was the case with the Thames, and the metropolis might have been poisoned because the difficulties of effecting the purification of the river were not vigorously grappled with. Let the toll question rest a few months more, and the gates on the Middlesex side will be again let by auction under Lord Lonsdale's commission, for the benefit of road-surveyors and toll-farmers, and the nuisance across such public thoroughfares as the City-road and Islington High-street will continue another year; and official sloth will thus offer a premium for the rapid resurrection of "Rebecca" in the metropolis. The fathers of both Sir George Lewis, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Clive, the Under Secretary of the Home Department, were commissioners on the Rebecca riots, and those tumults did more to settle the pike question in South Wales than twenty years of remonstrance and complaint. Can it be that Lord Palmerston's Government has a Chancellor of the Exchequer able to grapple with all the difficulties of customs, dues, and duties between England and France; and a Home Secretary who cannot stand his ground against a solitary London pikeman? But this is assuming that Sir George Lewis will not exert himself at all; and this hypothesis may certainly be unfair, because we find that a memorial was sent to him within the past month from 407 companies, merchants, brewers, manufacturers, and professional men; and, on a request being made to him to receive a deputation, he postponed the interview until his bill was circulated, which he stated he would shortly be prepared to introduce. Supposing Kennington gate, which has occasioned so much complaint as a nuisance and obstruction on the Derby Day, were to be demolished by a quarrelsome mob, who would be to blame—the Government for permitting such things, or the people who took the law into their own hands? If any one will undertake to calculate the vexations, losses, and accidents this gate causes he would prove a case in justification of such a mode of removal.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution.—The annual festival of this society was held last Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern,—the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the chair—and the number of gentlemen present was about 200. The company included Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir R. Murchison, Earl Stanhope, Charles Landseer, T. Creswick, F. Taylor, Mr. G. Hurlstone, and many other celebrities connected with the artistic world. According to the report, the income of the institution, which was founded in 1814, amounted last year to £1893, and the sum of £1028 was distributed during that period among the widows and orphans of deceased artists. Mr Gladstone received a most cordial welcome. His speech, on proposing the special toast of the evening, elicited fervent applause. He dwelt feelingly on the position of those whom it was the object of the institution to assist, and eloquently enlarged upon the elevating influences of art, the characteristics of its professors, and their peculiar claims on the sympathy and appreciation of the public. A variety of toasts were, in the course of the evening, proposed and acknowledged. The subscriptions, in the aggregate, amounted to about £750.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD.



The Right Honourable William Lygon Pakenham, second Earl of Longford, and Baron of Longford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Silchester, of Silchester, in the county of Southampton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Thomas, the first Earl, by his wife, Georgiana Emma Charlotte, daughter of William, first Earl Beauchamp, and was nephew of the late gallant Generals, Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B., and Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B., and of the Hon. Henry Pakenham, present Dean of St. Patrick's, and Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick; and one of his aunts was the late Duchess of Wellington, wife of the great Duke. He was born the 30th of October, 1817, and, having entered the British service, became a Captain of the 2nd Life Guards in 1848, and a Major in 1859. He succeeded to the family honours on the 24th of May, 1835, at the demise of his father. His own death occurred on the 27th ult.; and, as he was never married, the succession devolves on his next brother, William Lygon Pakenham, now third Earl of Longford, who was born the 31st of January, 1819, and who is a Colonel in the Army, a C.B., and a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

LADY STRATHEDEN.



The Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth Baroness Stratheden in her own right, and Lady Campbell by marriage, whose lamented death occurred, after a brief illness, at Stratheden House, Kensington gore, on the 25th ult., was the elder daughter (by his first wife, Louisa Henrietta, daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Kilmorey, in the county of Argyle) of Sir James Scarlett, a famous advocate, who, after filling the offices of Attorney-General and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was, on the 12th of January, 1835, created Baron Abinger, and died on the 7th of April, 1844. Her Ladyship was also the sister of the present Lord Abinger, of Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., of the distinguished diplomatist the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., and of the Hon. Lady Currey. Lady Stratheden was married, on the 8th of September, 1821, to the able lawyer, statesman, and writer, John Campbell, then a barrister of the Oxford Circuit, and now Lord Chancellor of England. In 1836, on the 22nd of January, while her husband was Attorney-General, her Ladyship was created a peeress in her own right as Baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, in the county of Fife, with remainder to her heirs male by her husband, Sir John Campbell. In 1841, on the 30th of June, Sir John Campbell, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was himself created Baron Campbell. His wife, Lady Stratheden, leaves issue by him three sons and four daughters; two of the latter are married—viz., the eldest, the Hon. Louisa Madeline, the wife of the Rev. W. S. White, M.A., of the Brae, Rector of Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire, and the Hon. Edena, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, Rector of Puttenham, Surrey. Lady Stratheden is succeeded by her eldest son, William Frederick, now Baron Stratheden, who was born on the 15th of October, 1824, and who, by this inheritance, becomes a senior peer to his father, Lord Campbell, the barony of Campbell being of later creation than that of Stratheden. Should, therefore, Lord Campbell cease to be Lord Chancellor, his son, Lord Stratheden, will take precedence of him, unless, indeed, so anomalous a circumstance be prevented by the promotion of the eminent Chancellor to a higher title in the peerage, such as a viscounty or an earldom.

The Baroness Stratheden descended, through her father, from an ancient family in the eastern counties, who possessed landed estates and manors in Norfolk and on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, from the fourteenth down to the end of the seventeenth century, when one branch of the family settled in the island of Jamaica. The great grandfather of the deceased Peeress, James Scarlett, Esq., had numerous landed estates, and acquired a large fortune in Jamaica. Baroness Stratheden's grandfather, Robert Scarlett, Esq., of Duckett's Spring and Cambridge estates, in Jamaica, married the great-granddaughter of Henry Laurence, President of Cromwell's Council after he became Protector, a family of great antiquity and reputation in England, whose lineal ancestor, Sir John Laurence, was knighted at Acre by Richard I. Lady Stratheden's mother was the second daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Kilmorey, in Argyle, a descendant of the distinguished Highland family of Auchinleck. Mr. Campbell, of Kilmorey, inherited a Scotch estate at Lochgilhead, in the county of Argyle, still in the possession of the family, and belonging now to Sir John Orde, Bart., who married Mrs. Campbell's granddaughter, Eliza Campbell. Mr. Campbell had also several large properties, yielding a great income, in Jamaica, which were subsequently sold, for little value, to Mr. Gladstone, the father of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR C. MONTALIEU LAMB, BART.



Sir Charles Montalieu Lamb, second Baronet, of Burville, in the county of Berks, and Knight Marshal of the Household, was the eldest son (by his second wife, Anne, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Montalieu, Baron of St. Hypolite) of Sir James Bland Burges, M.P. for Helstone, and an author of note, who was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1789, and who in 1795 was made Knight Marshal, with remainder to his son, and was on the 31st of October of the same year created a Baronet. Sir James in 1821 assumed by sign manual the surname of Lamb only, and the arms of Lamb quarterly with those of Burges. His eldest son, and successor at his death, Oct. 13, 1824, Sir Charles Montalieu Lamb, the subject of this notice, was born July 8, 1785, and was for some years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Yeomanry. He married, first, Jan. 28, 1815, Mary, Dowager Lady Montgomerie, daughter and coheir of Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton, by whom (who died June 12, 1848) he had an only child, Charles James Savile Montgomerie, who married, and died in 1856, leaving two sons and two daughters. Sir Charles married, secondly, Oct. 28, 1853, Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Margesson, of Van and Oakhurst, Rector of Watlington and Vicar of Mountfield, Sussex, by Mary Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Owston, in the county of York, and Gwnysaney, in the county of Flint. By this second marriage Sir Charles has no issue. His place of Knight Marshal was made certain by appointment the 30th of January, 1825. He died on the 21st ult., and is succeeded by the son of his only child, his grandson, now Sir Archibald Lamb, who is the elder son of the late Charles James Savile Montgomerie Lamb, Esq., by his wife, Anna Charlotte, eldest daughter of Arthur Grey, Esq., of Bersted, Sussex, and who is in his fifteenth year. This family of Lamb, formerly Burges, a name derived from Bruges, in Flanders, fixed its abode near Reading temp. Henry VII. The immediate ancestor of the present Baronet was Colonel Roger Burges, a brave and devoted Cavalier, who repulsed Cromwell himself at Faringdon, who was taken prisoner at Naseby, and who afterwards defended Guernsey for the King when every other Royalist garrison had submitted, and who only surrendered, on honourable terms, when the battle of Worcester made further resistance hopeless.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey died on the 30th ult., at Annesfort, in the county of Cavan.

The Countess Dowager of Elgin died on Sunday, at Paris, after a protracted illness.

Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, author of "The Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," and one of the most learned and accomplished scholars of the present age, died on the 1st inst., after an illness of some months' duration. The gallant and learned Colonel was in his sixty-second year.

Erratum.—In the notice of the late Sir Peter Buckworth Herne Soame, Bart., his brother John was stated to have been Vicar of East Hendred, instead of his uncle John, who was the Vicar. Sir Peter's brother John is his successor, and is now Sir John Buckworth Soame, the eighth and present Baronet.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Of the *Bombay Medical and Physical Society's Transactions* number 4 has just arrived in England. It contains valuable information for persons about to go to India. We would specify the Chemical Notes of Professor Haines, including analyses of the waters; and a series of nine Medico-Topographical Reports by the civil and military surgeons of the Presidency. The appendix contains accounts of a number of cases of coup-de-soleil, snake-bites, &c.

Section of Angles.—In this month's *Photographical Magazine* Mr. Thomas Tate gives an engraving with a description of his new instrument for the mechanical trisection and multisection of an angle. It is of simpler construction than the instrument invented by Professor Christie, and is considered by Mr. Tate to be more accurate.

Mr. Darwin's Hypothesis "on the Origin of Species" is further discussed in the April numbers of the *Annals of Natural History*, and of the *Westminster*, *British Quarterly*, *Medico-Chirurgical Reviews*.

Dr. John Davy (brother of the celebrated chemist) has communicated to the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* some miscellaneous observations containing details of experiments relating to the following interesting subjects:—1. The tadpole; the nature of the jelly surrounding the ovum for its nourishment and protection; the vitality of the tadpole in raised temperatures, in salt water, &c. 2. The new-laid egg. 3. The growth of birds—viz., the martin, the common fowl, the turkey, and the goose, under certain modes of nutrition. 4. The specific gravity of birds—viz., the martin, water-ouzel, snipe, wood-owl, merlin-hawk, and wren; and, 5. The stomach of the fish, in relation to digestion—the salmon-trout and dog-fish being taken as examples.

The Mammoth Tree (*Wellingtonea gigantea*) of California, the largest and most magnificent tree known on the face of the earth, averaging three hundred feet in height and ninety feet in circumference, is described and figured by Mr. Andrew Murray, in his "Notes on Californian Trees," in the new number of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*.

New Planet.—M. Luther, writing from Bilk on the 25th of March last, announces his discovery of a new planet of the eleventh magnitude, at 11 p.m. on the preceding night. This planet will be the fifty-eighth of the group.—*Cosmos*.

The Mycetozoa.—Professor A. De Bary, of Freiburg, in an interesting paper translated in the *Annals of Natural History* for April, describes the above-mentioned group of microscopical organisms, and endeavours to prove them close allies of the Rhizopoda, and therefore members of the animal kingdom. Magnified specimens are figured in an engraving.

Luminosity of Meteors.—Mr. R. Greg, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, endeavours to prove that meteors do not derive their luminosity from solar reflexion, as Sir J. Lubbock and others suppose, and promises to give his observations on the probable cause at a future time.

The Snail Leech (*Glossiphonia emarginata*) found in Scotland by Sir J. Dalyell, and described by him in his "Power of the Creator Displayed" as *Hirudo flava*, has been found in Bala Lake, and also in a small stream in Warwickshire, by the Rev. W. Houghton, and is described by him in the *Annals of Natural History*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall's concluding lecture "On Light" was given on Thursday, last week, when the consideration of the beautiful phenomena of polarised light was resumed and illustrated by experiments. It was shown that some crystals of quartz possess the property of turning the plane of polarisation to the right and some to the left, and that these exhibit complementary colours. Professor Faraday found that the plane of polarisation may be caused to rotate by means of electricity and magnetism. This was shown. A piece of heavy glass (silicated borate of lead) was placed between the poles of an electro-magnet, unconnected with the Voltaic battery. A polarised ray of light was sent through the glass, and the apparatus so turned that the ray was extinguished and no light appeared on the screen. On the magnetic action being excited by contact with the battery, so as to magnetise the glass, the light reappeared, and remained so long as contact continued, but vanished when contact was broken. These phenomena were repeated at pleasure. The nature of the solar spectrum was then further discussed. It is constituted of three series of rays:—1, those exciting heat and not light; 2, those exciting both light and heat; and 3, those which produce chemical action. Dr. Tyndall showed how the chemical rays, though obscure, may be rendered luminous by being thrown upon certain substances, especially uranium glass and a solution of sulphate of quinine. The lecture was concluded by an exhibition and explanation of the brilliant phenomena produced by the electrical light in Mr. Gassiot's vacuum-bulbs, phosphorescent-tubes, &c. The tubes of uranium glass, an induction-coil, and other apparatus employed were kindly brought by Mr. Ladd, of Chancery-lane, who also assisted in the manipulation.

The Friday Evening Discourse (on Acids and Salts) was delivered by Dr. William Odling, F.R.S., Sec. Chem. Soc.—Lord Wensleydale in the chair. The lecturer considered that the theoretical views which had sufficed to associate and explain the chemical relations of mineral bodies had completely failed with regard to organic bodies, and were, consequently, displaced by others of a more comprehensive character. It was natural, therefore, to inquire whether these new views, which were essential for the interpretation of the phenomena of organic chemistry, might not throw some additional light upon the simpler phenomena of mineral chemistry, and especially upon the constitution and correlation of the mineral acids and their salts. The doctrine of series affirmed that chemical compounds might be arranged in series, the successive members of each of which differed from one another in composition by a common increment; and that this relation of composition was nearly always associated with a relation of properties, the exact nature of which varies with the nature of the increment. The doctrine of substitution affirmed that in very many bodies one or more elementary atoms might be displaced by some other atoms or groupings, and that the bodies resulting from this displacement correspond in constitution with the normal bodies from which they were derived. The doctrine of substitution gave great assistance to the doctrine of series, for when, as frequently happened, a gap existed in any series, that gap could very frequently be filled up by a substitution representative of the missing body. The lecturer then applied these views to elucidate the nature of the mineral acids and their salts. He showed how the principal mineral acids might be arranged in series, the proximate terms of which differed from one another by an atom of oxygen, and that the members of any series had the same basicity, and were mutually convertible by the addition or subtraction of oxygen. Dr. Odling's views were elucidated by many striking experiments.

Dr. Lankester gave the last of his course of lectures on "The Animal Kingdom in Relation to the Industry of Man" on Saturday last, the subject being "Animal Secretions and the Utilisation of Waste." Animal secretions were divided into those used for dyeing and those used as perfumes. The colours obtained from the decomposition of bile and urate of ammonia were first spoken of. The history of the substances used as perfumes, and known under the names of civet, musk, ambergris, and castor, was next given. The production of perfumes from the decomposition of animal matters was also illustrated. A variety of instances was brought forward of the utilty of waste substances in the production of useful articles. Silk waste, wool waste (shoddy), leather clippings, bone shavings, bones, grease, soapsuds, and sewage were examined as instances of the utilisation of waste. The process of dyeing from prussian-blue was illustrated, as well as the uses of the animal scents, exemplified by specimens from Messrs. Piesse and Lubin.

The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on the 20th inst., when Dr. Spencer Cobbold will deliver a discourse on the natural-history sciences.

THE GREAT SALAMANDER OF JAPAN.

The fine example of the Great Salamander of Japan, the arrival of which in the gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, has lately created so much interest, was procured by Captain Taylor, of the ship *Tung Yu*, in the market of one of the ports of the Japanese empire about two years ago. It has since been kept by Captain Taylor in a wooden tub on board his vessel, and fed principally on living eels. A few days ago it was transferred to the possession of the Zoological Society, and is at present placed in the Reptile House on the south side of the gardens in the Regent's Park, until a large slate tank now in course of preparation is ready, which will afford a suitable residence for the monster, and allow him to be exhibited in a more convenient manner to the public. The length of the Salamander is 2ft. 9in. or thereabouts.

The Great Salamander (*Sieboldia maxima*) was discovered by the celebrated Dutch naturalist, Dr. von Siebold, in Japan, and is described at full length in the "Fauna Japonica" of that author and M. Temminck. As we are informed by Dr. von Siebold, it inhabit the elevated mountains of the Island of Niphon, in the Japanese empire, situated between the 34th and 36th degrees of north latitude, frequenting the streams and small lakes of the basaltic range of mountains, and subsisting on fishes, frogs, newts, and worms. The Japanese tell wonderful stories concerning the power of regeneration of lost parts existing in this animal, alleging that even if all its limbs are cut off it will reproduce them as perfect as before.

The Sieboldia is remarkable for being the largest existing species of true amphibian animals now known to exist, nearly rivaling in that respect even the celebrated gigantic fossil salamander of Scheuchzer (*Andrias scheuchzeri*), which that naturalist mistook for a fossil man, and originally described as *Homo diluvii testis*. It is not a true salamander; that is to say, it does not belong strictly to the same

(*Continued on page 344.*)

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WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for ASHANTI.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SMALES, 259 and 260, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are desirous of receiving liberal supplies in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Boots, Furniture, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Residence, London and Westminster Bank.

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Six mahogany chairs in morocco and hair.
One easy chair, ditto ditto.
Dumbtin couch, do. do.
Six telescope dining tables to dine 12 persons.
Set of Fenders and Fire-irons, Fitted with trays and octagonal crumbers.
City Furniture Warehouse, 31, 32, 33, City-road.

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Rosewood Couch, Cabinet Lee-chair, or gipsy, and chair to match.
Chiffonier, with marble top, plate glass back, and ormolu mounts.
Loo table, with marble top, and rich carved centre.
Pair occasional tables, ditto
Chimney glass, ditto ditto
Two pianos—naked chairs;
Pair Venetian blinds;
Pair Brussels carpets, fitted
Complete set fire-irons.
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Superior mahogany bedstead, with rich damask furniture.
Palliasse and wool mattress;
Superior feather bed, bolster, and pillows
Waterproof sheet, to keep dry
Dressing-table, with glass
Bedside table and glass
Mahogany towel-horse;
Pair chairs to match
Superior japanned wash-basin and jug
Six servants' bedroom cupboards
Set of bedroom carpets.

P and S. BEYFUS Pay the Carriage for £ Goods to any part of the Kingdom.
P. and S. BEYFUS' Illustrated and endeavour any article not approved.
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DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS: have them cleaned by steam, at 1d. per yard, by machinery, and not exposed to beat pores; 4d., 6d., &c. per yard. Lace, muslin, and chintz curtains cleaned. Feathers dressed, curled, and purified. Bedding thoroughly cleaned, purified, and exposed to the sun and air. Orders by post promptly attended to.—STEPHENSON and SON, STEAM CLEANING and DYEING COMPANY Wharf-road, City-road, N.

FINE WINES and SPIRITS at the lowest prices.—Pure old Port and Sherry, 24s. per gallon; Champagne, 36s. per dozen; Claret, 12s. per dozen; Brandy, 16s. per gallon; Gin, 10s. per gallon; carriage free.—PORTER and ENGLISH, 67, Oxford-street.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—Pure Sherry, 16s. per gallon; Port, 18s.; Claret, 9s.; Champagne, 30s.; Sixth, 42s.; Hock, 36s.; Moselle, 36s.; Burgundy, 36s.; Cognac Brandy, 50s.; Hollands, 40s. per doz.; Colonial Brandy, 18s. per doz. Terms cash. Sent free. PORTER and ENGLISH, 67, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN TONGUES from the A. B. Curing Establishment.—Purchasers through this house are much superior to quality to any obtained elsewhere. Prices from Lewis Grant, Aberdeen. Terms, cash. Orders by post, with remittance, small, or high character, address 82, per St., Ipswich.
LEWIS GRANT, 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to the Queen, hereby invite attention to their Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other Table Delicacies, which have been pronounced by the Public Analyst to be perfectly free from impurities and grocery. C. and B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying the Royal Table with their Manufactures, and trust to merit to continue the unprecedented Climate, Grocers, &c.; and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square, London.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA is "always good and invariably the same," and is supplied with increased discount to the Clubs generally at the low-priced tavern; solutent leaves as the Public Analyst, Dr. Hassall, in his "Food and its Adulterations," p. 615. Sold in Packets, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., and 10s. each, by all Grocers.
Caution.—Beware of Spurious Imitations, which are sometimes substituted for Horniman's Pure Tea. Observe the Name and Address, Horniman and Co., Manufacturers, Garden, Farringdon, London.

HEWITT'S LARGE CHINESE TEA WAREHOUSE, 18, Fenchurch-street, City, and Baker street Bazaar, Portman-square. Tea Gardens, Canton, Hyson, Souchong, &c.

PEEK, FREAN, and CO.'S AERATED BREAD, SHREWSBURIES, and RIFLE BISCUITS, Manufactured by Dr. Dauglish's Process, are sold by all Grocers, and packed from all Grocers in town and country.

REDUCED PRICE, 2s. 6d. per tin.
THE ALBERT BISCUIT, manufactured by McANDREW and CO., Edinburgh, the original proprietors of these celebrated Biscuits are continually being received by Grocers and Confectioners in London, Liverpool, and Leeds Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street, W. Sent to all parts of London.

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
The original and only genuine. Sold in packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Quin, 6d. Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Retail of all.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—In this delicious cocoa, nothing but the finest quality of cocoa is used, and it is a desirable beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper. Sold in packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all Grocers. Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 112, Great Russell-street, London.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS' Homœopathic Cocoa is unequalled as an article of diet for Invalids, Children, and Persons of delicate Constitutions. Sold by all Grocers, in packets, at 1d. 2d. per lb.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The Proprietors of the CELEBRATED CHEMICAL MANURE, which has been used by Gardeners, Florists, &c., against selling any imitation of their Manure, have the pleasure to announce that the Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, on the early part of the 30th of November, 1859, thus are equally liable to the Public and the Trade in the manner of the Manure.
Sold in Packets, 1s. each.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—100 Papers of Flower seeds for present sowing for 5s.; 52 Sorts for 2s. 6d. 12 for 1s. Post-free. Descriptive Catalogues gratis. Country Orders, per rail or coach, double value. Flowers, fine double stocks (wallflower), and new cinerarias, 1s. per packet. All the above post-free. At Messrs. COLDING'S, Seedsmen, Hastings.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve Varieties, fine, individually assorted, with blanks for their successful management, 1s. 6d. post-free. Descriptive Catalogue gratis.—Mr. HENRY HOOPER, Seedsman, Hastings.

FRUIT-TREES.—TANNED GARDEN NETTING, for preserving fruit trees from frost, bright, and black, 2d. per yard; 7 yards wide, 1s. per yard; 14 yards wide, 2s. per yard. Can be had of CHAS. FARLOW, 191, Strand, W.C.

(Continued from page 342.)

genus of animals as the common salamander of Europe (*Salamandra maculata*). It is a member of a less highly organised group of beings, almost intermediate in character between fishes and reptiles, and has as its nearest relatives the curious menopoma of the United States of America, which is popularly known by the very similar name of "hell-bender." Should any of our American subscribers be able to supply the Zoological Society of London with living specimens of this latter animal, we are sure that such a present would be most welcome to the society, and that, at the same time, the donors would be conferring a great benefit on science by giving an opportunity for these two strange allies to be brought together and compared. The menopoma, we may remark, has never yet been brought alive to Europe.



THE GREAT SALAMANDER OF JAPAN (SIEBOLDIA MAXIMA) RECENTLY PLACED IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE FRENCH COUNCILS OF PRUD'HOMMES.

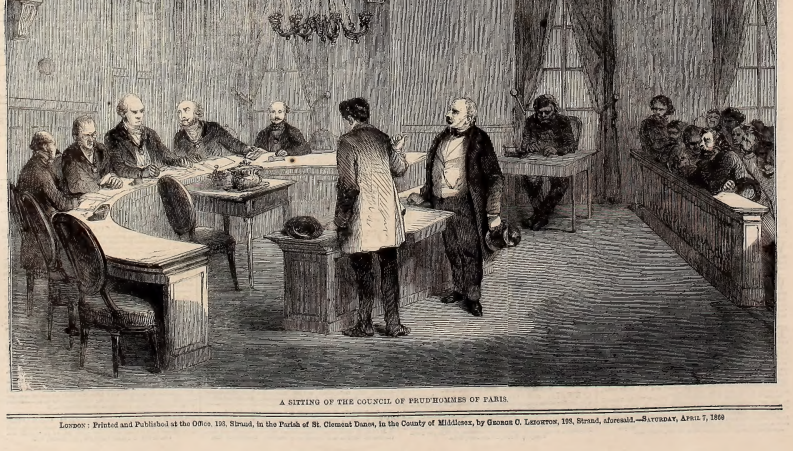
A CONTEMPORARY stated a short time since that Lord Brougham was engaged in investigating the organisation and application of the French system of Prud'hommes, and that his Lordship had sent a well-known literary gentleman to Paris for the purpose of acquiring information on the subject, to be subsequently spread over the United Kingdom in a series of lectures to be given by the latter. We cannot too much approve the motives of the noble Lord, who, no doubt, thinks that the introduction of a similar institution into England would be attended with the most beneficial results, more especially as a means for avoiding recourse to those pernitiously-recurring strikes that have caused so much injury to the employers and to the employed in this country. It was with the view to preventing such extreme measures that these Councils, composed of masters and workmen, were definitively adopted for the regulation of a vast amount of matters relating to trade and labour, on the principle that peach in the workshop is a necessary element of national prosperity.

The origin of the title Prud'homme is very ancient. It dates as far back as the reign of Philippe le Bel (1285), at which period the city authorities of Paris adopted a resolution for electing twenty-four prud'hommes, charged to give advice and interpose their good counsel for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. In 1452 an institution of Prud'hommes was established at Marseilles, called the Prud'hommes Pêcheurs, who had the power of settling all disputes, without appeal, that might arise between the fishermen of that seaport; and in 1493 an edict of Louis XI. authorised the councillors, citizens, and inhabitants of Lyons to nominate a prud'homme, empowered to settle the differences arising between the different merchants who used to frequent the fairs held in that city. After a period of two centuries, during which industry and commerce laboured under severe restrictions, the Prud'hommes reappeared in a sort of judicial form, as counsellors to magistrates; such were the prud'hommes assessors of the justices of the Peace established by the law of the 24th of August, 1770. From that time the system, as applied to the settlement of disputes between masters and their workmen, has been continually extending under the simple name of Prud'hommes, well employed to signify "honourable men," who, by their kindness, their prudence, and their probity, enjoyed a great measure of public esteem and public confidence. The same principle of morality has been observed up to the present time in their selection, but the functions of the Prud'hommes have augmented in importance with the additional attributions granted by successive laws and ordonnances to an institution which has become remarkable for the benefits it has conferred, especially upon the working classes.

Of course, in a matter of such vital importance to commercial interests, legislative enactments have often introduced material modifications, all having a tendency to improve the institution. A complete history of these changes may be found in a work entitled "Législation Industrielle, contenant le Code des Prud'hommes" (Paris, 1855). We cannot here even glance at them, but as the question is becoming one of great interest we will briefly describe the principal features of the organisation of the Councils of Prud'hommes, as definitively reconstituted in June, 1853). Independently of the president and vice-president, appointed by the Emperor, each of these Councils is composed of twenty-six members, thirteen of whom are masters and thirteen foremen or ordinary workmen. The masters are elected by their own body, and the workmen form one part of the Council are also nominated by their equals: the latter are entitled to claim a pecuniary indemnity for their services, paid by the city. Half the members retire from office every three years, but they are re-eligible. The decisions of the Councils are final and without appeal when the amount in dispute does not exceed 25; beyond that sum their judgments are subject to appeal before the Tribunal of Commerce. To constitute a council at least five members, exclusive of the president, must be present.

In a large city like Paris, where there is an aggregation of such a variety of trades, it has been found necessary to divide these Councils into four sections, holding their sittings at different hours —viz., the Council on Metals, the Council on Tissues, the Council on Chemical Products, and the Council on Miscellaneous Industries. Before proceeding to a hearing, however, there is always an endeavour made to settle the dispute by conciliation, as it is termed, for which private rooms are set apart; and it is rare, now that the institution has become well known and respected for the justice of its decisions, that the efforts of the Prud'hommes fail to reconcile the opposing interests. In fact, the statistical returns show that ninety-seven out of every hundred disputes are annually arranged by the conciliatory means mentioned.

We have engraved in our present Number an illustration of one of the regular sittings of the Paris Council, on which occasion the ultimate decision of the Council was requested, and given in favour of the workman, whose claim was found to be just. The five prud'hommes, their secretary, the workman and the master, the auditory, and the objects the price of the labour on which was in dispute, are all shown in our Engraving. In all the great commercial centres of France there exists a Council of Prud'hommes. The number of these Councils is continually increasing with the rise and progress of different towns, whose inhabitants have learnt to appreciate the value of the conciliatory spirit and equitable decisions of the Prud'hommes in cases which might otherwise terminate with mutual disadvantage to the parties directly interested in a speedy and just settlement of their often trivial litigations.



A SITTING OF THE COUNCIL OF PRUD'HOMMES OF PARIS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1026.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PROSPECTS.

THERE is some analogy between the condition of the social and political and that of the natural atmosphere at the present moment. Fitful and uncertain gleams of sunshine alternate with dark clouds charged with chilly showers, and no one exactly knows what preparation to make with reference to the weather. At one moment hopes are excited that the coming spring will be allowed to struggle into actual existence without its season bringing with it a counterpart to the action of last year; and the next moment every expectation seems turned towards the chance of a renewal of turmoil and disturbance in Europe. It is quite true that there are no outward signs of warlike preparation, such as were but too palpable in the vernal season of 1859; but there is a feverish excitement pervading the nervous system of the Continent, the pulsations of which cannot but be sympathetically felt in this country. In the very centre of that system which goes to make up the comity of European nations, the state of Switzerland is confessedly alarmed and anxious if not active. Prussia is supposed to be quietly feeling her way with the Germanic Confederation, while within her own limits she is strengthening her armed force, and preparing for any eventuality. Austria holds somewhat contemptuously aloof; but, if half we hear be true, she is not far from being ready to come to blows with Sardinia, if the opportunity should occur, which it is supposed may be afforded by some outbreak in Venetia, in the nature of an appeal to the King of Central Italy. Then there are symptoms that the fatuity of the reigning Monarch of Naples will bring up the question of adding his kingdom to the federated liberty of Italy, although hitherto no attempt has been made to go so far south in the comprehension of the scheme of deliverance for the people of that country. The Sicilian provinces, too, of the Neapolitan King are by no means in that state of even quietude which he believes to be their normal condition of happiness. It is clear that even the sagacious ruler of Belgium is not altogether in a condition of absolute assurance with regard to the prospects of his domain. Spain, too, has gone through a slight phase of insurrection; and Denmark is accused of intriguing with France. Turn which way we will, everything betokens that it needs but a single spark to set Europe in a flame which, this time, will be more universal, and burn brighter and longer than did its fellow of last year.

It is plain that the mistrust and apprehension which it was prophesied would be born of the annexation of Savoy to France have actually arisen, and have generated a notion of further designs of conquest on the part of the Emperor of the French. Indeed, so decided is the anticipation of the worst, that an idea has been started that a Conference of the great Powers should meet, ostensibly and primarily, for the purpose of considering, and if possible settling, the question as to whether the neutral districts of Savoy, bordering on the Lake of Geneva and constituting the Swiss and not the French slopes of the Alps, should belong to France or to Switzerland. This, no doubt, is a reasonable mode of endeavouring to put an extinguisher on the very spot where the flame is likely to break out; and, if such a Conference were to take place, it would probably tend in a great degree to elicit the real views and intentions of France; and, if its deliberations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, it is not unlikely that a good deal might be done towards preserving the peace for (say) another year. If, on the contrary, the negotiations relating to this affair are to be carried on in the old way, in a series of interminable despatches, containing more or less of protest, unaccompanied by any proof of a design to act, it can hardly be supposed but that all the Powers will assume an attitude of armed watchfulness, which in a moment, and for some cause so slight or remote that it is not traceable by the most far-seeing eye, may be converted into a situation of active hostility. We do not pretend to say that England will, in the first instance, be involved in any positive warlike proceedings; but, supposing that Prussia was one of the belligerent parties, how long would it be likely that England would be kept out of the quarrel; while if Belgium came into question we rather think that Great Britain is pledged to the support of the integrity of that kingdom, if need be, even by force of arms. Supposing such a case as this, any part that England might take in a European contest would not be confined to naval operations alone, but once more an English army would embark on a Continental expedition, the scene of its movements being most probably the Low Countries; and perhaps there might be witnessed another Quatre Bras and Waterloo fought between the contending forces of the same nations, as of yore. No doubt these are previsions which take a wide range, but it will hardly be denied that they are by no means outside of possibility, and even come within the limits of probability. One thing is quite certain, that some effort ought to be made to give a final settlement to the questions of foreign policy which are flitting about the political atmosphere like will-o'-the-wisps. We in this country, at the beginning of this year, were led to believe that the united energies of France and England were to be directed towards extending the area of commercial intercourse and commercial enterprise. We believed that the two leading Powers of Europe were banded together in a new crusade of commerce; that they were about to assail the tariffs of the other nations of the earth, and to force an entrance for the principles of free trade. We have a right to complain then, that this expedition of peace is impeded, if not entirely stopped, by the uncertainty which prevails all over the Continent. It is not too much to ask that now, ere the prime moments of the year be lost, some step should be taken to let it be thoroughly understood whether the world is to be left undisturbed for the pursuit of its peaceful avocations, or whether the cry is to be "Havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!" Anything is better than the existing situation, when no man knows, or can even speculate on, what the morrow may bring forth.

The removal of the existing state of uncertainty is really demanded by the requirements of the domestic business of this country. We have enough of our internal affairs to occupy very fully the period which yet remains of the Parliamentary



"THE LESSON ON THE FLAGEOLET."—BY E. F. FRÈRE.—IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 168.

Session. It is of the utmost importance that the sitt'ngs of our Legislature should not be occupied by constantly-recurring debates, in season and out of season, on foreign affairs, which intervene at all sorts of moments, and, as a matter of course, never lead to any actual result. Unless the Foreign Secretary is soon in a situation to make a statement which will satisfy at least the Lower House, we shall have those anxious members who, with cause we admit, insist on the necessity of placing England in a right position, from continuing from time to time on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, and it is not easy to calculate to what extent the interruption of the absolutely indispensable business of the country may be delayed by this sort of wrangling, even without the setting up of regular discussions on foreign policy. For the next few weeks there can be no objection to allowing the Marquis of Normanby to deliver *ex post facto* orations to the Peers on what he deems the base and abominable rape of Tuscany from its hereditary Sovereigns, and, indeed, their Lordships in general will be at perfect liberty to amuse themselves with any abstract dissertations which may be calculated to give them sufficient prominence in the Parliamentary reports. But we see that the country is desirous in the first place to have matters so arranged that the House of Commons may be enabled to devote itself to the completion of the financial plan of the Government, several important items of which yet remain for consideration, to address itself seriously, and in no mocking and lukewarm spirit, to the settlement of the question of Parliamentary Reform: enter with care and attention on the task of law reform, which, in several branches, is swelling into magnificent proportions independently of the half-dozen other measures hanging about the notice-book, the reform of the Corporation of London, Church Rates, the reorganisation of the Indian Army, and the Indian Council in the House, being noticeable specimens of the class which ought to be comprehended within the period which will elapse before the end of July. In the next place, we believe that the people of this country are very earnestly and very justly desirous of the recurrence of such a state of things as will enable our trade and commerce once more to experience that movement and action which is essentially its life; and it is by no means unlikely that, unless some radical change takes place in the present unsettled situation of what we may call, for want of a better term, the foreign mind, we will be loudly made by public opinion for a more satisfactory administration of that department of the Government. It is understood that the conduct of our foreign policy is under the care of a duumvirate consisting of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell; and surely, if they are really and wholly in accord, it must be in their power to bring the present eccentric, in the sense of uncertain, condition of this country, as regards her relations with the rest of Europe, to some crisis or the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A circular from the French Minister of Justice shows the Emperor Louis Napoleon's resolution to repress any attempts of the Ultramontane party to erosse a Papal agitation in France. The law officers are called to prosecute clergymen who in their sermons shall infringe the provisions of the Concordat, and to institute inquiries respecting any acts held by religious congregations.

The Government has sent the following official communication to the *Times* and *Patrie*:—"In the occasion of the attempts at insurrection in Sicily and Spain the *Times* and *Patrie* contained immediate imputations against a neighbouring Power. These papers ought so much the less to have accepted those imputations because they are wholly devoid of authenticity."

The negotiations for a treaty of navigation, which are about to be opened between the French and English Governments, arouse the anger and opposition of the French protectionists, whose organ asserts that the abolition of existing restrictions will ruin the French merchant shipping, and declares it to be a work of supererogation to grant anything to England beyond the stipulations of the treaties of commerce.

An official decree in the *Moniteur* of Thursday notifies that the Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry, will proceed to an inquiry for the purpose of investigating the average prices of the articles admitted into France by the treaties of commerce with England, and in order to fix an ad valorem duty upon them.

A note in the *Moniteur* points out the large amount of capital on the French export trade by the treaty of commerce with England, especially in the articles in the south-western departments. The *Patrie*

The litigation in the case of M. Emile Ollivier, in which the legal profession, not only in Paris, but throughout France, has taken such a deep and extraordinary interest has been brought to a conclusion, the Court of Cassation rejecting the final appeal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, writes on Monday as follows:—"There is fortunately very little to say to-day. Lent, such as it is to be hoped, that things in general are losing the irritating aspect which has characterised them for some time past. The sacred occupations and duties of the last eight days seem to have exercised a sedative effect, and to have distracted men's minds, at least momentarily, from the strife of this world. On the Fast-days and the Feast-days of the Church have been well observed, and her services thronged with pious worshippers. In Catholic churches and chapels Ryedee have been crowded in the sunny afternoon, church and chapel have been equally so in the morning, and still more so up to a late hour of the night, when three-wick-candle-lighted Shabby Interior the voice of the preacher might, haply, light upon the ear even of the careless passer-by. Mr Mackonochie's Church of 'Hallelujahs' of Easter Day alike drew vast audiences; and the Communion at the Madeleine at Nines Dame at midnight on Saturday, and which is generally regarded by the clergy and the religious societies as the test and touchstone of their influence during the past year upon the mass of the metropolitan population, presented an edifying spectacle of many hundreds of devout recipients. The weather has been unusually propitious for the out-of-door observances of the season, and the promenade de Longchamps, during the 'three days,' was marked by its animation and accessories—as with impunity from either rain, or dust, or cold. On Good Friday the warmth left nothing to desire, coming so suddenly as it did after the long and dreary winter. All the 'Imperial' theatres were closed during the week, but the Italiens improvised the 'Stabat' of Rossini, and it proved highly successful."

ITALY.

UPPER AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The Parliament of the new kingdom of Upper and Central Italy is composed of one hundred and sixty-two Senators and three hundred and fifteen Deputies.

The Cabinet of the Italian Kingdom is now settled, comprising eight members—three from Old Piedmont—viz., Cavour, Vegezzi, and Casenisi; two from Romagna—viz., Count Mamiani and Farini; one from Lombardy, Tacini; one Modenese, General Fanti; one Tuscan, Thomas Corsi.

The Legations of England and France at Florence have taken down their escutcheons.

The occupation of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna by the Sardinian army has been completed, three divisions of General Cialdini's corps being distributed in those provinces. Their military build of the country will be strengthened by fortifications which are to be constructed in several places.

Signor Lanza has been elected President of the Turin Chamber of Deputies by 123 against 90 votes at the second ballot.

General Garibaldi, last Saturday, asked permission of the Sardinian Chamber to put a question to the Ministry on the subject of Nice. Count Cavour replied that the Chamber, not being duly constituted, the question could not be discussed at the Chamber of Deputies.

A Turin letter of the 7th says:—"We are assured that, at the earnest request of King Victor Emmanuel, Prince Napoleon has consented to leave in Lombardy three divisions of the army of occupation some time longer. They are the first, second, and third; under Generals d'Autemarre, Ulrich, and Bourbaki."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Giornale di Roma* contains the appointment of General Lamoricière to the Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops. A letter from Rome, of the 7th, says:—"General Lamoricière has been received with a salute of cannon by the Papal troops. He remained nearly five hours at the Ministry of War, having had conferences with the chief of that department, the four Directors-General, and the Director of the Military Magazine of San Michele." The same letter states that the General has received the authorisation necessary for the purchase of horses and to engage military service. General Lamoricière, writing to a friend in Paris from Rome, speaks very hopefully of the prospect of affairs. He says, "With the assistance of God, and our own diligence, I hope soon to have Roman Zouaves." General Lamoricière has a special talent for organising an army. It was he who organised the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and other native corps in Algeria, and the Garde Mobile in 1848. He is said to have already passed an inspection where sufficient materials in the Roman States to form an excellent army.

THE TWO SICILIES.

An insurrection broke out at Palermo on the 4th inst., when some "seditious persons" attacked the troops. They were repulsed, and a great number killed. The Swiss, disgusted by their conduct, left the town by the troops, but the rising was not suppressed till after an "obstinate combat in streets and houses." On the 5th "the insurrection at Palermo has been completely suppressed, and is spread in Casena." No news was sent on the 6th, but the next day it was telegraphed from Naples, "The insurrection in Sicily is completely at end, later in the evening, tranquillity reigned "at Palermo and throughout Sicily." On the 8th the following telegram was prepared for emergencies." On the 9th an official despatch from Naples was to the following effect:—"Order reigns at Palermo and in Sicily. The inhabitants are full of enthusiasm. The troops are in full accord with the Government. An excellent feeling prevails among the troops." A telegram of the 10th, at Lisle, says, "Naples is quiet."

"According to news from Naples to the 10th, the insurgents, numbering about 5,000, well armed and under commanders, left the Lipari Islands, and had interrupted the canals communicating with Palermo. The troops quartered in that city were attacked every night. On the 9th the remaining sixty-seven Swiss left Sicily." *Opinione* publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, April 10:—"The insurrection is entirely suppressed in Sicily. Order is restored. Up to six of the present rebellion, which it is intended should be on such a scale as to astonish Europe, but our intended victims enable them to take away with them some correct notions as to our resources and the active spirit of our people, and which science and experience have been the foundation of the unequalled greatness of our nursing mother. Preparations are afoot in various other parts of the province for the great event of the year, the Prince's visit, and the inauguration of the great marvel of modern science and skill that now bears an honoured motto—Fratelli d'Italia. The influx of visitors expected here at the time will 'be a caution,' as our neighbours across the borders have it, and 'the jolly good fellowship,' we are told, 'is to start' in numbers to see a real live Prince. Such an occasion may not occur again for a generation."

Mr. Galt, Provincial Secretary in Canada, has given notice of an intention to establish a bank of issue for the whole provinces.

The Parliament of Canada has repealed the Clergy Bill. A vote was taken on the night of the 26th ult. in the Canadian Parliament on the motion of Mr. Cauchon, that the Clergy Bill, as revived by Governor Head, be read a third time, which it received by a majority of 26.

The Ministry have given notice of their intention to divide the large cities of Canada into wards, for the purpose, it is thought, of diversifying representation as far as possible, and enabling all classes and interests to be more fairly represented in the municipal council. Toronto is to be divided into two, and Quebec and Montreal into three, divisions.

INDIA.

Some agrarian disturbances have occurred in Lower Bengal; but it is hoped that the measures issued by the Lieutenant-Governor will be effective in arresting them.

CHINA.

Accounts from China assert that the Imperial Government was alarmed at the rumours of the English and French preparations, and that the Chinese were withdrawing the guns from the Taku forts for the purpose of placing them in positions at Tien-Tsin. Mr. Bruce was active at all the ports, but some uneasiness had been caused at Shanghai by the arrival of the Russian squadron. It was there said the General expressed a hope that the 67th Regiment, which he headed at the assault which he led, would be sent to garrison Hong-Kong.

A decree of the King of Sardinia enacts that the flags destined for fortresses, and for recipients of infantry and cavalry, shall bear in the centre of the white flag the arms of Savoy, viz., a cross of gules on a red field, surrounded with blue, the whole surmounted with a Royal crown of gold, enriched in silver.

By command of the Emperor of Russia, the end of the war in the Caucasus, which has lasted fifty years, will be proclaimed throughout the whole of that country on the 6th of September. The Governor, Prince Bariatinski, has issued orders to that effect. Several clans have submitted, the duties of his office.

The *Union Libérale* of Turin states that M. Tommaseo, one of the leading members of the Venetian Republic in 1848, has declined being the leading members of the Venetian Republic in 1848, has declined being named a member of the Sardinian Parliament, although he has been elected in two colleges, and Count Cavour in eight.

The *Times*, published at the Red River Settlement, British North America, in its issue for the 28th of February, announces that it has received private intelligence from England to the effect that the project that its home Government had resolved to introduce a bill during the present Session of Parliament for the formation of a Red River into a Crown colony.

As the bell of the Church of Château Malo (Ile-et-Vilaine) was being rung for vespers, on the 1st inst., a cracking noise was heard, and the bell fell into the church from a height of about forty feet. In the bell is struck the following inscription, painted round, Caroline, with her husband had just entered the church, and so injured her that she died a few hours after.

The number of savings banks and branches, on the 1st of January, throughout the United States, according to returns to the Auditor of accounts, was 1052; the capital paid in, $121,882,000 dollars; and the amount of specie on hand, $8,064,000 dollars. The resources of these banks, including loans, notes, securities, and real estate, is stated at nearly 1,500,000,000 dollars, and their liabilities 381,000,000 dollars.

CAUGHT BY A SHARK.—The *Kennah* has arrived at New York from Havannah and Nassau with Sir W. Gore Ouseley. As she was leaving the latter port a pilot fell overboard from her boat, in which he was being towed. The ship was stopped, and the boat instantly left for his rescue, while two fishing boats were also sent out. The boat got close enough to give him the end of an oar, which he took, and cried, "For God's sake, row me!" But the boat was not allowed to land him, for the boat was no sooner carried down by a fierce shark which came up at the moment, taking the oar with him.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning :—

THE PAPAL STATES.—Rome, April 11.—General Lamoricière has issued an order of the day in which he declares that he has not hesitated to resume his sword when required by the Pope. He continues thus :—"Catholic Christianity is the life of civilisation. Europe is threatened by revolution, as it formerly was by Islamism. The cause of the Pope is that of civilisation and liberty." The General concludes by exhorting the soldiers to have confidence in the success of the cause which is intrusted to them.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—Marseilles, April 12.—A letter from Naples states that the combat at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the barricades. Several monks of the convent were seized and imprisoned. Reinforcements have been sent into Sicily. The commercial steam-boats have been put into requisition, and the army in Sicily will be augmented to 30,000 men. Prince Castelcicala has returned to his post as Governor of the island. Prince Filangieri has arrived, in order to confer with the King. The panic at Naples on the 6th instant was general, but without consequence.

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.—Berlin, April 12.—The *Kreuzzeitung* of this evening says :—"In well-informed circles it is believed that a union will be effected between Prussia, England, and Austria in reference to the threatened interests of Switzerland, but it is expressly stated that no hopes are entertained that Russia will join this alliance."

Geneva, April 12.—The Federal Council has to-day dispatched a note to the Powers which states that, as Switzerland had not been consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from such vote.

THE PAPAL EXCOMMUNICATION.

The text of the Pope's excommunication of all who have promoted, aided or abetted the insurrection in the Romagna has been published. After expatiating on the providential origin of the Holy See's temporal authority, the Pope inveighs against the wicked innovators who have impiously attempted, by lying, hypocrisy, false and pernicious principles, and cunning dissimulation, to destroy his secular power. Especially does he deplore that some whose particular duty it was to protect the Catholic Church have sullied themselves by their wicked acts. The Sardinian Government has taken the principal part in these mischievous and perverse intrigues, and has despised the Apostolic admonitions addressed to it. At the Paris Congress it attempted to weaken the Pope's temporal authority, and it spared no fraud or sin to instigate sedition when the war broke out in Italy last year. It thus procured a Dictatorship in the Romagna, and by persevering in its wickedness, by force, money, threats, terror, and other cunning means, it obtained a vote in its favour by universal suffrage, and then dared to subject the Papal provinces to its power. So, finding admonition and complaint to be of no avail, the Pope pronounces the sentence of major excommunication against all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrection in his provinces, in usurping, occupying, and invading them, and declares that they cannot be absolved from these censures by any one but the Pope himself, unless they are at the point of death, and even if they should be then absolved they are to reincur the censures if they should perchance recover. The remainder of the document formally decrees and publishes the excommunication.

The Duke of Brabant arrived at Constantinople on Tuesday, and was received by the Sultan at the Tophana Palace. On Wednesday the Duke visited the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer.

The King of Sweden and Norway has refused his sanction to the resolution of the Norwegian Parliament, in pursuance of which no Swede was to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Norway.

The *Espero* of Turin says that Russia intends giving up its establishment at Villafranca, and has applied to the Sardinian Government for some place near the Gulf of La Spezia instead.

The Garden of Plants in Paris has a collection of wild animals now more complete than it has been for a long time past, there being four lions, with two cubs ; a royal tiger, two jaguars, a panther, nine bears, three of which are white ; fifteen wolves, ten foxes, &c.

The Ministry of Schleswig-Holstein has directed the judicial authorities of the Duchy to prosecute all persons, even the members of the States, who, in the course of the Session, distributed the Address to the King, which the Government declared to be seditious.

The number of conscripts furnished annually by the two provinces of Savoy and Nice, annexed to France, will be only 4500, instead of 17,000, the number which they have hitherto supplied to the army of Piedmont. In that respect the annexation will undoubtedly be regarded as a benefit by many.

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th ult. The endeavours to bring about an armistice had failed. The siege had been renewed with considerable effect. The reported flight of Miramon and the dispersion of his forces is unfounded.

A letter from Moscow states that the "Society of Amateurs of Russian Literature" in that city has just been informed by the Central Censorship that it cannot be allowed to continue to exercise the privilege it has for many years enjoyed of publishing works without previously submitting them to examination. The society has addressed a petition to the Emperor praying that its privileges may not be taken away ; and, as his Majesty has always protected the press in its conflicts with the censorship, hopes are entertained that the prayer of the petition may be accorded.

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A manifesto of the Grand Duke has been published proclaiming the principle of the independence of the Roman Catholic Church, and adding that its laws are placed under the protection of the Constitution. Guarantees shall be given for the sure foundation of the legal position of the Church. The contents of the concordat shall be lawfully sanctioned by special laws and other ordinances. The manifesto promises the free development of the Protestant Church as well as of other public requirements. ——The Minister of Finances, Regenauer, has been pensioned. M. Vogelmann has been appointed as his successor. Other changes of other high functionaries are expected.

PAPAL EXCOMMUNICATIONS.—The following are the names of various Princes, Kings, and Emperors who have been excommunicated more or less solemnly by preceding Popes :—John XII., excommunicated Otho I., Emperor of Germany ; Gregor V., King Robert, for having contracted an illegitimate marriage ; Nicholas II. excommunicated Gerard, Count of Galicia ; Gregory VII., Henry IV. ; Urban II., King Philip of France, because he had carried off the wife of the Count d'Anjou and would not restore her ; Pascal II., the Emperor Henry V. ; Innocent II., King Roger of Sicily ; Celestin II., Alphonso, King of Castille ; Alexander III., the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa ; Celestin III., Duke Leopold of Austria ; Innocent III., Philip Augustus of France. On Palm Sunday, 1239, Gregory IX. excommunicated the Emperor Frederic ; Innocent IV. excommunicated the same Emperor in 1245 ; Boniface VIII., Philippe le Bel ; Urban VI., John of Castile ; Jules II., King Louis XII. ; Clement VII., Henry VIII. of England ; and Pius VII., Napoleon I.

MUTINY ON BOARD A COOLIE SHIP.—We have brief details of a tragedy on board an American vessel, the *Norway*, while on her way from Macao to Havana, with a cargo of a thousand coolies on board. When she had been five days at sea a mutiny broke out among the coolies, who attempted to set fire to the ship in two places. The mate, who was on duty, rushed to the hatches, which those confined beneath were attempting to force, and began the struggle. The crew, the larger part of which was aloft, was seized with a panic, and attempted to cut loose the boats and get clear from the vessel ; but the surgeon threatened to shoot the first man who made a move in that direction, and they desisted, rallied, and went to the assistance of the officers. From six o'clock at night until daylight next morning the terrible combat lasted, and then, after thirty of the coolies had been killed and ninety wounded, the rest consented to give up the arms in their possession rather than submit to the alternative which the captain offered ; for he threatened to cut away the masts, set fire to the ship, and leave its living cargo to the mercy of the flames. During the conflict a lady passenger and her child died from fright.

STATES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The news from New Granada states that the Cass-Herran Treaty, as amended by the United States Senate, had been finally ratified by both Houses of the Congress of that State. The President's opposition to a repeal of the unpopular election law had caused great excitement, and a revolution was feared. In Guatemala the treaty to settle the boundary between that country and British Honduras had been ratified. General Barrios had been elected President of San Salvador, and his term of office extended to six years. The news from Chili is unimportant. Business at the mines was in a flourishing condition, and the country generally prosperous. Markets were active, and ores had advanced. In Peru an attempt at revolution at Arequipa had been suppressed. The murderers of Captain Lambert had not been discovered. The arrival of a French fleet was expected to enforce the French claims. Preparations to repel the threatened invasion by Peru were making in Bolivia. The latest accounts from Ecuador represent that country as being on the eve of civil war. The arms of the constitutional Government of Venezuela were still in the ascendant, and the forces of the rebels were being rapidly dispersed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Miss O'Brien, daughter of the Hon. Judge O'Brien, has been received into the Convent of St. Alphonsus, Drumcondra, Ireland.

Mdme. Sala, a lady long and honourably connected with the musical profession, died at Brighton on Tuesday, at an advanced age.

Earl Talbot's inheritance of the title and estates of Shrewsbury has been the occasion of much festivity this week in Staffordshire. The fêtes commenced on Tuesday and terminated on Friday (yesterday) evening.

On Tuesday night a lecture in connection with the Glasgow Athenæum was delivered in the City hall, by the Earl of Airlie, on the "Life of George Stephenson."

At a meeting held in Birmingham, on Monday, under the Presidency of Viscount Curzon, it was resolved to form a society for the purpose of establishing a national exhibition of sporting and other dogs.

A new wing to Tottenham Park House, Marlborough, the residence of the Marquis of Ailesbury, at the cost of £40,000, has been commenced. A chapel is likewise in progress for the use of the household.

The foundation-stone of the new Wesleyan Schools at Newton Heath was laid yesterday week. A public tea meeting was afterwards held in the room underneath the chapel, at present used as a school.

The Spaniard, Serafin Manzano, who was convicted at the recent Wiltz Assizes of the murder of Anastatia Trowbridge, at Ashcombe, was hanged on Wednesday in front of the New Prison, Devizes.

The foundation-stone of a new church, intended for the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Graham (late of Ayr), was laid in Shaw-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday.

Out of about forty plans for the Hartley Institute, to be built in Southampton, that of Messrs. Green and Deville, the London architects, was selected on Wednesday by the Town Council. The building is to cost nearly £10,000.

On Tuesday se'nnight some ruffians broke into Gwernapfield Church, Mold, and carried off the communion plate. They set fire to one of the galleries. After leaving the church they broke into the parsonage and succeeded in carrying off a sum of money.

A man who recently escaped from Newcastle Gaol, where he was confined on suspicion of being engaged in a daring jewellery robbery, has been recaptured in a public-house at Newcastle. A brace of loaded pistols, and an apparatus for moulding balls, were found upon his person.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against a woman named Elizabeth Allcock, of Newton, near Hyde, for killing her child by ill-treatment. It appeared that for some trifling cause she seized hold of the deceased and threw it on the floor, and when on the floor kicked it with her clog.

Some riotous proceedings took place at Birmingham, on Sunday, on the occasion of an open-air meeting, held to protest against the method adopted by the authorities to suppress Sunday trading in the town. One of the speakers was knocked out of the waggon that served for a platform, and several persons were injured with stones and other missiles.

EXHIBITION AT PEEL PARK, SALFORD.—The success of the last year's exhibition of paintings, &c., at the Public Free Library, in Peel Park, has led to the decision that there shall be another exhibition this year, to be opened not later than the 23rd of May, and to be closed on the 1st of October. The Queen, as is usual with her Majesty in such cases, has not only given her name as patron of the exhibition, but she will give valuable aid towards its effectiveness.

HALIFAX WORKING MAN'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of this institution took place on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Edward Akroyd, Esq., the principal. The Rev. C. R. Holmes read a very satisfactory report of the year's studies. Examinations had taken place in geography, literature, mathematics, history, and French, the examiner being the Rev. A. O. Hartley. The chairman then addressed the meeting at some length, after which the distribution of prizes took place. A concert brought the proceedings to a close.

MANCHESTER FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—The first soirée and inaugural meeting of this society, which has recently been established in connection with the Manchester Athenæum, were held in the library hall of that institution on Wednesday evening. The object of the society is to provide the means of constant communication between ladies and gentlemen who have a taste for natural history, either in the shape of botany, entomology, or any of the kindred sciences. The meeting was very fully attended, especially by ladies. In the room were exhibited some rare and valuable specimens of natural productions, consisting of mosses, ferns, exotic insects of great delicacy and brilliancy, birds, &c.

PROPOSED MINERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of delegates from various collieries was held at Seton Delaval last Saturday to consider the propriety of proceeding at once to the establishment of the Miners' Provident Association. About sixty delegates were present, as well as other persons who did not attend as representatives. A discussion took place, after which a resolution was passed agreeing to the project, but the rules were left for discussion in committee at the various collieries represented. The best possible feeling prevailed, and the institution seemed never in so fair a way to become endued with vitality as at the present moment.

ECCLES NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The further services in connection with the opening of the New Congregational Church at Eccles were held on Sunday last, when sermons were preached, in the morning by the Rev. G. B. Bubier, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Halley. The cost of this place of worship, including the purchase of the land, amounts to nearly £5500. The sum subscribed by a numerous list of friends, previous to the opening, was about £4000. The amount collected at the close of the various opening services, added to some donations still expected, left nearly £1200 to be raised. A few of those gentlemen chiefly interested in the promotion of this object met at the close of the evening service, and subscribed this remaining amount. Thus this beautiful edifice is now opened for public worship entirely free from debt.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—The other morning, an engine-cleaner at at Penzance had got an engine ready for the day's work, and retired for a moment. On his return the engine was gone. He had left the regulator open and the brake up ; the fire had caught quickly, steam rose, and away went the riderless puffer over the wooden viaduct at Chyandour, smash through the gates a Marazion Station, slowly up the incline, sixty miles an hour down steep gradients, over many unoccupied crossings, through numerous pairs of stout gates, by St. Ives Road and Hayle, Gwinear Road and Camborne, until its breath was nearly gone. The first of a pair of gates near Pool it opened, the second it tore up and bore along the line on its cow-catcher, until at Carn Brea some one saw it coming at an abated speed, with the gate in front, jumped on it, and thus secured the truant—most fortunately not the slightest harm having occurred, except to the gates aforesaid, during its unrestrained run of sixteen or seventeen miles.

A MAYOR'S RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE.—There is now some probability (says the *Birmingham Journal*) that the question in dispute between the Mayor and the magistrates of Birmingham as to the right of that officer to take the chair at meetings of the justices, will be set at rest. Mr. Lloyd went to the Home Secretary, laid the whole subject before him, and showed how the ill feeling, local jealousies, and contention which had arisen in Birmingham would be likely to spread to other boroughs if the question of precedence were allowed to remain in doubt. Sir George Lewis at once took the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the meaning and intention of the clause in the Municipal Corporations Act, in which the precedence of the Mayor is declared. That opinion declares that the Mayor of an incorporated borough takes the chair as a matter of right at all sessions, special or petty, and that the "precedence" is magisterial and official, not social.

EASTER FESTIVAL OF THE YORKSHIRE CHORAL UNION.—On Monday there was a morning performance of this Union in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, the pieces selected being Haydn's "Seasons" and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The Union numbered two hundred and fifty performers, carefully selected from the various parts of the riding ; the band, which was full and complete, was principally selected from Mr. Charles Hallé's celebrated instrumentalists. Mr. J. Burton presided at the organ ; and Mr. R. S. Burton officiated as conductor. The attendance was only limited, but it included many of the most respectable families in the district. The leading vocalists were Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Perren, Mr. Inkersall, and Mr. Weiss. In the evening there was a larger attendance in the hall, the programme being of a miscellaneous character, and including two songs by Madame Catherine Hayes, two by Mr. Weiss, and three pianoforte solos by Mr. Charles Hallé.

A "VALUABLE" WITNESS.—At the Norfolk Assizes, on Tuesday week, a rather ludicrous incident varied the monotony of a will case which occupied the Court for two days. One of the witnesses called by Mr. Serjeant Parry, on behalf of the plaintiff was Mr. C. F. Gale, solicitor, of Cheltenham, who, on coming into the witness-box, declined to answer any questions until he had received his expenses—viz., £3 3s. per day for loss of time, and travelling charges at 1s. per mile. Eventually the Court ordered that he should receive £1 1s. per day for eight days, and his travelling expenses, including an allowance of £6 for railway fares, in all about £16. After some little delay, a cheque for the balance due to the witness was handed to him, and he then consented to be examined. In reply to a question, whether he had made any communication to Mr. Hamilton, his town agent, with reference to the will, the validity of which was disputed, he said he believed he had not, and Mr. Hamilton did not recollect anything being said on the subject. Mr. Serjeant Parry then, amid much laughter, observed that he supposed the witness could not afford any information on the matter ; to which he replied, "I told them I could not tell them anything about it when they subpœnaed me at Norwich."

SMUGGLING TRANSACTION AT HULL.—On Monday, at the Hull Police Court, four foreign sailors, charged with smuggling a large quantity of tobacco from the Austrian ship *Margaret Rosa*, were again brought up, and, after some further evidence, they were each fined £100 and costs.

The associated spinners and self-actor minders of Preston celebrated, on Monday, the opening of an institute at the Albion Assembly Room, in that town. They have taken the room on a five years' lease, and have fitted it up as a place for the dispatch of their business, for public meetings, and as a reading-room for the members.

On Tuesday morning, a German, whose head bore terrible marks of violence, was found in a dying state, in a field, at Penrith, Cumberland, and before medical aid could be procured he expired. A man, who had been seen in the company of the deceased on the previous evening, has been apprehended on suspicion.

THE BERKELEY HUNT.—A dinner was given last week, at Henbury, to the Right Hon. Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, K.C.B., and Colonel Berkeley, M.P., by the tenant farmers and others of the neighbourhood, as a testimony of esteem and regard, and of gratitude for the sport afforded by the frequent meets of the Berkeley hounds in their vicinity. About 130 gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of J. W. Miles, Esq.

As a vast number of holiday people were assembled on the quay of one of the Liverpool ferries, on their return home on Good Friday night, some thoughtless or malicious person cut the guard-rope, and the consequence was that upwards of 120 men and women fell into the mud, it being low water. One young woman was trampled to death, and eleven were severely injured. Had the tide been up the results would have been far more serious.

At the opening of the Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the Chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, spoke at considerable length of the pernicious results produced upon the younger portion of the working classes by the establishment of money lotteries at inns and beer-houses. He exposed the fraudulent nature of these lotteries, or clubs, as they are generally termed, and warned the promoters of them that there was a statute by which "managers of the drawings, issuers of shares, or any person who took part" in such proceedings, were liable to fine or imprisonment with hard labour.

A RAILWAY BLOCKED UP BY A SHIP.—On Wednesday week an accident of a remarkable character occurred at the Southeram telescope bridge, on the London and Brighton Company's Hastings line of railway, over the River Ouse, about a mile from Lewes. As a vessel of small tonnage, named the *Norfolk Tar*, was passing through she became stranded in the mud in the very centre of the bridge. The consequence was that all traffic was suspended, the trains stopping on the margin of the bridge on each side, and the passengers had to alight and pass over a bridge of planks which was placed across the gap.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE AT BURY.—The thirteenth annual Sunday-school Conference for Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the surrounding districts, was held on Good Friday at Bury, under the auspices of the Bury Sunday-school Union. Upwards of one hundred and sixty representatives from various schools in the district took part in the proceedings, which were held in the Brunswick Chapel, North-street, and commenced with a prayer meeting at seven o'clock in the morning. The conference was brought to a close by a tea meeting in the schoolroom in the evening, after which addresses were delivered by several of the representatives and their friends. The next annual gathering is fixed to be held in Salford.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Sunday-school teachers, superintendents, &c., was held at Hull on Good Friday. The services were opened in the morning at Fish-street Chapel. The Rev. E. Jukes presided, and Mr. F. J. Hartley, secretary of the London Sunday-school Union, read a paper on "The art of teaching, and how to acquire it." An afternoon meeting was held in the same place, when the Rev. J. Medicraft presided, and Mr. J. C. Hoatson, of Halifax, read a paper on "Combined effort and fervent prayer essential to secure the results sought by good teaching." A public dinner and tea meeting were also held, and at the latter the delegates, secretaries, &c., unanimously expressed the desirability of holding, during the year 1861, in London, a conference of Sunday-school teachers, &c., from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as from America and the Continent of Europe. The conference was closed by the holding of the forty-first annual meeting of the Hull Sunday-school Union, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, which was crowded to overflowing. The Mayor of Hull presided.

CRINOLINE IN THE WORKHOUSE.—On Monday seven pauper women, inmates of the South Dublin workhouse, were brought before the magistrates of the head office of police, charged with a riot, smashing nearly one hundred panes of glass and "other property." It appeared in evidence that the female paupers objected to the "lanky"—the unfashionable—form of the petticoats supplied by the guardians, and with a mind to remedy the deficiency, provided themselves with various appliances, such as pieces of rope, bent canes, twigs, bits of buckram, iron hoops, &c. The supply proving inadequate to the demand, the ladies were obliged to resort to other expedients, and stole several spare petticoats from the laundry. The stolen articles were ordered to be given up or a general and personal search would ensue. The ladies first denied all knowledge of the missing articles. A search was then attempted, and the riot then broke out. Every tin, form, poker, tongs, brush, or other available weapon, was flung at the heads of the officers and guardians, and great was the crash of glass, while fortunately skulls escaped with slight bruises. The ringleaders of the riot were sent to prison and hard labour for fourteen days.

THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL.

UNTIL quite recently the Royal Academy had not given a medal for landscape-painting, partly, probably, on the ground that that branch of painting was not included in the course of academic study. It was Turner, the great landscapist, and the magician of colour, who viewed the omission as a defect, and resolved to supply it by means of a handsome money bequest for the production of a gold medal, to be allotted every second year amongst students in landscape-painting. It would be futile to dilate upon a reflection which this transaction naturally suggests as to the position and resources of art in this country. Let it be simply recorded that to the act and will of a single individual, backed by the contribution of a few hundreds to carry them to accomplishment, the highest establishment and school of art in the country owes the fact of its having a medal to award for landscape-painting ; and that, for the same good and sufficient reasons, the name of Turner is to be to all time associated with that medal, and thus to hold the proud position of representing the landscape school of England—a position which his performances, admirable in their way, in many respects did not entitle him to.

However, the Turner medal is now an acknowledged fact and an institution, and the first of the series was allotted, in 1857, to Mr. Nevil Oliver Lupton, in a competition of seven candidates, for "An English Landscape," the original of which is now in the possession of Joseph White, Esq., of Clonmel, Ireland. Mr. Lupton is a rising young artist, and from what we have remarked of his publicly-exhibited performances—which are full of truth, genuine feeling, and high promise as regards technical achievement—we feel satisfied that he was justly entitled to the high distinction thus conferred upon him. We may observe that, the Academy having declined to make an award at the competition in 1859, Mr. Lupton is at present the holder of the first and only Turner medal.

The preparation of the design for this medal was intrusted to Mr. Maclise, R.A., and the execution of the dies to Mr. J. C. Wyon, and most satisfactorily have they accomplished a task not free from considerable difficulties. On the obverse is a profile effigy of the founder of the prize, taken from the original as he lived and breathed, and not idealised or polished up in any way ; and from this circumstance it will be of more interest than that usually attaching to medals, inasmuch as the portraits of the great colourists are few, and unimportant in character. Around the head is the inscription "Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A., Nat. 1775, Ob. 1851." The reverse is occupied by an allegorical design, in which an attempt is made to idealise the peculiar speciality of Turner's pencil, rather than landscape generally. Below, in the foreground, reclining on a bank covered with flowers, is a figure intended, we suppose, to represent the genius of landscape-painting, with his pallette and brush in hand, who, looking upward, contemplates a vision suggesting the mysteries of atmosphere and colour. Above, and circumscribing all, is a group of three graceful female figures resting on clouds, emblematic of the three primitive colours. Beneath them, in the midst, the Sun, with Apollo driving his car ; and extending from this to the foreground is a wide expanse of ocean, bounded on one side by a cluster of palatial buildings, constituting a marine landscape such as Turner delighted to paint, under the glorious effulgence of a morning or an evening sky. The lower portion of the design is given in very high and bold relief ; the upper in lower relief ; and the middle portion in lower still ; the whole producing a bold and striking effect.

Our Engravings are taken from photographs obligingly supplied by Mr. Charles Tolley, of Rickmansworth.

LITERATURE.

PALÆONTOLOGY; or, a Systematic Summary of, Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations. By Professor OWEN, F.R.S., &c. Adam and Charles Black.

Conspicuous on the roll of remarkable men whose genius and labours have placed them in the front rank of their fellow-men appears the name of the author of this volume, Professor Richard Owen. No other individual living can be mentioned whose labours have contributed so much to enlighten us on the early condition of our earth and its inhabitant, and whose researches have exercised so remarkable an influence over this and many kindred departments of science. A very large amount of valuable matter is collected and compressed into this cheap volume which before was either unattainable by the student or could only be had in a large and expensive form. The publication of this manual, then, on palæontology, must mark an epoch in the history of the science which explores the stratified records of the earth's widespread and its extinct inhabitants. In its pages we are presented with a comprehensive survey of the characters, succession, geographical, and geographical distribution of the various forms of life that have passed away; and we find "the different epochs of the earth attended with corresponding changes of organic structure, and that in all these instances of change the organs, still illustrating the unchanging fundamental types, were, as far as we could comprehend their use, exactly those best suited to the functions of the being. Hence we not only show intelligence evoking means adapted to the end, but, at successive periods, we find it producing a change of mechanism adapted to a change in external conditions." Amongst other important subjects discussed are—the antiquity of the human race, and that weapons in stratified gravel and in caves, the antiquity of which Sir Charles Lyell believes to be great indeed, and implying a long interval of ages separating the era in which the fossil implements were framed and that of the invasion of the Gaul by the Romans.' A section is devoted to "Ichnology, or the Science of the Footprints of Animals, or even of Imprints in General. Impressions made on a part of the earth's surface soft enough to admit them may be preserved after the impressing body has perished." Thus "the ballstone, the ripple-wave, the raindrop, the wind that bore it along and drove it slanting on the sand, have been registered in casts of the surface which they originally made on the soft stratum beneath." In the same way "every form of animal life that, writhing, crawling, walking, running, hopping, or leaping, could leave a track, depression, or footprint behind it, might thereby become a lasting living evidence of its existence, and also, to some extent, of its nature." In this wise the "palæodictyon" shows that from the inconceivably remote period of the deposition of the Cambrian rocks the earth has been vivified by the sun's light and heat, has been fertilised by refreshing showers, and washed by tidal waves; that the ocean not only moved in ordinary oscillations, regulated, as now, by sun and moon, but was agitated and ruffled by winds of a storm; that the atmosphere, besides these movements, was healthily influenced by clouds and vapours arising, condensing, and falling as aqueous precipitation. With these conditions of life palæontology demonstrates that life has been enjoyed during the same countless thousands of years, and that with life, from the beginning, there has been death. The earliest testimony of the living thing, whether coral, crust, or shell, is the oldest fossiliferous rock, as it is the same time proof that it died. At no period does it appear that the gift of life has been monopolised by contemporary individuals through a stagnant sameness of untold time, but it has been handed down from generation to generation, and successively enjoyed by the countless thousands that compose the species. Palæontology further teaches us that not only the individual but the species perishes; that, as death is inherent in the generation, so extinction is the consistent result with the creative power which has continued to provide a succession of species; and, furthermore, that, as regards the various forms of life which this planet has supported, there has been 'an advance and progress in the main.'" Thus, we learn that "the creative force has not deserted the earth during any of the periods of its existence, but has succeeded to the first manifestation of such force; and that in respect to the new class of animals the operation of creative force been limited to one geological epoch; and, perhaps, the most important act of research of palæontology consists in the proof of the establishment of the axiom of *the continuous operation of the ordained lessening of living beings.*"

On the question of the existence of species Professor Owen is of opinion that little can be said demonstratively, and on the more mysterious subject of their origin "no light has yet been thrown by experiment or observation." The probable causes of extinction appear to have been either "continuous, slowly-operating geological changes, or to no greater sudden cause than the, so to speak, spectral appearance of mankind on a limited tract of land not before inhabited. Extinction of species prior to mankind's appearance on the earth has been due to ordinary causes—ordinary in the sense of agreement with the law of organisation and of the ordinary modifications of the geographical and climatal conditions of the earth's surface. The species, and individuals of species, least adapted to bear such influences

THE FIRST TURNER GOLD MEDAL.—REVERSE.

and incapable of modifying their organisation in agreement therewith have perished. Extinction, therefore, on this hypothesis, implies the want of self-adjusting power in the individuals of the species subject thereto."

In vindicating the law of correlations or principle of the coincidences of animal structure, Owen asserts the zoological character against Geoffroy St. Hilaire and others. St. Hilaire, it appears, refused to see or acknowledge the existence of a principle in construction of any part of an organised body. Our author concludes by stating that he regards with satisfaction that he has in his work fulfilled one great object he had in view. That object was to exhibit the benevolence and intelligence of the Creative Power. "If (he says), in all the striking changes of form and proportion which have passed under review, we could discern only the results of minor modifications of a few essential elements, we must be the more strikingly impressed with the unity of that cause and with the wisdom and power which could produce so much variety, and at the same time such perfect adaptations and endowments out of means so simple. For, in what have these contrasted limbs, hoofs, paws, fins, and wings so variously formed to obey the behests of volition in denizens of different elements differed from the mechanical instruments which we ourselves plan with foresight and calculation for analogous ends, in greater complexity, in their perfection, and in the unity and simplicity

THE LATE MR. GEORGE RENNIE.—SEE PAGE 356.

of the elements which are modified to constitute these several locomotive organs!" "Everywhere in organic nature we see the means not only subservient to an end, but that and accomplished by the simplest means. Hence we are compelled to regard the Great Cause of all, not, like certain philosophic ancients, as a uniform and quiescent mind, as an all-pervading entire mind, but as an active and actuating intelligence. By applying the laws of comparative anatomy to the relics of extinct races of animals contained in and characterising the successive strata of the earth's crust, and corresponding with as many epochs in the earth's history, we make an important step in advance of all preceding philosophies, and are able to demonstrate that the same pervading, active, and benefcent Intelligence which manifests His power in our time has also manifested His power in times long anterior to the records of our existence.

"But we likewise, by these investigations, gain a still more important point of view, that the phenomena of the world do not succeed each other with the mechanical sameness attributed to them in the cycles of the epicurean philosophy: for we are able to demonstrate that the different epochs of the earth were attended with corresponding changes of organic structure; and that, in all these instances of change, the organs, still illustrating the unchanging fundamental types, were, as far as we could comprehend their use, exactly those best suited to the purposes of the being. Hence we not only show intelligence evoking means adapted to the end, but, at successive periods, we find it producing a change of mechanism adapted to a change in external conditions. Thus the highest generalisations in the science of organic bodies, like the Newtonian laws of inorganic matter, lead to the unequivocal conviction of a great First Cause, which is certainly not mechanical."

We must not here occupy our space to close without a word of commendation for the general arrangement of the work. It is copiously illustrated by numerous figures of the leading types of species and fossil remains, which make it perfect as a text-book on the science which treats of the evidences in the earth's strata of organic beings.

A COMPENDIUM OF ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW; Stating their Difference: with a Dictionary of Parallel Terms and Phrases. By LAING PATERSON, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. A. and C. Black.

The union between England and Scotland has long become generally complete, with one very vital exception—namely, the system of law of the two countries. There are still as nearly different as if each was a foreign country to the other. The founders of Scottish jurisprudence drew on the Roman law for its principles and nomenclature; the sages of the English law have carefully avoided deriving their inspiration from that fountain-head. With a common Legislature and a common Supreme Court of Appeal, something of an anomaly necessarily exists in this respect; and when the administration of the law of the two countries is, in a certain sense, before the House of Lords, occasional difficulties arise with regard to that of Scotland, which, as our work before us will, we think, go very far to remove. It is, in fact, a key of intercommunication between the two codes. It will not as a kind of interpreter between English and Scottish lawyers. Its object is to afford an understanding of the two systems by placing the one in juxtaposition with the corresponding detail of the other, and to show whether apparent conflict at one point is not neutralised by some peculiarity in another, though remote, department; and an attempt is made to give a view of the entire field of the law in the same dependency, so that the aggregate provisions may be thoroughly collated. The first requisite to this end the author considers to be the formation of a dictionary of all parallel terms and phrases, stating as nearly as possible what things are known under the same name in the one country and under a different or slightly different name in the other; and the next object is a statement of the differences between the two laws. The necessary practical basis sought to be obtained by reference to the Dictionary of Phrases. The plan of the work, therefore, is based on the assumption that the laws of the two countries are the same in substance, except where the contrary is expressly stated. The text comprises a statement of the law in the form of reference to the reference to real property and the rights incidental thereto, personal property, succession to a deceased person's estate, personal and domestic relations, crimes, and miscellaneous matters, with some points of international law; while foot notes contain the contraries and exceptions applicable to the law of Scotland to such corresponding proposition, and those are generally expressed in the Scotch law language as far as is found expedient and intelligible to the English lawyer. The dictionary contains a collection of nearly every technical term and all the leading phrases used in both countries, with their equivalents, or their nearest and most intelligible analogies. It also serves as a very copious index to the previous part of the work. It will be gathered from the above statement that a very valuable and a very interesting work, the result of much labour, and no ordinary combination of knowledge of the laws of both England and Scotland, has been produced. We will venture to assert that the book, while sufficiently technical, is yet thoroughly within the comprehension of the most unlearned reader. And to any one who does not regard the laws of Great Britain as matter of dry theory, with which no one but ill-fitted professors have any concern, the perusal of this work may be even called agreeable information from its perusal. Mr. Paterson, having for some time occupied the responsible position of a reporter of the cases which came before the House of Lords, on appeal, both from Scotland and England, has enjoyed peculiar advantages for acquiring a knowledge of, and for making an exact comparison between, the laws of the two countries; and the result is the work before us. Of the mode in which it has been executed we can confidently say that it is careful and elaborate, while it is not overloaded with matter. It is, as we have above intimated, a series of legal propositions, England and Scotland, presented in convenient juxtaposition, clearly stated, and in every case fortified by the quotation of authority. Not wishing to be tedious, we shall, in conclusion, say that we of a work which is, we believe, quite novel. It is very appropriately dedicated to Sir Edward Ryan, who has long held the position of the ablest expositor of Scotch as well as English law at the bar of the House of Lords.

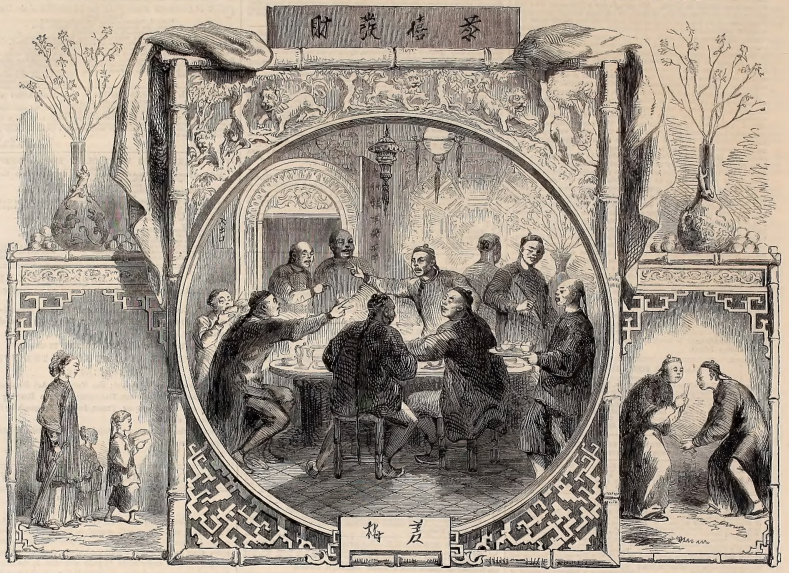
The Westminster Review.—The number of this review for the current quarter contains eight articles, besides the admirable section devoted to Contemporary Literature, in which men and books, both those who desire to know what to read, and those who only wish to know what there is to read, are alike under very possible obligation, comprising as it does theology and philosophy, politics, sociology and novels, science, history and biography, and belles letters. The first article on Vedic Religion is founded on several works relating to the religion and institutions of India. That on Maxim and Venice in 1848-49 is not only historically valuable, but, as it seems to us, particularly suggestive at the present moment, while it may be read with advantage as a companion to the paper dissertation on Austria and the Government of Hungary. A paper on "The Ethics of War," by Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., formerly in the Guards, on the Crimean and Oliphant, in 1850, are the themes of the other articles, with the exception of the seventh—"Parliamentary Reform: Its Dangers and Safeguards." The *Westminster Review* was at one time the representative of philosophical Radicalism. If that creed is still understood by this publication, all we can say is that Mr. Disraeli is a philosophical Radical. The article on Reform is just the counterpart of that gentleman's speech on the second reading of the Reform Bill. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have had a peep at the proofsheets of the *Westminster*. The writer argued against the admission of the working classes to the franchise in at any rate identical to the speech and in the article before us—namely, the remarkable capacity for combination exhibited by the artisan class, who at the same time are pronounced to be guilty of entertaining most erroneous views respecting fundamental social relations, to show infinite partiality in their attempt to enforce their erroneous views; and, being ready to break up their own private liberties to the despotic rulers of trades unions, and therefore being scarcely independent enough rightly to exercise political liberties, cannot safely be trusted with political power.

The *National*, in a paper on "The Reform Bill, its Real Bearing and Ultimate Effect," takes the same line as the *Westminster* in practice point. Viewing Lord John Russell's Bill with grief, disappointment, and dismay, the writer argues that the question of the franchise ought to be full of deep reproach to the morality of our public men, and of terrible augury for the future of our nation. Parliament, we are told, is about to be asked to pass a measure of democratic change, though five-sixths of both Houses notoriously and in their hearts know it to be unsafe. Parties, it is said, are in a state of uncertainty, waiting in detail the system of trades' unions, their workings, with their committees of delegates, their secret funds, their irresponsible and sometimes unknown leaders, it is stoutly held that the £6 rental franchise will give electoral power, and almost certainly electoral preponderance, to the fluctuating, ever-excited labouring class, so bad passions and no insane desires, nor to the intelligent artisan of cities, but to the more ordinary and less sophisticated constituencies of rural obedience! There is in the fulmination of these two professedly reformists' journals against the simplicity of Lord John's Bill something remarkable; and the almost joint denunciation will probably not be without its effects. At any rate, there will be no lack of argument for the use of the opponents of the Bill; and, for once, Tories will be supplied with means of offence against a Liberal measure by Liberal organs! Again, there is identity in the choice of subject between the *Westminster* and the *National*, as evidenced in the papers on "Railways Livre" and "Japan." Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme receives some slight notice here, heading in an article headed "The Budget and the Treasty in their Relation

THE FIRST TURNER GOLD MEDAL.—OBVERSE.

to Political Morality;" the Budget being characterised "as a good thing done in a bad manner and at a wrong time; a measure—or rather, a series of measures—sound, to a certain extent, in principle, and possibly embodied in result, but suggested by motives that are more than questionable, brought forward in a fashion that is almost cynical, and carried under circumstances which almost transform a right into a wrong." But amongst the eleven articles which the review contains that which will be perhaps, read most, and probably with most astonishment, is that on "The Church and Dissent." It is ably written, and as trenchant as Mr. Bright could, no doubt, make a paper, if he ever wrote one, from his own point of view. The purpose and the style of the article may be gathered from the following quotation:—"We have three distinct charges to bring against Mr. Bright, in all of which moral culpability enters at least as largely as obliquity of judgment or ignorance of truth. We accuse him of sedulously employing his great powers to sow dissension and excite animosity between the upper and lower classes of society; we accuse him of endeavouring to effect this object, as well as his other political aims, by habitual, wilful, and unscrupulous misrepresentations; and, lastly, we accuse him of systematically inculcating on the audiences he addresses the most sordid, selfish, and dangerous views of national policy—views shallow and poor as well as base."

SKETCHES FROM CHINA.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.



GOING TO CHIN CHIN THE NEW YEAR. SHOPKEEPERS PLAYING AT "CHAI MOOY," OR CHINESE "MORRA." CELESTIALS GIVING CARDS OF INVITATION.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN CHINA.

THE "China New Year" is, says the Hong-Kong *Daily Press*, a great institution, and is "a festival deserving of respect and perpetuation. What Christmas is in Merrie England, the new year is in 'far Cathay.' Families are united and the links of kindred ties renewed, friendly visits are given and exchanged, dull care is driven away, and all is mirth, jollity, and good-fellowship. Scenes of childhood are visited, the old friend and relative affectionately and tenderly approached, the Deity propitiated in plenty and good humour, if not by fasting and devotion. The ancestral halls are decorated, and the sacred graves of forefathers visited and worshipped. Nor are the poor and helpless forgotten, but supplied wherewithal to warm their hearts in the general jubilee. It is almost impossible for a stranger to realise the devoted deter-



PREPARATIONS FOR WAR: THE "CHESAPEAKE" PRACTISING IN HONG-KONG HARBOUR.

mination with which the Chinese abandon themselves to the new-year holiday recreations,—the poorest coolie in foreign service will beg, borrow, or steal a few dollars to remit to some aged mother or grandmother, and to appear in garments suitable to the occasion. This abandonment to festive devotions at new-year time is, as far as we know, universal in China. We never knew a Chinaman who had either the inclination or the fortitude to estrange himself from these festivities. But, beyond these social predilections, which make the occasion correspond to our Christmas, there is this consideration, that a Chinaman must settle all outstanding accounts before new year, or, as they say, 'lose face.' In this case he cannot publicly join in the festivities, and consequently involves disgrace on his family. The stimulus to settling accounts which this excites can only be believed by those who have witnessed it. Money is borrowed with avidity at usurious rates, produce is sold for what it will fetch, and every nerve strained to raise money and collect accounts."

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in China, writing on the 31st of January last, says:—"The China new year is just over, and, taken altogether, has been a very happy one, no failures having been reported. I send you some Illustrations of this festive period (one of which we engrave this week). The centre subject of our Engraving represents a glimpse of indoor life, caught through one of those round doors for which the Chinese houses of the interior are noted. Surrounding a table the shopkeepers and their friends are assembled, and, having dined, they indulge in a noisy game, the same as the Italian game of morra, consisting of holding up so many fingers, and requesting your adversary to say quickly how many you showed. If he says wrong he has to drink a cup of 'sam shiew;' and as in the course of the game a great many wrong guesses are made the consequences may be imagined. The noise waxes louder, and the faces get redder, and our friends give vent to their joy in various ways, till you no longer recognise in the jolly faces before you the sedate-looking men who only yesterday looked as if they never drank anything stronger than tea. On the right are two Chinamen meeting on New-Year's Day, wishing each other the compliments of the season. In their hands they have their red visiting-cards, which are exchanged in incredible numbers on this day. On the left are represented women going to the temple, to pay their respects to the new year. The plant in a vase on each side of the Engraving is the tien chung fa, which is placed in every Chinaman's house on New-Year's Day, and its blossoming on that day is supposed to bring luck to the inmates. The inscription in Chinese on the top signifies a wish that you may be happy and make plenty of money."

Our Special Artist has also sent us an illustrative Sketch of the preparation for war in China—the *Chesapeake* Practising in Hong-Kong Harbour—which we have engraved on the preceding page. The *Chesapeake's* head is towards Canton River, and she is firing at Stonecutter's Island.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 15.—Low Sunday. Godwin, Earl of Kent, died, 1053.
MONDAY, 16.—George Louis Le Clerc Buffon died, 1788.
TUESDAY, 17.—Battle of Culloden, 1745. Easter Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Cambridge and Oxford Easter Term begins.
THURSDAY, 19.—Alphege. Lord Byron died, 1824.
FRIDAY, 20.—Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808.
SATURDAY, 21.—Gold discovered at Fraser River. New Moon, 5h. 45m., a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 42	10 23	10 59	11 33	—	0 3	0 26	0 44	1 2	1 19	1 36	1 52	2 7	2 23

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Compendium of English and Scotch Law, Stating their Differences. With a Dictionary of Parallel Terms and Phrases. By J. Paterson. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
A Story about Riflemen and Rifles. By N. Thornton. Whittaker and Co.
An Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections in Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakspere, folio, 1632; and of Certain Shakesperean Documents likewise published by Mr. Collier. By N. E. S. A. Hamilton. Bentley.
Abroad, and How to Live There. A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in Germany and Switzerland. By Mr. Best. Seeley and Co.
Academic Reform and University Representation. By J. Heywood. Whitfield.
After Many Days. A Tale of Social Reform. By Seneca Smith. Tweedie.
American Securities. Practical Hints on the Tests of Stability and Profit. By an Anglo-American. Mann.
Amy's Kitchen. A Village Romance. Lockwood and Co.
Biographies by Lord Macaulay, contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame. By B. Waterhouse Hawkins. Chapman and Hall.
Contributions to the Hygienic Treatment of Paralysis. By M. Roth, M.D. Groombridge.
Days at Muirhead. James Blackwood.
Descriptive and Explanatory Notes on the Morning and Evening Services of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. J. E. Golding. Westerton.
Echoes from Dreamland. By F. Norman. Ward and Lock.
Essays by the late G. Brinley. Edited by W. G. Clark. Macmillan and Co.
First Traces of Life on the Earth; or, the Fossils of the Bottom Rocks. By S. J. Mackie. Groombridge.
Four Years in Burmah. By W. H. Marshall. Two volumes. Skeet.
Highlands and Highlanders. Second Series. Saunders and Otley.
Is it not Written? Being the Testimony of Scripture against Romanism. By E. S. Pryce. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Lectures on English Law. By J. Francillon, Butterworth.
Life of Edmond Malone, Editor of Shakspeare. With Selections from his M.S. Anecdotes By Sir J. Prior. Smith, Elder, and Co.
London at a Glance. Hodgson.
Love at First Sight, and Stories of the Barrack and Battle-field. By Capt. H. Curling. Ward and Lock.
Lyrics and Legends of Rome. By Idea. Chapman and Hall.
Mr. Collier's Reply to Mr. Hamilton's Inquiry into the Imputed Shakespeare Forgeries. Bell and Daldy.
Musæ Sacræ; to which is prefixed an Essay on Church Music. By the Rev. J. Cooper. Haddon.
My Norske Note-book: or, a Month in Norway. By a Lady. Westerton.
My Life and Adventures. By the Author of "New El Dorado." Two volumes. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Œuvres Complètes de W. Shakespeare. Tome V. Les Jaloux, II. François Victor Hugo, Traducteur. Pagnerre, Paris.
On the Construction of Horse Railways for Branch Lines. By C. Burn. Weale.
On the Curative Treatment of Paralysis and Neuralgia, &c. By H. W. Lobb. Second Edition. Baillière.
Palæontology, or a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations. By R. Owen. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Poems before Congress. By E. B. Browning. Chapman and Hall.
Practical Observations on the Prevention of Consumption. With Statistical Tables. By John Hogg, M.D. Hardwicke.
The Australian Keepsake. By J. Hurrey Mason and Firth, Melbourne.
The Colloquies of Edward Osborne. By the Author of Mary Powell. Third Edition. Hall and Virtue.
The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 27 and 28. Blackie and Son.
The Culture of Flowers and Plants. By G. Glenny. Houlston and Wright.
The Culture of Fruits and Vegetables. By G. Glenny. Houlston and Wright.
The Embroiderer's Book of Design. Collected and Engraved by F. Delamotte. Spon.
The Garden that Paid the Rent. Chapman and Hall.
The Handbook of Chess. Cassell and Co.
The Heroes of England, or, the Rifle Defenders. By J. Taylor. Pigott.
The History of a Ship from her Cradle to her Grave. By Grandpa Ben. Collingridge.
The History of the Unreformed Parliament and its Lessons. By W. Bagshot. Chapman and Hall.
The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery, of the Holy Land. By W. M. Thomson, D.D. Nelson and Sons.
The Popes' Rights and Wrongs. Trübner.
The Prisoner of the Temple. An Introductory Account of the Life of Louis Charles de Bourbon. Saunders and Otley.
The Queens of Society. By Philip and Grace Wharton, with Illustrations. Two volumes. Hogg and Sons.
The Theory and Practice of Harmony and Composition. By S. Barr. Part I. Di Monti, Glasgow.
The Voyage of the Lady. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals Familiarly Explained. By the Rev. J. Evans. Penny.
Waverley Novels.—New Illustrated Edition with the Author's Notes. Vols. III. to XVI., containing Guy Mannering, The Antiquary, Rob Roy, Old Mortality, The Heart of Mid Lothian, A Legend of Montrose, The Bride of Lammermoor, The Black Dwarf, and Ivanhoe. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, April 16, and during the Week, Last Week but One of THE OVERLAND ROUTE and Mr. and Mrs. C. MATHEWS. The new Fairy Romance, THE PILGRIM OF LOVE, every evening, with THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and during the Week, A BORDER MARRIAGE; A CHANGE OF SYSTEM; LUCREZIA BORGIA AT HOME AND ALL ABROAD—Miss Wyndham, Mr. Charles Young. To conclude with NO. 49.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—Last Twelve Nights of THE DEAD HEART, in consequence of Mr. B. Webster's engagements at Bath, Bristol, and Manchester, commencing the 30th of April. On Monday, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART—Mr. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, D. Fisher, Miss Woolgar; and THE FAIRONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Miss Woolgar, R. Thorne, K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY; Manager, Mr. HUGHES.—Monday, April 16th, and during the Week, the successful Military Spectacle entitled THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. Succeeded by the SCENES in the CIRQUE, supported by Mdlles Monet, Marie, Fernando and Berg; Messrs. Williams, Devereux, Watson, Fernando, and the Wonder of the World, "Jonathan Jack." Terminating with a Farce. Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

MR. RICHARDSON begs to announce that he will give a GRAND CONCERT at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Messent, and Miss Palmer; Signor Belletti, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Violin, Herr Becker; Violoncellos, Signor Piatti and Herr Schroeder; Flute, Master Drew Dean; Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Cusins. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Hammond (Jullien's), 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Richardson, 105, Warwick-street, Pimlico; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—June 25, 26, and 28, GREAT ORPHEONISTE MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Vouchers for Tickets for this great combination of the French Choral Societies, comprising deputations from nearly every Department of France, representing One Hundred and Seventy distinct Choral Societies, and numbering between Three and Four Thousand Performers, who will visit England expressly to hold a Great Musical Festival at the Crystal Palace on the above days, are now on issue at the Crystal Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall; or by order of the usual agents. The Prices of Admission will be as follows:—The Set of Transferable Tickets (one admission to each of the three days), 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats (for the three days), 12s. 6d. extra, or in the Corner Galleries, 25s. extra.—The new Season Tickets will admit on the above occasion, subject to the usual regulations.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, April 21:—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte Performances daily. Beautiful display of Camellias, Hyacinths, and other flowers round the Fountain Basins and throughout the Palace.
Saturday open at Ten—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission by Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; or on payment of 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra.
Sunday, open at half-past One, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRIDAY, MAY 4.—Tickets for the GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of ELIJAH, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of Mendelssohn, are now on sale at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 2, Exeter Hall, or by order of the usual agents. Admission Tickets 5s. (if purchased before May 1); Reserved Stalls, in blocks, as arranged at the Handel Festival, in the Area, 5s. extra; or in the Corner Galleries, 10s. 6d. extra. The new Season Tickets will admit, subject to the usual regulations. NOTICE!—Immediate application is requisite for Central Blocks. Post-office orders or cheques to be payable to George Grove.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Dr. BENNETT.—The First Concert of the Season will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23. Subscription to the Series, Three Guineas. Places can be secured at Addison, Hollier, and Lucas', 210, Regent-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, April 17, Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quartet, B flat, Haydn; Sonata, F minor, Op. 57, Beethoven; Nonetto, Op. 31, Spohr. Solos, Pianoforte. Artists: Sainton, Goffrie, R. Blagrove, Piatti, Pratten, Barret, Lazarus, Hausser, Harper. Pianoforte, Herr Lubeck, Pianist to the Court at the Hague, his First Performance in London. Single Tickets—to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Ollivier—Half-a-guinea each. J. ELLA, Director.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER, MACFARREN'S MAY DAY, and WEBER'S OVERTURE to DER FREISCHUTZ. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, at Eight. Under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper Mr. Santley. Tickets, 1s.; 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

MR. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements with the Directors of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS to take his BENEFIT at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of VARIOUS MASTERS. Principal Performers: Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti. Vocalists: Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s; may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Hammond's (Jullien's), 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Stabbach, Miss Leffler, Miss Bleadon, Miss Clara Hamilton, and Miss Lascelles; Mr. Ramsden, Mr. R. Seymour, Mr. G. W. Morgan, and Mr. Weiss. The London Vocal Quartet: Harp, Miss Coatterton; Concertina, Miss M. Collins; Violin, Mr. Viotti Collins; Pianoforte, Mr. L. Williams, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, and Mr. J. L. Hatton, at LANGTON WILLIAMS'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, WEDNESDAY APRIL 25.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S FAREWELL SEASON at the ST JAMES'S HALL, in their Gay, Dashing Entertainment, which will be given EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK, and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. Mr. Howard Paul in three new Impersonation Songs. The astonishing "Double" of Mr. Sims Reeves, in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and "Geraldine." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at 8. Places may be secured at the Box-office, 28, Piccadilly.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at BALLYMENA, APRIL 16 and 17; COLERAINE, 18 and 19.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor. Secretary, H. Montague.

ALBAIN'S CHOIR and ORCHESTRA.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE are continuing their CONCERTS of Refined NEGRO MUSIC, in Court costume, with unprecedented success. Fête committees, &c., address, W. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, London, S.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. Open from 9 till 6, daily.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s., Catalogue, 6d. The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven postage stamps, by the secretary, Mr. James Rowe, Victoria Cross Gallery.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of Twelve LECTURES on GEOLOGY having especial reference to the application of the science to ENGINEERING, Mining Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving on Stone, Silver, Emblazoning, &c., in accordance with the laws of Garter King of Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d. Book Plate Arms, 21s.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Nobility and Gentry complain of the Errors committed in Armorial Bearings by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others. Bachelors are represented married, the married bachelors, and the maiden widowed. The Public for protection, and to prevent being censured, should consult her Majesty's Heralds, or the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who execute Engravings, &c. Lincoln's-inn MANUAL OF HERALDRY, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. Arms Painted, Empaled and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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TESTIMONIALS Designed and Emblazoned on Vellum and Caskets for ditto for Presentations. Monumental Brasses, Ecclesiastic, Notarial Seals, Dies, Presses, Book Plates, &c.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

INVESTMENT of SAVINGS and CAPITAL.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Trustees: Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.—Interest on Shares, five per cent per annum; on Deposits, four per Cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Prospectuses explanatory of the Share, Deposit, Borrowing, and Land Departments, free. Plans of Estates, 6d. Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

THE ARMY.—SANDHURST LODGE, Primrose-hill, London. Thorough preparation for Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Commissions direct. This Establishment, existing since 1843, has prepared 500 pupils for military life—Terms, &c., on application to Dr. LINFOOT, M.A., Principal.

THE ALLEYN PARK ESTATE presents a combination of advantages adapted for building purposes possessed by few localities in the neighbourhood of London. Placed almost on the same eminence with the Crystal Palace, from which and from two railway stations to the City and West-end it is but a few minutes' walk, it commands beautiful prospects with a salubrious atmosphere. It has also constant omnibus communication with the City and West-end. Several most eligible plots for building residences, having frontages from 80 to 300 feet, are now let at moderate ground-rents, and some are to be sold. The ground-rents (except a nominal sum) may be redeemed, if desired, so as to render the property nearly equal to freehold. Leases would be granted direct from Dulwich College. Many who are desirous to have a house after their own taste fear to enter into those troublesome arrangements attending contracts with builders. For such persons the proprietor of the estate is willing to erect houses. One most important advantage connected with this Estate is that the tenants have the privilege of sending their children to the Dulwich College School, but a few hundred yards distant, and where, for the sum of about £6 annually, an education is obtained nearly equal to that at Harrow or Rugby. There are many Scholarships in the gift of the College. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Brady, Son, and Scott, Solicitors, 50, King William-street, City; or Messrs. Haslam and Buckland, Surveyors, 69, Cannon street West, E.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the society.
14, John-street, Adelphi, April 1860. THOMAS BARING, Chairman. THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.
Bankers—Messrs. Willis and Co., Coutts and Co., Herries and Co.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria Park.
Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN.
President—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Treasurer—H. Edmund Gurney, Esq.
The TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution is appointed to be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th of APRIL.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., in the Chair.
The expenditure of the Institution is greatly augmented by the opening of the whole of the wards, and, as the Committee have taken this step, relying solely on the increased support of the public, they earnestly solicit the kind and active co-operation of the Governors and friends of the Charity to obtain the funds so urgently required on this occasion.
Office, 6, Liverpool, E.C. HENRY SEWELL, Hon. Secretary. RICHARD P. SLATER, Secretary.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.
A PUBLIC DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, 153, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P., G.C.B., &c., &c., &c., in the chair, in aid of the general Expenditure of the Hospital, and with a view to the formation of a Special Fund for extinguishing the Mortgage Debt, which now presses so heavily upon the financial resources of the Charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered pursuant to the Joint-stock Companies Acts, 1856-7, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to their Subscriptions.
Capital, £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. on Allotment.
Offices—20, Walbrook.
Possession of the West Cliff Hotel having been taken on the 24th of March by the Directors of this Company, the contemplated additions and alteration, without interruption to the present business, will be forthwith commenced by an eminent contractor.
The advantages to the Shareholders of this undertaking are as follow, viz.:—
Limited liability.
Conversion of Shares at their par value, at pleasure.
Interest at five per cent on paid-up capital until the first division of profits.
Possession of a well-established, first-class hotel business.
Applications for the unallotted shares will be received by the Directors for a limited period, and by the Brokers and Solicitors of the Company. JOHN CHALLICE, M.D., Chairman.
London, 20, Walbrook, April 2, 1860.

LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.
IMPERIAL STAG-HUNT IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE.

With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next Saturday, APRIL 21, will be given a Supplement containing a magnificent

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

AN IMPERIAL STAG-HUNT IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE,

from a Drawing by M. Beaucé; also Two Fine-Art Illustrations—THE BURGOMASTER AND HIS DAUGHTER, from a Drawing by J. Gilbert; and THE FALLS OF TERNI, from a photograph by the late H. Johnson, of Rome.

Price of the Number and Supplement Fivepence Unstamped, Sixpence Stamped.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

WE have already expressed an opinion that the conduct of the Post Office authorities with regard to the transmission of newspapers is unsatisfactory. At the same time we stated that it was more than probable that a good deal of the evident inclination on the part of that department to place obstacles in the way of the free and regular circulation of journals through the post is owing to the fact that an insensible demand is made by the Minister of Finance on the Post Office for a certain amount of revenue, the tendency of which is naturally to cripple the working power of the establishment. As it would be a bold thing to attempt to limit the ready and effectual transit of letters (although, even in that respect, endeavours have been made which are deserving of the severest reprehension), the department falls back on the newspaper and book arrangements. It is, therefore, rather to the Chancellor of the Exchequer than to the chiefs of the Post Office that remonstrances should be addressed in reference to the arrangements which are to come into operation on the removal of the impressed stamp on newspapers. The system as it at present exists is full of complications, and half the district postmasters, both in London and the provinces, are ignorant of the exact postal rates of newspapers going abroad. When the new plan comes into existence these difficulties will be greatly increased, and that constant failure of delivery of newspapers, both at home and abroad, with regard to which we hear such numerous complaints, is likely to become not only enlarged but chronic.

As this is the right moment for making an effort to set this matter right, we will offer a suggestion for a plan which is calculated to ensure simplicity and facility in the previous management and in the subsequent transmission of books and newspapers. Why should not some such system as this be adopted in the rates of payment for newspapers and books? Let a charge of one penny be imposed on every newspaper and book up to five ounces, with an addition of a penny for every additional ounce weight, no matter whither it is to be sent. Such a rate could be most easily calculated, would materially facilitate the necessary manipulation in the various post-offices, and tend very greatly to prevent that delay, too often ending in absolute non-transmission, which attends the present complicated system. It may be that the adoption of such a plan would involve the necessity of additional force in each department of the Post Office; but that is an improvement which the public has a right to demand from an establishment which is undertaken by the State for social purposes, and not with a view to gain to the revenue. But even from this point of view we are informed by those who have examined into the matter that the returns from such a system would very soon more than compensate for any additional expense which might be incurred. Mr. Gladstone is even now showing, as he has shown before, that he has faith in penny taxation. We commend to his consideration another phase in that principle which it is conscientiously believed would not ultimately, if at all, diminish the revenue derived from the Post Office, while it would make perfect a system which is essentially a national requirement.

THE excommunication that was delivered in England on Good Friday seems to be regarded as a blank cartridge, not only by those who do not recognise the Power of the Keys, but by the

Roman Catholic world in France and elsewhere. This comes of its generality. For reasons of his own, his Holiness the Pope abstains from naming anybody as the object of the malediction, and therefore everybody declines to suppose himself alluded to. Readers of Cowper will remember that a similar abstinence on the part of another great theologian—namely, Mohammed—in regard to mentioning what part of the unclean animal was to be eschewed by the faithful, produced a similar carelessness, and the Mohammedan world "eat up the hog." Pope Pius, who sits in the chair marked with a proclamation of the Prophet, appears to have caught inspiration therefrom. Here, in England, the reception of the Bull has resolved itself into good-natured criticism on its Latin and its English; and Cardinal Wiseman's cross-bearer, Mr. Bowyer, has had to correct the spelling of an official's description, but has not yet explained the passage in which the Pope announces that the excommunication shall not be taken off anybody "except at the moment of death, but not in case of recovery." It is insinuated that the Hibernian element, strong in Rome, has been engaged in the composition of the document. It is one of those curious contradictions in which history abounds that, while educated society has reached a condition which dictates the reception of such a document with a smile, the Church that launches the Bull should be—speaking in a worldly sense—justified in doing so, inasmuch as "the curse of Rome" has still a terror for ignorance.

Easter has been anything but genial, and the keen blasts and occasional snowstorms have been dispiriting to the myriads who look forward to the season for the first of the year's holidays. Still, the weather has not been actually bad, and the railways and steamers have been loaded with passengers bent on pleasure in spite of the sullen skies. The Crystal Palace has been, of course, the grand attraction for the metropolitans, but half a dozen crystal palaces, had they existed, would have been largely patronised on "the great days," and the province of brick called London is as yet but inadequately supplied with places of recreation. The museums at Brompton, affectedly called South Kensington, were as well attended as could be expected, but their riches are but imperfectly known, as yet, to the masses. Thousands also wearied themselves in the interminable galleries of Great Russell-street, those halls where the scantiest resting-places are provided for the tiring visitor, who performs two-thirds of his pilgrimage with dragging feet and inobservant stare. There is high debate as to what shall be done to relieve the overcrowded building, and the national philosophers sternly demand that the Duke of Bedford be asked for more room, instead of the removal of the collections dear to them. Be the result what it may, in the interest of humanity the trustees ought to devise rests for the people, who, unaccustomed to husband their powers of sight-seeing, become pitiable martyrs to the "cruel distances" of the British Museum. The erection of the handsome fountains show that those authorities have human feelings, which may be safely indulged a little further.

Another "national" amusement, of which people who might be expected to be more decorous talk with a singular tolerance, has received a discouragement. The champion sent over by America to snatch the belt from the leader of the English ring has been arrested, and held to bail, and it is probable that the intended combat will be prevented, or will take place in the presence of a very select circle of amateurs. As this is one of the topics of talk in the clubs and elsewhere, it is entitled to mention by the journalist; but as Shakspeare has it, "the tears are in an onion that should water the sorrow" one feels at the probable prevention of a large assemblage of about the worst people England can summon from fighting-houses and other dens for the purpose of witnessing a spectacle entirely unsuited to the present day.

Less attention than it deserves will probably be given to a protest on the part of the educated members of the profession of a dentist—a most important branch of surgery, and one whose best professors have been laudably doing all in their power to elevate. We would, therefore, invite notice to it. The protest is directed against an inferior class of practitioners, who are seeking by a sort of terro-metallic device (in which brass preponderates) to induce the thoughtless public to confound them with those who have passed a regular examination and obtained a diploma. When the suffering which quack treatment may entail, throughout a whole life, upon the victim to unskilful hands is considered, society cannot be too careful in examining the credentials of any man who professes to be qualified to deal with our dental or any other troubles; and, as it is now pretty well understood that something more than advertisements, impudence, and a strong wrist are required to make a dentist, it will be well that any one in need of his aid should ascertain that he possesses an addition to that stock in trade.

Marriages are not usually selected, in England at least, as the theme for newspaper comment, though our friends across the western water frequently garnish their announcements of a bridal with a few complimentary verses, all the more gracious if the name of bride or bridegroom permits of an elegant joke. But a marriage almost becomes matter of history when an Ambassadress of England is in question. That proud title has just devolved upon the accomplished daughter of one of our most favourite composers. Miss Victoire Balfe, advantageously known to all the musical world as a charming artist, has conferred her hand upon our Sovereign's representative at the Court of Russia, and is now Lady Crampton. Were we but transatlantic we would say a great number of pretty things about the promotion of harmony between the Courts, the making any overtures acceptable, and we might even get in a philanthropic compliment about the common chord of friendship; but, being only prosaic and English, we content ourselves with noting that a lady who did honour to the stage has been elevated to a circle where her merits and graces will meet more refined though not more cordial recognition than they received from her audiences.

Geological Excursionists.—A large number of members of the Geologists' Association on Monday last visited Folkstone, with a view to examine the strata of that interesting locality. The party, which was under the guidance of the president, the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, and Professor Tennant, spent several hours on the seashore, investigating the chalk, greensands, and gault, and procured many characteristic fossils.

THE COURT.

On Saturday, the birthday of Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen paid her Majesty an early congratulatory visit. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, rode out on horseback. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen (who had joined the Royal party from Frogmore), attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, were present at a performance of sacred music in St. George's Hall. The performance was "The Passion," or "The Seven Last Words of our Saviour on the Cross"—a sacred oratorio by Joseph Haydn—for which the following eminent artists were engaged:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. The band and chorus, consisting of nearly two hundred performers, were selected from Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, the choir of St. George's Chapel, and her Majesty's private band.

On Easter Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Leiningen were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked on the East Terrace. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went to the Wellington College, attended by Captain Du Plat and Captain Grey. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Leiningen visited her Majesty in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen's dinner party, included the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Lady Mary Hood; Colonel M. Wood, commanding officer 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards; Captain the Hon. H. W. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and Miss Campbell; Sir James Clark, Captain Grey, and Major Cowell, R.E.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, after visiting the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, proceeded to Aldershott Camp. The Royal party, included Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princess of Leiningen, and Prince Arthur. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and General Knollys had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, her Majesty left the Pavilion on horseback, and proceed to review the division at Aldershott. The Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred rode with the Queen; and Prince Arthur and the Princess of Leinengen followed in an open carriage. In attendance were the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Equerries in Waiting on the Queen and Prince, Major Elphinstone, Major Cowell, and Major-General Forster, Deputy Adjutant-General; and Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

On Thursday the Queen drove round the camp, and visited the hospitals and some of the officers' and soldiers' quarters.

Yesterday (Friday) the Court returned to Windsor Castle.

The Court is expected to return to Buckingham Palace on Monday next from Windsor Castle.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty will give a juvenile ball at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 1; a concert, on Friday, May 4; and a state ball on Wednesday, May 9. Another concert and a state ball will be given in June.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny left Albert-gate House on Wednesday for Paris.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have left the Viceregal Lodge, where they have been staying on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle, for Lismore Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are receiving a succession of visitors at Goodwood.

The Earl of Elgin has made arrangements to proceed on his mission to China by the last mail this month. His Lordship is daily expected to return from Scotland, where private affairs have detained him.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and family will return to town on Monday from Wimpole Hall, for the season.

A marriage is arranged to take place shortly between Lady Charlotte Carnegie, sister of the Earl of Southesk, and Mr. Thomas F. S. Fothringham, of Fothringham, Forfarshire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Dowager Lady Cowley: The will and two codicils of the Right Hon Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Baroness Cowley were proved in London on the 2nd of April by the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., the brother, Viscount Cranborne, the nephew, and the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, the joint acting executors; the personalty sworn under £12,000. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to her only daughter, the Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, wife of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, G.C.B., P.C., her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, all her jewelery, plate, paintings, books, Sèvres, Dresden, and ornamental china, articles of virtù, and curiosities; and has directed that all the rest of her property (saving some legacies by codicil) shall be invested in the purchase of an annuity for her life and for her sole and separate use. By her first codicil her Ladyship has bequeathed to her nephew, Lord Eustace Gascoyne Cecil, £500 worth of London and Brighton Railway shares; and by her second codicil she leaves to her old and faithful servant Mary Smith a pension of 14s. per week for her life, to be paid out of her shares in the Continental Gas Company. The will bears date June 29, 1857; first codicil, December, 1858; second codicil, February 8, 1859. Lady Cowley was the eldest daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury; was born on the 20th of March, 1786; and married, on the 27th of February, 1816, Henry Lord Cowley, who died in Paris in April, 1817.

Baron Watson: The will and codicil of Sir William Henry Watson, one of the Honourable the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, has just been administered to in the London Court by his son, John William Watson, Esq., and the personalty sworn under £50,000. The will is very short, and written entirely in his own handwriting, but without date, yet it is known to have been made on or about the 31st of August, 1850. There is also a codicil dated the 15th of October, 1859. He leaves his law books to his son John William, and all his other books he leaves to his son William Henry, and also leaves to him his Bermuda medal, sword, and guns (Sir William was formerly in the Army in India), and also leaves him his best watch. The residue of his property he leaves as follows:—One moiety to his son John absolutely; and of the other moiety the principal to be invested and the interest and dividends arising therefrom to be paid to his wife for her life, and at her decease the principal to become the property of his said son William Henry, absolutely. The codicil refers to a sum of £10,000 under marriage settlement of his son John, to come out of his estate. He has left to his clerk, John Lancelly, if with him at the time of his death, a legacy of £300. The witnesses to the will are J. E. Buller, 56, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and R. S. Sutton, his clerk.

It is asserted that the proposed telegraphic line from Falmouth to Gibraltar has been indefinitely postponed, and that the cable, 1000 miles long, which is in course of manufacture for the purpose, is to be laid down between Rangoon and Singapore.

The exquisite pictures painted by Henry O'Neil, A.R.A., that caused so great a sensation at the Royal Academy, and which have raised Mr. O'Neil from comparative obscurity to a membership of the Royal Academy, are about to be exhibited in the west end of London during the season.

Mr. W. Sloane Stanley died on Wednesday morning at Paultons, the family seat, near Romsey. Mr. Stanley was for many years well known as a zealous supporter of the turf and our field sports. He married, in 1804, Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, by Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, second daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford.

Mr. Horsman and his Constituents.—A long letter from Mr. Horsman to the gentleman who proposed him at the last election has been published, in which the right hon. gentleman enters into an elaborate defence of his recent conduct in Parliament. In the outset he says that the report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of his constituents which had been sent to the London newspapers was so untruthful "that even foreign journals have been able to use it largely to prove that Lord John Russell's recent declaration of the policy of his Cabinet is condemned in England, inasmuch as the member who elicited that declaration has been discarded by his constituents." The letter concludes as follows:—"I opposed the financial measures of the Government; I condemn their Reform Bill: and, if a fitting opportunity be given, I may censure their foreign policy. In this course I believe I shall ere long be sustained by the voice of the country, not excepting the electors of Stroud. But, should this last hope unfortunately not be realised—should Stroud be an exception to the general feeling—and, when the time for reviewing my public conduct arrives, should the constituency of Stroud not approve it, I can assure them and you that I shall be the first to sever, though with much sorrow, a connection which, under such circumstances, must be as embarrassing to me as it would be distasteful and unfair to them."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The deanery of Kilmore, vacated by the death of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Carson, Rector of Cloon.

It is proposed to establish schools in Wales for encouragement of such young men of promise from the middle classes as may desire to enter holy orders, the existing schools being of too expensive a character for the classes there from which the ministry must find its recruits.

On Monday the congregation of St. Stephen's, Shepherd's Bush, presented to the Rev. J. W. Hallward, their late Curate, a silver tea and coffee service, bearing an appropriate inscription, on his resigning the curacy for the chaplaincy of the House of Correction at Wandsworth.

The Bishop of Brisbane proposes to sail for his diocese on the 1st of May. His Lordship will, we believe (says the *Guardian*), be accompanied by seven clergymen, one lay-reader, and three schoolmasters.

On Sunday evening the third series of the special Sunday evening services, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, was brought to a close. The Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Paddington, was the preacher.

An association has been formed in the deanery of Southwark for the purpose of augmenting the small benefices of that district. Each of the sixty incumbents promises an annual collection in his church in aid of the funds.

On Easter Eve the Rev. W. J. Dampier, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, was presented with a complete set of robes by his parishioners. The above testimonial was accompanied by a letter containing expressions of their gratitude and regard for his valuable services.

A public meeting will be held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, for the distribution of prizes awarded to those competitors who were successful at the last Cambridge examination held in Liverpool. Lord Stanley is to preside on the occasion, and deliver the prizes.

Lord Ebury and the Book of Common Prayer.—The following are the terms of the motion of which Lord Ebury has given notice for the last week in May:—"That a humble address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to be pleased to appoint a Commission to consider whether the Book of Common Prayer and the Canons of the Church of England be not susceptible of alterations which will give increased efficacy and stability to the religious institutions of the country."——On Ash Wednesday the noble Lord inveighed, in a letter to the *Times*, against the frequent repetitions in the services for the day; and, in another communication, dated Good Friday, his Lordship complains of the tediousness of the form of prayer appointed for that solemn occasion. He appeals to the Bishops to quit that "obstructive position" which they have hitherto held with reference to the proposed revision of the Prayer Book, and to exert themselves in the removal of existing difficulties, which, "if continued, will, day by day, become more difficult of solution."

University of Durham.—The twenty Foundation Scholarships of the University are all now open, with the exception of one attached to the Durham Grammar School. Two of these, of the value of £30 per annum and tenable for three years, will be assigned in the ensuing Easter term to the two candidates who, not being already members of the University, shall pass the best examination in classics and mathematics. The examination will commence on Monday, May 21. Testimonials to be sent to the warden on or before Wednesday, May 16.

Church Extension in London.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the laity of his diocese urging on them the claims of the London Diocesan Church Building Society. His Lordship says:—"There are in this diocese three parishes with populations exceeding 35,000, four with between 30,000 and 35,000, five with between 25,000 and 30,000, six with between 20,000 and 25,000, sixteen with between 15,000 and 20,000, and thirty-two with between 10,000 and 15,000. Now, whatever diversity of opinion exists amongst us as to the desirableness of not carrying the sub-division of old parishes too far, there is, I believe, but one opinion—that such parishes as I have now mentioned ought to be subdivided. The parochial principle is lost when we come to such multitudes. They cannot meet together in one house of God, nor be subjected to one efficient system of pastoral superintendence or visitation. Moreover, the subdivision of overgrown into manageable districts always leads to the multiplication of schools, and diffuses more widely the advantages derived from district visiting, from provident societies, dispensaries, and all the other subsidiary parochial arrangements which every active clergyman strives to attach to the ministrations of the church. . . . Since I came to the see of London I have consecrated twenty-nine new churches; whereby a new parochial organisation has been supplied, capable of reaching the wants of at most 90,000 persons; but, according to the Registrar-General's calculation, the population of the diocese has meanwhile increased by 140,000. Allowing, for argument's sake, that the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been as active in this matter as ourselves, and that we should be justified in considering their efforts, it will be found that we have but kept pace with the increase of population, without applying any remedy to the fearful aggregate of neglect accumulated during past years."

Ashton-under-Lyne Church Institute.—The third anniversary meeting of the members and friends of this institute was held on Tuesday evening in the Townhall, Ashton-under-Lyne. Tea was provided at about five o'clock, and the attendance, numbering nearly 1000 persons, so far exceeded all calculations on the subject, that some inconvenient crowding and confusion was the result. After tea, the chair was taken by Mr. John Ross Coulthart, banker. The chairman, in an introductory address, said that the institute was formed for the purpose of uniting all classes of Churchmen in the endeavour to extend religious and secular knowledge on the principles of the Church of England. It was opened on Easter Monday, 1857, and in October, 1859, they were enabled to remove to their present commodious premises. Education was of use socially and religiously; and, as it was offered in this institution on the most easy terms, he earnestly recommended the institution to the attention especially of the young men of the place. The Rev. T. Ridley then read the report, which lamented the small attendance at the classes, and specified the advantages to be obtained from joining the institution. A resolution approving the principles of the institution was unanimously carried, and after some business of a formal nature the meeting separated.

Preferments and Appointments.—*Rectories:* The Rev. T. J. Burke to Durston, Somerset; Rev. T. Fox to Abbas Combe, Somerset; Rev. S. Hosegood to Thelbridge, North Devon; Rev. R. P. Powell to Bellingham, Northumberland; Rev. J. R. Stock to Allhallows the Great with Allhallows the Less, Upper Thames-street, London; Rev. T. K. Thomas to Winforton, Herefordshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. E. L. Berthon to Romsey, Hants; Rev. G. Mansfield to Finchingfield, Essex. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. H. R. Bayley to Christ Church, Nailsea, Somerset; Rev. J. E. Echlin to Bronington or New Fenns, Flintshire; Rev. P. Hedgeland to Penzance, Cornwall; Rev. G. A. Mahon to Leigh-upon-Mendip and St. Edmund-at-Vobster, Somerset; Rev. W. Prince to Christ Church, Newark. *Curacies:* Rev. H. J. Bowden to West Buckland, Somerset; Rev. C. B. Calley to Ditcheat, Somerset; Rev. C. P. Causton to St. John's, Waterloo-road, Lambeth; Rev. H. T. Cavell to St. James's, Bath; Rev. L. R. Hamilton to Bathwick, Somerset; Rev. J. B. H. Hawkins to Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset; Rev. W. Hexter to Wellington, Somerset; Rev. C. R. Hyde to the Abbey and St. James's, Bath; Rev. H. Macnamara to Mells, Somerset; Rev. E. May to Walcot St. Swithin and Margaret's Chapel, Bath; Rev. H. Newton to St. George the Martyr, Southwark; Rev. C. H. Nutt to Farnborough, Somerset; Rev. J. T. C. Stacey to Kittisford, Somerset; Rev. D. W. Teape to Bourton-on-the-Hill with Moreton-in-the-Marsh. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. W. Johnston to Brislington House Lunatic Asylum, near Bristol; Rev. J. C. W. Tasker to the Bath United Hospital. Rev. J. W. Gowring to be Afternoon Lecturer of St. John's, Horslydown.

The Rev. C. Andrew, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of Archbishop Holgate's Grammar-school, Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

Loss of a French Schooner off Dungeness.—In the gale of Monday week the French schooner *Alphonsine Estelle* went down at anchor about two miles from Dungeness. The schooner was bound from Sunderland to Nantes with a cargo of coal-dust and twenty-seven anchors, now first admitted into France under the new tariff. She sprang a leak in the gale, the coal-dust choked up the pumps, and after the crew succeeded in throwing about thirty tons of her cargo overboard she went down bodily. All hands were saved, and, upon reaching Dover, were received at the Sailors' Home.

Impregnable Iron Fortress.—(To the Editor.)—In the columns of your valuable Paper of the 24th of March you were pleased to insert a drawing and sectional plan of my "Impregnable Iron Fortresses," and my attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the following Number (March 31) wherein it is stated that Mr. Joseph Chesterton, of Leicester, claims priority of invention, and asserts that, in March, 1852, he sent to the Ordnance Office drawings and plans of an iron fortress "very similar" to those of Mr. Hall. It is far from my wish to detract from any merit that may attach to Mr. Chesterton's project, or to over-estimate my own plan, my sole object being to procure without delay the most perfect system of fortification for our commercial rivers and coasts. Mr. W. Bush, C.E., and I, therefore, applied to the Ordnance Office, where we received great attention from the officials, who were, however, unable to discover any trace of Mr. Chesterton's plans, but who promised a diligent search. As soon as the documents may be found I shall be in a position to give an opinion on the subject, and will cheerfully resign to Mr. Chesterton any merit which the facts may justify. I embrace this opportunity of suggesting that my forts would be best placed, where practicable, about four miles outside the entrance of rivers, so as to encounter the first brush of any hostile fleet, and thus afford time for the shore batteries to be in readiness.

W. J. Hall.



THE PORT OF NICE.

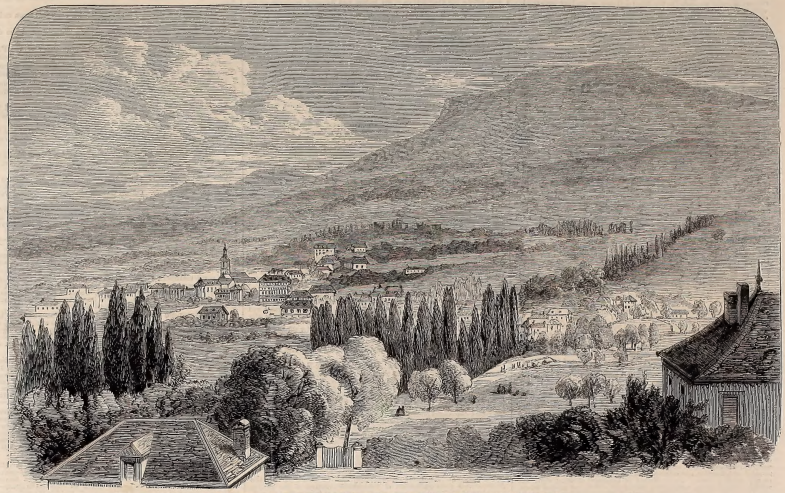
THE PORT OF NICE.

JUDGING from the Treaty for the union of Savoy and Nice to the French empire, it would appear that not all the territory hitherto known as Nice will be ceded to France, but only, so to speak, Nice proper (the circondario di Nizza), of which the town of Nice—the sojourn of aristocratic invalids and rich pleasure-seekers—is the capital. The provinces of Oneglia and San Remo will thus still continue to form a part of Italy, and the frontier be marked by the course of the River Roya and the high mountains descending from the Peak of Tenda to the Mediterranean (see our Map in No. 1018). We may remind our readers that it is situated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Var, at the foot of an amphitheatre formed by the surrounding hills; and that it is at all times frequented by a great many vessels, the number of which is increased just now by the arrival and departure of a series of French transports employed in conveying the imperial troops back to Marseilles.

The county of Nice belonged from the thirteenth century to the



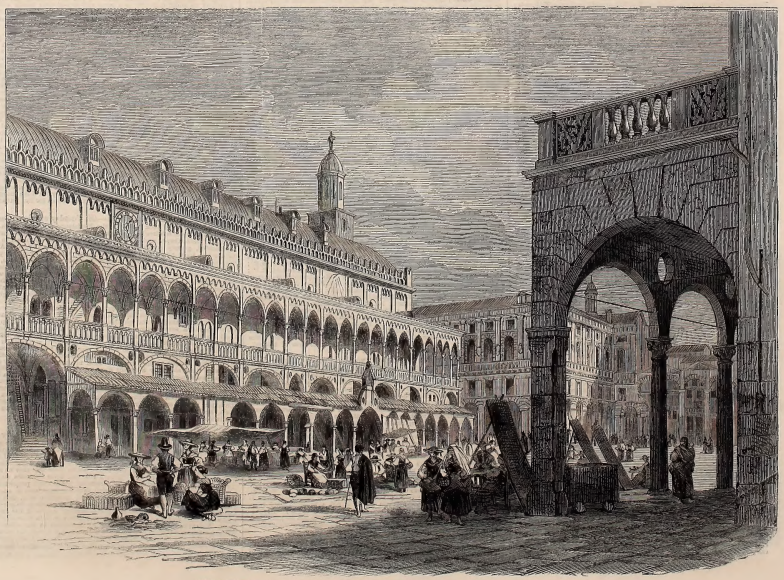
THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, FLORENCE.—DECLARATION OF THE ANNEXATION OF TUSCANY TO PIEDMONT.—SEE PAGE 357.



THE TOWN OF MONACO AS VIEWED FROM THE SEA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 362.

house of Savoy. Charles V. took possession of the town, which, during the series of wars that led the French armies into Italy, experienced continual vicissitudes. It was besieged in 1543 by Francis I.; taken in 1691 by Catinat; in 1760 by Berwick; and in 1792 by the army of the Republic. Nice formed the chief place of the French department of the Maritime Alps from the last date down to 1814, when it was restored to Sardinia.

The town owes its prosperity to the mildness of its climate, which attracts, especially in winter, quite a colony of wealthy foreigners in search of health or pleasure; and their presence contributes greatly to render the position of the population flourishing and happy. Amongst the public monuments, there are few which call for particular mention, except the Cathedral and the Governor's house; but the private dwellings are generally remarkably elegant, and impart an agreeable aspect to the coup-d'œil.



THE TOWNHALL AND PIAZZA DEI FRUTTI OR MARKET-PLACE, PADUA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 362.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday morning the scholars of Christ's Hospital proceeded to the Mansion House, where they were regaled with wine and buns; while, as a more substantial recognition of their claim upon the City, twelve Grecians received each a guinea; thirty-five monitors each half-a-crown; and 690 boys a shilling each. After eating their buns, drinking their wine, and pocketing their money, the boys gave three cheers for the Lord Mayor, and then proceeded to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Christmas.

MEETING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On Monday the annual meeting of teachers and children of the various metropolitan Sunday schools took place at the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, when an impressive address was delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall to the assembled congregation. The children, amounting to many hundreds, looked in the best health, and were respectably dressed. They were conveyed from a distance by covered vans and omnibuses, and seemed heartily to enjoy their Easter trip.

FIRES.—On Monday morning a fire occurred at the Coach and Horses Tavern, Aldergate-street, City. The house was completely gutted, and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. The adjoining premises of Messrs. Maiben and Bingham, printers, were much damaged by fire and water.——A calamitous fire took place in Wellington-street North, Strand, at an early hour yesterday week, and one poor fellow lost his life. He fell through the burning floor into the flames beneath just as the fire-escape was placed against the window at which he had been standing.

THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday evening, pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained a numerous and distinguished circle at dinner in the Egyptian Hall. Covers were laid for 315. The Duke of Cambridge honoured the Lord Mayor with his company. His Royal Highness returned thanks for the Army, urging the advisability of maintaining the efficiency of our national defences, and giving a concluding word of praise to the volunteer movement. He pointed out the value of this auxiliary force, and hoped that the movement would be continuous, and not a mere temporary outburst of enthusiasm.

MEETING OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—A meeting of medical practitioners from all parts of England was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of promoting the success of the measure introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Pigott, having for its object an extensive reform in the system of poor-law relief at present existing in England and Wales. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Poor-law Medical Reform Association, who have at various times laid the case of the medical officers under the poor law before the President of the Poor-law Board. Resolutions embodying the above objects were agreed to.

WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE AND BENEFIT CLUB.—On Wednesday night Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart, M.P. for Reading, delivered a lecture on the "Health of Towns" to the members of this institution, which has recently been established in the Euston-road to provide for workmen of all classes a reading-room, library, house of call, and a benefit club enabling them to make provision for sickness and old age. Mr. Jervoise Smith occupied the chair. The hon. Baronet, in the course of his lecture, which was listened to with much attention, touched upon the various subjects of food, drink, dress, cleanliness, pure air, and wholesome recreation; and under each of these heads made some very excellent suggestions for promoting the public health.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening the tenth annual exhibition of this society took place at their rooms in Conduit-street. A collection of beautiful drawings and water-colour paintings—representing either celebrated existing specimens of various architectural styles and schools, both ancient and modern, British and foreign, secular and ecclesiastical, or else representing approved designs for projected edifices—was displayed upon the walls. Amongst the latter, none attracted more attention than the gorgeous designs for the new Assize Court House at Manchester. A set of curious and beautiful pictures by Mr. Wilson, intended to contrast the respective merits of classical and mediæval architecture, by showing, in the one case, a congregation of English churches and cathedrals forming a towered and steepled city, and, in the other case, the Forum of Rome surrounded with temples, and colonnades of the antique character, was looked on with much interest. An assortment of tesselated flooring, stone and marble chimneypieces, cornices and mouldings, carved and stained woods, paper-hangings, metal ware, with all sorts of fittings and furniture, useful and ornamental, also engaged the curiosity of the visitors. The ladies and gentlemen were briefly addressed by Professor Cockerell and Mr. Edmeston (one of the hon. secretaries), who directed their attention to the different classes of objects in the exhibition. Allusion was made to the regretted death of Earl de Grey, the kind and obliging late president of the society. The finances of the society were reported to be in a tolerably steady position. The committee have made arrangements for the delivery of a series of lectures.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE BLIND.—The friends of this excellent institution met together on Wednesday evening week, at Milton House, Walworth-road, to hear the report of the hon. secretary, Alexander Mitchell, Esq., on their present and future prospects. The chair was taken by Wm. Roupell, Esq., M.P., who addressed the meeting in feeling and eloquent terms, urging the claims of the blind as a class upon the community. He, for one, felt there could be no lack of sympathy in so good a cause if only the necessities of this afflicted class were made known. The Rev. W. H. Bonner, Thomas Dakin, Esq., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The Rev. F. F. Statham, of St. Peter's, Walbrook, gave expression to feelings of satisfaction with the results of the committee of gentlemen who have exerted themselves to establish this much-needed institution, and said that "This Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind, by a combination of education, friendly interchange of thought, general information, and rational amusement, left no doubt on his mind that a considerable amount of intellectual mental food, with a corresponding amount of temporary happiness to the recipients must result from such efforts, and therefore, in his opinion, this society, is highly deserving of Christian sympathy and support." Various manufactured articles in wool, bead, and plain needle work, and basket-work, were distributed throughout the rooms; and during the evening several of the blind pupils belonging to the reading and musical classes exhibited remarkable powers of memory, delicacy of touch, and facility of execution in their various performances. The chairman announced that, on the evening of the 20th inst., the pupils of the society would give Mr. Mitchell's opera of "The Crusaders," at the large room, Horns Tavern, Kennington, in aid of the funds of the society.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The exhibition of inventions held annually at the house of this society in John-street, Adelphi, consists of nearly four hundred inventions, appertaining to engineering, mining, and railway mechanism, naval and military appliances, manufacturing machinery, agricultural implements, philosophical apparatus, building and domestic contrivances, &c. Under the first three heads will be found great improvements in marine boilers, steam-valves, water-injectors, traction-engines, railway-breaks, tramways, and cast-iron pavings for common roads. One of the most remarkable articles perhaps in the collection is Wray's patent insulating compound for telegraphs, which is likely to supersede every other. The material is composed of indiarubber, shellac, and powdered flint, in certain proportions, and, as chemistry has proved that these substances do not act upon or destroy each other, an insulating medium is obtained of the highest power. That this is so will be apparent when it is known that the most experienced electricians have declared that this compound possesses two thousand times higher insulating power than the gutta-percha cables in use at Gibraltar, the Red Sea, and elsewhere. Its inductive power is also very great, being one-half, or nearly so, more than gutta-percha. Another invention of great merit is a pump so contrived that it can hardly get out of order; but, if it should by any means do so, it can almost instantaneously be set right. The pump, from its simplicity and non-liability to getting out of repair, will be of immense advantage in mining operations. It is capable of adaptation to any purpose, either as a ship's pump or for overground or underground operations. A pump of this description, to be attached to a pumping-engine, and capable of drawing 63,000 gallons per hour, is to be employed in one of the sewers of the metropolis. The cotton-gin invented by Mr. J. M. Dunlop merits notice, as it is calculated to produce great results in India. The simplicity of the machine is, perhaps, its greatest excellence. It is produced at a cost of about £8, and is capable of turning off 5lb. or 6lb. of raw cotton per hour, and can be worked by one man. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association recently awarded a prize of £20 to this invention. It is stated that the machines are being sent out to India in considerable numbers, and that the British merchant exchanges them with the resident cotton-growers for raw cotton for the supply of the home market. Mr. Joseph Lewis, of Bloomsbury, exhibits a very pretty machine for producing covered plaited cord or twist. The machine performs five operations simultaneously, and occupies but one-thirtieth part of the space usually required for the work as hitherto performed. The blast-gas furnace exhibited in the philosophical section claims some notice. It is stated, though on a small scale, to be capable of reducing gold, silver, copper, cast iron, wrought iron, and other mineral substances. It is supposed that 10lb. of copper may be reduced by it in one hour. The Plumbago Crucible Company exhibit some melting and assay pots which appear to be capable of resisting extreme variations of temperature. In the same department Mr. J. H. Gresbach has a curious apparatus for printing the vibrations of strings of musical instruments. Indiarubber, under the name of ebonite, is exhibited in many novel applications by Messrs. Silver; and a deep-sea pressure-gauge, for taking soundings in deep waters, is exhibited by Mr. H. Johnson. There are some very curious specimens of breech-loading rifles, upon an entirely new principle, which, if adopted, will greatly simplify the distribution of cartridges to a regiment. Colt is also in the field with his latest inventions for the destruction of human life. One of these is a carbine and pistol combined, and can be used with one hand. If it should be necessary to detach the pistol it can be done in an instant.

MUSWELL-HILL CRYSTAL PALACE.—A public meeting was held at Hornsey, on Wednesday evening, to receive a deputation from the Promoters of the Palace of the People at Muswell-hill. The meeting was numerously attended by landowners and residents in the neighbourhood; and, after a full examination of the nature and financial prospects of the undertaking, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the meeting, collectively and individually, to support the company.

MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.—These classes are in union with the Society of Arts, and will be held at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, under the direction of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. They will be opened next week. Five classes are already arranged—namely, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, German (beginners, elementary, and advanced), French ditto, and Bible lessons. Other classes are proposed, and only wait for applications.

TREAT TO THE POOR.—An excellent example has been set by the guardians of the poor for the Fulham Union. At considerable expense they provided last Christmas an amusing evening's entertainment for the inhabitants of their workhouse. The affair gave great delight to the unfortunate (we might almost say fortunate) residents, and it has been determined to provide for them once a month a similar treat. The first of the series was given on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. John Blachford, chairman of the Board of Guardians, gave a lecture upon "London of Ancient and Modern Date." The spacious dining-hall was fitted up in a tasteful manner as a lecture hall, and filled by the residents of the house and many of the guardians and a few select friends. The lecture was illustrated by some valuable old maps and prints of London, and was listened to with great attention and evident pleasure by all. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Batty, Chaplain to the house.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE RIVER.—Last Saturday morning, shortly before daybreak, a collision, involving the loss of a sailing-vessel and two lives, occurred in the Lower Hope, a few miles below Gravesend. The Leith and London Navigation Company's steamer *Express* was coming up the river in the Lower Hope. She had her usual starboard and port lights up, and the wind was about east, with an ebb tide. A number of sailing craft were beating down without lights, and (as reported by those on board the *Express*) the steamer was steered well over to the north or Essex shore. A vessel without lights was noticed under way on the port bow. The steamer had her helm immediately ported, and the approaching vessel was hailed to put her helm down. The steamer had her engines reversed full speed, but the sailing-vessel, which proved to be the *Nancy*, of Faversham, was too close to be avoided, and struck against the steamer's port bow, and immediately went down. A woman who was on board the *Nancy* was picked up by a barge cruising close by, but the master and mate of the vessel were drowned.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, London wore the usual holiday appearance at the beginning of this week, and large parties of persons went off by excursion-trains and steamers to enjoy themselves in the country. Crowds of excursionists also poured in from the country. The places of entertainment open in the day-time had their fair share of visitors; but it was reserved for the theatres at night to present those scenes of excitement with which Easter time is associated. Monday was observed as a holiday at the law offices and many of the public departments, as well as in many of the leading merchants' houses in the City.

THE DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Availing themselves of the withdrawal of the large body of police whose presence, for some time back, had restored something like order in the Church of St. George in-the-East, the mob broke out on Sunday evening last into acts of violence more disgraceful than any which had hitherto occurred in that unfortunate parish.——The Rev. Bryan King, in a letter to the Bishop of London, intimates his determination that the services which have caused the recent disgraceful outrages shall not be "sacrificed." His health has twice broken down under "this weary struggle;" but he is not discouraged. On the contrary, he is ready to offer his life in "this sad contest for law and religion."——At the Thames Police Court on Monday an elderly man, named William Dickinson, was charged with "disturbing the officiating minister," and was ordered to pay a light fine, which was paid immediately by a subscription collected among the people outside the court. On Tuesday Mr. Adams obtained at the same court a summons against Mr. Thompson, senior churchwarden of St. George's, for an assault.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—We learn from the *Morning Post* some particulars of the probable features of the coming exhibition of the Royal Academy. Sir E. Landseer, it is believed, will send, as his principal work, the large canvas, descriptive of a flood in Morayshire carrying down cattle, upon which he has been engaged for a considerable time. Mr. Maclise has two considerable pictures, but it is doubtful whether he will allow either of them to be hung. Mr. Elmore will exhibit the grand historical work upon which he has been nearly two years labouring, entitled "The Tuileries on the 29th of July, 1792." Mr. Philip's chef-d'œuvre is "The Marriage of the Princess Royal." Mr. Frith has taken a scene from "Claude Duval." Mr. Mulready has in a forward state "The Toy Seller," founded on his sketch in the Sheepshanks collection; but it is uncertain whether he will exhibit it this year. Mr. Egg has taken that lively action in the "Taming of the Shrew," in which *Petruchio* turns the tables in his country mansion upside down. Mr. David Roberts's chief work is "A View of the Façade of St. Mark at Venice." Mr. Millais' subject is the parting of a black Brunswicker from his sweetheart on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.—The metropolitan vestries met on Tuesday to elect the parish officers and to transact other parochial business. In some of them religious differences occasioned a little excitement, but the majority passed off peaceably enough.——There is likely to be a renewal of the feuds at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas', Knightsbridge. After proceedings of a stormy character, during which the conduct of the Incumbent (Mr. Liddell) was strongly denounced, Mr. Westerton was elected churchwarden, and was authorised, by a formal resolution, to adopt measures for removing objectionable articles of furniture from the two churches—the evangelical party undertaking to pay any expense which he might incur in so doing. Mr. Liddell nominated Mr. Davidson as his churchwarden.——The vestrymen of St. George's-in-the-East unanimously re-elected Mr. Thompson churchwarden; and Mr. Dowsett, a Dissenter, was chosen as his colleague.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 838 boys and 755 girls (in all 1593 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1617.——The deaths registered in the week that ended last Saturday were 1430, and they show a great decrease on the 1708 returned in the previous week. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1850-59, when corrected for increase of population, is 1288. The rate of mortality therefore continues high; for the deaths in the present return exceed the estimated number by 151. Three children and an adult died by murder or manslaughter. Three deaths were caused by privation. An ostler died from glanders. A widow died at the age of ninety-five years; two widows at the age of ninety-nine, one of whom died in King-street, Camden Town, and her age is proved by baptismal certificate.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday Mr. Bonamy Dobree was elected Governor, and Mr. Alfred Latham, Deputy Governor, of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.——On Wednesday the election of Directors took place. There was no opposition to the "House list," which was as follows:—Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, M.P.; Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, M.P.; Mr. George Lyall, M.P.; Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P.; Mr. Alexander Matheson, M.P.; Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Charles Pascoe Grenfell, M.P.; Mr. John Benjamin Heath; Mr. James Morris; Mr. Sheffield Neave; Mr. Henry Lancelot Holland; Mr. Thomas Newman Hunt; Mr. Edward Henry Chapman; Mr. Travers Buxton; Mr. Henry Wollaston Blake; Mr. John William Birch; Mr. William Cotton; Mr. George Warde Norman; Mr. Charles Frederick Huth; Mr. James Malcolmson; Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs; and Mr. Thomas Masterman. Two of the above-named gentlemen are now directors, namely, Mr. Cave, M.P., and Mr. Birch. Mr. Cave is member for Shoreham, chairman of the West India Committee, and a director of the London Docks. Mr. Birch is a partner in the mercantile firm of Mildred, Goyeneche, and Co., in the Spanish trade.

A POLICE STATION MISTAKEN FOR A PUBLIC-HOUSE.—John Impey was charged at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, with being drunk and disorderly, and making forcible entry into the Bishopsgate-street Police-station. The policeman who had the prisoner in charge said—On Tuesday night, about twelve, the prisoner came to the station and called for "a pint of half-and-half and three-ha'porth of gin" (Laughter). He was quite drunk, but as it was holiday time we took no notice of that, and told him he had made a mistake; we didn't deal in such articles, and that as he had made a mistake he had better go quietly home and go to bed. With that he flared up like a wild Irisher, swearing that that was a public-house, that he wanted something to drink, and that we had a right to serve him; and when we again told him he was mistaken, and that that was a police-station and not a public-house, he said we were a set of villains, who didn't know what was what, and threatened to tell some friends of his who were well to do in the City, and who would get our license forfeited (Roars of laughter). We then put him out gently, but he rushed back, and, in striking at me, struck his arm with some violence against the door-post. As we could not get rid of him at all we were compelled to lock him up, but it was a long while before he left off calling out "Waiter, bring me some gin and beer" (Laughter). He was so drunk that when he saw one of our staves hanging up there with the City arms painted on it he said, "Look there; now will you say it is not a public-house? why, there's the sign of the Goose and Gridiron" (Roars of laughter).—The prisoner, after having been cautioned by the Magistrate not to get drunk again, or, at any rate, to keep away from police-stations when in that state, was dismissed.

The first hamper of potatoes grown in the open air was shipped from the Scilly Islands on the 4th inst., and has arrived at Covent-garden Market.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that there is, ere long, to be a review of the Channel fleet.

The bounty for infantry and artillery recruits has been reduced to £2 and a free kit.

Eighty-four artisans and others were discharged from the dockyard at Devonport on Saturday.

General Sir George Brown, the new Commander of the Forces in Ireland, was sworn in before the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday week.

It is proposed to have a field-day of all the Lancashire Volunteer Corps in the northern division of the county at Preston on Whit-Tuesday.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., arrived in town on Sunday, from Portsmouth, to enter upon the duties of his office as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

There is no foundation whatever for the statements copied from the military papers that the remainder of the militia is to be called out into active service.

Mr. J. R. Taylor, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been appointed Chief of the Sanatorium at the Cape of Good Hope, for the reception of the sick and wounded troops from China.

A serious disturbance took place on board a line-of-battle ship on Tuesday evening, at Spithead, on the question of leave, and five men were sent on board the *Victory* as prisoners.

The head-quarters of the Royal Engineers in the eastern district, which have been for many years established at Harwich, are about to be removed to Colchester. Colonel Haddon has succeeded Colonel Wolff in the command.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions by the council of military education commenced on Wednesday, before Major-General Rumley, the vice-president, and other members of the council. There were above 100 candidates.

A grand banquet is to be given by the citizens of Edinburgh to the 78th Highlanders, in the Corn Exchange there, on the 24th inst. The Lord Provost is to preside, and Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., is to occupy the vice-chair. About 600 officers and men of this gallant and renowned regiment will be present.

As some members of the Northumberland Militia were practising at a mark on Good Friday, a man of the name of Kirk accidentally shot the marker of the target, Corporal Richardson, the ball passing through one of his ribs. He was immediately removed to the Hull Infirmary, where he lies without any hope of recovery.

SHIPS BUILDING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—There are now being built at the various naval dockyards eleven screw-ships of the line, to carry from 91 to 101 guns each; four screw-corvettes, of 21 guns each; eighteen screw-ships, sloops, &c., from 11 to 86 guns; five screw gun vessels, and ten steam gun-boats—the aggregate of which ships of war is fifty-six ships, to mount 1754 guns, and of 17,620 horse power.

A private of a detachment of the 45th Regiment, now stationed at the Castle, Scarborough, while walking near the edge of the cliff in the castle yard, was either blown or fell over into the shallow water among the rocks, the cliff rising here to the height of 305 feet. The poor fellow's moans were heard by the crew of a fishing-boat, who pulled ashore and found him in a sad state. He was removed to the barracks, where it was found he had received fractures of the ribs and dislocation of the hip.

The Whitworth and Armstrong guns are to be tested upon the floating-battery *Trusty*. This cumbrous vessel, whose massive wrought-iron plates were, on a former occasion, so dreadfully shattered by the Armstrong elongated shots, is being put in a thorough state of repair, and will, as soon as possible, be moored some miles off Shoeburyness, when a complete trial will be made, under official direction, of the range and destructive capabilities of the rival weapons.

Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army, and late Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, has given orders for the erection, at his own private cost, of a handsome drinking-fountain over a celebrated spring on Southsea-common—the exercising-ground of the troops of the garrison, and the favourite summer promenade of the civilians—as a testimonial of his feelings and good wishes towards the inhabitants generally, engendered during the period of his command.

A large number of men—more than three hundred—belonging to the South Middlesex Volunteers, assembled at their head-quarters, Walham-green, on Monday, and, accompanied by the regimental band, marched over Putney-bridge to Wimbledon. Here they dispersed for a short time, and, reassembling, proceeded to the common, where they went through a variety of evolutions—throwing out and recalling skirmishers, a duty of no small difficulty in a gorse-and-pool-covered heath, charging in line, marching considerable distances at the double, and hardening themselves in various ways. Lord Ranelagh, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, was in command, marching on foot with his men.

REVIEW AT CHATHAM BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—A grand review of the whole of the troops composing Chatham garrison took place on Chatham Lines on Tuesday afternoon by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The entire force of the garrison, numbering about five thousand men of all ranks, assembled on the Lines, shortly after eleven o'clock. The troops, all of whom were in heavy marching order, were drawn up into contiguous quarter-distance column, and on the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge on the ground he was received with a general salute, the united bands playing the National Anthem. After his Royal Highness had passed along the front and rear of the columns, the whole body formed in companies, and the various movements incidental to a brigade field-day commenced by the troops marching past in slow and quick time. This part of the day's proceedings appeared to be exceedingly gratifying to the Duke, who frequently praised the marching of the men as they defiled past him. After a variety of manœuvres had been performed, the whole of which were directed by the Duke of Cambridge, the entire force was formed in line to repel the supposed advance of an enemy. This movement was exceedingly well executed, and was one of the most striking of the day. At the close the troops were formed into mass, with the Engineers in front, when his Royal Highness, addressing General Eyre and the assembled officers, expressed the high gratification he had experienced at the discipline and proficiency of the troops, the manner in which the men had performed their evolutions reflecting very great credit on General Eyre and the other officers in command. The Duke afterwards, accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne and his staff, proceeded to the extreme end of the Lines for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications at the garrison.

MILITARY RIOT AT GREENWICH.—On Tuesday evening a serious military disturbance took place in the Trafalgar-road, Greenwich. A numerous party of soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Marines, Military Train Corps, and City of Dublin Militia, several of whom were intoxicated, grossly insulted various persons in the streets. A row ultimately took place, and an artilleryman was captured by police constables. The soldiers, who numbered about one hundred men, then raised a cry to rescue the prisoner, and violently attacked the constables, who took refuge at the house of Mr. Abrahams, a furniture-broker, whose premises were immediately filled by the military, armed with staves from a garden fence which was pulled down for the occasion. Being unable to rescue the prisoner, who was conveyed by the constables through the house, the soldiers broke the windows and committed other damage to the property of Mr. Abrahams, and subsequently paraded the Trafalgar-road, smashing shop windows and throwing stones in all directions. The few police constables then on the spot were savagely attacked, and one policeman received a severe wound on his forehead. A messenger was sent to the Park-row station-house for assistance. Mr. Inspector Golding, with the whole of the reserve men on duty, promptly arrived, and matters then assumed a serious aspect. The soldiers, each armed with some weapon, had taken up a military position completely across the road, and used the most violent threats to the police, who then mustered about twenty men, and who were aided by Sergeant Mann, of the City of Dublin Artillery Militia, two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, and a large number of residents, who were warned to aid and assist. The two parties faced each other for about five minutes, when in obedience to orders the police advanced upon the soldiers with their truncheons out at a run, and the latter, unable or unwilling to stand the sudden charge, took to their heels, and were pursued by the police for some distance on the road to Woolwich.

STEAM SKIRMISHERS.—One of the results of the Whitworth cannon appears to have escaped notice. Hitherto, owing to the great strength of construction required in men-of-war for their heavy ordnance, such vessels have remained quite distinct from other vessels. But, if it be true that a light telescope-looking tube like the Whitworth 3-pounder can throw a 12-pound shot, it results that even a penny river boat may be made into a formidable vessel of war. Take a few fast little steamers, such as the Dover packets, and arm each with a formidable Whitworth proportionable to its size, and what hope would a French invading force have of successfully landing in boats in our shallow waters? Imagine, also, five hundred or one thousand such vessels acting as steam skirmishers to our fleet, and concentrating their fire on the gigantic floating targets of the enemy, who would have no hope of coming to close quarters as with unwieldy gun-boats. The principle of concentric fire, as illustrated in the attack of a fortress, where a few guns in a distant parallel rapidly silence the batteries of the defence, will enable us to judge of the result. England, and England alone, has such an auxiliary force always at hand.—"Hexagonal Bolt," in the *Times*.

MUSIC.

The two great ITALIAN OPERA HOUSES opened at the same time on Tuesday evening last. Her Majesty's Theatre, as our musical readers are aware, is now under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith, who has commenced his campaign at the head of a powerful host, comprising a greater number of distinguished individuals than we have ever seen congregated at the same time. He did not, however, put forth any great degree of strength at the outset. The opera chosen for the opening night was a piece which has now lost entirely the gloss of novelty—Flotow's "Marta"—which was performed very nearly in the same way as when Mr. Smith gave Italian operas last season at Drury Lane. Mdlle. Titiens personated the heroine; Giuglini and Vialetti the two young farmers, *Lionello* and *Plumkett.* The only novelty of any consequence was the appearance of Mdme. Lemaire in the character of *Nancy,* in which she succeeded but indifferently. She seems to be a lively actress; but has a thin, French voice, and sings out of tune. There is little to be said about a performance in which there was so little novelty. Mdlle. Titiens, as usual, was charming. Perhaps, in assuming the disguise of a country girl, she did not sufficiently throw off the fine lady. The peasant *Martha* was almost as aristocratic in look and manner as the noble *Lady Henrietta.* This may not be a fault, because a Lady Henrietta in real life might have been equally unsuccessful in assuming the guise of a Martha. But, certainly, had Mdlle. Titiens been a little more comic, the first act, and especially the pleasant spinning-wheel scene, would have been more gay. But, subsequently, when the subject becomes serious, and affords room for feeling and passion, Mdlle. Titiens was admirable, and her singing was exquisite throughout. Her "Last Rose of Summer" was a gem of simplicity and expression. Giuglini neither acted nor sang so well as usual: he seemed to be suffering from indisposition. The orchestra (which was conducted by Signor Arditi) and the chorus were good; and the opera altogether was carefully and well put upon the stage. Mr. Smith has shown taste and spirit in what he has done for the improvement and decoration of the house. The staircases, lobbies, and passages are richly carpeted; there are many new chandeliers and mirrors; every part of the interior is freshened by new painting and gilding; and the house is both brilliant and comfortable. The celebrated contralto, Madame Borghi Mamo, appeared on Thursday, for the first time in this country, in "La Favorita." Of this lady's début we shall give some account next week.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA opened with "Dinorah," an opera which, having been produced almost at the end of last season, could be performed only six times before the theatre closed. It was now resumed with some alterations in the cast, one of them of great importance. This was the appearance, in the character of *Hoel,* the hero of the piece, of M. Faure, for whom it was written, and who was its original representative at the Opéra Comique. M. Faure is a vast improvement on Signor Graziani, who, notwithstanding his magnificent voice, sang the music but indifferently, and failed to give effect or interest to the character. Faure, with an inferior voice, is a much superior singer, and he possesses all the requisites of a great actor—face, person, and dramatic genius. Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho resumed her character of the interesting heroine, and acted and sang more charmingly than ever. There was another change in the cast, which was decidedly for the worse—the substitution of Mdlle. Giuditta Sylvia for Mdme. Didiée in the part of the goatherd. Why this part has been given to another while Mdme. Didiée, who filled it so admirably, continues to be a member of the company, is a thing which we cannot understand. *Au reste,* this fine opera has been reproduced with all the splendour of last year, and will doubtless have the same success here which it has obtained in every country in Europe.

Drury Lane is at present occupied by an English opera company, who opened the theatre on Easter Monday with Wallace's "Maritana." The principal performers were—Mr. Haigh, an agreeable tenor singer, who was lately a member of the Pyne and Harrison company at Covent Garden, and Miss Dyer (Mrs. Haigh), a soprano, who is a lively actress and a singer of some talent. Mrs. Haigh appeared in the part of the heroine, and her husband in that of *Don Cœsar de Bazan.* A Miss Emma Heywood, a débutante from the provinces, performed the part of the boy *Larazillo.* She is a contralto of considerable promise. There was a good house, and the performance was favourably received.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—The Easter season has opened strong in burlesque. "The Pilgrim of Love" is the title of the new piece at this house, and written by Mr. H. J. Byron, who, however, names it a "fairy romance," and with this idea pursues rather the fanciful than the grotesque. The basis of the action, nevertheless, even as we find it in Washington Irving's "Tales of the Alhambra," partakes of the extravagant, and raises expectations which Mr. Byron scarcely satisfies. To diminish the caricature rather than increase it has been his evident aim, but this, we are afraid, is, in all senses, working against the grain. The piece will therefore probably have to depend on the capital series of Spanish views, painted by Mr. Fenton, and the admirable spectacle accessories; and these, probably, will support it for the allotted period. The story is elegant enough. A Moorish Prince, *Ahmed* (Mrs. B. White), is kept in seclusion by his father's commands, under the tutorship of a sage, who is prohibited from instructing him in the passion of love, and therefore teaches him the language of birds. A better way of placing the forbidden fruit within his reach could scarcely have been devised. A certain dove tells him all about it, and of a lovely Princess, to whom the said dove becomes the bearer of an amorous epistle. The poor dove, however, is shot on its return, and falls dead at *Ahmed's* feet, with the portrait of the lady under its wing. He forthwith proceeds to identify the portrait, and for this purpose applies to a wise owl, who refers him to a raven, and the raven to a parrot, who describes the likeness as that of the *Princess Aldegonda* of Toledo (Miss M. Ternan). *Ahmed* at once starts from Granada, and presents himself in the lists at Toledo. Here the stage-machinist has introduced a panorama, with scenes of Seville and Cordova, illustrating every part of the journey between Granada and Toledo. *Ahmed,* arrived at the latter place, finds a difficulty in its Monarch (Mr. Compton) being a Christian, and Moslems being excluded from the tournament. To be sure, the Pilgrim of Love, as *Ahmed* calls himself, is provided with a magic horse and magic armour, but as yet knows but little how to manage them to advantage. The horse upsets everybody, and then retreats into the cavern whence it had been taken. *Aldegonda,* consequently disappointed, falls love-sick, and her despairing papa advertises for a physician to cure her; whereupon *Ahmed,* disguised as such, visits the patient, who recovers at sight of him. *Ahmed* demands, as his reward, a piece of carpet once the property of King Solomon, and which has itself the properties of a flying steed, by virtue of which it bears away the young couple to Granada. As an affair of costume and scenery nothing can be better than the spectacle of this piece; and we hope that the sobriety of the dialogue will not operate against its popularity. It is, at least, an evidence of Mr. Byron's better taste.

PRINCESS'.—A burlesque, by Mr. W. Brough, on "The Mountain Sylph," is here the piece of the season. It is entitled "The Sylphide;" in which character Miss C. Leclercq appears, the part of *Donald,* her lover, being exquisitely supported by Miss Louise Keeley. The incidents are helped out by a parody on the witch scenes in "Macbeth." Mr. Shore's *Hela* serves as an exaggeration of *Hecate.* The spectacle throughout is picturesque, and the groupings and dancings exceedingly graceful. The new piece was preceded by a revival of Macklin's "Man of the World," Mr. Phelps, who has a starring engagement here, supporting and most ably interpreting the part of *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant.* This is, perhaps, the best of Mr. Phelps's comic rôles, and deservedly excited the unmistakable enthusiasm of the audience. It is, indeed, a powerful piece of acting. The Scotch heroine was cleverly and spiritedly played by Miss Atkinson, who has been transferred from the Sadler's Wells stage to support her manager in this and other parts. Their endeavours on the present occasion were most successful; and we think there is every probability that the experiment will serve the interest of Mr. A. Harris, the Oxford-street lessee.

LYCEUM.—This theatre has been reopened for a limited period with the performance of the seven-authored burlesque of "The Forty Thieves, performed, not by its writers, as on the evening of its Savage Club production, but by such regular histrions as Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Clara St. Casse, Miss Kate Saxon, Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Emery, and Mr. S. Calhaem. Suffice it to add that the performance goes off with immense effect. A small piece, entitled "Next of Kin," succeeded; and the entertainments concluded with "The Middy Ashore."

STRAND.—A new burlesque, by Mr. F. Talfourd and Mr. H. J. Byron in conjunction, stuffed to repletion with pun and parody, signalises the Easter season at this house. It is entitled "The Miller and his Men," *Grindorff,* the chief robber, being performed by that inimitable droll Miss Saunders, who is admirably assisted by Mr. James Rogers, in *Ravina.* The caricature is broad and telling, and the whole extorts from the audience uproarious approbation.

NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster has opened his season with two revivals—"The Dead Heart" and "The Fair One with the Golden Locks." The house was quite full, and Mr. Webster made his usual deep impression; while Mr. Planché's piece, like a true classic, showed fresh as ever. The scenic accessories bestowed upon it are brilliant and appropriate.

ST. JAMES'S.—The burlesque at this house is from the pen of Mr. Leicester Buckingham, entitled "Lucrezia Borgia, at Home and All Abroad." The points of the opera are adroitly taken up, and applied without vulgarity. *Lucrezia* is a speculator in the stocks, represented with great force by Mr. Charles Young; his friend *Gennaro,* a paragraph-writing shopkeeper, being excellently interpreted by Miss Wyndham. A new piece, by Mr. Howard Paul, was also produced on Monday, entitled "A Change of System," in which Mr. Robinson, late of Sadler's Wells, Mr. George Spencer, and Miss Murray acted with spirit and cleverness. Besides these, the entertainments consist of "A Border Marriage" and the farce of "Number Forty-nine."

STANDARD.—On Monday a new piece was produced, with costly accessories and much fine scenery, founded on, and named after, the opera of "Dinorah." Mr. W. Travers, the author, has adapted the story with great skill, introducing it, however, with a prologue-act, which serves to render the madness of the heroine more probable. The part was powerfully supported by Mrs. R. Honner; that of her lover, *Fernand Hoel,* being sustained by Mr. Rayner.

ASTLEY'S.—A new piece, in four acts and eleven tableaux, was produced on Easter Monday, taken from the French drama "L'Histoire d'un Drapeau," and called "The History of a Flag." It is splendidly put on the stage, the battle of Arcole being represented with artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and the deeds of the French arms in Egypt being illustrated with some beautiful and appropriate scenery. There is also an Oriental ballet contrived with skill and executed with spirit, with an interesting *pas de deux,* in which Mdlle. Martinez and Miss Seaman figured to advantage. Nor is this all; for then comes the invasion of Russia, and the retreat from Moscow, admirably pictured by Messrs. Cuthbert, Dayes, Herbert, and Thorne, assisted by no less picturesque stage groupings. The whole concludes with Bonaparte's return from Elba and his enthusiastic reception at Grenoble. The scenes in the circle manifested the usual variety and excellence.

The OLYMPIC has been fortunately able to do without any change of performance, and reopened with "Tom Noddy's Secret," "Uncle Zachary," and "B. B."

On Thursday week Mr. Ryder read "Macbeth" to a large and respectable audience at the Hanover-square Rooms. He accompanied his reading, which was exceedingly judicious, with some running criticism that rendered it instructive. The more declamatory portions of the play were delivered with emphasis and force that merited and gained much applause.

The COLOSSEUM was crowded on Easter Monday, when a new set of entertainments was provided, and received with public approbation. MADAME TUSSAUD'S, also, proved, as usual, one of the most attractive exhibitions to the holiday-folk. BURFORD'S PANORAMA presents new and excellent views—those of Venice, Canton, and the Rigi Kulm. The first is really a splendid production, which should be witnessed by all who appreciate the pictorial art. The GREAT GLOBE still attracts the scientific, and has been numerously visited during the week. At SADLER'S WELLS, next Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Marston announce that their benefit will take place, on which occasion Mrs. Charles Young is engaged to play neighbour *Constance* in "The Love Chase," Mrs. Marston, of course, supporting the *Widow Green,* as also *Mrs. Sternholt* in "Still Waters Run Deep." The bill is an attractive one. At MYDDELTON HALL, on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Woodin gave his entertainment to the Islingtonians. Having approached the metropolis so near, we may soon expect his advent in London at his old quarters.

The Rubicon is now, by a curious coincidence, the boundary at Rimini between the King of Sardinia's enlarged kingdom and the remnant of the dominions of the Holy See.

The *Greenock Advertiser* describes a new mode of propulsion which has been applied to a steam-yacht on the Clyde. The screw, which is three-bladed, is fitted at the bow, and the vessel is dragged forward instead of being propelled from abaft, as in the ordinary mode.

A Committee has been lately sitting at the Board of Trade for the purpose of investigating the history of ocean telegraphy, its failures and successes, with a view to ascertain the most efficient description of cable and the best means of laying it in deep water.

The police authorities have received information of a great robbery of precious stones having been perpetrated in Paris. Amongst the gems stolen were 1000 carats of diamonds; also rubies, opals, emeralds, &c.

Colonel Tomline, M.P., is about to place a barometer near the fishing-dock at Grimsby, for the use of the fishermen frequenting the port. It is to stand on a granite pedestal and pillar about seven feet high, surmounted by a sun-dial. The barometer is calculated to give an indication of the weather twenty-four hours beforehand.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—In consequence of the statements recently made public through the *Times* as to the inefficient working of the circulation department of the General Post Office, a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the facts of the case. The Commissioners are daily engaged, during the hours of duty at the chief department in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in collecting information by personal inspection and by association with the officers, the whole of whom have been invited to furnish information.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *Times,* in an article on the *Great Eastern,* says:—"A failure was predicted which would involve as total a loss to all concerned as that which has overtaken the shareholders in the unfortunate Atlantic Telegraph. For these extreme opinions, we are glad to say, no real foundation exists. According to present arrangements she is expected to be ready by the beginning of June to accompany the squadron which takes the Prince of Wales to Canada. She will, however, it is said, most probably call at Queenstown for a day before beginning her run to Portland."

A superior officer in the French army, who lived in the Rue Moreau, St. Denis, committed suicide the other day by lying on his back in bed and discharging a musket beneath his chin, by pulling the trigger by means of a string attached to his foot. In a letter addressed to the Colonel of his regiment, he stated that his reason was that he had long suffered so dreadfully from wounds—not fewer than twenty-five in number, received in action—that at times his mind was affected. Just before killing himself he sent his wife and child to Paris.

JUVENILE THIEVES IN PARIS.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris on Saturday last tried a band of ten boys, aged from eleven to sixteen, for committing numerous thefts of poultry, fish, game, pastry, shoes, and other articles exposed for sale at shop doors or in the markets. From a paper drawn up by one of the accused, which was siezed, it appears that the prisoners called themselves by the somewhat ambitious title of "La band à passe-partout." It appears that the band had a captain, lieutenant, sergeant, and corporal; likewise that every member of it bore a nickname, such as "Saucepan," "Radish," "Grey Cow," "My Aunt," "Turnip," and so on. One of the gang was alleged to have committed as many as thirty-four thefts, another twenty-eight, another twenty-four, and the others from nineteen down to two. The trial ended in one boy, the eldest, being condemned to a year's imprisonment; six being ordered to be detained in a house of correction—three until they should be eighteen, and three until they should be twenty years of age; the three others being acquitted. The parents of the boys were besides condemned to pay the costs of the case.

THE FARM.

SAVE and except in two or three specimens out of the 379 beasts, 88 sheep, and 56 pigs, which assembled to do battle this week at the spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, "the fodder-famine" received no illustration. As a whole, the show was a very good one, and as fashionably attended as ever. The yearling shorthorn-bull class, which has ever been the great feature of it, mustered 120 strong; and of these sixteen were ordered out for inspection by the judges, Messrs. A. Maynard, Stratton, and Allwood, after they had taken their preliminary survey. The shorthorn bulls in all the classes were beyond the average of other years; while the shorthorn females, both in quantity and excellence, fell rather below it. Devons and Herefords were but slightly represented; and the efforts to introduce them into Ireland have, so far, not been successful. There were some good specimens of Kerries, Ayrshires, and Alderneys; and of the crossbreeds nothing struck our fancy more than a clever little miniature ox between a small Devon and a Kerry; while those especially curious in such matters had food for discussion over a half-Brahmin half-Kerry bull which had come from the Earl of Clancarty's in company with two pure-bred Brahmins.

The yearling shorthorn bull-prize was awarded to Soubadar, by Prince of Warlaby from a Baron Warlaby cow, the property of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, of Glenmore; and right well he deserved his honours. The Ganly Cup was awarded to him as the second best bull in the yard, and it was whispered that one of the judges preferred him to "The Doctor." In point of age he had a good pull over the second—a remarkably level-fed, nice animal, belonging to Mr. Crosbie, and a grandson of Mr. Douglas's Lamp of Lothian. All the three first prizes stayed in Ireland, Mr. Richardson being also third with another of Prince of Warlaby's stock. Leviathan, of Mr. Fawkes's breeding, and lately sold into that country for 200gs., was the reserved fourth; and Mr. Challoner's Shamrock by Sir Samuel, Mr. Marjoribanks's Young Mogul by Great Mogul, and Mr. Owen's Sir Hercules by a son of Baron of Southwick, were also highly commended. The commended ones only numbered two. We did not hear of many purchasers on Tuesday. The bull Soubadar was bought by Mr. Coppinger, a veteran breeder of shorthorns, from the county of Cork, for 200 guineas—the same price, if our memory serves us, that the late Marquis of Waterford gave Mr. Challoner for his victorious Field Marshal in 1856. In the two-year-old bull class Ireland had it all its own way again, Lord Talbot de Malahide winning the head prize with his Clydesdale, an own brother to Sir Colin, and considered by many to be superior to him. He is by Mr. Barnes's Emperor from Corn Cup by Vanguard, who exchanged her native Aylesbury pastures for Tynte Park a few years ago. The counties of Down and Tyrone furnished the second and third, and the only h. c. fell to the lot of an English bull from Bedale. The great interest of the show, however, centred on the meeting of Mr. Barnes's Dr. M'Hale and his Dundalk victor of last year, Sir Colin, in the three-year-old class; and beforehand it was difficult to say whose regiment of partisans was the largest. The meeting of the pair had almost risen to the dignity of a national question, and long and hot had been the debates thereon. It now seemed a struggle of level and graceful grandeur against robust thickness of flesh. The judges very soon settled the matter, and "The Doctor" not only put his old rival to rout, but swept the gold medal as the best bull in the yard, with the Farmer's Gazette Cup and Railway Cup as well, thus beating every animal, male and female, including Rosette, who came specially across the Channel to try and retain the former of the cups which she won so cleverly last year. "The Doctor," like his namesake, was quite "the lion" of the place, and it was difficult to get near him on the second day as he stood with a perfect bouquet of streamers and cup-cards above his head. He is a pure Booth by the Monk from Sylph, who formed in her day one of Mr. Barnes's long succession of first-prize yearling heifers on the same spot. We understand that he is to go shortly to Aylesby, and that it is by no means improbable that he will be seen in the Canterbury lists. Captain Spencer most undeniably turned the tables on to the Irishman for the aged-bull prize with his Young Ben by Benedict, bred by Mr. Dickinson, of Ulverston; and, in fact, throughout the classes the Warlaby blood achieved such a great triumph that its adherents need not mourn over the early death of Nectarine Blossom, albeit she only leaves three bull calves behind.

The prima donna of the yearling heifers was exhibited by Mr. Crobie in the shape of a granddaughter of Lamp of Lothian; and Mr. Marjoribanks was a good second with Diadem by Marmaduke, who was purchased as a calf at Mr. Harvey Combe's sale last March. The yearling heifer we alluded to last week did not come, but we learnt that she and her calf are "both doing well," and that she is giving eight quarts of milk a day. Mr. Turnbull's Lady of Bonhill and Mr. Christy's Limerick Lass the Third had first and second honours in the two-year-old heifer class; and Rosette and Sweetheart held the same place among the aged cows. Rosette looked much thickened every way since last year, and the point as to the premiership of the yard had to be decided at last between her and "The Doctor." In the rest of the classes we especially noted the black Kerry bull Ned of the Hills, the Alderney bull Robin Adair, and Mr. Toole's Alderney cow.

The sheep were more numerous than usual, and the show very fairly good. The Leicester prizes went, as of yore, to Messrs. Owen and Thunder; the short-wool luck rested with Messrs. Hamilton and Broughton; and Mr. Beale Brown was pre-eminent with his Cotswolds, among which his five hogget ewes were, perhaps, the best sample. The pig classes had some good specimens amongst them; and the peerless king of the poultry-yard was an American turkey-cock, of the most wondrous plumage and form we ever met with.

In the implement-yard the articles were of a lighter character than usual, beginning with native frieze and extending to cattle-gauges, railway-fences, and every conceivable article for a farmer's field and hearth. These composed, perhaps, the best part of the show. The steam-engines, and other heavy instruments of rural warfare, were few, and their absence was decidedly a relief to the ear.

A Parliamentary Committee have agreed to a report, in which they recommend the passing of a measure making it imperative that all anchors and cables shipped on board vessels should be tested at public establishments provided for the purpose at each of the principal ports.

By an Act of Parliament lately passed the management of the business relating to the packets and other vessels employed in conveying the mails and letters by sea is transferred from the Admiralty to the Postmaster-General.

Sir Charles Eastlake has submitted a scheme to the Academicians for placing the Royal Academy on a similar footing to a university; the academicians to be the senate, and the whole body of competent artists the corporation.

Another Polar expedition is likely to be undertaken by Dr. Hayes, one of the companions of the late Dr. Kane in his memorable search for Sir John Franklin. The main object which he proposes is to verify the existence of that Polar Sea which his leader claims to have discovered.

Mr. Fawcett recently delivered a lecture on the political economy and tendency of strikes, at St. Martin's Hall, to a pretty numerous audience of the working classes. Mr. Fawcett's views are favourable to strikes under certain conditions.

A Reform meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, at which about a thousand persons were present. A resolution was adopted declaring that no measure would satisfy the people which was not based upon the principle of manhood suffrage.

By the new Income Tax Act the Commissioners for Special Purposes are to assess all railways, and also the persons employed by them. The secretary or other officer is authorised to deduct, out of the salary or moluments, the income tax of their officers so assessed.

When the steam-ship *Edinburgh,* from Liverpool to New York, called at Queenstown, a few days ago, for mails and passengers, a number of persons went on board to bid farewell to friends about to cross the Atlantic. Several of these neglected to return to the tug in time, and are now on their forced trip to New York.

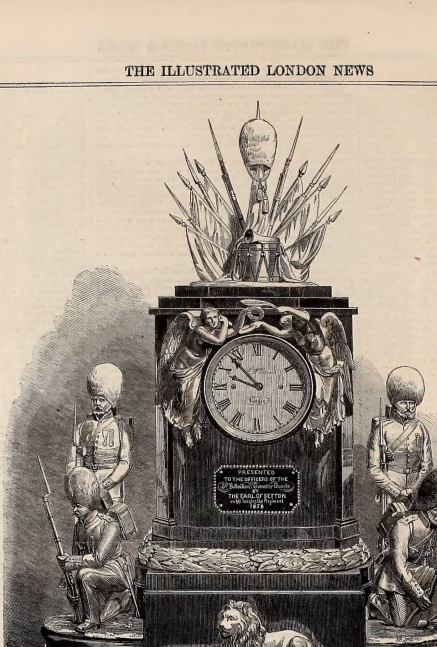
COMMERCIAL STAMPS.—The Act imposing new stamp duties has come into operation. Henceforth not only all cheques drawn upon bankers must be stamped, but also every letter to a banker directing payments to be made or money to be forwarded must have affixed to it an adhesive penny stamp (not a postage stamp), which stamp must be cancelled by the writer with his name or initials and the date on which the stamp is used. A penalty of £20 is attached to the non-observance of these directions.

CLOCK PRESENTED TO THE 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

THE officers of this regiment, which won such renown at the battles of Inkerman and Alma, have lately received, in the clock of which we give an Engraving, one of the most beautiful testimonials which we have had the pleasure of viewing. It was presented by the Earl of Sefton to his brother officers on his Lordship leaving the service. The happy idea embodied in the perpetuation of the undying glory of the battalion, in portrait statuettes of four of its bravest soldiers (Bancroft, Baldwin, King, and Kenyon), whose separate deeds procured them each signal honour in the never-to-be-forgotten records of the Crimea—Bancroft, it will be remembered, being the hero of that desperate encounter with five Russians, all of whom he killed, and in which the possession of extraordinary strength, combined with true soldierly courage, alone rendered him victorious; while Baldwin, under very heavy fire at the battle of Inkerman, rescued several of his wounded comrades; the others performing deeds of equal daring. They are represented in two of the most characteristic positions of the soldier. These figures have been worked out with surprising truth and fidelity. Surmounting the dial are alto-relievi of Fame and Victory. The testimonial was designed and modeled by Marshall Wood, whose name as the sculptor of the beautiful figure of "Daphne" in last year's exhibition of the Royal Academy will be known to many of our readers; and manufactured at the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. STOKES, OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE officers and workmen of the East Indian Railway have presented a silver vase and two drinking-cups to Mr. Lingard Stokes, superintendent of the locomotive department of that railway. The circumstances under which this testimonial was given will be gathered from the following extract from the presentation address:—"We cannot allow you to depart from amongst us without testifying our unfeigned respect towards you. We, therefore, as a mark of the high esteem in which we have held your unremitting zeal for our welfare, beg to present you with this small testimonial. Apart from your professional duties, you have ever manifested the greatest interest in our instruction and amusement; we are indebted to you for the establishment of our literary institution, and also our theatre, which has been a great source of amusement to all connected with the railway, and also to the inhabitants of the station generally." The testimonial was recently presented at Howrah, near Calcutta.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE EARL OF SEFTON TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.



PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. STOKES, THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

MR. GEORGE RENNIE, LATE GOVERNOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred on the 22nd ult., was the son of George Rennie, Esq., of Fantassie, East Lothian, North Britain, the eminent agriculturist, and nephew of John Rennie, the celebrated engineer, and well sustained, during his brief career, the hard-earned reputation attached to that name. In early life, devoting himself to sculpture, he produced in Rome some remarkable works, one of which, "The Grecian Archer," he presented to the Athenæum Club, where it is now to be seen. Dissatisfied with the state of the arts in this country, he boldly denounced it on his return, and suggested to Mr. William Sewart, M.P., in the year 1836, the Parliamentary Committee, which, besides inquiring into the state of the National Gallery, Royal Academy, and other institutions connected with the arts, caused the immediate formation of those schools of design which have since given so great an impulse to the arts and manufactures of this country. Together with the late Joseph Hume, M.P., he proposed and obtained the freest access to the public monuments of the arts in St. Paul's, the National Gallery, British Museum, and other depositories of fine art. When a member of the House of Commons he first suggested, for the security of the public, that the Serpentine as well as the St. James's water should be reduced to a uniform depth, and otherwise improved. If not the first inventor, he was certainly the first to suggest to Sir William Symonds, then Surveyor of the Navy, the now widely-recognised advantages of water-tight compartments in building ships.

Mr. Rennie was a strong Liberal in politics, and was in the year 1841 returned for Ipswich in conjunction with Mr. Rigby Wason. At the next general election he was again in the field for Ipswich, with every prospect of success, when he was induced to retire in favour of Mr. Hugh Adair, the local candidate.

Shortly after this he was offered the government of the Falkland Islands, which, small as was the appointment compared with his merits, he accepted, thinking that it would give some scope for those varied resources he felt that he so eminently possessed. During his government he raised the small colony from the most abject condition to one of as great prosperity as its very limited resources would admit of; so much so that whereas before his arrival the inhabitants had been entirely dependent on miserable rations supplied from England, they, by his vigorous exertions and skilful arrangements, were soon not only enabled to dispense with these and live with ease and plenty, but could supply ships of war and merchant-vessels with provisions and coals at a cheaper rate than they could procure them at Valparaiso. But the great masterpiece of his government was the skill, courage, and determination with which he utterly frustrated the unjustifiable pretensions of the Americans with respect to the fisheries in the Falkland Islands, as well as the depredations they were in the habit of committing on the cattle, &c., belonging to the Falkland Islands Company. With no force to back him but a little sloop-of-war, mounting six guns and a little battery with two guns, constructed by himself, and served by a few enrolled pensioners, he concluded a most difficult negotiation with the Captain of a heavy American corvette, whose guns were pointed upon the town, ready to open fire at any moment. In front of those guns, and in spite of the most violent threats of the American Captain, two American whalers were taken into the harbour, their skippers brought into court, fined, and made to pay for the depredations they had committed on the coast; while the Captain of the corvette looked on with suppressed indignation, unable to find a loophole for taking any measures to prevent the course of justice. In all these transactions he received the highest approbation of the home Government.

Mr. Rennie returned to England about four years ago, and for the last two years suffered a bad state of health, which ended in an attack of paralysis, from which he never rallied. The country has lost in him a truly efficient and faithful public servant.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LIEUT.-COLONEL CAINE, LATE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF HONG-KONG.

IF there be a position which, more than any other, tests the administrative capacity of a man, it is when, invested with provisional charges, he holds on the confines of barbarism the "marches" of civilisation. Whilst the European administrator, surrounded with the appliances of an organised system, and acting through the agency of recognised laws, directs with ease the economy of the State, confident always that, should moments of emergency demand from his hands the responsibility of initiative acts, a public opinion, at once just and perspicuous, will interpret with fairness the integrity of his aims,—colonial rulers must frequently, with the debris of a decayed society, erect the edifice of a new system, which neither shocks Eastern prejudices nor Western civilisation. Without precedents to guide, or a public opinion to which to appeal, every act is an additional responsibility, every decision a ground of contest, where truth must vindicate herself against blind bigotry or suspicious dread.

The offices of Chief-Magistrate and Lieutenant-Governor held by Lieut.-Colonel Caine in Hong-Kong were functions peculiarly demanding that judgment, decision, and fertility of resource essential in the successful administration of colonial rule.

When adverting, now and in years ago, to the difficulties which beset this officer, and his ability in surmounting them, the *Chinese Mail* said:—"In May, 1841, he was specially chosen to fill the important and arduous post of Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong. Cast, as it were, on the side of a barren mountain, with literally nothing but a mat but to shield him from the weather, the 'Chief Magistrate' was left to his own resources for 'an establishment.' Without architect or engineer, a suitable gaol, courthouse, &c., arose under his indefatigable industry and auspices; and, where the wild dog howled three years ago, the housetop struggler, or old friend, now finds a warm and hospitable reception. Frequently did he have to be allowed to join his regiment; but the discriminating statesman at the head of affairs in China had found in him a man capable of something more than hunting down the long-tails."

To have won under circumstances such as these the approbation of his Government and the applause of his countrymen would in itself have been no small pride; but the testimonial presented to him by the Chinese merchants of Hong-Kong proves that his personal qualities gained him the esteem and even the affection of a

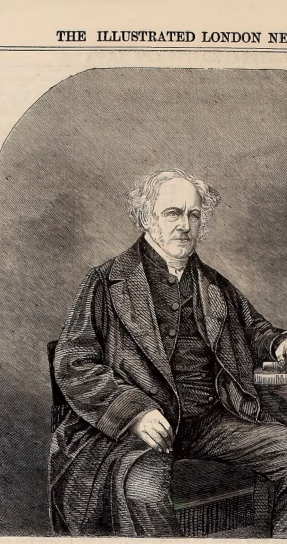


CHINESE MIRROR PRESENTED TO LIEUT.-COLONEL CAINE, LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.

people whom he governed, as the representative of a foreign, and frequently of a hostile, State.

Such a tribute, spontaneously offered under circumstances such as these, is perhaps the deepest homage that a man can receive from his fellows, evidencing, as it does, his possession of that courage and magnanimity which are oftener seen in the pages of fiction than in the records of history. The occasion of this gallant officer's final departure from the scene of his labours was seized by the Chinese community for a testimony of their respect. Issuing from the temple of their gods, they attended him in solemn procession to the place of embarkation, where, in the midst of ceremonies fraught with meaning to a people versed in the symbolism of the East, they, whilst bidding him a last adieu, and invoking for his protection the powers of the deep, brought his acceptance of this memorial of their affection, this pledge of their esteem. The mirror, wrought in solid burnished silver, which forms the subject of the Engraving we have already referred to, was then presented to him. It is eighteen inches in height, and weighs 93 oz. 10 dwts. On its face it bears the following inscription in Chinese :—"A tribute of praise to the good administration of Lieut.-Governor Caine. We look for your Excellency as for the coming of the new year; and, although you are far from us, we forget not to obey. Respectfully presented by the Chinese trading population of Hong-Kong. Dec., 1859."

The work itself is an excellent specimen of Chinese art, and is executed with a boldness of style and a decision of handling we were hardly prepared to expect from Oriental artists. This mirror, was accompanied by an address, written in golden characters, on a satin ground, in the form of a banner, in which the Chinese community testify their affection and esteem for the gallant officer.



THE RIGHT REV. J. C. WIGRAM, BISHOP NOMINATE OF ROCHESTER.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

IN last Tuesday's *Gazette* it was notified that the Queen had been pleased to order a *congé d'elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor George Murray, late Bishop thereof; and that her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend Joseph Cotton Wigram, M.A., Archdeacon of Winchester, to be elected by the said Dean and Chapter Bishop of the said see of Rochester. The reverend gentleman was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1810, when he was sixth wrangler. He was ordained Deacon in 1812, by Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely; and Priest in 1813, by Dr. Rowley, Bishop of London. He was for some years Curate of St. James's Church, Piccadilly; and in 1839 was presented to the rectory of East Tested, near Alton, Hampshire. In 1847 he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Winchester; and, upon the resignation of the living of Southampton by Lord Guilford, in 1850, the Bishop nominated Archdeacon Wigram to it, and he has held the living up to the present time. The Bishop nominate belongs to the Low Church party. Bishop Wigram will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until a vacancy shall arise in some diocese other than Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, and London.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Lock and Whitfield, of Regent-street.

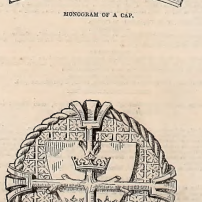
ORNAMENTS WORN BY THE NOTTINGHAM RIFLE CORPS.

THE designs for these tasteful and unique ornaments were supplied by Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, who has fully succeeded in his endeavour to produce something rather more artistic than is to be found in the ordinary Brummagen type of metal ornament which characterises the usual fittings of this kind. We are glad to find that Mr. Hine has managed to substitute a graceful ornament for the senseless door-knocker device of a lion's head, with a ring through the mouth, which forms a prominent object on the pouch-belt of almost every rifleman in the country.

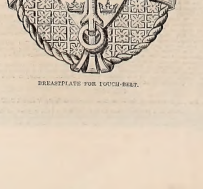
The badge worn in front of the cap contains a monogram and the motto "Evocatus paratus" (Ready when wanted). For the officers it is in silver, and for the privates in bronze.

The belt-clasp for the privates is in bronze, and contains a device corresponding with the motto, and in harmony with the name of the corps. The bow unstrung is hung to a branch of oak, to which is also suspended the horn.

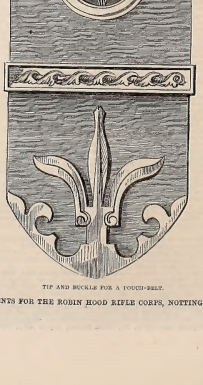
The boss, with the loop for chain and whistle, is in silver, and is used by the officers, together with the buckle-top and slide. The first contains the town arms, and in the last named the letters V. R. are pierced.



MONOGRAM OF A CAP.



BREASTPLATE FOR POUCH-BELT.



TIP AND BUCKLE FOR A POUCH-BELT.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLE CORPS, NOTTINGHAM.

DECLARATION OF VOTES FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TUSCANY WITH SARDINIA.

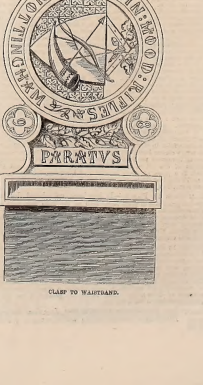
EARLY one morning last month the generally-apathetic Florentines were roused to a state of temporary excitement by the roar of the cannon announcing that the result of the voting for and against union with Sardinia was known.

The chief magistrate afterwards proclaimed from a window of the Palazzo Vecchio, in the newly-christened Piazza del Popolo (formerly Piazza del Gran' Duca), that the people of Tuscany had expressed their wish for union by an overwhelming majority. The numbers were—for union, 366,554; for a separate kingdom, 14,000. This result was received, we are told, with a mighty shout by the multitude assembled in the square and streets.

The Piazza del Gran' Duca—we like its old name the best—is the central spot in Florence for business and interest, and thither flock the people when any great event is stirring.

Our View is taken from under the Loggia de Lanzi—a noble specimen of Transition Gothic, built by Orgagna, in 1375. It consists of three circular arches, supported by clustered, angular pillars. This building is so fine in its proportions that Michael Angelo once suggested that the loggia should be carried all round the piazza. The singular name by which it is now known was given to it in consequence of a body of German mercenaries, called by the Italians "Lanzi," having one of their guard-houses near the Loggia. Through the arches of the Loggia de' Lanzi we see the Palazzo Vecchio. The massive and almost priscilne strength of this building is characteristic of the old palaces of Florence—half dwelling-house, half fortress.

It was erected, in 1298, by Arnolfo, at the residence of the Gonfaloniere or Magistracy of the Republic, and afterwards became the palace of Cosmo I. It is most imposing from its vast size and rough stonework. The great bubblements and deep machicolations, projecting far over the walls, support the bold and lofty tower, which cannot be seen in the View. Owing to this tower not bearing at all upon the walls, there is a local proverb to the effect that it is built in the air. The large courtyard of the palace is supported by massive pillars. In the centre is a beautiful little fountain by Verocchio. A vast staircase leads by easy steps to the grand saloon, 170 feet long by 75 feet high, a noble chamber, in which through the dim light may be seen some of the faded remains of the magnificence of the Medici. Some other rooms are also worthy of notice, containing old tapestry and portraits. Among the latter is a likeness of the infamous Bianca Capello, represented as a Roman dame of forty. Through the end arch of the Loggia de'Lanzi is seen the commencement of the building called the Uffizi, erected by Cosmo I. for public offices, in the upper story of which is the famous collection of pictures, statues, &c. There is communication between this gallery and the Palazzo Vecchio, and indeed a corridor of communication connects it with the Palazzo Pitti, made by Cosmo I. to enable him to pass from one to the other without entering the streets. The area adjoining the Palazzo Vecchio and Loggia de' Lanzi is full of famous statues—as the "Perseus" of Cellini, "The Rape of the Sabines," by Giovanni di Bologna—a wonderful group for daring execution and spirit; "Judith Slaying Holofernes," by Donatello; and six colossal figures of females, said to represent Sabine priestesses. These are all under the Loggia. The marble statue of "David," by Michael Angelo, is on one side of the doorway of the Palazzo Vecchio, on the other the colossal group of "Hercules Subduing Cacus," by Baccio Bandinelli. Near the palace is the celebrated fountain of Neptune, by Ammanato, commonly called "The Fountain of the Giant;" and further away in the square is the bronze equestrian figure of Cosmo di Medici, by Giovanni di Bologna. A wonderful treasury of art is this noble old square of Florence.



CLASP TO WAISTBAND.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Craven, as was anticipated, proved fatal to more than one of the two thousand Derby aspirants, and Buccaneer completely lost his ground as a leading favourite for both events. Confectioner, a bloodlike son of Sweetmeat and Margaret of Anjou, won the Newmarket handicap so easily that he at once jumped into the position of first favourite for the City and Suburban, and even made his appearance at 40 to 1 in the Derby quotations. All doubts of North Lincoln being a "roarer" were set at rest by his race for the Craven Plate, as he was beaten by three platers, and made such a noise when Wells pulled him up that he might have been almost heard in the High-street. Plum Pudding, brother to Rainbow, King of Diamonds, Viatka, Loiterer, and St. James, were all beaten for the Three-year-old Biennial by Mr. Tom Parr's Avalanche, a daughter of Wild Dayrell; and as she is engaged in the Oaks we thereby get the field strengthened for that event which, with the exception of Contadina and Seclusion, was singularly deficient of any fillies of class or pretension. Defender proved unable to give 7lb. to Mouravieff in the Four-year-old Biennial, and was defeated easily; and on Wednesday Sir Joseph Hawley appeared in his old four, winning twice in succession with his Gallus. Sagitta, own sister to and the living image of Toxophilite, won the Column Stakes; but the field opposed to her were really so moderate that we fear the ex-Prime Minister has a poor chance of winning either the One Thousand or Oaks, in both of which she is engaged.

Epsom Spring, lengthened out into two days, has some good sport to offer. There are one hundred acceptances for the City and Suburban Handicap on Thursday, on which day the Two-year-old Stakes will also be run; while the Metropolitan Handicap and the New Two-year-old Stakes stand for Friday. Zodiac (3lb. extra) is among the forty nominations in the latter. Among the recent foal arrivals is an own sister to Lupellus, whom many writers still persist in styling "Lupullus" and "Lupulus," in spite of Mr. Parr's declaration on the subject, and the authority of the greatest Latin dictionary of the day. Steeplechasing will be rather brisk next week. The Harborough Grand National, whose conditions seem to have been a fruitful source of dispute, is fixed for Wednesday; the Northumberland and Howden for Thursday; and the Chepstow Hunt and East Suffolk Hunt for Friday. Sir John Arnott has quite stirred up the lovers of Drag Hunts in Ireland, and two more on a very extensive scale are on the tapis, and open to all three countries.

The East Lothian country is, we hear, to be given up, and the late pack has been sold to Major Wellütt, the new master of the Rufford. Several changes are announced, especially among whips, and we believe that Dan Berkshire, the first whip to the Quorn, is to hunt the Warwickshire next year. Sir Watkin Wynn's had a very great run a few days before the close of the season, the first thirty minutes without a check, and the distance calculated at seven miles from point to point. The run, which occupied 1h. 40m. in all, was from Stych to the Loggerheads, in the North Staffordshire country. Unfortunately, John Walker was too unwell to come out, and the first whip took his place.

The coursing season made an excellent finish at the Caledonian Club, but Rosy Morn and Selby did not win more than one course in the Caledonian Open Cup; while Refulgent, apparently quite recovered from her fearful Ashdown contest with Patience, won three in the Westraw Stakes, before Canaradzo put her out.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—Monday.

Craven Plate.—Cynricus, 1. Butterfly, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Flimsy, 1. Marseillaise, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Parmesan, 1. Gorsehill, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Thunderbolt, 1. Maggiore, 2.
Bennington Stakes.—King of Diamonds, 1. Desmond, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Rose Middleton, 1. Clarissa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Sweetsauce, 1. Paleface, 2.

TUESDAY.

Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs.—Confectioner, 1. Man-at-Arms, 2.
Second Newmarket Biennial Stakes.—Avalanche, 1. Brother to Rainbow, 2.
Fourth Sale Stakes.—Rowena, 1. Rattlebone, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Restes, 1. Baron Munchausen, 2.
First Newmarket Biennial Stakes.—Mouravieff, 1. Defender, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gallus, 1. Mavourneen, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Lava, 1. Caliban, 2.
Subscription Plate.—Gallus, 1. Cynricus, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Lady Kingston, 1. Orlanda, 2.
The Column Stakes.—Sagitta, 1. Bribery c., 2.

THURSDAY.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Tyrant, 1. Blue Jacket, 2.
Claret Stakes.—The Promised Land walked over.
Hurstbourne Stakes.—Richmond, 1. Loiterer, 2.
Aske Produce Stakes.—Sparrow Hawk, 1. Sabreur, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Vicar of Bray, 1. Drum Major, 2.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Man Friday walked over.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Little Lady, 1. Sparkle, 2.
Subscription Plate.—Philomela, 1. Athos, 2.

CATTERICK-BRIDGE RACES.—Thursday.

Hornby Handicap.—Syringe, 1. Lady Mary c., 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday Night.

Two Thousand.—3 to 1 agst The Wizard (t), 11 to 2 agst Lupellus (t), 9 to 1 agst Brother to Rainbow (t), 11 to 1 agst Traducer (t), 100 to 6 agst Umpire (t), 12 to 1 agst Richmond (t), 20 to 1 agst King of Diamonds (t), 50 to 1 agst Buccaneer (off).

Derby.—6 to 1 agst Umpire, 12 to 1 agst Thormanby, 100 to 6 agst Buccaneer, 25 to 1 agst Blue Ruin (t), 100 to 3 agst Confectioner.

City and Suburban.—7 to 1 agst Confectioner (t), 9 to 1 agst Yoicks (t), 12 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (t), 14 to 1 agst Chere Amie (t), 40 to 1 agst Man-at Arms.

Chester Cup.—14 to 1 agst Tame Deer, 14 to 1 agst Gaspard, 20 to 1 agst Longrange, 20 to 1 agst The Promised Land (taken freely), 20 to 1 agst Satellite (t), 25 to 1 agst Man-at-Arms, 25 to 1 agst Viatka, 30 to 1 agst Mouravieff, 50 to 1 agst Flitch, 50 to 1 agst Blue Ruin.

Lady Stamford in the Hunting Field.—A correspondent of a Leicestershire paper sends the following:—"I am an admirer of feminine equestrianism. Much had been told me of Lady Stamford's excelling in the art, but, till Friday last, I never had an opportunity of seeing the Countess on horseback. The hounds met at Wymeswold. Lord and Lady Stamford went to the meet in a carriage and four, took luncheon at the principal inn, and mounted—Lady Stamford on a rather plain brown horse. Before the hounds were well in Ella's Gorse a fox bolted, and they were laid on immediately. During the circuit, which was exactly that of a steeplechase, and run in steeplechase time, I had the good fortune to be very near to the Countess, and consequently in a very forward place—in fact, close to the hounds all the way, and I had, therefore, an excellent opportunity of observing that lady's riding. The country, as all old fox-hunters know, is difficult to cross. There were two brooks and at least fifty strong fences to be leaped, eight or nine of them regular posers. It was a perfect treat, and a lesson too, to see the Countess take these fences. The hand and seat were perfection. There was no bustling bravado preparation for them; calmly, gracefully, and always with a word of cheer, Lady Stamford put her steed to the leap, and showed a judgment in handing him over that I have never seen surpassed even by the most accomplished horseman. At one fence I fully apprehended a baulk, a détour, or a fall, but it was cleared without at all disturbing the equanimity or equipoise of Lady Stamford, though several of the rougher sex refused it. There were two serious falls in the run—a proof that the line was a difficult one. I have seen many clever horsewomen going well over the Quorn country—the Duchess of Somerset particularly—but I never saw any lady so perfectly mistress of the art of equitation as Lady Stamford; and I shall always think it a piece of good fortune that I happened to be one in the first flight on Friday last, thus enabling me to witness what I have often heard of, but never fully credited."

The Ham Fair in Paris.—It has been calculated that there were 700,000 kilogrammes of pork hams sold at the ham fair, held on the Boulevard Bourdon, in Paris, during three days of the last week. The hams most in demand were those from Yorkshire, which were all disposed of on the second day. Next in request were the Bayonne hams, and after them the Strasburg, Metz, Westphalia, and Bolognese. The cash received during the fair is estimated at 2,000,000f.

The Voting in Savoy and Nice.—The Governor of Chambery has issued a proclamation specifying in what manner the vote of annexation is to take place in Savoy on the 22nd inst. Every native of Savoy, or son of a native, who is twenty-one years of age, and who has been six months in his present residence in the country, is entitled to express his wishes. The vote is to be taken by ballot, and the bulletins are merely to contain the words "Yes" or "No."——A similar notice has been issued for the country of Nice; the time, however, appointed for the vote being, as already stated, a week earlier.

A hurricane had passed over Annotto Bay, Jamaica, destroying several houses. The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Jamaica on the 23rd ult.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	inches
April 4	29·761	44·3	35·5	·74	7	31·0	54·0	NE. E.	Anemometer undergoing repair.	·010
„ 5	29·861	46·8	34·3	·65	7	40·5	55·4	NE. E. ENE.		·000
„ 6	29·841	41·9	41·4	·98	10	41·7	56·7	N.		·000
„ 7	29·907	50·5	40·6	·71	1	37·4	60·7	W. SW.		·006
„ 8	29·804	49·7	42·8	·91	10	41·1	56·0	SW.		·090
„ 9	29·620	40·4	28·4	·65	4	33·4	48·0	W. SW.		·010
„ 10	29·827	38·0	27·4	·68	8	32·7	47·7	NNW. N.		·052

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·766	29·833	29·853	29·916	29·816	29·617	29·730
Temperature of Air	44·0°	50·3°	43·9°	51·4°	51·7°	44·6°	41·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42·9°	44·3°	43·3°	47·9°	48·4°	38·0°	37·2°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NNE.	Calm.	SW.	WNW.	NNW.

A Scene in the Piedmontese Chambers.—A melancholy incident interrupted the sitting of the Sardinian Parliament on April 4. General Quaglia, the temporary president of the Chamber by right of age, broke down in a short speech in which he was putting one of the electors to the vote, and sank into the arms of some of the bystanders, struck with a fit of apoplexy or paralysis. The sitting was adjourned instantly. General Quaglia died on the 7th inst. The deceased general was seventy-four years old. His funeral took place on Easter Sunday with great pomp, all the deputies attending.

The Earl of Ellesmere has accepted the office of President of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle, who had tendered his resignation in consequence of absence from England, but who retains his connection with the society as one of the Vice-Presidents. The new President will, in May, throw open the splendid gallery at Bridgewater House for the reception of the members and others interested in the fine arts, at a conversazione.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the bulk of the dividend payments has now been made, and that the supply of capital in the hands of the discount houses has somewhat increased, the value of money still rules very high, when compared with the early part of the year. In Lombard-street the lowest quotation for the best short paper is still 4½ per cent; and in many instances 4¾, and even 5, per cent has been paid for accommodation. Four-months' bills are not discounted under from 5¼ to 5½ per cent. The present state of the money market, we may observe, arises not from an actual want of money—taking the average of our trade during the past six months—but from a sudden expansion in the demand for produce and goods, both home and foreign. In point of fact, trade generally has outstripped the extent of the usual sources of supply; and hence capital is likely to command high rates during the next two or three months. The present pressure for money is, too, in a great measure, the result of heavy repayments to the Bank, which have considerably exceeded three millions sterling; consequently, the dividend receipts have been suddenly taken out of the general discount market. On Thursday the directors advanced their minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Very little bullion has come to hand from any quarter, but the demand for gold on Continental account has not increased; consequently, very few withdrawals have taken place from the Bank of England. The shipments by the present packet to India amount to only £219,965 in silver, and £26,000 in gold. The Exchange at Calcutta shows an adverse movement of about 1 per cent; but, in China the quotation has declined 1 to 2 per cent, so that there is no immediate prospect of an active demand for silver. The Mexican dollars brought by the last steamer have sold at 62½d. per oz., being a decline of ½d. from previous quotations. The value of bar silver is almost nominal.

The adjudication of the Victoria loan of £2,650,000 took place on Wednesday. The minimum price required by the colony was 105. The tenders at and above that figure amounted to only £1,570,000; consequently, there still remains about 40 per cent of the whole amount yet to be allotted. The Debentures have been done at ½ premium and ½ discount.

Advices from Peru state that the Government has succeeded in buying 1,066,000 dollars of the Six per Cent Stock, at prices ranging from 95 to 99¾.

The amount of business doing in National Stocks has been much restricted; but no sales of moment have taken place, so that the supply of stock in the market has not increased to any extent. On Monday Bank Stock realised 225; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 93 92¾; Consols, for Money, 94⅛ ¼ ⅛; Ditto, for Account, 94⅛ ¼ ⅛; India Five per Cents, 105 104⅞; Ditto Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 98⅛ ¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, 1859, 96⅝; Ditto Bonds, par. to 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem. Very few changes took place in the quotations on the following day. The market, however, was flat. Bank Stock sold at 226 and 224½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ 93; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79 78½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅝; India Five per Cents, 105 104⅞; Ditto Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 91⅛ ¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97; Ditto Bonds, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem. The operations on Wednesday were much restricted, and prices closed as follows:—Reduced Three per Cents, 92¾; Consols, 94⅛ ¼; New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 104⅞ to 105; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98⅛ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 97; Ditto Bonds, 5s. to 1s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem. On Thursday, Home Stocks were flat, yet very little change took place in the quotations:—Consols, for Money, were done at 94 to 94¼; for May, 94⅜ ½; the Reduced and New Threes, 92⅝ ¾; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78¾; India Five per Cents, 104⅞ to 105⅛; the Debentures, 86⅝ to 97; Exchequer Bills, 8s to 12s. prem. Bank Stock was 226. India Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, 98½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103⅞.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been limited:—Ocean Marine Insurance have sold at 2¾ to 2 prem; Universal Marine, ½ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 5-16 to ⅜ prem.; and Bank of Turkey, 1 to 1½ dis.

In the Foreign House the dealings have been rather limited. Compared with last week, however, no material change has taken place in the quotations, although their tendency has been decidedly drooping. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100 ex div.; Ditto, 1839 and 1859, 98½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Chilian Three Per Cents, 71⅞ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 99⅞ ex div.; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 4⅝; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 42; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Russian Three per Cents, 64½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 35½; Ditto, Passive, 14½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 79¼; Ditto, New, 62.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have changed hands to a moderate extent, and prices, generally, have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have realised 75¾; Australasia, 73½; Bank of London, 52; Bank of Egypt, 21¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½ ex div.; British North American, 56⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22⅝; London Joint-stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 58; National Provincial of England, New, 24; Oriental, 44½; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, 46½; and Union of London, 30.

The transactions in Colonial Government Securities have been moderate, at full quotations, Canada Government Six per Cents, January and July, having sold at 115; Ditto, 1879, 112½; Ditto, 1883, 113½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100; Ditto 1888 and upwards, 99¾; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 109½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½ ex div.

In Miscellaneous Securities the following business has been done:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14⅝; Berlin Waterworks, 4¾; Australian Agricultural, 32½; Crystal Palace, 28½; Ditto Preference, 100½; Electric Telegraph, 106½; Great Ship, ½; London General Omnibus, 1⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Oriental Gas, New, ⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Ditto New, 34; Royal Mail Steam, 52¾; Van Diemen's Land, 11; Birmingham Canal, 93¾; Regent's, 20; West Middlesex Waterworks, 106.

In the early part of the week the Railway Share Market was steady, and a fair amount of business was passing in it, at full prices. Since then, however, it has become heavy, at drooping currencies. The traffic receipts still continue to show an increase, when compared with last year. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 102; Caledonian, 91½; East Anglian, 17¾; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great Northern, 113¾; Ditto, A Stock, 118; Great Western, 69½; Ditto, Stour Valley, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅝; London and Blackwall, 68¾; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, 99⅝; London and South-Western, 91¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Midland, 117½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 96; North British, 60¾ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 1½ dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 48¾; Ditto, York, 79⅝; North Staffordshire, 14; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 34¾; Shropshire Union, 47; South-Eastern, 88½; South Wales, 66; Stockton and Darlington, 39¾.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 95; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 96; Preston and Wyre, 45½; South Staffordshire, 10⅝.

Preference Shares.—Caledonian £10 Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 124; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118; Ditto, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 86; Great Western Five per Cent, 102; Ditto, Birmingham Shares, 9¾; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 74; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, with option till 1860, 3¾; North British, 109¾ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 124½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97¾; East Indian, 101¾; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 101¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 72; Ditto, Seven per Cent 1867, 71; Ditto, 1872, 72; Great Indian Peninsula, 99¾; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 88; Ditto, Five per Cent, 98½; Scinde, 100; Punjaub, 4½; Indus Steam Flotilla, 95; Trinidad Scrip, ½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4⅝; Eastern of France, 25; Great Luxembourg, 7; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; Namur and Liége, 8⅛; San Paulo, 1⅝.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 9.—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, in but middling condition. Most kinds were in fair request, and prices ruled steady. Foreign wheat—the show of which was rather limited—changed hands slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. There was a fair inquiry for barley, at extreme currencies. Malt, however, moved off slowly, on former terms. The oat trade was firm, and prices ruled steady. Both beans and peas were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. In flour only a limited business was transacted, at previous quotations.

April 11.—Wheat commanded quite Monday's quotations. All spring corn was firm, and good sound oats were rather dearer. No change took place in the value of flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 38s. to 39s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American flour, 24s. to 28s. per barrel; French 31s. to 38s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in somewhat improved request, at very full prices. All other seeds move off slowly, on former terms. Cakes are very inactive.

Linseed, English crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 44s. to 45s.; white ditto, 80s. to 87s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 40s. 2d.; peas, 38s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 10d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 109,135; barley, 28,100; oats, 9942; rye, 102; beans, 4641; peas, 793 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds rules very inactive. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. The stock in the United Kingdom is 70,000,000lbs., against 68,000,000lbs. in 1859.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have moved off slowly, at about last week's quotations, and the show of samples is seasonably good. Refined sugars are inactive, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule steady.

Coffee.—The demand, generally, is in a healthy state, at very full prices.

Rice.—There is still a full average business doing in all kinds, at extreme currencies.

Provisions.—The butter trade is in a most inactive state, and prices rule almost nominal. Bacon moves off freely, and Waterford sizeable is worth 63s. to 65s. per cwt. Hams and lard move off freely, at extreme rates. In other provisions very little is passing.

Tallow.—The demand is somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices rule firm. P.Y.C., on the spot is selling at 56s. 6d. per cwt. The imports continue limited.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 27s 9d. per cwt on the spot. Most other oils are a dull inquiry. Spirits of turpentine are selling at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices. Brandy is inactive, at late rates. Grain spirit is firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 1s. to £1 16s per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Best house coals 19s. 6d. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine samples are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kinds move off slowly, at late rates. Prices vary from 84s. to 147s. per cwt.

Wool.—The amount of business doing in this market is only moderate. Prices, however, are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand may be considered steady, at from 85s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 12).—Our market to-day was scantily supplied with beasts. Prime Scots and crosses sold steadily, at full quotations; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. We were fairly supplied with sheep, and all breeds were in request, at very full prices, the best Downs having sold at 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Lambs, the show of which was moderate, changed hands freely, at from 6s. to 7s. 8d. per 8lb. There was a steady inquiry for calves, at prices quite equal to Monday. Pigs were tolerably firm in price; but milch cows were a dull sale. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs 22s to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 812; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 7003; calves, 180; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 810; sheep, 450; calves, 100.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand may be called steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, April 6.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Second Captains A. Orr, C. R. Hill, and P. J. Campbell to be Captains; Lieuts. J. F. Betty and J. K. Holdsworth to be Second Captains.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. B. Taylor to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. PHILLIPS, Birmingham, engraver.

BANKRUPTS.

F. J. PILLOT, Cannon-street, City, wine merchant.—W. STEVENS, Southwark, British wine merchant.—H. J. WILSON, Whitchurch, surgeon.—W. J. WATSON, Upper Holloway, builder.—H. STRANGE, Newent, Gloucestershire, plumber.—T. MURRELLS, Brighton stationer.—T. CHARD, Bristol, agent.—W. BOGLE, Birmingham, hop and spirit merchant.—J. W. JONES and S. DITRICHSTEIN, Great St. Thomas Apostle, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. BORRIL, Stornoway, miller.—A. STEWART, Irvine, grocer.

Tuesday, April 10.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Dragoon Guards: Ensign A. Ashton to be Cornet.
6th Dragoons: Ensign W. W. Bennitt to be Cornet; H. Stevenson to be Cornet.
13th Light Dragoons: J. A. Carthew to be Cornet.
1st Foot: E. A. Morant to be Ensign. 4th: T. A. Gough to be Ensign. 7th: Capt. W. L. Lewes to be Captain. 11th: A. H. Vaughan to be Ensign. 14th: Lieut. J. Franklin to be Lieutenant. 20th: Serg. Major J. Whybrow to be Ensign. 22nd: Lieut. S. Winthrop to be Captain. 25th: Ensign S. R. Handy to be Lieutenant; J. Pender to be Ensign. 45th: Lieut. F. F. Atkinson to be Lieutenant. 61st: F. J. W. P. Long to be Ensign. 87th: Ensign A. J. Ashmore to be Ensign. 98th: Capt. T. G. D. Payn to be Captain.
1st West India Regiment: Major A. W. Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Travers to be Major. 3rd: Lieut. P. W. Kingsmill to be Captain; Ensign D. F. Murray to be Lieutenant.
Unattached.—Lieut. W. H. Urquhart to be Captain.

ADMIRALTY.

Appointments.—Commander C. Stirling to the Wasp, commissioned. Masters S. J. W. Moriarty to the Donegal; A. M. P. Mackay to the Wellington, for the St. George. Assistant Paymaster H. W. Molesworth to the Castor.

BANKRUPTS.

F. J. FOWLES and H. HUNTER, Hatcham, Surrey, and Rood-lane, City, oil and soap merchants.—G. and R. OLDFIELD, and J. CLARKE, Lichfield, millers.—ELIZABETH AYDON and T. W. FERGUSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. NAPIER, Stirling, coal agent.—R. DEMPSTER, Forres, Elginshire, surgeon.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Norfolk House, the Duchess of Norfolk, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at 79, Rue de Lille, Paris, the Lady Charlotte Locker, of a son, stillborn.
On the 5th inst., at Guestling, in the county of Sussex, Lady Ashburnham, of a daughter.
On the 21st ult., at London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Gillwald Park, Sewardstone, Essex, Mrs. Wm. A. Gibbs, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Mountfort House, Barnsbury-square, N., the wife of John Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at 7, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, Mrs. Thomas Scott, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, by the Bishop of Winchester, the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle, to the Rev. Edward Cheese, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop.

On Wednesday, at the parish church of St. George, Hanover-square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart., to Miss Harvey.

On Monday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mary Russell, second daughter of the Baroness de Clifford, to Mr. William E. Oakley, of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire.

On the 11th inst., at St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, by the Rev. H. Crawley, Charles Thompson Ablott, Esq., M.A., Staff Surgeon of her Majesty's Forces, to Jeannie, daughter of John F. Martin, Esq., Abingdon, Berkshire.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church, Blackburn, by the Vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Rushton, D.D., Hon. Canon of Manchester Cathedral, Alfred Crosby Pope, Esq., Surgeon, of Blackburn, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Pope, of Leamington, to Isabella, youngest daughter of John Hargreaves, Esq., of Larkhill, Blackburn.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Hetton-le-Hole, in the county of Durham, by the Rev. C. H. Davidson, Rector of Harlington, Middlesex, and the Rev. J. S. Nichol, Rector of Hetton, John Robert Davison, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Jane Anna, eldest daughter of Nicholas Wood, Esq., of Hetton Hall.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Dover-street, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Viscount Guillamore, aged 27.

On the 30th ult., whilst on a visit to her son-in-law, the Rev. Joseph F. Fenn, at Cheltenham, Lady Bignold, wife of Sir Samuel Bignold, of Norwich, in the 63rd year of her age.

On the 4th inst., William Chapman Oldham, Esq., of Leicester Frith House, Leicester, in his 84th year.

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1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3 18 4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4 16 0
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PHILARÈTE CHASLES.

THERE are few lives of literary men (and by literary men we mean men of deep research and constant investigation into the arcana of literature) which present a more surprising composition than that of M. Philarète Chasles, the present Conservator of the Mazarine Library, and a Professor of the College of France. Circumstances sometimes outweigh a vocation; but in the case of the subject of our article the vocation, as it will be seen, pronounced itself in so decided a manner that even the most extraordinary circumstances were powerless to overwhelm it.

Philarète Chasles was born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, on the 8th of October, 1799. His father, a stern Republican General and member of the Convention, was one of those who had voted for the execution of Louis XVI. The old soldier, having subsequently given offence to the Directory, was a prisoner in the Château of Ham at the time when his second son was born; and it was there that the name of Philarète (which in Greek signifies the *friend of virtue*) was selected by his father. The man of Spartan pride and purity naturally supposed that his son would be a lover of virtue. Madame Chasles was a lady of aristocratic birth; and Philarète bears in his peculiarly mixed character marks of his double origin—the combination of refinement on the one hand, and the disinterested love of truth and probity on the other.

At a very early age Philarète Chasles was destined by his father to serve his country in a military capacity in the cause of the Republic, for which his elder son had already sacrificed his life in his seventeenth year; and, after a careful education at the College of Angers, he was preparing to pass his examination at the School of St. Cyr. But it was decreed that Philarète should never wear the national uniform.

The youth of Philarète Chasles was surrounded by circumstances depending upon the political events of the time. First of all, his father, and shortly after Philarète himself, sought an asylum in England, where the accomplishments of the latter brought him into contact with many of the most celebrated Englishmen of that day—Bentham, Coleridge, Ugo Foscolo, Southey, Hazlitt, and Wordsworth; Cobbett, Hunt, Sir Francis Burdett, and other political leaders welcomed the young *savant* with the cordiality which his talents and industry merited. He turned his learning to advantage in the revisal and correction of a very celebrated edition of the classics, remarkable to this day for its accuracy; and he has always attributed to his occupation as a printer's reader in London much of that precision and exactitude which have characterised his literary labours ever since. A full detail of the adventures of his early days previously to leaving France, and in England, may be found in his "Study of Men and Manners in the Nineteenth Century," the translation of which work would prove a valuable addition to English literature.



M. PHILARÈTE CHASLES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NADAR.

Philarète Chasles was more than twenty years of age when he returned to France, where he shortly afterwards founded, under M. Saulnier, subsequently Prefect of Orleans, the *Revue Britannique*, a well-known and much-appreciated periodical. In this *Revues* he omitted, during twelve years, the most wholesome ideas on English and American liberty, to which he is ardently favourable. Firmly attached to his principles, Philarète is notwithstanding anti-revolutionary, and wisely thinks that all ameliorations should be obtained by progressive means. Ever since 1829 he has been one of the principal writers of the *Journal des Débats*, in which he has published from time to time a series of very remarkable articles.

In 1837 Philarète Chasles was appointed by M. Guizot (then Minister of Public Instruction) Conservator of the Bibliothèque Mazarine of the Institute of France, one of the principal libraries in Paris. We may remark here a fact much to the honour of Philarète Chasles. He had never rendered any political service whatever to M. Guizot, and, although he had always professed a great esteem for that illustrious statesman, he was not by any means enlisted among his political adherents or followers. He obtained this honourable post, therefore, without intrigue, and for no other reason than that of his being recognised as an erudite literary scholar.

The Chair of Foreign Literature at the College of France was created expressly for him, by M. Villemain, in 1840. The lectures of M. Chasles always attract a numerous auditory, although he has never flattered party passion, or employed his eloquence in the tribune either for or against the successive Governments. He has constantly and consistently confined himself to topics of literature, philosophy, and great social questions, without ever entering the precincts of political in-



"THE SHADOW ON THE WALL."—BY T. ROBERTS.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 369.

vestigation. During the twenty years that he has lectured at the College of France he has reviewed all the literatures of Europe, and compared together the French, English, and Teutonic languages; and he has just concluded a series of dissertations on the subject of the "Conquest of Hindostan by the English," which are most valuable for the light they throw upon the original acquisition of our Indian empire, and the entire justice and impartiality of the able French professor's remarks.

As a writer, generally speaking, Chasles belongs to the same race as our Hazlitt, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, &c.; but he has nevertheless a particular and most original character of his own that can be compared to no other. He is essentially a humorist in the purest sense of the term. The subjects treated by him in the *Débats* are so varied and so numerous that it would be difficult to mention them all. Philosophy, history, literature, voyages, poetry, novels, have by turns been passed in review by the clever critic with an unusual talent. At the same time profound and brilliant, there is in his criticisms such a stamp of conscientious study that on reading them one feels sure that he has read and reflected on the book of which he speaks,—a rare quality, as by far the greater number of so-called critics scarcely ever peruse attentively the volumes about which they pretend to give an authoritative opinion. Besides his numerous articles in all the principal French reviews and periodicals of our epoch, Philarète Chasles has published fourteen volumes of "Etudes Comparées," a most excellent collection, full of facts, curious and erudite investigations, and ingenious and truly philosophical sketches. He has even found time of late years to send an occasional article in English to our old friend *Notes and Queries*.

His manner of speaking in public is as remarkable and as varied as the style of his literary compositions. His improvised lectures are of an originality that belongs to him alone, consisting sometimes of a sort of familiar instructive conversation addressed to his hearers, sometimes of serious investigations, mingled with curious anecdotes, and not unfrequently of noble and eloquent exhortations, addressing themselves to the loftiest sentiments of humanity. In his bearing ever different, he remains ever interesting; and the hour devoted to his lecture passes but too quickly for his eager listeners and admirers, in whose minds he continually opens up new intellectual paths and fresh mazes of ideas.

We have been led to give this biographical sketch of Professor Chasles, not simply on account of his being a distinguished French *littérateur*, but also because we feel proud that he passed a number of his best and most impressionable years on our shores, to which we have every reason to believe he is still much attached. It is not, perhaps, saying too much when we assert that his brilliant success in life has been owing, in a great measure, to those habits of undaunted perseverance and serious investigation of which he must have witnessed so many examples during the eight years he passed in England. To him we owe much of that improved feeling towards Englishmen which has gained ground of late years in France; enlightened and unprejudiced, his observations and his writings have ever had a tendency to conciliate and harmonise. He advocates what he believes, and to this circumstance may be attributed the vigour of his style and language, about which there cannot be two opinions.

M. Chasles is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; the Conservateur-doyen of the Mazarine Library; a Professor of the College of France; a most indefatigable writer and an eloquent speaker; a linguist of the first class; a classical scholar; and, moreover, a man who knows how to apply the vast resources of his well-stored mind. We do not desire the death of any Academician; but in terminating our notice of M. Chasles we may be allowed to express the hope that, when next one of "the forty" shall shuffle off the mortal coil, his vacant fauteuil at the French Academy may fall to the lot of Philarète, who would certainly bring to his seat more than an average amount of the brilliant acquirements usually possessed by the distinguished members of the Institute of France.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

A reference to the Map in our Number of the 25th of February last will give a very good idea of the configuration of the territory of this small principality. In accordance with the annexation tendencies of the present time, it is natural that this little spot should be absorbed into one of the larger contiguous States; and the French journals have recently published a report to the effect that an offer has been made to the Prince, who is just now in Paris, for the purchase of his possession by an indemnity of 200,000 francs (£8000) a year. From the amicable relations that existed between France and Monaco for nearly two centuries, it is probable that Charles III. would rather see his dominion annexed to the French empire than form a part of the outlying districts of the kingdom of Italy, which it would do if it were transferred to the rule of Victor Emmanuel, and Oneglia and St. Remo were still to remain Italian—a question yet to be decided.

The principality consisted formerly of Monaco, Menton, and Rochebrune, but the two latter communes were declared independent in 1848, under the reign of Florestan I., and have since been regarded as "free towns," all the efforts of their rightful Prince having failed to bring them back to their allegiance. The entire State covered a superficies of eighty miles, and contained a population of about 6000 souls, more than two-thirds of whom belong to the detached communes. Before its dismemberment the entire revenue of Monaco amounted to upwards of 300,000 francs per annum; so that he indemnity said to have been offered by the French Government may be looked upon as liberal when the diminished importance of the divided State is considered. As, however, the Prince has never recognised the independence of Menton and Rochebrune, it is probable that he will seek to obtain an annual allowance equal in amount to the sum to which his rights as Sovereign entitled him.

Monaco was in the tenth century a simple lordship belonging to the Genoese family Grimaldi. In the sixteenth century its possessor had the title of Prince, and in 1605 Honoré II. placed the principality under the protection of Spain; but in 1641 the same Prince transferred his State to the protection of France, under whose auspices it remained till 1815, when Monaco and its dependencies were placed under the care of the house of Savoy. In 1848 Charles Albert, in spite of the protestations of Prince Florestan I., constituted Rochebrune and Menton free towns, but governed them as if they, in fact, formed a part of Piedmont. Under the former monarchies of France the Princes of Monaco had always been members of, and frequently sat in, the French Chamber of Peers, with the title of Duke of Valentinois, derived from a fief granted to Honoré II., as an indemnity on his separation from Spain, which had esulted in the confiscation of certain estates possessed by the Prince in that country.

Our Sketch of the general aspect of the town of Monaco, as seen from the Mediterranean, is after a drawing made on the spot by M. Brest.

THE PIAZZA DEI FRUTTI, PADUA.

Letters from Italy tell us that, in the event of Austria again showing fight in that country, which she will do probably ere long, Padua will be the basis of operations, and in consequence steamers have arrived at Venice with large cargoes of munition, which have been immediately sent on to the former city. By the courtesy of Mr. Gambart we are enabled to give a View of one of the chief piazze of Padua—the Piazza dei Frutti, or market-place, on one side of which stands the vast building called the Palazzo della Municipalita, or townhall. This very remarkable edifice was built by Pietro Cozzo during the latter end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century; it stands upon open arches, and is surrounded by a loggia. Like the Basilica at Vicenza, a lofty roof rises almost half as high again as the walls on which it rests. It is said to be the largest unsupported by columns in the world. Probably (from a certain family likeness) this building suggested to Palladio his Italian Basilica at Vicenza. The upper portion is occupied by a single room 267 feet long and 89 wide, and as much in height, the walls of which are covered with allegorical frescoes. The exterior of the building is wonderfully quaint and picturesque. The roof already noticed is not the original one. In 1306 an Augustine friar famous as an architect came to Padua, and showed to the Paduans drawings he had made of a palace-roof in India. They were so delighted with this that they requested him to reroof their hall in like fashion which he did, receiving for remuneration the materials of the old roof.

The market-place in front of the townhall presents a most picturesque and lively scene, the varied grouping of the buyers and sellers, and their wares, being added to not a little by the awnings and mattings, supported by poles, to exclude the sun.

Padua, perhaps the oldest city in North Italy, contains 40,000 inhabitants; it is about twenty-seven miles by rail from Venice. It is, generally, a rather dull and melancholy town, and, though the University students enliven it to the best of their ability, there is an air of desertion and gloom about its long arcaded streets, and great open piazze (where the grass find no difficulty in flourishing) very depressing; and the occasional glimpses of bowery gardens behind the old palaces and houses are oases of delight to the passengers. One of the most remarkable churches in Italy is at Padua—the Church of Sant' Antonio, built by Nicolo da Pisa. Its character is a combination of the Pointed and Byzantine styles, and its eight cupolas give it quite an Eastern aspect. It is most noteworthy for the splendour and variety of its internal decorations. The treasures of its numerous chapels are countless. Paintings in fresco, lamps, candelabra, bronzes, and sculptures, are scattered about in endless profusion.

A notice of Padua would not be complete without mentioning the Chapel of the Arena, celebrated for its internal mural decorations from the hand of Giotto. These wonderful subjects, displaying so much artistic skill and feeling, can only be hinted at here: indeed, they are too well known to require further comment. Nor have we space to mention in detail the churches, palaces, and old houses of Padua; nor the University, called Il Bò (the Ox), from the sign of the inn originally occupying its site; nor the Botanical Gardens, as old as 1543; nor the Library, with its hundred thousand volumes; nor the Observatory, with its fine views over the Alps and the lagunes of Venice. Padua, with all its treasures, seemed effete. What the new life surging through Italy may do for it remains to be seen.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

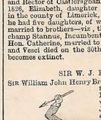
LORD FITZGERALD AND VESCI.

The Right Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey-Fitzgerald, LL.D., Baron Fitzgerald and Vesci, of Clare and Inchicronan, in the county of Clare, and Dean of Kilmore, was the younger of the two sons of the eminent statesman, lawyer, and Prime Sergeant in Ireland, the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, by his wife, Catherine Vesey, who was created, on the 27th of June, 1826, Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesci, in her own right. Both her sons assumed the additional surname of Vesey. She died in 1832, and was succeeded by her elder son, William, Baron Fitzgerald and Vesci, who filled various high offices of State in Ireland and England; among others, the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and the Presidency of the Board of Control, and who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Fitzgerald, of Desmond and Clangibbon, in the county of Cork—a title that became extinct at his demise. He died, unmarried, on the 11th of May, 1843, and was succeeded in his Irish barony by his only brother, Henry, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, the subject of this notice, who was in holy orders, and was Dean of Kilmore, Vicar of Ballintemple, and Rector of Castleraghan. His Lordship married, the 7th of September, 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Standish O'Grady, Esq., of Elton, in the county of Limerick, and by her, who died the 5th of March, 1834, he had five daughters, of whom four survive him, and two of these are married to brothers—viz., the Hon. Mabella, married to the Rev. W. Beauchamp Stannus, Incumbent of Woodbury, Salterton, near Exeter; and the Hon. Catherine, married to Walter Trevor Stannus, Esq. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci died on the 30th ult., and, as he had no male issue, his title becomes extinct.



SIR W. J. H. BROWNE FFOLKES, BART.

Sir William John Henry Browne Ffolkes, second Baronet, of Hillington, in the county of Norfolk, was the only son of Sir Martin Browne, F.R.S., the first Baronet, by his wife, Fanny, daughter and coheir of the late Sir John Turner, Bart., of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, a baronetcy now extinct. He was born at the family seat, Hillington Hall, Norfolk, the 30th of August, 1786, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated as B.A. in 1810 and M.A. in 1813. He succeeded his father as second Baronet the 11th of December, 1821. Sir William married, the 21st of April, 1818, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Dominick Geffrey Browne, Esq., of Castle MacGarrett, in the county of Mayo, and sister of Dominick, first Lord Oranmore, and by this marriage had issue four sons and two daughters; the elder daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Francis Hay Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton, Norfolk. Sir William's eldest son, Martin William Ffolkes, Esq., married, the 30th of March, 1843, Henrietta Bridget, second daughter of the late General Sir C. Wale, K.C.B., of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshre, and had two sons, William Hovell and Martin William, and a daughter, Etheldreda Isabella. Mr. Ffolkes was unfortunately killed by lightning on the 23rd of July, 1849, just four days after the birth of his younger son. His widow died the 14th of November, 1855. His father, Sir William, died on the 24th ult., at Hillington Hall, and is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir William Hovell Ffolkes, the third Baronet, twelve years of age. The Ffolkes are an old Norfolk family, originally from Staffordshire. Martin Ffolkes, the great-great-grandfather of the Baronet just deceased, was Attorney-General to Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II.



THE MASTER OF KINNAIRD.

The Honourable Charles Fox, Master of Kinnaird, was the younger and only surviving son of George William Fox, ninth Baron Kinnaird and first Baron Rosse, of Rosse Priory, Perthshire, by his wife, the Hon. Frances Ann Georgiana Ponsonby, daughter of William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, first Lord De Mauley, and was born on the 5th of June, 1841. He was educated at Eton. His elder and only brother, Victor Alexander, Master of Kinnaird, died, in his eleventh year, in 1851, and the designation of Master of Kinnaird then devolved on him. He was travelling on the Continent, both in 1859 and in the present year, instead of going to college. He was expected home in the course of this spring, and had just completed the tour of Sicily when, on going to Naples, he was seized with a violent attack of fever, which terminated fatally there on the 30th ult. in a few hours. The only relative who could reach him was his aunt, the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Laura Kinnaird, sister of Lord Kinnaird, who had been spending the winter in Italy, and had lately parted from him in Rome. He was accompanied in his tour by the Rev. R. Moorsom, son of Admiral Moorsom. The amiable and lamented youth was esteemed and beloved by all classes in his own neighbourhood; and his sad and early death has cast a deep and general gloom over all his connections and friends. Lord Kinnaird's now only surviving child is the Hon. Olivia Barbara Ogilvy, the wife of Reginald, eldest son of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.



Death of Lady Audley.—We announce with regret the death of Lady Audley, which happened a few days since at Kensington, after a short illness. Her Ladyship was a daughter of the late eminent geographer, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, K.H., to whom the nation is so largely indebted for the exploration of the interior of Australia, and she was married in 1858 to George Edward, twentieth and present Lord Audley, by whom she has left two infant daughters—the latter born in Normandy only a few weeks since.

Death of Sir James Forrest, Bart.—This much-respected Edinburgh citizen died at Plymouth, on the 5th inst., in the 80th year of his age. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh for six consecutive years, from 1837, and was made a Baronet at the time of the coronation, in 1838.

₊ A notice will be given next week of Jelinger Cookson Symons, Esq., Inspector of Schools, the well-known barrister and writer, who died on the 7th inst.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Platinum.—M. H. Sainte-Claire Deville (so well known for his metallurgical researches, especially with respect to aluminium) and M. H. Debray have published in the *Annales des Mines* an elaborate paper on platinum and the metals which accompany it—osmium, ruthenium, palladium, and rhodium. The different states of these metals, the modes of fusing and volatilising them, their properties and their alloys, are amply discussed; while several plates show the construction of the furnaces and the apparatus employed in the experiments referred to in the memoir. A complete system is thus given for utilising the residues of platinum hitherto neglected, and, by means of new modes, for combining the metals with platinum.

The Cotton Trade of India forms the subject of a paper, by Mr. J. A. Mann, which appears in the new number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. India is the accredited birthplace of the cotton manufacture, which is alluded to in the Rig-Veda, the sacred books of Brahmins, fifteen centuries before our era. Interesting details respecting the progress of the manufacture and the causes of its decay in the East are given, accompanied by statistical returns. Mr. Mann has sanguine hopes of the renovation of the cultivation of cotton in our Indian possessions.

The Origin of Species.—This vexed question, with which the scientific world is still so much agitated, is discussed in the fullest manner in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* in an article of forty-six pages. A summary is given of Mr. Darwin's hypothesis, and his chief experiments are noticed; and, after considering the opinions of Buffon, Cuvier, Lamarck, Owen, Wallace, Agassiz, and other eminent naturalists, the writer, in conclusion, expresses his decided adhesion to the views of Cuvier, Owen, and Agassiz, in opposition to those maintained by Buffon, Lamarck, the "Vestiges," Baden Powell, and Darwin. An eloquent article on this subject, by M. Auguste Laugel, appears in the last number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The writer favours Mr. Darwin's views, and hopes that their dissemination will be practically advantageous by favouring the acclimatisation of animals and plants.

Ozone.—M. Le Roux has laid before the French Academy of Sciences the following addition to the history of ozone, which is a modification of the oxygen in atmospheric air:—If a thin platinum wire be heated to whiteness by means of an electric current, and then placed beneath the nostrils, the heated ascending air will contain the peculiar odour by which philosophers recognise the presence of ozone. M. Le Roux describes apparatus suitable to the production of the phenomena.

Royal Institution. — The first number of the *Proceedings* for the present year is now being issued. It contains abstracts (written by the respective speakers) of the Friday evening discourses—by Professors Owen, Faraday, Tyndall, Huxley, Roscoe, Calvert; Dr. W. Carpenter; and Messrs. Field and Masters; and notices of proceedings at the general monthly meetings of the members.

The Voltaic Battery.—M. Du Moncel, at the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, communicated a note on the effects which result from the incrustation of the porous vases employed in Daniell's battery, and endeavoured to demonstrate that these incrustations, far from being injurious to electrical development, are, on the contrary, favourable to it, by diminishing the interior resistance.—*Compt.s Rendus.*

Spheroidal Condition of Matter.—M. Boutigny d'Evreux, who delivered a lecture before the members of the Royal Institution, in 1852, on "The Spheroidal State of Liquids" when raised to a very high temperature, has laid before the French Academy a note in which he states that an erroneous impression of his researches has been formed respecting his views on the phenomena of the spheroidal state, which he does not believe to be peculiar to liquids, but to be common to all bodies. He cites camphor, wax, certain chlorides, iodine, &c., as examples.

The Solar Eclipse of 1860 (July 18).—The new number of the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* contains much useful information for gentlemen who contemplate visiting Spain for the purpose of observing the eclipse. The Astronomer Royal, as on the last occasion, gives many valuable hints respecting the most favourable localities for observation, the modes of transmitting instruments, the best routes for travellers, &c. He has also laid before the society a letter which he received from Don Antonio Aguilar, the Director of the Observatory at Madrid, who states that, in compliance with his request, the Spanish Government has made very liberal arrangements with the view of facilitating as much as possible the performance of its delicate responsibilities towards foreign astronomers who may come to the peninsula to observe the eclipse. Instruments are to be admitted free of duty, and the local authorities are to afford effectual assistance whenever required. Mr. R. C. Carrington gives an account of a new "Eyepiece for the Solar Eclipse," and also notes on a new design for vertically-placed divided circles, on the observations of the solar spots, &c.

A New Sphygmograph (or pulse register) has been laid before the Philomathic Society of Paris by M. Marey. It is very portable, being only 18 centimetres long, and weighing 240 grammes. It is described in *L'Institut*, where diagrams are given of the different results obtained by the new instrument of M. Marey and the old one of Vierordt.

The Fabrication of Coke forms the subject of a long memoir in the *Annales des Mines*, by M. Dieudonné, the inspector of materials for the French railways "of the East." Coke-making establishments have been formed at Forbach and Hirschbach, near Metz. The paper contains a description of the apparatus there employed, illustrated by plates, and elaborate calculations of the expenses incurred.

An Arabic Quadrant constructed in A.D. 1334 is figured and described in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* by Mr. W. H. Morley, the society's librarian.

Boiling Points.—The determination of the boiling points, a subject of much difficulty in researches in organic chemistry, is discussed in some notes by Mr. A. Church which appear in the *Chemical News.*

Electricity and Sound.—How vibrations may be transmitted and reproduced at a distance by electricity is shown by the Abbé Laborde in a paper read before the French Academy, and printed in the last number of the *Comptes Rendus*.—In the *Cosmos* is contained some remarks by the Abbé Raillard on the reason why the sound of thunder is propagated in the air so much more rapidly than other sounds. The Abbé lays down the following propositions:—1. The electric spark of induction in the clouds shocks the air, and makes the noise; 2, every part of the luminous furrow is a centre of the shocks, that is to say, the air is shocked the whole length of the flash. If, then, we see a flash with an angle sufficiently great, we shall perceive that the sound proceeds from all parts of the flash, and follows all its windings. As the distance between the point of the flash nearest to the observer and that farthest from him attains sometimes to 25 kilometres (15½ miles), the rolling of the thunder produced by a discharge may endure for seventy-five seconds, which the Abbé says he has heard. He corroborates his views by quoting M. Biot.

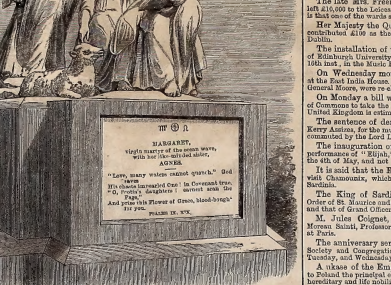
Dust Storms and the Simoom.—At the last meeting of the Meteorological Society a paper was read on dust storms and dust columns, and the simoom, or poisonous wind, of India, by H. Cook, M.D. The author remarked that there are certain days in which, however hard and violently the wind may blow, little or no dust accompanies it, whilst at other times every little puff of air or current of wind raises up and carries with it clouds of dust, and at these times the individual particles of sand appear to be in such an electrified condition that they are even ready to repel each other, and are consequently disturbed from their position and carried up into the air with the slightest current. To so great an extent does this sometimes exist that the atmosphere is positively filled with dust, and, when accompanied by a strong wind, nothing is visible at a few yards, and the sun at noonday is obscured. This condition of the atmosphere is evidently accumulative: it increases by degrees until the climax is reached, when, after a certain time, usually about twenty-four hours, the atmosphere is cleared and equanimity is restored. Dust columns appear under a similar condition of electrical disturbance or intensity. On calm, quiet days, when hardly a breath of air is stirring, and the sun pours down his heating rays with full force, little circular eddies are seen to arise in the atmosphere near the surface of the ground. These increase in force and diameter, until a column is formed of great height and diameter, which usually remains stationary for some time, and then sweeps away across the country at great speed, and ultimately, losing the velocity of its circular movement, dissolves, and disappears. The author had seen in the valley of Mingochav, which is only a few miles across, and surrounded by high hills, on a day when not a breath of air stirred, twenty of these columns. These seldom changed their places, or but slowly moved across the level tract, and they never interfered with each other. The author then spoke of the simoom, that deadly wind, which occasionally visits the deserts of Cutchee and Upper Scinde, which is sudden and singularly fatal in its occurrence, invisible, intangible, and mysterious. Its nature, alike unknown (as far as the author is aware) to the wild, untutored inhabitant of the country which it frequents, as to the European man of science, its effects only are visible—its presence made manifest in the sudden extinction of life, whether of animal or vegetable, over which its influence has extended. The author gives the results of his information respecting the simoom as follows:—It is sudden in its attack; it is sometimes preceded by a cold current of air; it occurs in the hot months (usually June and July); it takes place by night as well as by day; its course is straight and defined; its passage leaves a narrow, "knifelike" track; it burns up or destroys the vitality of animal and vegetable existence in its path; it is attended by a well-marked sulphurous odour; it is described as being like the blast of a furnace, and the current of air in which it passes is evidently greatly heated; it is not accompanied by dust, thunder, and lightning.

COMMEMORATIVE STATUES AT STIRLING.

THE town of Stirling is geographically in the centre of Scotland; it likewise forms a centre in respect of those civil and military operations which for a course of centuries were carried on and ultimately won the independence of that kingdom. Abbey Craig, on which the national monument to Sir William Wallace is to be erected, stands fairly prominent in the carse or level plain by which Stirling is surrounded, and is about a mile and a half to the north-east. Stirling is built on a rock similar in formation to the Castle Rock of Edinburgh. The Castle surmounts the western brow of the hill, and, being built at various periods, it presents on every side a most striking and interesting appearance. Stirling Castle, from the hallowed history, it is believed, was a principal residence of the Scottish Jameses. It was the favourite abode of the chivalrous and poetical James I., and they especially occupied by his Royal successors till the reign of James Mary. The grounds on the Castle Hill, bounding the Castle on the south-east, were appropriate for chivalrous feats and courtly recreations. A portion of the plain was designated the Valley, and here tournaments were carried on in all the pomp of extraordinary splendour. Both the town and Castle of Stirling fell from their high renown on the union of the crowns. The Castle was untenanted, save by occasional companies of troops; and the vicinity of the Castle, associated with such memories, became a resort of loose and idle characters. In the days of superstition witches were burnt on the hill: the figgot's blaze consuming the hapless victims of popular prejudice rose high amidst scenes formerly beheld in proud magnificence by Scotland's noblest princes.

Till lately the Castle Hill of Stirling retained its degraded aspect which it had borne upwards of two centuries. Now all is changed—old barbarous feelings have been demolished, and a large portion of ground has been laid out as a cemetery and as pleasure grounds. These improvements were commenced about three years ago; and they have been followed with perseverance. Stirling is associated with the heroic deeds of the illustrious Wallace, the preaching of the celebrated John Knox, and the spirited enterprises of the other persons whose names are gratefully enrolled in the records of the national fame.

It was meet, in renovating the scenes of the Castle Hill, that some of those worthies should be commemorated. The idea was broached at an early period of the proceedings, and it has been carried out in a manner far surpassing what at first could have been contemplated, so that the town of Stirling may now proudly boast that no provincial community in the United Kingdom has done more fully to commemorate the national deeds of bygone age, and to exhibit the champions of the national liberties. On the Castle Hill have sprung up statues of John Knox, Alexander Henderson, Andrew Melville, James Guthrie, and Professor Erskine, and a group of statuary emblematic of the glorious struggle and the simple faith of Margaret Wilson. Many of these monumental statues have been erected by provincial shoemakers, but among them are many first-rate works of art, particularly by Mr. Handyside Ritchie, one of the most talented of the Edinburgh sculptors. The inauguration represents a marble group of Margaret Wilson and her sister Agnes. The former is reading the Scriptures with her younger sister Agnes, attended by their grandam and by their father, and contemplates the devotional earnestness of the two sisters, alike in affection and in grace. A lamb at their feet raises its head as if conscious of the gentle and guileless nature of the pair. Margaret Wilson was drowned in the Water of Bladnoch, Wigtonshire, for refusing to acknowledge James II. as having supreme spiritual authority over the Scottish Church. She is known in Scotland by the appellation of the Maiden Martyr. Besides the monuments which adorn the summit of the hill, others have lately been erected. A magnificent one in the form of a Greek temple has just been finished in honour of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession Church, and whose ministrations were conducted on Stirling till the period



MONUMENT OF MARGARET WILSON AND HER SISTER AGNES, AT STIRLING.

of his death. Mr. Handyside Ritchie's noble colossal statue of Sir William Wallace is erected under an elegant porch in one of the principal streets, and in front of one of the public buildings. Mr. Handyside Ritchie received a gold medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851. It was purchased for its present position by Mr. Dunmore of Dunblane, Stirling, by whose munificence many of the recent improvements in the neighbourhood have been carried out, and who now expends the greater number of the memorial statues on the Castle Hill have been reared. Other improvements are in progress, and there are fewer places that can boast of having done so much in so little time for the kindred arts of sculpture and architecture as Stirling.

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASES AT NORTHAMPTON.

IT is said that the late Duke of Wellington never refused leave of absence to any officers when they wanted to hunt or ride a steeplechase; and there is no wonder that the Army contains the finest horsemen its full quota of the finest across-country horsemen in Great Britain, and that once a year there have a great steeplechase contest. Nearly twenty years ago military steeplechases were held in Northamptonshire, when the renowned Meltonian, Sir David Baird, beat a field of some thirty horsemen, near Billing Wells. In 1846 the 9th was interviewed, Northamptonshire was described, and the scene was afterwards described to Warwick. Such was the interest felt in this annual contest that officers wrote home from the trenches before Sebastopol about it. From those deep ravines all living remembrance of the allied armies has disappeared, and in a few years more ages to come will tell where, side by side in sad array, many gallant hearts are cold that never mustered the gay jockey jacket, and rode so determinedly over the Lammas meadows. Brixworth was the next place where the race was selected for, and there were no removals to Brixhamlet; but the roving military mind has returned to its first love, and "the flag line" has been chosen in Northamptonshire once more. Although steeplechasing has flourished like a sort of exotic at Liverpool, the mideland counties are its real home. They first learned to do it from the Meltons struggling in Quorn's and Clacker's day, and then "The Marquis," with Cock Robin and "Lord Derby," was a far greater object of interest to them than even Mason on Lottery, Bocher on Vyvian, or Sefton on Moonraker.

Nearly fifty years ago, Northampton was the scene of a steeplechase over the estate of William Barry, Esq., of Wootton Hall, whose son and J. Mastaing, the publisher of Coventry Stakes, were in a sharp grass field, and there were, in fact, only three ploughed fields in the whole line, which included twenty fences, now and then very formidable, and a brook, which had to be crossed twice. The Grand Military Gold Cup was won by Captain Anderson, of the King's Dragoon Guards, on his horse Hornet. Eighteen started, and but few laughed at Captain Lindsay's (4th Light Dragoons) Marmion, who was second, not far again on 9th, better terms the next day, and just beat him by a head. Sir R. De Bourgh, of the Limerick Militia, also rode in the last race on the first day with his Premier, who was sold for 25gs. Owing to putting too much faith in the work of the food-posts by which to shape the course clear, and the folly of a number of horsemen who would ride with the contending horses, the sport was very much spoiled. This, however, will be rectified another year; and we also hear that the chasse will be thrown open to the Navy as well as the Army, and not confined to half-pay officers. Sailors are popularly supposed to ride with their faces to the tail, or "four on the deck at once," and hence there will be no little curiosity to see how the Naval Brigade will perform at such a cruise.

A plot of cottage property which has obstructed a full view of the majestic railway towers of Lancaster Castle is about to be removed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A "Tattersall's" has been formally inaugurated at Sydney.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will succeed Lord Macaulay as a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Count Stephen Szechenyi shot himself last Saturday night in the Maison de Santé at Döbling.

Lord Valentia has lately received severe injuries by a fall from his horse.

Mr. Wise, M.P. for Stafford, was entertained by his constituents at a public dinner on Wednesday.

The Dutch journals say that the accounts of the rice crops in Java, up to the last of December last, were very favourable.

The Prince of Carignan gave a dinner on the 2nd inst. to Baron Ricasoli, General Garibaldi, and other distinguished personages at Florence.

Earl Granville has improved in health, and will be able to attend on the resumption of public business in the House of Lords.

In an Act recently passed to amend the Medical Acts the time for registration of medical men is extended to the 1st of January, 1861.

A cast from Mrs. Jameson's face was taken after death. This cast is to be used, we believe, in preparing a bust of the authoress.

A medallion of Kirke White, by Chantrey, has recently been added to the National Portrait Gallery at Dublin.

The *Bund* of Berne announces that the Swiss Government has resolved to establish a regular Legation at London.

A girl, aged eleven years, died of hydrophobia at Cloonmore, Tuam, on Thursday week. She was bitten by a mad dog about two months before.

Charles Alison, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

A fine sturgeon has been taken in the River Thames, near Greenhithe, which was forwarded to her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, by order of the Conservators of the River Thames.

The late Mrs. Freeman, daughter of Sir Thomas Aprece, has left £16,000 to the Leicester Infirmary. The only condition is imposed is that one of the wards shall be called the "Apreece Ward."

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort have recently contributed £100 as their joint subscription to the Goldsmith statue in Dublin.

The installation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, as Rector of Edinburgh University, is appointed to take place on Monday next, the 16th inst., in the Music Hall there.

On Wednesday morning there was an election of two directors at the Salt India House. Colonel Sykes, M.P. (the chairman), and Major-General Moore, were re-elected without opposition.

On Monday a bill was introduced by the Government into the House of Commons to take the census of the population. The population of the land Kingdom is estimated at between twenty and twenty-five millions.

The sentence of death passed on George Morgan, at the last Kerry Assizes, for the murder of his wife near Tralee, last April, has been commuted by the Lord Lieutenant to transportation for life.

The inauguration of the statue of Mendelsohn, and the great performance of "Elijah," will take place at the Crystal Palace on Friday, the 4th of May, and not on the 2nd of May, as at first announced.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie will in the ensuing summer visit Chamouni, which is situated in her territory ceded to France by Sardinia.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on the French General de Martimprey, last that of Grand Officer on General Dumoux.

M. Jules Coignet, the well-known landscape-painter, and M. Moreau Saint, Professor at the Conservatoire de Musique, have just died at Paris.

The anniversary services of the West Riding Home Missionary Society and Congregational Union were held in Bradford on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (last week), and were very well attended.

A ukase of the Emperor of Russia, just promulgated, extends to Poland the principal enactments of the new regulations for the granting of hereditary and life nobility which are in force in the rest of the empire.

On and after May 1 a new rule will have London seven o'clock a.m., reaching Dover at nine o'clock; and arrangements are being made by which the Dublin will reach Holyhead at the same hour at noon.

On Tuesday week Mr. Macready was united in marriage, at the Queen's Chapel, Lisson Grove, Dorothea Vane, to Miss Cecile Louise F. Spencer, granddaughter of the late Sir William Boscawen.

The Irish journals report the existence of great destitution among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Ards, in the county of Mayo, owing to the failure in the potato crop.

The man Clark, who was apprehended, a few days ago, on suspicion of having murdered Ann Sowell, at Embleton, near Cockermouth, has made a full confession of the crime.

A man at Wick the other day purchased a large skate, and on opening it discovered in the stomach a box of "Patent congreve matches warranted to ignite in any climate."

On Wednesday week an outside passenger on the Versailles line to Paris reaching Meudon was thrown off the train by suffocation, his head came in contact with the stonework, and was severed from his body.

The mortal remains of the Baroness Strathdeen were deposited in the family vault in Arbroath cemetery yesterday week. The Lord Chancellor was present, accompanied by his seven children.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the office of President of the College for the Daughters of Scottish Ministers and Professors, and has conferred it on the Right Honourable Lord Justice-Clerk.

Heenan, the American pugilist, has been arrested, and held to bail at Derby. The same measure of justice will, it is to be hoped, be administered to the opponent, Sayers.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, aged thirty years, residing in the parish of Bacup, committed self-destruction by drinking a large quantity of sugar of lead. She remains in a very precarious state.

Lord Saturday has commissioned a portrait of Sir John Ratcliff, the result of a subscription by the members of the Birmingham Town Council, was presented to Lady Ratcliff, at Sir John's residence at Edgbaston.

The visitors to the Royal Kensington Museum last week numbered 19,09. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 13,604 visitors; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 4778; on Saturday (students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 907; students' evening (Wednesday), 539.

The band of the 1st Life Guards gave a concert at St. George's Hall, Stafford, last Saturday evening, to a respectable audience. The concert was given by desire of the Mayor and Magistrates, under whose patronage it was.

Mr. Glassford Bell, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, has assented to the request of the magistrates to deliver the inaugural address on the erection of the monument at Yarrow to the Ettrick Bard. The inauguration is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The Earl of Airlie was reinstalled on Thursday week Lord Lieutenant of Kincardine, Forfarshire. He addressed the meeting and a numerous audience in the hall of the college. The students entertained his Lordship at a banquet in the evening.

The names of some of the best engravers were lately submitted to the Queen by the Royal Academy as those who should be employed on the recently-executed portraits, by Winterhalter, of herself and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty finally decided upon Messrs. Doussett and Lemon.

The fifth of the intercolonial cricket matches between Victoria and New South Wales was contested on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of February, on the Melbourne cricket ground, and resulted in a victory for the Victorians by eleven by sixty-nine runs.

Mr. Hyde Clarke has completed his statue of "Caractacus," which will immediately be placed at the Mansion House. This artist has also executed a monument to the memory of Gutenberg, for the city of Trinity College, Dublin.

A vote of £6000 has been passed by the Victoria Parliament to be applied to the exploration of the Australian continent, and a committee has been formed to carry out the organisation and control of a party for that purpose.

In the new Stamp Act now in operation there is a duty of one penny on a certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials. The duty is to be paid by the party requiring any such copy or extract.

Seventeen of the crew of the hired transport *Havering*, stranded at Plymouth, were brought before the Stonehouse magistrates on Tuesday week, on a charge of insubordination and refusal to do duty, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Exeter.



NORTHAMPTON STEEPLECHASES.—GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP.—THE LAST LEAP.—FROM A DRAWING BY H. WEIR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SALMON-FISHING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SALMON-FISHING IN THE HIGHLANDS

EVERY nation has features and pursuits markedly its own which stamp the inhabitants with an unmistakable individuality, and it is certain that England is now, as it ever was, foremost in those athletic sports which give hardihood, nerve, and intrepidity to youth, prolong manhood, and lay the foundation of a happy old age. It is a love of national sports and pastimes which, engendered in the south and cherished and practised in manhood, sends forth our countrymen with sufficient confidence to contend with foes beneath the burning sun of India, or to struggle manfully in the cause of humanity and science in the regions of the frozen zone. So long as Englishmen shall have ball continue to await the titled youngster or wealthy commoner on his entry into the public school, so long as the cry of the hounds and the fox-hunter's horn shall have charms on our village green, so long as the lake and Cam echo to the measured stroke of the sturdy sight, and the young man's rod, rock or trolling, be first in his hand, so long shall we keep up to that physical condition which we now possess, and shall happily prolong the vitality and energy which repel the invasion of a foreign foe.

We shall not trouble our readers with an illustration of salmon-fishing in the Highlands. Salmon is the king of fresh-water fish, and lives in tidal rivers. The usual time of spawning is about the latter end of August or beginning of September. The salmon, having deposited their spawn in the river, invariably hasten to the sea before the approach of winter, whence in the following summer they again return to the rivers. The spawn deposited in summer in the following spring becomes smelts, about the size of a gudgeon, and these take their departure to the sea, and very rapidly increase in size. Ten years is supposed to be the maximum age to which a salmon can attain. But come we now to salmon-fishing. "Go thou, gentle cockney, and angle in the New River, but not Highland salmon; put a tiny coat into and call Tay!" So says Professor Wilson, in his "Recreations of Christopher North," evidently, as he writes with full reminiscence of hopes of sport, and with a keen appetising recollection of youthful days. And what better, pray, can we do than accept his invitation, and follow in the wake of the "straight and unswerving" salmon, as the savage spirit of sport, is springing over rock ledge after rock-ledge, and leaping as he goes through the white and boiling brine through river-feeding torrents, to the glorious music of his running and ringing reel, after a tongue-hooked salmon, leaping and shaking with the tide—but not the rain—in the "sweet waters of the sea." Let us take note of the twenty feet rod, all ring-casting and spliting the air with unswerving vertical, from 10 to 60 ft; a fashionable tapper, "fine by degrees, and beautifully less;" and let us further be aware that the "gentle craft" is fair, and not foul play, as a present moment full of fear, and must be made to spring to the plunging stone. Now fallen, or "nodding" with true practice, the stone also shoots out of the foam like a bar of silver bullion; and, rebuking into the flood, is in another moment at the very head of the waterfall "fine bull's the bull!" and now the gaff—and the fish is gone for ever with the thunder into ten fathoms deep." But the tackle is equal to the struggle, and the result is "a snow-white, wards, right up the middle of the main current of the hill-born river, as if his sword in the very course where she was spawned. She still swims swift and strong and deep, and there is yet another round to play in her dorsal fin, danger in the flap of her tail," and the gut may yet be shattered against a rock by her silver shoulder. There is no impediment or obstruction now; the lesser waterfalls are level with the flood; the bare rocks and floating trees have all been swept during the night down to the salt loch. She begins to fail now; the bulk falls over to the right in delivered. "What! another mad leap! yet another glorious plunge!" and now, if the rod will skip, "with curving horns, kicking heels, and straight-up tail," comes bellowing by bottom-set fishermen and the river, all in fear to his escape honour. Suicide to take place as seven if the fish be lost at six. His will is inevitably, whereby the Pounding Pot and the Thunder Tunnel are to be richer by ten thousand pounds a-piece. But no; the fish is lying languidly afloat on the foam as if all further assistance now were vain, and she was carefully marshalled into the creels. Yet, even as the angler feels a desire to fondly kiss her silver side, she leaps in her last trial of her tail, and all reel is now revolving once again. Nay, to, ever, though a stern chase is a long chase, Peter is about to have the gaff, and the fish is in the meshes of the professor, "into the eddy she sails, sick, and slow, and almost with a swirl, whitening as she nears the sand—there she has it, struck right into the shoulder, falter! has failed! Up, Peter, Minerva, or Venus, and has at last in all her glorious length and breadth of beauty to pray for mercy or be dragged angling before the Flood!

Such, then, is salmon-fishing in the Highlands, and such is the sport depicted by our artist. The young laird is seen, after a long run, anxiously watching his attendant, an old experienced fisherman, who is about to wade with the gaff the now exhausted fish, while, Sandy, the servant, looks from behind his master with a wondering admiration at the lovely vision in his master's creels. In the still hush of evening, with the setting sun casting its declining beams on the purple mountains, and the gaily stirring trees which are now and reflected in the calm water, the scene is very lovely; and it is such a scene that our artist has represented. The healthy exercise and natural wholesome excitement with the subsequent repose, will no doubt produce so unmistakable a proof of your fisherman's skill and perseverance in a full fair salmon, is such as induce many to follow so gratifying a sport.

LETTERS TO THE PAPAL STATES and the TWO SICILIES.—In consequence of a reduction in the Italian postage upon letters forwarded via Belgium and transmitted to the Papal Italian states and those of the Two Sicilies, such letters will in future be liable only to the following conditions:—Letters not exceeding half an ounce, 10d.; above half an ounce, but not exceeding half an ounce, 1s. 2d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 2s. 4d.; above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 4s. 8d.; every ounce after the first, 2s. 4d. The Two Sicilies, not exceeding half an ounce, 1s. 6d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 3s.; above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 6s.; every ounce after the first, 3s. 6d. Newspapers in all cases to pay one penny.

A COOL CORNISH MINER.—Some years ago a party of Cambridge gentlemen were visiting the celebrated tin-mining district of the west depths of Wheal Fortune Mine. The venerable Professor Farish, who made the tour, was induced to relate with much humour the following startling incident of his visit. On his ascent in the ordinary manner by means of the ladders, and while a mere speck of daylight, he perceived, as he thought, certain unmistakable symptoms of frailty in the rope. He therefore shouted to his guide to stop, and to the miner above, whom but halfway from the bottom of the awful abyss. "We change these ropes yesterday," replied the miner, "and I'm sure there's no need to change this one to morrow if we get up safe!"

LONDON BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.—To estimate rightly the increase and changes which are taking place in London, it is desirable occasionally to look back upon the many years of comparative stagnation which preceded and the metropolis at different periods. We have opened a map, dated 1807, of the district which now stands between the Regent's Park and the row of houses and public buildings. If we compare it with what we know of the district in 1860, we shall see what the circumstances have altered. Eastward our map extends to Little Tunstile, on the south side of the city by way of Holborn. Passing along this road westward, we come to a cross lane which is now represented by King-street, running northward, and another of Long Lane, which is now Little Queen-street. Proceeding footpath through the fields, at the corner of Great Queen-street, just where the printing-office of Messrs. Bell and Watson now stands. Lincoln's Inn-fields are marked, and are crossed by footpaths. The map does not extend far to the north of Holborn, but Gray's-inn-road and Hatton-garden appear as lane in the map passes across Drury-lane, and continues to St. Martin's-lane; this is the line of Castle-street. South of the Strand we have the Convent Garden. The details from this to the Strand are not filled in. Further south we discover "The Mews" at the corner of Charing-cross, and going north to the junction of the Broad-street of St. Giles's, and we see St. Martin's-lane, Long-acre, and Drury-lane, with Hyde Park-corner called Tothill-street, and the Oxford-road. Passing up St. Martin's-lane, we find the Cock and Pie Fields, now covered with, the swarming dwelling, and not too fastidious population of the Seven Dials. A red brick along the side of a wall from St. Martin's-lane to Broad-street, St. Giles's. This is marked Le-lane, but became Monmouth-street. Beyond the fence is the picturesque little church, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, with one or two houses close by imbedded in trees. Northward the green fields are interrupted by several paths, one of which is now represented by a side of Bloomsbury-square. Eastward from St. Giles's, but a little to the west of the present Museum, in the midst of gardens, is the Foundling Hospital. From this scene of the streets became less noticeable. So houses appear on the site of Marylebone, and New Road, and the whole of Somers-town and St. Giles's.—*Builder.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORINNA.—The key move to Enigma No. 1128 is 1. Kt to B 3rd. Thanks for the game; the defence, however, detracts very much from its interest. What hope of winning could B. take somebody after such a move as his 6th?

C. of Bradford.—You have forgotten to send your new address.

J. Bell.—Your solution of Enigma No. 1128 is correct.

J. Wilson.—Thanks for the latter offered to Fellows.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	3. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 4th
2. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	Q to K 5th	4. K to K 6th	Mate.

AMATEUR HOUR.—The following game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Horwitz was played at the Westminster Chess Club, on Tuesday last:—

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt takes K P	R takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to K 3rd	22. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. P takes P	P to K 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	24. P to K 6th	R to K R 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	P takes K P	25. P to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
7. P to K R 4th	Kt takes B (ch)	26. R to K 8th (ch)	Q takes P
8. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	27. R to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 4th
9. Q takes Q (ch)	P takes Q	28. K to K B 4th	P takes P
10. K to Q B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	29. K takes P	K to Q B 4th
11. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
12. K to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 2nd	31. R to K Kt 6th	Q to Q 4th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 3rd	32. R to K 5th	Q to Q 3rd
14. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	33. R to K 6th	Q to Q 4th
15. P to Q 5th	P to K 5th	34. R to K 5th	Q to Q 3rd
16. P to Q B 5th	P to K B 4th	35. R to K 6th	Q to Q 4th
17. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	36. R to Q 8th	P to Q 6th
18. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	37. R to Q 7th	P to Q 7th
19. P to Q 6th	R to K 3rd	38. K to K 3rd	P to Q 8th (Q)
20. P to Q 7th	R to K 2nd	39. K to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
21. P to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P	40. P to K 8th (Q)	K to Q Kt 4th
22. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th	41. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
23. Kt to K 3rd	R to K 3rd	42. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
24. Kt to Q 5th	R to K 2nd	43. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
25. Kt to K 3rd	P to K 6th	44. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
26. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 7th	45. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
27. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 5th	46. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
28. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to Q 6th	47. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
29. P to Q 8th (Q)	P to K B 3rd	48. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th

And White resigns the game and the match.

Notes by one of the Combatants.

(a) As a rule an early exchange of Queens is to be shunned on both sides. It is sound, however, in this instance, as it relieves White from a cramped game.

(b) If White had played 24. P to K B 4th, Black would have replied with 24. R takes K P (ch).

(c) Black's game is now irretrievably lost.

(d) The advance of this Pawn, although apparently a strong move, is proved unsound by the subsequent play of Black, and is not to be recommended.

(e) It will be found that the Queen is a better move at command.

(f) The termination is an imposing lesson in Pawn play.

The score at the conclusion gave—

Whitehouse . . . 7	Drawn . . . 8	Mr. S. . . . 4	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1159.—By CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at his 5th, R at Q 8th, B at Q R 5th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, P at Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt 4th, P at K B 7th and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1161.—By W. GRIESHAW.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at K R 6th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at K 4th; Pa at K R 5th, and Pa at K Kt 2nd.

Black: K at K B 4th, R at Q 8th, Pa at Q 4th and Q B 5th, Kt at K R 7th and K sq; Pa at K B 2nd, K Kt 3rd, and K R 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS TOURNEY IN PARIS.—A chess tournament is now going on at the Café de la Régence which excites a spirited emulation. Forty-six players of various degrees of force have entered their names, and have been classified according to their strength in the five categories of combatants. The players in the first list give to those in the second, the Pawn and move; to those in the third, the Pawn and two moves; to the fourth, the Knight; and to the fifth, the Rook—the same proportion being observable in the subsequent lists. The names in the period when we left Paris were those of MM. Lequesne, Kolisch, Diedler, De Rivière, Martin Saint Leon, Durand, and Goffard. These competitors have to play against each other, and the result will probably be communicated next week.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN landscape we are delighted to notice two or three performances which show a decided advance upon the ordinary run of goods manufactured for the exhibition market—works, indeed, which indicate talent of a sort to add considerably and permanently to the strength of our landscape school.

Beginning with Mr. Vicat Cole, there is something remarkably distinct and apart from the beaten track of pretty view-paintings about his grand, our exhibition walls and Academic Arcadian privileged. Mr. Vicat Cole, with characteristic boldness, has chosen a subject of great difficulty, and has treated it with a success which proves the constituents of the beautiful and the picturesque in landscape a truthful following of the features before him, but with a subjective mode of treatment, showing the supremacy of Art over Nature's self, even in her grandest forms and moods; general breadth of treatment, and simplicity and scale the grandeur of which is attained with a minute realisation of the forms and colours of prominent objects, which have combined to make the most curious effects. In the foreground is a wide, undulating field of corn, ripe for the sickle, and the reapers are bending down to their work. In the far distance the gentle rattle as the serried mass waves to and fro in the wind comes breeze. A few poppies and other wild flowers scattered here and there interrupt the stubble of the part already cut, and the stubble itself, and the heavily-laden waggon which stands in the midst, are all executed with wonderful truthfulness. Without time to make too much of, so as to distract the attention from the more important features of the composition. Immediately behind this rich corn-field is a fine rising sweep of wooded ground, broken here and there by open spaces covered with sward, the rich green of which gratefully relieves the eye after looking on the golden tone of the foreground; and far away in the extreme distance we trace a broad, distant view, with a glimpse of water, and a village, and bounded by a bold range of hills, the intervening sky being partially flooded with a bright sunlight, which increases in intensity as it recedes from the eye and rises into the higher grounds. The whole is all in its parts, this picture is no less commendable for the fine keeping which pervades it. Cottages near Alnwick, by Lowry (102), is a small picture of a different character, but which evinces a love for rural scenery and truthfulness to Art. In the broad, massive towers of the castle stand on a projecting point of an ironbound, rocky shore, here guarded by water. A stormy sky is raging, and the jagged, strand is strewed with portions of wreck, whilst a disabled vessel is rapidly drifting to her doom. Parts of the rocks are filled with figures in action, attempting by rude assistance to the wreck, or making salvage of the debris which has come ashore; and the whole presents a very perspective, both linear and aerial, give a fine depth to the canvas. The sea, tested by a furious breeze, boils and foams in numberless white patches interspersed with masses of foam and spray, which give a cold and sinister light to the dull and dismal scene. Some of these cold passages are relieved by the introduction of a small touch of colour in the drapery of the figures, or for other occasions; and the dark, cloudy sky, with its broad and partially cast off by the masts and spars of the wrecked vessel; in the management of all which indicate the artist has the judgment and the discrimination of a master. Without instituting comparisons with any one, we may aver of this picture that, taken as a whole, we know of no living artist who would have painted it better. "On the Lugano, North Wales" (470), by the same artist, is a smaller landscape, and of a different character, showing a broader treatment of masses, with less &c. It has all the appearance of a truthful transcript from nature, and is admirable in its parts; but the effect is cold, and altogether it wants the action and poetry involved in the other picture.

E. Tennant is still faithful to his native Welsh scenery, of which he presents us nine specimens, all painted in his usual and attractive manner. But his colour, too uniformly delicate, on some occasions, becomes monotonous, and the eye wanders up at each scene with a pleasurable feeling and an eye to quiet beauty, he seems rather to require the more vigorous suggestions for mind effects which the wild mountain passes he delights to explore might offer under the coolness vicissitudes of atmospheric influence. "The Windings of Aber Glaslyn, North Wales," Pass, the scene of Capdala Crawshay" (190), is in itself a most pleasing and suggestive subject, which the artist has most successfully rendered. "Llyn Idwal, from the Pitchdge" (203), with effect of sun and rain, affords opportunities of a higher order, as compared to the full tame of the preceding two. "Scene on the Usk, between Llangynidr and Buckland, Brecon" (338), is a charming view; but most of all to our taste is the "Distant View of Llanberis, from the Road by Penllechog Mountain" (405), with a shady road debouching upon the foreground, from which a cart is emerging.

E. Boddington exhibits "A Fishing Weir on the Thames" (76), painted somewhere in the neighbourhood of Park, the artist's locality he belongs, and who have made the Thames their own. He has also three other minor landscapes, of a sketchy character, which display considerable talent.

J. P. Pettit presents us with a very fierce "Sunset" (174), burning up a clump of trees in the distance, in which there appears to be evident contrivance. "At Montereau, Lake of Geneva" (321), is a somewhat similar subject to the last picture, painted in a cool tone, and with a most satisfactory result. Some views in Wales—eternal Wales—complete the lists of this artist's contributions.

Norman, who has a very effective landscape (No. 14) hung almost after effect; but, unfortunately, too generally through the medium of a certain conventional tone which destroys the true elements of aerial perspective, which might almost be called "trick." Now, nothing can be more simple and consequent success of effect than repeating it too often, by which the eye of the vulgar, at first dazzled with the effect produced, becomes at length initiated into the secret of its production.—"A Cornish Cove" (24), Scene on Eglon Moors, Yorkshire" (17), is eminently amenable to these reflections. "Carisbrooke Castle" (74) is a picture of a higher order of harmony of colour and a broader treatment of light and shade.

We shall have occasion to visit the landscape department on a future occasion.

F. Noble has nine little subjects of *genre* and *pièces de circonstance*, some of which display considerable cleverness and point, whilst others are not so satisfactory. "The Young Agriculturist" (97) is a boy playing with a box of mathematical instruments on the corner of a farm-yard. Well painted in many respects; but why that thoughtful brow, and pale, sickly complexion? "Solitude" (173) is represented as a stout young lady in satin skirt and black bodice, reclining full length on a sofa, and in a room upon a green sofa. The figure is turning her back, in a not very gracious or graceful manner upon society. We cannot admire this performance, which was known in the Academy exhibition as "Cast off." "Cast a Clout" is conceived in the spirit of broad humour, with questionable success. One of the children brigade is hanging the head of a goat, for want of something better to do, and mightily amused at it. "The Rendezvous" (151) represents a Cavalier of about the Stuart period standing in a secluded spot in a wood with a drawn sword, waiting for the adversary who has challenged him to deadly fight. He wears a chivalrous bearing and a defiant air which tell very well.

W. Bromley exhibits a clever bit of nature in the group of two boys fishing in a narrow bend of water, in a delicious, shady dell, one of whom has "Caught a Bush" (218).

"Playing with Fire" (220), by Mrs. Bowler, though unpretending in size, and modestly hung, strikes us as original and clever.—A

(Continued on page 368.)

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BABY LINEN, one-third less than the usual charges. Every requisite for Infants, best materials, lowest prices, at NUNN'S (The Juvenile Dépôt), 259, Regent street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

ZOUAVE JACKETS, various styles, 7s. 6d. All the new Sleeves, Collars, and Sets, lace or muslin. Lowest possible prices.

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OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

TOWER OF BABEL, 84, Regent-street, W. The Stock of BEST PARIS KID GLOVES at 2s. 6d. per pair, of this unrivalled establishment, is this year the largest, newest, and most superior ever submitted to its numerous patrons.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH STRAW BONNETS, elegantly trimmed, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Full-dress Paris Chips, 21s. Millinery Bonnets of every description equally moderate. Mrs. POLAND'S Show-rooms, 11, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY, both sides of Newington-causeway, has this claim on public sympathy—it supplies Clothing, Adult and Juvenile, as Cheap as any, yet maintains the wages of the workers at 5s. per day.

DRESSING-CASES, DRESSING-BAGS, and highly-finished Elegances for Presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work-table.—MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street; 4, Leadenhall-street; and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS,

TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.
Catalogues by post.
18 and 22, Strand, London.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a Lady's Work-table will be forwarded post free on receipt of twelve postage-stamps.—Address to DEANE and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1700.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—GABRIEL'S TREATISE (gratis, or by post three stamps) explains their new system of self-adhesion and capillary attraction, combined by means of a soft, flexible substance with coralite, gum-coloured indiarubber in lieu of bone or gold), which is warranted to remain pure and entirely free from taste or smell. They are fitted without springs or wires, and without any operation, with first-class materials and workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists to the Prince Ottajana, Nos. 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill (particularly observe), entrance up the private passage next Benson the Silversmith; also at 110, Regent street, and 134 Duke street, Liverpool. Established 1815. See diploma.

Gabriel's Celebrated Preparations—the Patent White Enamel, 2s. 6d. per packet; the Gutta Percha Enamel, 1s. 6d.—may be obtained through any Chemist, or direct.

"'Gabriel's Treatise' should be read by all requiring a dentist. It will save much money and more annoyance, and, emanating from such a source, may be confidently relied on."—U.S. Gazette.

American Mineral Teeth from £4 4s. the set, warranted.

DECAYED TEETH RESTORED—TEETH REPLACED.—Mr. ESKELL'S OSTEOPLASTIC ENAMEL STOPPING, guaranteed the same colour as the natural tooth. Post-free for thirty stamps; directions inclosed. Mr. Eskell's Patented INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at 10s. each (including all charges), on the never-failing and painless principle of SELF-ADHESION. Comfort and perfection combined. Loose teeth fastened, &c. Consultations free.—314, Regent-street (facing the Polytechnic), and Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Established 1847.

WANTED LEFT-OF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 43s, Duke-street, and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O. orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Outfits, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C. Parcels sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1801.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

BLIGHTS, MILDEW, BED-BUGS.— GISHURST COMPOUND, patented for preventing and destroying these and other pests—see "Gardener's Chronicle," "Cottage Gardener," and "Field." In boxes, 1s., 3s., 10s. 6d. Retail of all Nursery and Seeds Men; wholesale of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited).

(*Continued from page 366.*)

child tickling baby's nose with a bunch of peacock's feathers, that's all; but the sentiment is pleasing, the drawing free and masterly, and the colour solid and genuine.

A group of "Family Portraits" (253), by S. Amicont, has an imposing appearance, and throws into shade all other attempts at portraiture in the room. We cannot but envy the happy family who are the actors in the dignified little *at home* episode here so ingeniously presented. The commanding elegance and high tone of the lady, the elegant assiduity of the husband, who from behind the sofa draws her attention to a passage in a book, and the charming play fulness of the two well-dressed children, form a fascinating tableau of, we trust, in this case, everyday life, though not met by us every day, and the effect of which is heightened rather than depressed by the mystic chiaroscuro in which it is invested.

H. L. Roils, who na ong made himself lord of the fancy tribe, and whom few can equal in depicting them, has two capital dishes of fish on this occasion—"A Study of Trout" (128) and "From the Thames" (617).

T. Earl has some very creditable specimens of animal life, painted with great naturalness, and a good eye for textural truth; amongst the rest, "Deer and Deer-hound" (105), and "Dogs and Partridge" (275).

Amongst the still-life subjects—which, happily, do not particularly abound—F. D. Ward exhibits some "Fruit, with Bird's-nest" (64), a group of various objects, in which the bloom of the plum, the crispness of the dried leaves, and the perfect accuracy of the roundness of the eggs, would delight Mr. Ruskin.

"THE SHADOW ON THE WALL." BY T. ROBERTS.

MUCH as we admire the truthful and impressive character of some of Mr. Roberts' more serious subjects—his "Telegram," for instance, lately printed in colours for this Journal, and his "Flower on the Window-sill," the pet plantation and only solace of the little pensive sempstress who dwells in that upper room, in that densely-crowded court (a picture included in this year's Suffolk street Exhibition)—we like him still better in simpler, playful subjects, like the one before us. In his capital group we have boys as they are, without alloy, without any of that infusion of sentiment which so many artists, both of the English and the French school, seem to consider necessary to give effect to their juvenile creations—boys, we say, when they grow to manhood, will be valuable additions to the industry and the defences of the country. Here, in an humble corner of a carpenter's shop, which is in all the admirable disorder which a brief suspension of labour would suggest, two young lads are intently engaged investigating the mysteries of the "Rabbit-on-the-Wall" performance. The elder lad seems unready to have acquired that complete mastery of hand which is essential for the purpose, and looks as delighted and proud of his achievement as if he had accomplished the quadrature of the circle, or carried off a double first class at Oxford. The face of the younger lad is equally striking by the intent earnestness and the quiet satisfaction depicted in it. The attitudes of both boys are natural and easy, and display admirable drawing; whilst a pleasant harmony of colour is produced by the grey-green and russet frocks in which they are dressed. The various implements and incidents of the carpenter's shop, down to the very chips and shavings which strew the floor, are executed with paint-taking detail and perfect accuracy in texture and colour, but without being forced into undue prominence.

'NO LONGER BABY."

BY W. HEMSLEY.

MR. Hemsley here hits off an amusing little passage in nursery life, the truth of which will be recognised by "parents and guardians." The new baby has ousted the penultimate baby—now "no longer baby"—from his place of honour on mamma's lap, and is the engrossing object of all solicitude from he mother, and of unbounded admiration from the elder brother, who grins at its little antics. The contrast between this good-humoured boy and the discontented urchin in the front, who in his ill-temper has kicked off one of his shoes and socks is in itself a picture. The expression of the mother is, perhaps, a little tame, but it comes in well as a sort of middle tint, holding the more demonstrative passages judiciously in keeping. The group, taken as a whole, is a most effective one, full of spirit and humour, and it is admirably wrought out in the details. It is now exhibiting at the Suffolk-street Gallery.



"NO LONGER BABY," BY HEMSLEY, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THE LESSON ON THE FLAGEOLET."

BY EDOUARD F. FRÈRE.

THIS little picture (in the present year's French Exhibition) is one of the most pleasing examples of M. Frere's "Scenes of Humble Life," a field which he has made entirely his own, and in which he displays invention which would seem inexhaustible, and a versatile fancy happily appreciative of every shade of character and incident. Though he adopts the whole range of humble life as his sphere of action, childlife is that in which he most delights—boyhood, in all its various phases, he seizes upon with the promptitude and exact truth of a photograph, insomuch that each creation seems actually to breathe before us, unconscious of having been made the subject of a picture. Indeed, the naturalness and total absence of affectation and make-up which we see in his little urchins are the highest charm of his pencil, and place him a wide way apart from all other painters of similar subjects. And yet, withal, there is a dash of sentiment infused into the faces and demeanour of his little heroes which at once interests us in their behalf, and—though avowedly all of the most every-day class—singles them out from amongst the common herd to be observed and remembered.

The little flageolet-player, perched on a high chair, his feet resting on the middle bar, is a perfect study of an enthusiast wholly engrossed with one gift, one sense. His downward gaze is riveted to the vesicles of the little instrument, which, with protruding mouth, slightly distended cheeks, uplifted finger instinct with life and feeling, he is making "discours most eloquent music." His younger brother, who, with hat thrown carelessly back, and hands crossed behind his back, leans against the wall, and looks and listens in wonderment and delight, is a no less admirable figure in its way, and all once gives a dramatic character to the scene. The drawing exhibits perfect freedom of handling, combined with the most delicate finish, and the colouring is tender and harmonious.

M. Frere was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. He received the third-class medal in genre in 1851, the second-class medal, and the third-class medal at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, and was created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in November, 1858.

"THE OPERA BOX."

BY WM. BROMLEY.

THERE is a great deal of unpretending merit about Mr. Bromley's works, particularly in his little groups from real life, in which he often displays a happy choice of subject. "The Opera Box," exhibited at the British Institution, presents us with two young ladies in the upper classes of society enjoying their favourite recreation at the Opera. They are apparently sisters, but of a somewhat dissimilar turn of mind. The one with a gay wreath of flowers round her head is of a high-spirited and joyous temperament, treading lightly, and with equanimity, undisturbed through the most trying passages of life, and meeting the most agonising passages of "Lucrezia Borgia" or "Lucia di Lammermoor" with an *unconcerned* smile. Her sister, whose coiffure is less *exigeé*, has a brow slightly tinged with "the pale cast of thought," and, with eye full of expression riveted on the scene, drinks in each eloquent melody with a rapt ardour. The artist has made a most pleasing picture out of an every-day occurrence, and has painted all honestly and well.

Mr. W. Bromley is the son of John Bromley, the celebrated engraver, and the brother of F. Bromley, who himself follows that profession. He was a few days ago elected a member of the Incorporated Society of British Artists.



"THE OPERA BOX," BY WM. BROMLEY, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

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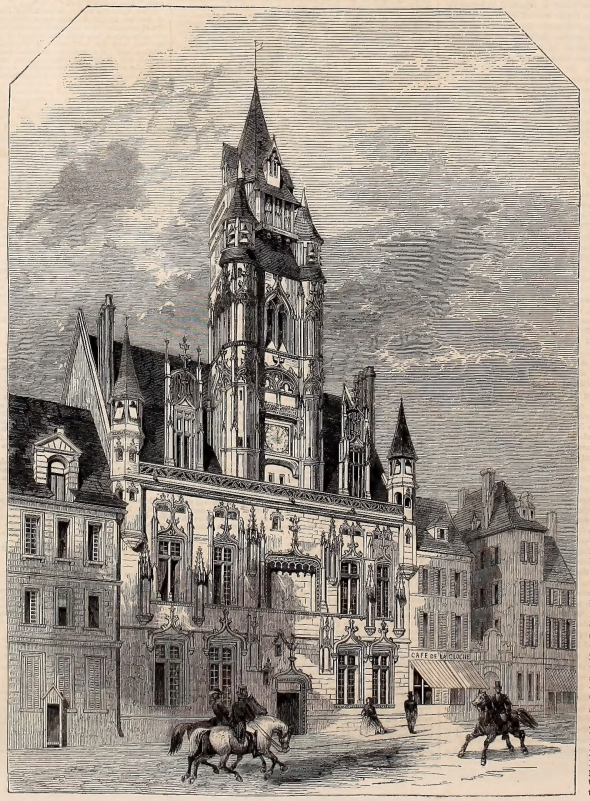
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1027.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860. [WITH A COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.] FIVEPENCE

THE POST OFFICE AND THE PRESS.

A NATIONAL post office is one of the most powerful instruments of civilisation. It is the great conquerer of isolation. By its agency the most distant communities are brought into close union; and, if its wonderful action is not duly appreciated, it is simply because we are familiar with its machinery. The constant efforts made to improve its organisation and extend its usefulness are the best testimonies to its surpassing value, which consists in celerity, certainty, cheapness, and amplitude in the range of its operations. It appears from the Sixth Report of the Postmaster-General, which has just been published, that the distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom is about 140,000 miles per day; nor is there an inhabited locality on the globe which does not participate, in a greater or less degree, in the advantages afforded by the British Post Office. This magnificent institution is not only self-sustaining, but yields a considerable revenue to the Government. The gross return in money for postage from the United Kingdom amounted, in 1859, to £3,197,258; adding to this commissions on money orders, the total receipts were £3,313,675. The gross expenditure in the same year was £1,926,905. The difference between these sums, did not exceptional circumstances intervene, would give the net profit of the establishment at £1,386,772; but, as the year 1859 comprises fifty-three weeks in the last returns, and embraces some other irregularities, the actual profit is reduced to £1,135,960. This is an enormous gain, if we estimate the percentage relatively to the outlay. No purely mercantile establishment would desire more lucrative customers than the writers and receivers of letters have proved to be to the Post Office, and it may at least be demanded that no unwise economy should deprive the public of the postal facilities to which they are entitled. It has, indeed, been contended that postal revenue ought never to figure on the credit side of the national balance-sheet; that it cannot legitimately be brought within the category of taxes, or calculated upon as swelling the funds of the public treasury. It should stand apart entirely disconnected from the ordinary operations of finance and the items of a Chancellor's Budget. Its profits ought to be applied to itself for its own special purposes. In the United States parsimony in the conveyance of letters and newspapers is wisely repudiated, and there the expenditure always exceeds the receipts, the mail being carried through districts thinly populated; but the deficit is not treated as a loss, but regarded in the nature of a subsidy or advance with a view to postponed benefit, and is justified by the policy of creating trade, through giving facilities for its rise, growth, and expansion. Thus, American statesmen have attempted, and successfully, to avoid the evils of overcrowding; to encourage, as it were, home colonies; to reclaim the wilderness, and create new townships in the Far West. Under such views the Post Office has never been employed as a fiscal instrument for collection of revenue, but as an agent for the diffusion of trade, penetrating lakes, glens, and woods, and stimulating production through the creation of new markets in districts where none could have been in existence except on a very limited scale had the transmission of letters and newspapers been denied. They have carried these operations as far west as the thinly-settled frontier hardware on the Indian territory, while the overland Californian mail route, 2700 miles in length, unites New York with San Francisco.

Some new regulations for the conduct of our Post Office will be submitted to Parliament during the present Session, probably within the course of the ensuing week, and those to which we desire to call attention refer to a new tariff on newspapers. The object is clearly to add to the Post Office revenue, which, as we have shown already, yields a profit of fifty per cent on the expenditure. It is proposed to charge their transmission by weight, treating them as mere



THE HOTEL DE VILLE, COMPIEGNE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 389.

merchandise, without regard to their peculiar mission or contents. The scale recommended by Sir Rowland Hill is 1d. per four ounces, 1½d. for six ounces, and 2d. for eight ounces—thus neutralising in a great degree the benefit expected from the repeal of the paper duty, so that, should this measure be carried, which we cannot anticipate, Parliament will actually stultify its own decrees, and the executive Government will come into conflict with one of its own departments. The enlargement of a journal printed on good paper necessarily adds to its weight, but in no appreciable degree adds to the cost or difficulty of its transmission by the mail. The new duties would not require of the officials, requires no augmentation of the staff, does not demand more locomotive power than is used at present, ampler space in the conveyance carriages, or accelerated velocity, for the proportion is relatively inconsiderable between the two conditions. But were it otherwise an extra charge would not be justifiable—first, because a post office is not a legitimate fiscal agent of general revenue; secondly, because a Government which annually votes enormous sums to improve the metropolis without gross inconsistency, treat the vehicles of knowledge as a common brown-paper parcel. We have every respect for the Legislature; but it may be doubted whether the speeches delivered in Parliament are more conducive to the mental culture of the people than the various knowledge circulated by the newspapers, nor must it be forgotten that those very speeches are only made known beyond the walls of Parliament by the periodical press. We can foresee nearly where the increase of the Parliamentary food would surely amount to a negation of all legislative wisdom.

It is a very idle fear that newspapers will ever exceed their present dimensions and weight. Most of them have a hard struggle to exist, and not a few are certain to end in pecuniary loss with a speculative hope of future success—a hope founded on the chapter of accidents. Moreover, the repeal of the paper duty, by multiplying their number, will have the effect of curtailing the circulation of each, and thereby of creating competition with the cheap press of the ordinary size. To raise the postage exceptionally on the two or three new existing which exceed any prescribed weight would be invidious and unjust, as it would amount practically to *ex post facto* law, while the purchasers would be injured if, to escape the higher assessment, an inferior article were offered in the shape of flimsy paper—an expedient which would deprive the Post Office of its expected profit. The scheme, therefore, proposed would amount practically to a premium for the publication of trash. Every incentive to improvement would be blunted, as energy would be fined for its exertion, while the sluggish and careless would be indirectly favoured. But we are not so unreasonable as to expect that newspapers should be served without paying for the service rendered. Their value is, of course, enhanced by the facilities afforded for their transmission, and for that in all equity they should give an equivalent. No objection, therefore, is offered to the principle of paying, but to the new rate recommended. Instead of a standard of four ounces for a penny, let it be simply raised to five ounces for a penny, and let the half-penny rate for fractions of an ounce be altogether abandoned, so that, if we may use *gros gousy for gros gousy*, the present 4*d.* for *six ounces* would be *tuopence*. Such a scale would bring the newspaper and book post into harmony. Among the changes proposed is the withdrawal of the old privilege of retransmission during fifteen days after publication. A free transit in any direction during that time a newspaper is posted. This measure has a tendency to limit the circulation of the best-informed journals, the price of which, on account of the marked superiority of their columns, is necessarily higher than that of mere corporate organs. It is a contest of brains or of three pence to subscribe for this class of periodicals, and send them to each other after perusal by the post This arrangement will, of course, terminate with the cessation of the privilege of retransmission, and will most seriously injure those papers which are printed on the best material, and therefore weigh the most. To them, therefore, some compensation is due on this score; and it would be equitably awarded by the amended scale of postage which we have recommended in opposition to the new tariff embodied in the scheme of Sir Rowland Hill.

The policy of legislation should always be in harmony with itself. This rule has been observed since Protection was abandoned and Free Trade recognised as the true one for more than a year by customs duties checking production and limiting consumption have been repealed. In regard to what are popularly known as taxes on knowledge a corresponding rule has been followed. The stamp duty on paper from 7*d.* to 4*d.*, the small stamp duty was reduced, and then surrendered; in the next stage the stamp wholly disappeared; and now the excise duty on paper is abolished. All these several measures, though gradually and cautiously introduced, were directed to the final object—the emancipation of periodical literature from fiscal fetters. The public and the Legislature acknowledged that newspapers were among the most efficient organs of education, penetrating in all directions, and acting as vehicles of instruction. That principle was perceived as moral agents, not only for the good they directly conferred on society, but also for the evil they prevented through the dread of exposure. It was felt that their circulation should be encouraged, and hence the Legislature removed all the restrictions by which ignorance had stunted its growth. The repeal of the paper duties has loosened the last links of the chain by which it was enslaved. Will it, then, be consistent with the wise course of policy, after its triumph over the most powerful opposition, to restrain the full freedom now conceded by fresh limitations imposed by the Post Office? Of what avail is liberty of printing without liberty of transmission? Keeping the grand object in view—that of extending the intelligence of society—we justify the hand in marring the design of the right hand? The Post Office has an ample revenue already, nor is it to be regarded as a fiscal institution, like the Customs or Excise. Its true use is that of a wholesome, sharpening that with which it comes into contact, itself incapable of cutting. It is the grand vehicle of communication and interchange of thought, to whatever thought can be applied. It is at once and the same time the voice, the eye, the ear of the whole community, morally, intellectually, and commercially. It is an immense central reservoir, from which fertilising stream gush forth to irrigate the whole country. Regarded from this point of view, no nation has every reason to be satisfied if the Post Office can sustain its own machinery in effective working order; it should not be called upon to contribute to the support of any other department of the State; and most assuredly it will militate against its chief usefulness if it strays itself against the printing-machine, limits the diffusion of knowledge, checks the progress of education, and neutralises the elevated and elevating designs of the Legislature.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Princess Mathilde gave a brilliant soirée on Thursday se'nnight, which the Emperor and Empress honoured with their presence.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday published a decree reducing by one centimètre the minimum height required for service.

A despatch of M. Thouvenel, dated the 15th ult., addressed to the German Courts, entirely repudiates the revolution attributed to the word "revendiquer" in the Emperor's speech, and expressly limits its application to the "new fact" of the extension of Piedmont beyond the Alps, and to the annexation of Savoy.

The *Constitutionnel* denies the existence of direct negotiations between France and Switzerland on the question of the neutralised district of Savoy, and adds that the negotiations are only between the Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna. The Constitutionnel is also of the last Swiss note in the most angry terms, and indeed in language which, if taken as authoritative, would almost imply that France no longer holds the high point of honour and generosity with Switzerland. The *Opinion Nationale* agrees with the *Constitutionnel* that the Swiss note would "justify" the French Government in taking offence. The notion that the Emperor can possibly think of exercising any compulsion upon the free electors of Savoy as to their suffrage is a fresh upon the Government prints as fearfully offensive.

SAVOY AND NICE.

General de Beaufort d'Hautpoul has been appointed Chief Commissioner for France for settling the new frontier line of Savoy and Nice. The work will be commenced immediately after the completion of the census, which is now accomplishing the annexation.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa says:—"The frontier of the second-class fortress of Nice will be traced in such a manner as to leave Ventimiglia and Scapello to Piedmont. Ventimiglia is celebrated for its olive oil, and Scapello for its wine, both from Nice. If this be the key of the frontiers remains to Piedmont, it is probable that the division line will pass by La Turbia. La Turbia is a little village on a high mountain, on the road to Roman station, is situated on the plateau of a chain of mountains, to the left of which is Nice, and to the east Monaco and Mentone, disputed possessions of the Sardinian. In fixing the limits at La Turbia, France will lose nothing, for between this place and Nice there is no fortress, and the Piedmontese, as Charles III. of Monaco. La Turbia is the sole place by which the chain of mountains can be conveniently crossed. It is for that reason that Napoleon I. had commenced the construction of a fortress to be constructed there. The passage could easily be fortified on the modern plan."

M. Lally Tollendal, the Envoy at Turin and Baron Ricasoli signed given in the evening by the Governor of Annecy a toast was drunk to the Emperor and to the King of Sardinia, and to the Viceroy of the Governor's house, and read a despatch announcing that the Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy in May or June next. Several toasts were drunk.

The voting (by ballot) on the question of annexation to France took place on Thursday and Friday. The *Gazette de Savoie* gives the following as the definitive result of the voting in the city of Nice—

Yes, 6615; No, 260; Spoiled votes, 1. Total, 6876. Twelve votes were lost, and preceded by drums and colours. Voting tickets in favour of annexation to France, and bearing the inscription "Yes," were attached to their hats by the electors.

SWITZERLAND.—A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Federal Council of Berne has issued another note to the great Powers representing that Switzerland has not entered into any bargain with Piedmont in regard to the cession of Savoy. The history of late Russia with the other Powers who have signed the treaties of 1815, and have assumed the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland. In this note the Prince also states that it is the true political interest of Europe to preserve Switzerland in its present integrity. But France has not manifested an intention of negotiating either with the great Powers or with the Swiss Confederation, and the Federal Council expressly declares that it will not justify the most complete adhesion to the assembling of a Conference, being convinced that the Federal Council does not desire to intervene officiously ensure the neutrality of Switzerland.

The answers of England, Prussia, and Austria to notes from the Swiss Government have been given.

M. Thouvenel has informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna of the nature of the proposals which will give to the circular note of the Swiss Federal Council of the 24th ult. respecting the annexation of Savoy and Switzerland. It was not until the King of Sardinia had formally taken possession of Lombardy and had realised the Italian Confederation that satisfied that French and Austria jointly addressed an invitation to the Powers who had signed the treaties of Vienna to assemble in a Conference, in order to decide upon all those provisions of those treaties which had resulted from the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, which cession was freely approved by Europe. No Power has refused this invitation. France will now follow the same course. When, therefore, the cession of Savoy and Nice to France shall be concluded, there will be no room for doubt and ratified by universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France will not be possessed of those provinces by any title which can satisfy the consent to the assembling of a Conference for the purpose of receiving communications from the Swiss Government. The 24th of March last between Napoleon III. and King Victor Emmanuel. France will likewise be willing that the same Conference should receive the following question:—In what manner are the rights of France, irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia, to be reconciled with the guarantees given by the Powers of treaties in favour of Switzerland?—It being well understood that the Conference will not be competent to deal with the Federal Pact.

England, it is stated, proposes Brussels as the place where the Congress should be held, while France insists upon Paris, in which she is supported by Russia.

ITALY.

UPPER AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The Senate of Turin, in its sitting of the 14th, voted the address in reply to the King's Speech (Count Casa d'Oscarty of Nice) for the annexation of Tuscany was then passed by 70 ayes to 2 noes. That for the annexation of the Romilian provinces met with somewhat more opposition, the numbers being 51 for and 21 against.

General Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week, again brought the subject of Nice before the House. He affirmed that the voting of Nice would be effected under the compression of foreign troops. Count di Cavour, the Piedmontese Government of Nice as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote to a later period, in order to guarantee the free action of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following ordre du jour was adopted by a majority:—"The Chamber hoping that Government will maintain the constitutional guarantees, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy, passes to the order of the day." Garibaldi was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the vast crowd assembled outside the palace, and actually carried away in triumph.

The next day a different scene occurred. The occasion was the voting of the bills annexing Romilia and Tuscany. They were passed through all their stages at "a tearing gallop," and, on the final vote being demanded, all the members rose at once with a loud shout of exultation, which was still more loudly re-echoed by the galleries, and a loyal cheer of "Viva il Re!" again and again broke from the hearts of all present. Notwithstanding this hearty, spontaneous and universal acclamation, it was necessary again to put the question to the vote by ballot. The results were:—For the annexation of the Romilia—Members present, 215; votes, 214; for the bill, 214; against, 0. One deputy, Cheval, a Savoyard, abstained from voting. For the annexation of Tuscany—Deputies present 213; votes, 212; for the bill, 211; against, 1. Cheval again refused to vote. The result of the ballot was again received with prolonged applause.

In last Saturday's sitting, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ridjeure made an interpellation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered a discussion on the subject both useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was pursuing its interior, and consequently its foreign affairs. "Our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle." On the report of the committee in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the northern provinces of Naples, requesting liberal conduct in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, passed to the order of the day.

THE PAPAL STATES

The Chambers are adjourned for a fortnight, during the triumphal progresses of the King through Tuscany and the Romilia, at the same time Savoy and Nice are to be cut off from Sardinia.

The letter from Florence written by Count Cavour, has arrived at Florence, and has been received with enthusiasm by his new Tuscan subjects.

A letter from Turin states that the cession of Nice to France was an absolute necessity for Piedmont in order to obtain from Napoleon III. the guarantee of Lombardy and the Duchy of Parma. This guarantee appeared to be expressed in a secret article of the treaty of the 24th of March last which led to the cession of Savoy and Nice. France has, however, refused to guarantee to Piedmont the other annexed provinces, viz., Tuscany and the Legations.

The archives of Russia and England have been transferred from Florence to Turin.

According to letters from Rome, a great manifestation took place on the 19th in commemoration of the anniversary of the return of Pius IX. to Rome in 1850. On entering the Pope, accompanied by a crowd of persons, went to the church of St. Agnes, beyond the walls of Rome, where his Holiness celebrated mass, and gave the communion to 600 persons. On the return of his Holiness to the Vatican he was received with applause. In the evening the city was illuminated.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The details on this subject are still fragmentary and conflicting. There seems to be little doubt, says the *Post* (Paris correspondent) about the fight at Palermo having been very severe. A letter I have seen from there on the 11th states the number of the killed and wounded. Frequently during the two days' combat the people had the best of it, but the Royal troops triumphed. The cries were "Annexation!" and "Live Italy!"

Some Marseilles telegrams state that a serious outbreak occurred at Messina, on the night of the 4th. It ran the length on the 5th the fire of guns and musketry was incessantly heard. Fuller particulars are given by a telegram from Malta, dated April 14:—"Advices received here the insurrection at Messina broke out on Sunday evening last. The movement commenced by attack by shot being fired in the Strada Ferdinanda; pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows upon the troops. An agent of the Messagerie Imperiale and several others were also assassinated. The steamer *Mansuire* were exposed to the fire of the musketry, and one of the crew was killed on board. The General made energetic motions to the Governor. The firing of musketry and several cannon shots were heard from the forts. The Governor on the 5th ordered the bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered, and requested that the town might be spared. The insurgents, however, should be removed. The troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town and drove the insurgents before them into the country. On Monday evening the *Mansuire* left Messina with despatches for the Admiral Commo. Fears for the safety of Malta will be shortly received." Another, dated Marseilles, Tuesday, says:—"The direct steamer from Naples arrived this evening, and brings advices from Messina to the 11th inst. It was fired upon by the passengers of the *Mansuire*, which remained a great distance from the spot where the combat took place. Flying columns were pursuing the bands of insurgents who had taken refuge in the mountains."

PRUSSIA.

No important change has taken place in the condition of the King. His Majesty has, however, completely recovered from the effects of the colic he had suffered from. On next Friday the King received the sacrament from the hands of Dr. Snethlage, chief of the Consistorial Council, and on the following Sunday, the Sunday during Passion Week, and, after much conversation on the topic of the communion, the King expressed an earnest wish that the sacrament should be administered to him.

A Universal Exhibition of Objects of Art by Living Artists, either natives or residents, will be opened in the Royal Palace at Berlin this year on the 1st of September, and close on the 1st of November.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of the Red Eagle of the first class on Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal-Barchfeld, recently attached to the Prussian Navy.

AUSTRIA.

During the night of Easter Sunday the Emperor of Austria left Vienna for Payerbach by a special train, which ran into a sand or rubbish car at the station of Pfaffstätten. The front of the car was smashed, and the carriage in which his Majesty and Prince Vasa were sitting was thrown off the line. The Emperor was not injured. Count After a delay of four hours at the station at Pfaffstätten, the travellers pursued their journey to Payerbach, where they had gone to shoot the first chamois of the season.

A Milan letter in the *Opinion Nationale* states that on Saturday last four unfortunate citizens of Milan were shot by General Culoz for having connived at the desertion of some Austrian soldiers.

SPAIN.

The son of General Ortega presented a petition to the Queen requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father, but in vain—the General was shot on Wednesday evening. A search is being made for the remains of the body, which were shot by General Culoz from the execution of some Austrian soldiers.

TURKEY.

Religious disturbances broke out at Constantinople on Easter Sunday, and continued on Good Friday, when the Greek procession was insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. A Roman Catholic house, which was suspected, has been destroyed.

The Sultan, acting upon the advice of the Capitan Pacha, has recalled Omar Pacha from exile, and intends to appoint him to the command of the army of Anatolia, with a view to the events which may take place in the Slavonian provinces.

RUSSIA.

A communication from Moscow announces the intended publication of a new translation of the Bible into the Russian language, under the auspices of the Metropolitan of Moscow. It is to be published in numbers, beginning with the New Testament, of which the first number has already appeared.

The Danish Government has addressed a circular to its representatives abroad, defining the outrages against law and liberty of which it is guilty in Schleswig, on the plea of the necessities of self-defence.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The Liberals defeated the 4th Regiment of Cavalry belonging to Miramon on the 4th ultimo, near Jalapa. General Vicilitia (Liberal) defeated 600 Reactionists at San Martin, near Puebla, taking seven pieces of artillery, arms, and ammunition. General Pubitia (Liberal) was besieging Logicalo at Huymanzo, fifty miles north of the city of Mexico. Puebla was threatened. It was reported that the city had been taken, but the statement lacks confirmation.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office early yesterday (Friday) morning:—

Nice.—Paris, Thursday.—The Paris papers contain the following message from Nice:—"Nearly all the communes of the mountains have voted unanimously for annexation to France. The number of voters will exceed 20,000. The vote of seventy communes is known. Up to the present time only 160 noes have been registered."

Hungary.—Vienna, Thursday.—Archduke Albert retires provisionally from his functions as Civil and Military Governor of Hungary, and is replaced by General Benedek, who is commissioned to regulate the municipal laws, to reorganise the comitats on the base of the old institutions, to submit his propositions for a central representation (diet) in Hungary, and to unite the five administrative sections into one administration (statthalterie) at Buda.

The Federal Diet.—Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, Electoral Hesse declared her readiness to conform to the resolutions taken by the Federal Diet on the 24th of March. The protest of the Grand Duke of Tuscany against the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont has been laid before the Federal Diet.

The Insurrection in Sicily.—Vienna, Thursday.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says:—"A telegram dated the 17th inst. was received yesterday at the Neapolitan Embassy, confirming the announcement that no further disturbances had taken place in Sicily; and, therefore, all news lately published must be considered as referring to past events."

Progress of the King of Sardinia.—Florence, Thursday.—The King has received the Archbishop and the clergy of Florence. The Roman deputation has presented to his Majesty the sword of honour offered by the city of Rome.

Papal Protest.—Rome, Wednesday.—Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to all the foreign Representatives accredited to the Papal Government, protesting against the annexation of the Legations with Piedmont. England having no official Representative at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli has remitted a copy of the protest to Mr. Odo Russell. The Papal protest expresses a hope that the Powers of Europe will not only refuse to recognise the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but that they will also co-operate to put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

United States and Canada.—Liverpool, Thursday.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Steam-ship Company's screw-steamer *Bohemian*, Captain Grange, which left Portland, Maine, on the 7th instant, passed Holyhead this day at noon.

UNITED STATES.

The *Washington Constitution* makes the official announcement that information has been received at the Department of State that the Cass-Herran treaty between the United States and New Granada had been ratified by the latter Government.

The majority of the House Committee on the Post Office are in favour of the Senate bill for a telegraph to the Pacific, but with amendments reducing the price of messages 25 per cent. The Committee are divided as to the amount of subsidy the Government shall pay.

A despatch from Memphis, Tennessee, says that almost the entire business portion of Jacksonport, Arkansas, had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 150,000 dols.

The ship *Independence*, which cleared from New Orleans for Liverpool on the 30th ult., was destroyed by fire on the same night.

The late officers of the barque *Orion*, an alleged slaver, had been bound in the sum of 5000 dols. to take their trial at Boston.

INDIA.

An undated Bombay telegram, received on Tuesday at the Indian Office, speaks of the continuance of disturbances among the ryots of Lower Bengal. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the manner in which indigo cultivation is conducted, and the magistrates of the indigo-growing districts are to be invested with summary and special powers.

The sentence of death passed on Khan Bahadoor Khan, the aged miscreant who held the chief authority in Bareilly during the massacres of our unhapy countrymen there, has been confirmed by the Governor-General.

Sir H. Somerset has been succeeded in the command of the Bombay Army by Sir Hugh Rose.

The ship *Lord Raglan*, bound from Bombay to Kurrachee, was totally wrecked on the Kattywar coast, but no lives were lost.

A number of the "surgeon-chiropodists of England and Wales" have memorialised the College of Surgeons in favour of incorporation with that body, and praying the College "to grant a license which will enable them to practise dentistry with chiropodism, in the same manner as the licensed practitioners of dentistry combine the privilege of practising their profession."

The Swedish Government has resolved to fit out a scientific expedition for the Polar seas. The enterprise will be placed under the direction of Herr O. Torrell, the same who has already achieved a reputation by previous researches in the most northerly region of his country. The undertaking is to be carried out in the beginning of May. Spitzbergen, Giles' Land, Bellsund, and Hornsund are the points upon which their attention will be specially concentrated.

Mr. J. S. Lumley, now Secretary to her Majesty's mission at St. Petersburg, is appointed Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople, in the room of Mr. Alison, appointed to succeed Sir Henry Rawlinson as Minister at the Persian Court. Mr. E. S. Erskine, now Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, is appointed Secretary of Legation to the mission at St. Petersburg. Mr. Edwin Corbett, who was Secretary to the late mission at Florence, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

The Coinage.—A return relating to the operations of the Mint has just been issued. The number of sovereigns coined in 1859 were 1,547,603; of half-sovereigns 2,203,813—a greater number than those for the former year, when 803,234 sovereigns and 855,578 half-sovereigns were coined. The total value of all the gold coinage manufactured at the Mint during the last ten years was £54,490,265. The number of florins coined in 1859 was 2,568,060; of shillings, 4,561,920; of sixpences, 4,688,640; of fourpences, 4158; of threepences, 3,584,328; of silver twopences, 4752; and of silver pence, 7920. In copper the coinage was as follows:—1,075,200 pence, 1,290,240 halfpence, and 1,290,240 farthings. Half-farthings have not been coined since 1856.

The Income Tax.—In July last the tax stood at 5d. in the pound. Mr. Gladstone then proposed and carried an advance of 4d. in the pound on incomes over £150, and of 1½d. on incomes below £150 and over £100. It was, however, provided that the whole of this increase should be collected in the first half of the year; so that, from April to October, 1859, the tax collected was 1s. 1d. on incomes over £150, and 8d. between £100 and £150. After the end of September, 1859, to the end of March, 1860, the assessment fell again to 5d. in the pound on all incomes. By the present Budget, the tax for the year commencing in the present month is 10d. in the pound on incomes of £150 and upwards, and 7d. on incomes between £100 and £150.

Bank of England Discounts.—Mr. Willich, Actuary of the University Life Assurance Society, has compiled the following table, showing the alterations in Bank discounts during 1859 and 1860, with the amount of bank-notes issued and of bullion held at the respective periods; also the average price of wheat and the price of Three per Cent Stock on the days of 'Change:—

Price of Consols.	Date.	Minimum Rate per Ct.	Bullion.	Bank-notes Issued. Held by the Public.	In reserve by Bank of England.	Total.	Average Price of Wheat per Imp Qr.
	1859		£	£	£	£	s. d.
96¼ 98½	April 28	3½	17,640,342	21,938,625	9,496,645	31,435,270	} 43 9
96½ 89¾	May 5	4½	17,205,480	22,255,685	8,790,350	31,046,035	
95⅝ 93¼	June 2	3½	17,764,596	21,092 350	10,478,390	31,570,745	
94 93¼	,, 9	3	17,957,887	21,134 345	10,607,545	31,741,890	
95¾ 95⅝	July 14	2½	17,941,791	21,712,530	10,100,525	31,813,055	
	1860						
95⅝ 95¼	Jan. 19	3	15,884,498	22,053,140	7,589,865	29,643,005	} 43 11
94½ 93¾	,, 31	4	14,942,502	21,906,340	6,846,870	28,752,710	
94⅝ 94⅛	Mar. 29	4½	15,271,701	20,980,355	8,082,685	29,063,040	
4⅝ 94	April 12	5	14,637,102	23,467,255	4,922,085	28,389,340	47 9

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday a fire broke out on the river bank at Greenwich, and its progress was not stopped until an immense range of manufacturing premises and thirteen private houses were destroyed.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, the Solicitor-General moved for a rule to set aside the verdict in the case of Saunders *v.* the North-Western Railway, on the ground that the verdict for damages was excessive, £2500 having been awarded to the plaintiff, a barrister. The rule was refused.

Monday being the first day of Easter term, the various courts of common law met at the usual hour, there being none of those formalities usually observed, in consequence of the recent death of the Baroness Stratheden, which prevented the Lord Chancellor from receiving the learned Judges and the Bar.

Mr. Broughton has retired from the office of police magistrate at Marylebone. He sat for the last time on Wednesday, when he received affectionate addresses from the legal gentlemen and others connected with the court. Mr. Secker will be transferred from Greenwich to Marylebone, and Mr. D. Maude, police magistrate at Manchester, will succeed Mr. Secker at Greenwich.

The Dean of Westminster preached a sermon on Sunday afternoon to the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, who, to the number of five hundred, attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey. The Dean said he accepted the volunteer movement as one of the most happy tokens for good. He regarded it as a declaration that there were things dearer to Englishmen than ease, comforts, luxuries, buying, selling, and getting gain.

North London Collegiate School, Camden-town.—The annual dinner of the old collegians of this school was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last, and was numerously attended. The chair and vice-chair were occupied respectively by the Rev. W. C. Williams (the Head Master), and Mr. Jas. Green. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Green, who reviewed the rise and development of the school from its foundation, that its progress has been most rapid.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—The annual festival of the friends and supporters of the widow and orphan fund of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Hon. George Byng presided. The number of subscribers to this fund during the past year was 9000, and the sum paid by them towards the charity was £1750, out of which had been paid in pensions during that period £1500. The subscriptions during the evening were on a liberal scale.

St. George's-in-the-East.—On Sunday last, although the body of police in attendance was small, and the mob large, yet, beyond hissing, coughing, and some jeering, there was no attempt to renew the scenes which took place at this church on Easter Sunday.——Mr. Rosier appeared at the Consistory Court on Tuesday to receive the judgment of the Court, which was as follows:—Mr. Rosier was admonished to refrain henceforth from brawling, quarreling, or chiding in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East; and he was condemned in the sum of £10.

City Recreation Society.—A meeting to inaugurate this society was held on Tuesday evening at the Dr. Johnson Tavern, Bolt-court, Fleet-street—Mr. W. P. James, M.D., in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the objects of the City Recreation Society, and pledges itself to support the undertaking." A committee was then appointed, and the meeting separated. The society proposes to provide for clerks and warehousemen in the City cricket, quoit, and recreation grounds within a moderate distance of the Bank.

Great Robberies of Jewels.—On Monday information was received by the London police that Messrs. Amand and Duval, the celebrated Parisian diamond-merchants, who had just arrived in the metropolis, had been plundered of a case containing one thousand carats of diamond stones of unusual size and of the purest water, worth £8 per carat, and a large number of emeralds, sapphires, rubies, opals, &c., the total value of the jewels carried off being upwards of £12,500.——Information was also received that Mrs. Cumming, of 22, Connaught-square, Regent's Park, had been plundered of her jewel-case, containing £400 worth of property; and that an extensive robbery of watches and jewellery had been effected at Mr. Cathell's, watchmaker, Brentwood, Essex.

British Orphan Asylum.—At the anniversary festival of this institution, held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, the Chairman (the Marquis of Bristol) detailed the operations of the charity since its origin in 1827. Its object was the gratuitous education of orphans of both sexes whose parents had belonged to the middle classes of society. Children from all parts of the country had been received into the institution. The success that had attended the establishment was great; 500 children had been educated in it, and 400 had completed their education and left. There are 90 inmates at present. The directors have received 39 applications for admission in June, and they have only found themselves justified in admitting 10. The funded property of the institution is only producing £200. The list of subscriptions and collections made a total of nearly £1000.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—The twelfth anniversary festival of this charity was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The object of the institution, which was founded in 1848, was to afford relief to the poor afflicted with consumption and other diseases of the chest. The new hospital at Victoria Park was opened in 1855: 1360 in-patients have been under treatment since that period, and 56,000 out-patients have been relieved since the institution was first established. The cost of maintaining the charity amounts to about £4500 per annum, while at present the subscriptions amount only to 1400 a year. A loan of £1000 has been contracted, and subscriptions, therefore, are urgently required. The dinner was presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who was supported by several eminent City men. The subscription at the close of the evening was liberal.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 932 boys and 934 girls (in all 1866 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1684.——The weather last week was unusually cold for April, and the mortality of London was high, though, as in the previous week, it was considerably lower than it was in the last three weeks of March. The deaths in the week that ended last Saturday were 1407, exceeding by 176 the number which the average rate of mortality in the second week of April would have produced. Five persons died from burns—one man from his clothes taking fire; two others from the burning of the houses in which they dwelt; two persons were burnt by means not recorded. Ten infants were suffocated in the bedclothes. Four infants were murdered. Three persons died from intemperance, besides two from delirium tremens.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society.—A general meeting of this society was held on Thursday week in the hall of the Middle Temple. The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple, occupied the chair, and the noble hall was completely filled with a very large and distinguished company of literary men and ladies. Papers were read by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., on Doomsday Book, an inspection of which venerable record was most kindly permitted throughout the day by the Master of the Rolls; and by Mr. Basset Smith, on the Knights Templars. The company then quitted the hall to examine the church, and thence proceeded to visit the Record Office at the Rolls, Bridewell Hospital, and Stationers' Hall, where a paper on that building by Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., and a dinner at St. Paul's Coffee House, terminated the proceedings of a most agreeable day.

Cardinal Wiseman on the Papal Queston.—On Sunday a collection in aid of the Pope was made in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. By way of stimulating the liberality of the faithful, a portion of a lengthy "pastoral" from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman was read in the various chapels—the remainder of the document is to be read next Sunday. His Eminence enters fully into the troubles which have befallen the Supreme Pontiff, and, without mentioning any names, hurls anathemas at Louis Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel, and the English Government. He states that recent events have impoverished the Papal exchequer, and, although he hopes that a "favourable loan" will be immediately set on foot and may find success "even in England," still, in the meantime, he thinks the Catholics of England, like their coreligionists in Ireland, are bound, by filial considerations, to lay a substantial pecuniary tribute at the feet of the Holy Father.

The Proposed Exhibition of 1862.—The council of the Society of Arts have issued a statement of the conditions under which they propose to form a guarantee fund in order to carry into effect their project of a great International Exhibition in 1862. No subscriber will incur any liability until at least £250,000 has been guaranteed; no calls will be made if the receipts of the Exhibition cover the expenses; and should there be a surplus, as was the case in 1851, the amount will be at the disposal of the guarantors "for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce." £170,000 has been already promised for this object.——A letter has been addressed to the secretary of the Society of Arts by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, President of the Society, expressing the readiness of his Royal Highness to place his name on the list of guarantors for the sum of £10,000 as soon as the sum of £240,000 has been subscribed. The council do not propose to limit the fund to the £250,000 named, but, having secured that sum, they will endeavour to increase it as much as possible. A circular letter has been addressed to the members of the society, drawing their attention to the importance of filling up the guarantee list as soon as possible, and those members and their friends who are desirous of giving their assistance to this undertaking are requested to send in their names to the Secretary of the Society of Arts as early as possible, with the sums they are willing to guarantee. The amounts guaranteed by individuals vary from £10,000 to £100.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Richard S. Newbold as Consul at Trinidad for the United States of America.

Major Cowell, who was originally appointed tutor to Prince Alfred, has been promoted to be "governor" to the young Prince.

On Sunday the teetotallers held several open-air meetings in the metropolis against the Wine Licenses Bill.

The Countess de Chalot, widow of the great actor Talma, has just died in Paris at an advanced age.

A large quantity of rags has recently been imported into Southampton from France.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 928,850lb., an increase of 168,546lb., compared with the previous statement.

The reappearance of the famous comet of Charles V. has been announced for next August by M. Bone, a Dutch astronomer.

Lord Brougham will be installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 16th of May.

A boy, named Loftus, was killed at Barnstaple, last week, by sleeping in a room in which the gas had been imperfectly turned off.

Captain Leicester Vernon, M.P., died suddenly on Saturday at his residence, 51, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park.

By the African mail-steamer, which reached Liverpool on Monday, there arrived two live chimpanzees, male and female.

The Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., of Harlow, Essex, has accepted the invitation of the church assembling in the Baptist Chapel, South Parade, Leeds, to become the pastor of the congregation.

A writer in the *Journal des Débats* gives the preference to the Armstrong over the Whitworth gun, but claims that the French gun is superior to both.

On Monday Mrs. Cobbett made another unsuccessful application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a habeas corpus to bring up the body of her husband.

During Easter week the number of visitors at South Kensington Museum were as follow:—Free days, 17,772; ditto evenings, 10,336; from the opening of the museum, 1,389,792.

Three children have been burned to death in a house at Clonmel. The woodwork of the story beneath which they slept had been set fire to by a candle.

On the 1st of July a fast train will run from Vienna to Paris, viâ Munich and Strasbourg. The journey is to be accomplished in thirty-eight hours.

Mr. Robins, Governor of the West Riding of York Reformatory School at Mirfield, has been elected Governor of Newcastle Gaol and Keeper of the House of Correction.

The shareholders of the Peebles and Jedburgh Railway Company have declined to sanction the proposed amalgamation with the North British Company.

Yesterday se'nnight Mr. Bernal Osborne addressed his constituents at Liskeard, after which a vote approving of his Parliamentary conduct and expressing full confidence in him was passed unanimously.

General Trézel, some time Minister-at-War under Louis Philippe, and afterwards tutor to the Count de Paris, has just died, in Paris, at the age of eighty.

The Duke of Bedford has been formally installed into the office of High Steward of the borough of Cambridge, in succession to the late Lord Macaulay.

It has been officially announced in the Canadian Parliament that the Prince of Wales will not leave England for Canada before the 10th of July.

The Board of Trade have directed an inquiry to be held into the circumstances attending the stranding of the *Havering*, Rickaby, of and from London for Hong-Kong, on Batten Reef, in Plymouth Sound.

The marriage of the daughter of Prince Alphonse de Chimay with the Count de Mercy Argenteau was celebrated on Thursday week with great splendour at the Château de Bonchamps, in Belgium.

Mr. Baron Wilde was sworn in on Tuesday morning, and took his seat on the bench, in place of the late Baron Watson, as one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer.

The eruption of Vesuvius continues and increases, and during the last week the surface of the mountain has undergone great changes. The appearance of the mountain from Naples is very striking.

On Tuesday week Lady Tredegar formally commenced the work of making the line of railway from Hereford to Brecon, by turning the first turf in a meadow on the Penlan farm.

The Canadian Royal Mail Steam-ship Company have chartered the Cunard Company's new screw steam-ship *Palestine*, and intend to dispatch her with the mails, &c., for Quebec on the 16th of May next.

A Geneva letter states that the guides of Chamouni intend, immediately after the melting of the snow on the lower parts of Mont Blanc, to go and plant the French flag on the summit of the mountain.

The official declaration of the poll for the county of Clare election took place yesterday week in the Court House, Ennis. The gross majority for Mr. Calcutt was 1844.

There are at Paris at the present time nineteen Protestant churches in full operation, ninety-seven Protestant clergymen, and two thousand five hundred children regularly attending Protestant Sunday-schools.

Last Saturday George Cass was again brought before the local bench at Cockermouth, charged with the wilful murder of Ann Sewell, at Beckhouse, on the 26th ult., and, after some additional evidence, was formally committed for trial.

Mr. John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary and Government calculator, died yesterday week, at his residence at Notting-hill, in his seventy-seventh year, nearly fifty of which were spent in the Government service.

A committee has been appointed by a public meeting at Welshpool for the purpose of forwarding the scheme for a continuous line of railway through the district, from Manchester and the north into South Wales and Milford Haven.

A grand celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the renowned German Protestant reformer, Melancthon, was appointed to be held at Wittenberg on Thursday, at which the Prince Regent and Prince Frederick William promised to be present.

The Liverpool Markets Committee have resolved to recommend the closing of the markets at seven o'clock instead of eight, and on Saturdays at ten instead of eleven. The Water Committee, at their meeting on Monday, determined to pay as many of their men as possible on Friday.

A fire broke out yesterday week at the Canal-bridge Tar Distillery at Deptford, the property of Messrs. Hunt, caused by a leakage from one of the stills, and, the spirit becoming ignited, the flames quickly extended to a thousand gallons of refined tar.

Lord Palmerston, says *Bell's Life*, rode on horseback to Danebury, thirteen miles, last Saturday morning, saw "Mainstone" gallop, then cantered back to Broadlands, had out another horse after luncheon, and rode all over the estate—pretty well for a man of seventy-five.

Steps are being taken for the restoration of the well-known Abbey Gateway at Reading by Mr. G. G. Scott. The cost is estimated at £1000, towards which the local authorities have voted £500, besides subscribing nearly £200 as individuals.

The Bishop of Winchester will preach a sermon at Grosvenor Chapel, on the 6th of May, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, which is altogether dependent on voluntary contributions.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, held yesterday week, the resolutions adopted at a former meeting respecting the articles of association were confirmed, and the auditors elected, the latter being the spontaneous choice of the shareholders.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in a letter to the Earl of Erne, offers a silver cup of the value of fifty guineas to the landlord who has, during the current year, erected the greatest number of substantial farmhouses and offices suitable for holdings of between 50 and 150 acres.

On Thursday se'nnight an accident occurred at the Voehryes Colliery, near Dowlais, Glamorganshire, which resulted in the death of three workmen, and serious injuries to several others. A portion of the roof unexpectedly fell, and crushed the men under its weight.

A child, about six months old, belonging to a labourer, named Aldridge, of Hertford, was attacked last Saturday by a ferret, which tore away the upper part of the child's nose, and frightfully scratched its face and ears. The child is, however, going on well.

The *Civil Service Gazette* of Saturday had an announcement which ought to attract the attention of the "Women's-rights" advocates: "Miss Catherine Downes Rogers has been appointed to a clerkship at Torquay, and passed her examination."

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

TALK of exploring the sources of the Nile! Would the wildest speculator in archæological research, when he sat down to write the history of the fine arts in Great Britian, dream of tracing the origin of its Royal Academy to a refuge for foundlings! Yet the facts of the case warrant this conclusion; and the association was, after all, not so unnatural. In those days art itself was an outcast, without home or heritage, without encouragement of any kind, and glad of any opportunity of making its pretensions known, even without pecuniary reward.

Edwards, in his "Anecdotes of Painters," speaking of the unsuccessful attempts made to form an Academy, says—"Whether all those endeavours of the artists had not succeeded, they were far from being so discouraged as not to continue their meetings as well as their studies: and the next effort they made towards acquiring the attention of the public was connected with the Foundling Hospital. This institution, so humane in its primitive intention, whatever may be thought of its effects, was incorporated by charter, dated 1739. For years after that period the present building was erected; but, as the income of the charity could with no propriety be expended on decorations, many of the principal artists of that day be expended on decorations, many of the principal artists of that day set apart their talents for the purpose of ornamenting several voluntarily exerted their talents for the purpose of ornamenting several of the apartments of the Hospital, which otherwise must have remained without decoration. The pictures they produced and generously given were permitted to be seen by any visitor upon proper application. By this expedient so new that it made a considerable impression, and the favourable reception these works met with on the public, and the favourable reception these works experienced impressed the artists with an idea of forming a public exhibition."

A more recent writer has said "that it is within the walls of the Foundling Hospital rooms may contemplate the state of British art previously to the epoch when George III. first countenanced the historical branch of Art."

William Hogarth was foremost in this movement. In 1740 he presented to this establishment his picture of Moses brought before Pharaoh's daughter," which and about the same period Handel came forward to enrich it with his oratorios.

In 1745, the west wing of the Hospital being finished, other artists followed the example of Hogarth by giving, or promising to give, to the establishment works of art; and on the 1st of February, 1746, a grand court held at the Hospital elected all such artists to be governors, with authority to meet at the Foundling annually, or three or more of them, "to consider what further ornaments may be added to the building without expense to this charity." At this meeting, which commenced with the memorable suggestion "that any three or more of them be a committee," increased so rapidly in importance and interest, that what was intended as a mere matter of form developed in an occasion for conviviality, and that on the 5th of November of each succeeding year the artists and patrons of art dined at the Hospital in increasing numbers. In the year 1757 the party was no less than 154 in number.

In 1759 the meeting presided at the elevated "March to Finchley" to the Hospital, or rather the hundred and sixty-seven unsold chances in the lottery for that picture, one of which was drawn by the lucky artist. Soon afterwards was added the picture of "Moses before Pharoah's Daughter," which was painted expressly for the Foundling, and may appear to have resulted in a conjoint agreement between Hayman, Highmore, Wills, and himself that they should each fill up one of the compartments of the room over the Governors' Committee, of the size and of suitable subjects, taken from Scripture. Hayman's picture was "The Finding of the Infant Moses in the Bulrushes;" Highmore's, "Hagar and Ishmael;" and Wills's, "Little Children Brought to Christ." We gave an Engraving of this composition, so interesting in its associations, and which is admirably decorated with works of art in painting and sculpture. In addition to these already mentioned, we find the following pictures in the list:—Wills's, for the Foundling and St. George's Hospitals, by Hilton; Chelsea and Bethlehem Hospitals, by Hayfley; St. Thomas's Hospital, which Bethlehem Hospitals, by Hayfley; St. Thomas's Hospital, which was destroyed in the Blue-coat School, by Wale; Sutton's Hospital (the Charterhouse), by Gainsborough. Over the chimneypiece a bas-relief by Roubiliac.

As the inmates of the Hospital increased the governors were obliged to erect a branch establishment in the country, and to place them, one of which is at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, where they were employed in the manufacture of clothing, &c. Connected with this establishment is a curious provision on the part of the fraternity of artists, which will be sufficiently explained by the following copy of a document relating to it:—

York's Head Tavern, December 7, 1760.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby agree that on the 8th November at the Artists' Feast, at the Foundling Hospital, Lamb's Conduit Fields, it is matt of clothes manufactured by the children of the Hospital, at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, to be all of one colour, and that they be made in Yorkshire.

Christ. Seaton, John Seaton, Josh. Meyer, John Gwynn, Wm. Chambers, Edwd. Rooker, Richd. Dalton, F. Vivier, Jas. Basire, Jos. Nickolls, Thos. Sandby, R. Sparg, Saml. Wale, Fra. Milner Newton, Js. Nath. Honey, G. M. Moser, J. Reynolds, B. Barrow, T. Wale, B. Wilson, Geo. Michael Moser, Wm. Hogarth, Bend. C. Hollis, R. Hayward, Josh. Willen, John Lockman, Richd. Yeo, T. Wilson, Tho. Worlidge, Wm. Ryland, Hugh Hamilton, Geo. Lambert, Wm. George Evans, L. Roubiliac, John Lockman for Mr. William Beard, at his request, Mr. Lindegrin, Wm. Shipley, S. Martin, Wm. Chambers, Robt. Thomson.

In the meantime the donations in painting, &c.—the result of these meetings—had increased; and, "being exhibited to the public, drew a daily crowd of spectators in their splendid equipages; and a visit to the Foundling became the most fashionable amusement for a time in the reign of George II. The eclat thus excited in favour of the arts suggested the annual exhibition of their works, which institution was the precursor of the Royal Academy."

On the 12th of November, 1759, the artists held a general meeting at the above-named tavern, the Turk's Head, situated in Gerrard-street, Soho; when it was resolved that, "once in every year, on a day in the month of March in April, at a room to be taken and prepared by a committee for carrying the design into execution, to be chosen annually, every painter, sculptor, engraver, chaser, gem-cutter, and medalist may exhibit their several performances." And then, as to the objects of the promoters of this exhibition, and the purpose to which the proceeds are to be applied, the resolution states "That the intention of this meeting is to endeavour to procure a sum of money for the benefit of those artists who may be in distressed circumstances, or other lawful hindrances prevent them from being any longer candidates for fame. And it is resolved that the profit that may be taken daily of each person who may come to visit the said performances."

Application was then made to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in the Adelphi for the use of their great room for the purpose of the proposed exhibition, a reply to which the Society of Arts assented to the proposition generally, but objected to "that part of it which relates to the taking of a shilling at the door." This objection on the score of charging an admission fee was met by submitting the public to a shilling charge at the door, and a catalogue sold. This first public exhibition of works of British artists took place at the society's rooms in the Adelphi, opening on the 21st of April, 1760 (exactly a century ago), and finally closing on the 8th of May. Of the number of visitors during this fortnight no record is preserved, but the number of catalogues sold was 6382, the proceeds being £164 11s. Of this sum £68 12s. 6d. was absorbed in expenses, £32 3s. 6d. was expended in charity, leaving a £60 Three per Cent Consols, and a balance of £23 16s. was carried over.

It appears that during the progress of this exhibition the views of the managers as to the application of the surplus receipts underwent a considerable change. Instead of being applied to the relief of aged and distressed artists, it was resolved, at a meeting held on the 10th of May, 1760, "That after the expenses of the exhibition are defrayed the balance should be applied to the advancement of the Academy." And on the 23rd of May a resolution was passed "That the money be applied to the advancement of the arts in such way as might hereafter be determined."

Still the refusal of the Society of Arts to allow money to be taken at the doors was an obstruction in the way of those views. It was in vain that the artists attempted to render the exhibition a profitable thing by such person obligatory as the price of admission, justifying such resolution upon the ground of "great inconvenience having



A PIEDMONTESE DANDY IN 1860.—FROM A DRAWING BY STOP.

resulted from *inferior people* crowding the exhibition-room last year" it was in vain that they amplified upon this grievance in a letter to the Society of Arts, alleging that "the exhibition of last year was crowded and incommoded by the intrusion of persons whose stations and situations disqualified them from judging of statuary and painting, and who are made idle and tumultuous by the opportunity of attending a show;" the Society of Arts were firm in their liberal resolve, and insisted "that the exhibition should be free and open to the public at proper hours, and under proper regulations."

It was under these circumstances that the larger and more influential members of the exhibiting artists, under the denomination of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, seceded from the remainder of their brethren, and in the following year opened an exhibition at an auctioneer's room in Spring-gardens; the admission to which was by the compulsory purchase of a shilling catalogue. The non-seceders continued to exhibit, with impaired and yearly diminishing success, till 1768, when a new division started amongst the "Society of Artists of Great Britain," the result of which was the formation of the Royal Academy out of one portion of that body, established by the authority and favour of the King, and which, monopolising the best talent, has ever since held distinguished rank among artists. The subsequent progress of the new institution, marked by many curious incidents, and its influence upon art and artists, would afford ample material for another article, which, perhaps, we may one day undertake.

A PIEDMONTESE DANDY IN 1860.

WE are apt to associate with our ideas of the inhabitants of different countries a certain notion of their costumes and general appearance by which we fancy we could easily distinguish, for instance, a Neapolitan. The dresser of a Swiss, a Pole, a Russian, a Spaniard, an Italian, a North American Indian, or a Chinese, are present to the mind's eye by a sort of intuitive knowledge of their aspect. In the good old times, when entire peoples were represented in books of geography by a simple little engraving, so that an ordinary page figured forth the inhabitants of at least one quarter of the globe, the notion given was tolerably correct, but nowadays the intercommunication between nations has had a tendency to render costume as well as

MEDAL STRUCK IN CONNEXION WITH THE HANDEL FESTIVAL HELD AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

prices almost uniform in each people preserving, however, in its peculiar imitation of the latest Parisian model something of its own idiosyncrasy. The Englishman has his trousered legs and his upright collar; the Spaniard his ample cloak thrown in tragic folds across his shoulder; the Chinaman (for we have seen a Celestial draped to a nicety in his pigtail); in fact, each nation something by which it may be recognised. These peculiarities are, then, the characteristics of the different classes of dress. The picturesque dandy of our Illustration, drawn from nature by the clever artist Stop, is another example of the way in which people preserve the exterior of their nationality. The fez, who gravely fancies (in consequence of the assurance by him that effect from his tarbouch) that he would pass for a Turk as a Parisian; but yet the true form of the wide-brimmed hat would seem to result from a pressure which left little trace of yore on the pliant felt of which that article used to be manufactured; and then the very tight trousers are Italian all over, Venetian particularly. Our Turin exercises of 1859 seems also, to our taste, to have exaggerated a little the tails of his surtout, which he has thought proper to ornament with a flower at the button-hole. It must not be supposed that our Engraving has the slightest space of caricature about it; and we can assure our readers that the subject of it, notwithstanding his gold chain and silk-tasselled cane, is one of the sincerest patriots in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

THE LATE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

THE medals prepared for the performers who assisted at the Commemoration Festival lately held at the Crystal Palace have just been distributed. The medal has been executed in bronze by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Little Queen-street, and is highly creditable to the artist. It represents on the obverse the bust of Handel, the portrait taken from the famous statue of Roubilliac in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and on the reverse, within a wreath of laurels and bays, is the inscription, "Handel Commemoration Festival. Crystal Palace, 1859." The name of each performer is lettered upon the edge of his medal. It may not be amiss to state, for the benefit of those not acquainted with the details of medal-making, that a bronze medal of this size (two inches in diameter) costs 5s. when struck. When blown in a powerful press (the one used for this occasion being estimated to strike with a force of 100 tons), and the medal has to be annealed in a furnace between each blow. The weight of copper required approaches half a ton.

ALTON TOWERS.

THE large property which was left by Bertram, late Earl of Shrewsbury, to the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk, but which the highest legal authority in the land has decided that he had no power to disentail or bequeath, as being inseparable from the title, comprises a rent-roll of about £40,000 a year. It consists of estates at Heythrop and Banbury, in Oxfordshire; at Burghfield, in Berkshire; at Grafton, in Worcestershire; at Albrighton, Cheswardine, and Rockwardine, in Salop; also extensive lands near Birkenhead, Cheshire, and at Sheffield, but especially domain and residence of Alton Towers, near Cheadle, Staffordshire. Until a comparatively recent date the chief residence of the Talbot family was at Heythrop, Oxfordshire, where, though the family mansion is no longer standing, the name still survives in connexion with the Heythrop Hunt. At Heythrop the Duke of Shrewsbury, some century and a half ago, built a noble mansion, at the time that his friend and neighbour, Vanbrugh, was rearing the stately pile of Woodstock Blenheim; but it was burnt down early in the present century. Since that time the family, even shortly before the Duke of Shrewsbury have preferred to be magnates in Staffordshire "rather than in Oxfordshire. The estates at Alton have been the property of the family for upwards of 400 years; but the princely residence of which we have give an Engraving was originally the work of Charles, fifteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, towards the close of the eighteenth century. Alton Towers, or, as it was formerly styled, Alton Abbots, stands on an elevated position, upon which was, some eighty or a hundred years ago, a barren waste of moorland, on the site of an old farm-house, the ruins of which are a few mounds of very irregular shape. The sides of this ravine were laid out by the above-mentioned nobleman with great skill and taste in the Italian fashion, planted, without any expense, with noble forest trees and shrubs; and so they became the groundwork of those magnificent gardens for which every visitor to Staffordshire used to behold with admiration prior to their partial dismantlement at the time of the sale in 1857. Thus, in front of the house, a recent statue carved in stone beneath a bust of the Earl which stands, or at least did stand, in the midst of that earthly Eden, "He made the wilderness to blossom."

The ancient castle,† which stood on the heights at Alton, was destroyed during the wars of the Commonwealth, and the ruins of its ruins are still to be seen on almost perpendicular rock, at the foot of which runs a small stream, the Churnet—the only considerable river in the valley throughout the whole domain, the chief drawback of which is the want of water as an assistance to the view.

The mansion, which was erected in the early part century, was considerably enlarged in size and increased in beauty by the sixteenth Earl, who died in the year 1826, and who added the great arch on the fatric. The park, which is several miles in extent, is entered through a lodge situated at the foot of a steep hill, which leads to a village of Alton, on the ridge which crosses the Churnet. On ascending the hill towards the mansion by a serpentine road, which passes for upwards of a mile through a noble park, and by a finely stained glass, lighting the great dining-hall (as yet unfinished), at the top of which is another lodge containing a beautiful statue of the Virgin Mary. The chapel has no windows to the front at all: it stands at some distance from the great road from the gates to the principal window is at right angles to the View given at page 376. The grand front is spacious and lofty, and is embattled. Above, from the noble and spacious hall there is a stone staircase leading to the state and private apartments, with a groined roof supported by clustered pillars. The chapel, which was originally intended for a picture-gallery. It leads into the conservatory, which is a truly magnificent one. "A complete view of the whole estate is obtained." At here, says Neal, "is sweetly combined with nature, and the hand of art is plainly visible in producing the most picturesque effects." The grand front is a large lake; and passing by the west of the sheet of water, where the road is made of stone for some distance, a fine view is obtained of the Alton Towers, slightly on the left, a castellated building, which screens from view the stables and kitchens of the Hospice of the Holy Cross. In the walks on the sides are the gardens to which we have already alluded, and in which a cast iron bridge forms a quaint but pleasing feature. From the summit of the grounds, and from the beauty of the surrounding country, the views are varied and most picturesque.

The chapel and the principal exterior of Alton Towers owe much to the cultivated taste of the late Mr. Pugin, and his genius for adapting Gothic architecture to the requirements of the social and domestic arrangements of the nineteenth century. Indeed, during the occupation of John, Earl of Shrewsbury (the predecessor of the present), the entire edifice was thoroughly refurnished in the most costly and splendid Gothic style; but all the movable portions of this furniture are gone, having been disposed of by auction, together with pictures, and other works of art, by public auction in the summer of 1857. The present Earl, however, is making considerable progress of a princely character in and precincts; but on the house and gardens alike it will be necessary for him to spend many thousands of pounds before he can bring the place into the state of splendid residence of the representative of the great Earl of Shrewsbury, at whose name French infants trembled in their cradles, and whose chivalrous deeds have been made immortal not only in the perishable pages of Debrett, but in the immortal lines of Shakspeare.

In the thirty-first volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (from June to December, 1857) some Illustrations in connexion with Alton Towers were given, among which were a view of the gardens and another of the conservatory.

The following is a list of the new Earl of Shrewsbury we extract from the "County Families" :—

SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT (eighteenth Earl of). Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, C.B., D.C.L., born 1803, eldest son of the second Earl Talbot, by

† It is not a little singular that no mention of Alton Towers is to be found in the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xiii., part 2 (Staffordshire), published in the year 1813.

‡ An excellent view of these gardens, before the dispersion of their beautiful and costly contents, was published about two years since by chromolithography by Mr. T. J. Rawlins, to whom we are indebted for the general view of Alton Towers which we have given.

§ It is impossible to ascertain the date of the foundation of Alton, or Alveton, Castle. In the reign of Edward II. the castle was the property of Anthony de Verdon; and Dr. Plott says that it was built by one of the family—probably Sir Theobald de Verdon, one of Edward I.'s progenitors; and less of the walls, however, shews it to have been a very great one. The stately-arched gate of the castle were made by the present Earl to serve as the foundation of a very magnificent monastery erected on the death of the by the late Mr. Pugin, but which was left unfinished, and is standing, late Earl, who lies buried within it. One side of the church is standing, and in the centre of the unoccupied quadrangle is a very beautiful and the gilded rood, which, it is to be hoped, the new Earl will preserve as a work of art.

‖ On the top of the high-pitched roof of the hall, where a louvre generally is placed, there is a very elegant spire, with cast-iron tracery, of a very peculiar character, the whole of which is richly gilded, and from its remarkable shape. It serves for the purpose of a conspicuous in every view of the house, as forming a pretty feature in the character of the exterior, and is admired by every tourist as a chef-d'œuvre in its way.

Frances Thomasine, daughter of C. Lambert, Esq.; born in 1803; succeeded in 1849 as third Earl Talbot, and established his claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury in 1858; married, in 1828, Sarah, daughter of the second Marquis of Waterford. Is a Rear-Admiral retired, and a Naval A.D.C. to the Queen; is Earl of Wexford and Waterford in Ireland (created in 1446); Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, and Premier Earl in the English and Irish Peerage; a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Stafford; was M.P. for Dublin in 1830-1, for Hertford in 1832-3, for South Staffordshire in 1837-49. Patronage, thirteen livings Ingestre Hall, near Stafford; Alton Towers, near Cheadle, Staffordshire; United Service and Carlton Clubs, S.W.; 32, St. James's place, S.W. Heir, his son, Viscount Ingestre, born in 1830; married, in 1855, Theresa, daughter of the late R. H. Cockerell, Esq.; educated at Eton, and Merton College, Oxford; is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Stafford, and a Captain in the Staffordshire Yeomanry; late Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards; was M.P. for Stafford in 1857-9; and elected M.P. for North Staffordshire in 1859.

There were great rejoicings in Staffordshire last week on the occasion of Earl Talbot's inheritance of the title and estates of Shrewsbury. The fêtes commenced on Tuesday and terminated on Friday. The Earl entertained a large circle of private friends at Ingestre, where the fine old family mansion was full to overflowing with a brilliant circle of guests, who, indeed, were so numerous that extra accommodation had to be sought in the neighbouring county institutions. Lord Hatherton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, at Teddesley, and the Earl of Lichfield, at Shugborough, and others of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, also entertained select parties of friends.

The ball at Stafford on Tuesday was opened by Lady Gertrude Talbot and the Marquis of Abercorn, who, with the following noblemen and ladies, made up the first eight couples of the first quadrille: Lord Shrewsbury and the Marchioness of Abercorn, Lord Chelmsford and Viscountess Ingestre, Lord Lichfield and the Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Lichfield and the Marquis of Waterford, the Marchioness of Waterford and the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Tyrone and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, and Viscount Ingestre and the Countess of Eglinton. The noble host and hostess, and Lord Ingestre, were unceasing in their endeavours throughout the evening to promote the comfort of their numerous guests. The appearance of the supper-tables when the room was thrown open was very inviting. A monster boar's head occupied the post of honour; and an almost leviathan salmon, reposing in a sea of Mayonnaise sauce, seemed to be attacked on all sides by red coated crayfish, reminding one of Gulliver in the Island of Lilliput, whilst the exotic delicacies of "patés de foies gras de Strasbourg" were not forgotten. The picturesque appearance of the tables, so well laden and tastefully arranged with creature comforts, was heightened by a massive silver candelabrum and bouquets of choice exotics. After supper the dancing was continued till four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when a "Sir Roger de Coverley" closed the programme.

The festivities were resumed on Wednesday evening with another ball at the Shirehall, to which Lord Shrewsbury's tenantry and tradesmen were invited to meet his Lordship and his guests. The company was scarcely so numerous as on Tuesday night, but the dancing was of a more spirited character. The ball was opened at about ten o'clock by Lady Gertrude Talbot and one of the principal tenants.

On Thursday most of the Earl of Shrewsbury's visitors engaged in the sports of the hunting-field. The Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Ingestre, and most of the visitors at Ingestre returned to the hall at about two o'clock, after the run across the chase, and then commenced the other principal features in the day's rejoicings. The labourers on the estate and the school-children from seven adjoining parishes, amounting together to between 1600 and 1800, were supplied in the farm-buildings adjoining the hall, and in temporary erections put up there for the purpose, with a dinner of meat, bread, plum-pudding, and ale.

The fêtes culminated on Friday in a vast public cavalcade to celebrate the Earl of Shrewsbury's taking formal possession of Alton Towers. His Lordship determined to make a public entry into Alton, upon a requisition from a large number of his tenantry and the yeomanry, and the 13th of April, being an anniversary of the natal day of Viscount Ingestre, his Lordship attaining his thirtieth year on Friday, was felicitously chosen for complying with the requisition. We defer giving the particulars of this crowning event of the week's rejoicings until next week, when we shall illustrate the Luncheon in the Talbot Gallery.

MONACO.

This small principality of North Italy, which is under the protection of Sardinia, is bounded by the county of Nice, the duchy of Genoa, and the sea. It has an excellent climate, and is very fertile, its chief productions being oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Monaco, the capital of the principality, is situated on a rocky promontory on the Mediterranean. Its fortifications were erected by Louis XIV. The palace, a fine terrace overlooking the sea, and two hospitals, are its principal objects of interest.

The following lively description of this petty principality and its



THE TOWN OF MONACO, ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BREST.

capital is from a correspondent at Monaco:—"On the crown of a rock which rises majestically from the Mediterranean between Nice and Genoa stands Monaco, the capital, and, since 1848, the only town of the principality of the same name. From the sea, and at a distance, this rock, with the tongue of land that connects it with the Continent, has the appearance of a dismasted line-of-battle ship chained by a gigantic cable to the surrounding mountains. On drawing nearer, the eye is charmed by the rugged grandeur of the rock, which, split into a thousand crevices by an eternal warfare with the ocean, bristles with a warrior's crown of huge cacti and Barbary fig-trees. At every point accessible to a human foot there stands a wall of masonry, raised in the days when might was right, and before that awful vindicator of the equality of man—gunpowder—had proved that works of this character were only prison-houses for their garrisons. An article in the *Presse* states that a few fortified works would 'render Monaco almost impregnable.' This is not strictly correct. The semicircle of mountains which incloses the principality belongs to Sardinia. From these heights an assailing army, composed of two average cricket-bowlers from 'Lord's,' armed with turnips and such like missiles, flanked by a light company of six Eton boys, provided with peashooters, would compel the place to capitulate in twenty-four hours. The town, perched as I have described on this rock, is surrounded by ramparts, along which runs a pleasant public walk, constructed by Prince Honoré. Four narrow streets, badly paved and not lighted up, compose the capital. The palace, an extensive building of a singular construction, faces the entrance to these streets. The space between the latter and the palace forms a square, planted with trees, from which a magnificent view, and, in summer, a delightful sea breeze, are obtained. In this square are also numerous pyramids of heavy shot and shell, in a rusty condition, with cannon, some of which were left by the French on their retreat from the principality in the great disasters of the Empire. The other broadside of the supposed line-of-battle ship faces the mountains of which I have spoken. A narrow strip of land separates the rock from the latter; and it is this pretty vale which constitutes, with the town, the principality of Monaco. The vale glows with orange and lemon trees, and is a perfect garden in beauty. The sea runs inland along the side of the rock, and thus forms a minute port."

We gave last week a View of the Town of Aix-les-Bains, in mistake for one of Monaco, and we now append a few particulars of the former place which we request our readers to take in connection with the top Engraving on page 353 of last week's Number.

AIX-LES-BAINS, IN SAVOY.

About eight miles from Chambéry is the charming little town of Aix-les-Bains (*Aquæ Gratianæ* of the Romans), so called from its celebrated waters, which have for ages attracted the suffering to this neighbourhood, rendered still more delightful by the immediate vicinity of the Lake of Bourget. It possesses a great many antiquities, and is historically remarkable as having been the place where the cession of Savoy and Maurienne was made to Berold by Rodolphe, in the year 1000. For the accommodation of visitors there are in and near the town a great many tasteful habitations. From one of them, the Villa of Tresserve, the View given in our present Number was taken. The result of the election at Aix-les-Bains on the 28th of March was favourable to the French régime. Out of 165 voters, 118 declared for M. Martinel, the annexionist candidate. This will make the fifth place bearing the name of Aix in the French empire, the other four being Aix in Provence; the island of Aix in the Ocean, near the mouth of the River Charente; Aix d'Augillon, in the department of the Cher; and Aix-en-Othe, in the department of the Aube.

FRONTIER OF SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY ON THE FORCLAZ.

About a mile and a half from Martigny, in the direction of Chamouni, the tourist may remember to have crossed a rapid and brawling stream, the Dranse, probably unconscious that he was passing the natural boundary of Switzerland and Savoy; at least, unsuspecting that the relations of these two countries were to become subjects of so much political agitation. On arriving at the summit of the Forclaz, which rises immediately from this stream in a rapid ascent, the traveller's passport is demanded by the Sardinian authorities. We trust that our Illustration may bring to the recollection of many that scene of mountain magnificence. Now, after enjoying on the Swiss side of the mountain those lovely glimpses into the distant valley of the Rhone from beneath a foreground of luxuriant walnut-trees overhanging the picturesque water-mills and châlets which line the precipitous path, he found the character of the scenery changed on arriving on the small hut on the Savoy side. Above were those glittering glaciers of the Trient, supported by grey weather-beaten crags, which seemed to have realised the idea of the poet that "The earth with age was wan." A different vegetation presented itself in those dark and solemn groves of larch which have here attained such height and strength in their mountain growth, while from below arose the voice of the torrent here forcing its way through the débris and boulders with which the valley is strewn. Every tourist from Martigny to Chamouni will remember this spot, and the small wooden "octroi" built against the rock. When the red cross—that simple device of the Sardinian Government, rudely painted over its door—shall hereafter have been superseded by Imperial eagles or Gallic cocks—when the smiling Savoyard douanier (who sold such incomparable "kirschwasser" shall be replaced by the pompous gendarme—for many years will this and the other frontiers of these two countries be passed with feelings of jealousy and regret. Still, to the lover of Nature, will the unsullied whiteness of those everlasting snows, the bold front of those mighty mountains, yielding to no influence but that of the elements, and the solemn voice of the torrent in its appointed course, raise his thoughts above all the petty shifts and changes of human policy and power.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Radiant Heat.—M. Knoblauch's researches on the interference of the rays of heat are epitomised in the new number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*. The phenomena of interference so intimately connected with the undulatory theory of light are manifested also by heat, and thus establishes a strict analogy between calorific and luminous radiations.

Iodine in the Atmosphere.—M. Chatin affirms the existence of iodine in rain-water. No statement in chemistry has been more disputed than this. M. Chatin's process is given in the *Repertoire de Chimie*, but the editor, M. Barreswil, considers that M. Chatin has not supported his assertion by any new argument.

Astronomy—The Repulsive Force—At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Faye submitted a memoir on the hypothesis of the repulsive force in connection with the theory of satellites. He says, *en resumé*, "We find in the motions of the satellites of the planets weak but serious indications of the presence of a repulsive force, due to the incandescence of the sun, and are authorised to conclude that, far from troubling the celestial harmony which now exists between facts and the theory of the attractive force, the repulsive force comes, on the contrary, to fill in the gaps, by connecting in a simple and natural manner the figure and acceleration of comets with the most delicate circumstances of the motions of our satellites."

Vesuvius.—M. Ch. Ste-Claire Deville has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences a letter from M. Palmieri, who states that Vesuvius is now in a state of great activity. He adds, "Since May 1, 1858, Vesuvius has not ceased from throwing up lava near the base of the great cone. The Fosso Grande has disappeared; the roadway no more exists. The crevices in the crater (fumerolles) have yielded ammoniacal salts and salts of copper and lead in abundance, and a little iron, titanium, and selenium. Those fumerolles of 1855, which have not been covered by the lava of 1858, still retain a very elevated temperature."

"The Purple of the Ancients."—M. Lacaze-Duthier's memoir on this dye occupies wholly the zoological part of the new number of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. The subject is treated in an exhaustive manner, and is illustrated by a coloured plate showing the secretive organs of the murex.

Testing the Oils of Commerce.—In the *Repertoire de Chimie* M. Cailletet has supplied modes of testing all kinds of oils by means of sulphuric acid, water, and nitric acid. M. Barreswil is not so sanguine as the author of the paper as to the success of his processes, which, however, merit the attention of persons interested in the subject.

Alcoholic Fermentation.—M. Pasteur's remarkable memoir on this subject appears in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*. The researches of the great chemists Lavoisier, Gay Lussac, Thénard, Liebig, Pelouze, and others, are fully discussed, and the author's own experiments described; the changes which the sugar and yeast undergo are shown, as also the formation of alcohol, and of carbonic, succinic, and lactic acids, glycerine, &c. Engravings of the apparatus and tables of results are given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 22.—Second Sunday after Easter.
Monday, 23.—St George. Shakspeare born, 1564.
Tuesday, 24.—Defoe died, 1731. Destruction of Troy, B.C. 1184.
Wednesday, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.
Thursday, 26.—Disturbances at Montreal, 1849. [1858.
Friday, 27.—Monster Nugget of Gold, 156lb., shown to the Queen,
Saturday, 28.—Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1860.

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	2 56	3 12	3 29	3 45	4 1	4 19	4 39	4 59	5 19	5 42	6 7	6 35	7 6

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, April 23, and during the Week, THE OVERLAND ROUTE, being the last six rights of its performance; and the last week of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews.—THE PILGRIM OF LOVE every evening. Saturday, April 28, BENEFIT of Mr. C. MATHEWS, and last night of his engagement.—Miss Amy Sedgwick will reappear on Monday, April 30.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—Last Twelve Nights of THE DEAD HEART, in consequence of Mr. B. Webster's engagements at Bath, Bristol, and Manchester, commencing the 30th of April. On Monday, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART—Mr. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, D. Fisher, Miss Woolgar; and THE FAIRONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Miss Woolgar, E. Thorne, K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and during the Week, A FRIEND IN NEED—Mrs. F. Robinson, Charles Young, a lady and gentleman. LUCREZIA BORGIA AT HOME AND ALL ABROAD—Miss Wyndham, Mr. Chas. Young.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—During the Week the new Grand Military Spectacle, entitled THE HISTORY OF A FLAG, succeeded by Amusements in the Arena, and last nights of the wonder of the world, Jonathan Jack. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Friday, May 4.—Tickets for the Great Festival Performance of ELIJAH, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of Mendelssohn, are now on sale at the Crystal Palace, at No. 2, Exeter Hall, or by order of the usual agents. Admission tickets, 5s. (if purchased before the 1st of May); Reserved Stalls (in blocks, as arranged in the Handel Festival, in the Area, 5s. extra or in the Corner Galleries, 10s. 6d. extra. The new Season Tickets will admit, subject to the usual regulations.
Notice.—Immediate application is requisite for central blocks. Post-office orders or cheques to be payable to George Grove

CRYSTAL PALACE.—JUNE 25, 26, and 28.—GREAT ORPHEONISTE MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Vouchers for Tickets for this great combination of the French Choral Societies, comprising deputations from nearly every Department of France, representing One Hundred and Seventy distinct Choral Societies, and numbering between Three and Four Thousand Performers, who will visit England expressly to hold a GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the CRYSTAL PALACE on the above days, are now on issue at the Crystal Palace, at No. 2, Exeter Hall, and by order of the usual Agents.—The prices of admission will be as follows:—The set of Transferable Tickets (one admission to each of the three days), 12s. 6d.; reserved seats (for the three days), 12s. 6d. extra, or in the corner galleries, 23s. extra. The new Season Tickets will admit on the above occasion subject to the usual regulations.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1860-1.—TICKETS for the NEW SEASON, commencing TUESDAY, 1st of MAY, and terminating on the 30th of APRIL, 1861, are now ready for issue. They will be of two classes—viz., Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions. One Guinea, admitting free on all occasions when the price of admission to the Palace on the day is under Five Shillings; but admitting on those days on which the price of admission is Five Shillings or upwards on payment of Half-a-Crown. The days on which the price of admission is fixed at Five Shillings and upwards already decided upon are:—The Mendelssohn Festival and Great Performance of "Elijah" on Friday, 4th of May. The Six Opera Concerts, on Fridays, May 11, June 1, 15, 22, July 6 and 13. The Great Flower Show, on Saturday, May 26. The Musical Festival of the Orphéonistes of France, on Monday, 25th, Tuesday, 26th, and Thursday, 28th of June. Other appointments, at a rate of admission of Five Shillings or upwards, may be made as the Season progresses. Season Tickets for Children under Twelve years of age will be issued at the uniform rate of Half-a-Guinea.
Tickets and the published Programme of the Season may be had at the usual Agents', at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall. By order, George Grove, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, April 28:—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte Performances daily. Beautiful display of Camellias, Hyacinths, and other flowers round the Fountain Basins and throughout the Palace. Saturday, open at Ten—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission by Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at Half-past One, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THE EXETER HALL TICKET OFFICE is Open Daily from Ten until Five o'Clock, for the issue of Crystal Palace Season Tickets; for Reserved Seat and other Tickets for the Mendelssohn Festival, on Friday, 4th May; for the Great Festival of the Orphéonistes in June; and for the receipt of Crystal Palace Art-Union Subscriptions. Programmes of the new Season may be had, and Plans of Seats for the various Festivals and the Art-Union Presentation Works may be inspected.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, April 27, Subscription Concert, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists:—Miss Parepa, Miss F. Rowland, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall. Commence at Eight o'Clock.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements with the Directors of the Monday Popular Concerts to take his BENEFIT at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the works of various masters. Principal Performers:—Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti; Vocalists—Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Hammond (Jullien's), 214, Regent street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Stabbach, Miss Leffler, Miss Bleadon, Miss Clara Hamilton, and Miss Lascelles; Mr. Ramsden, Mr. R. Seymour, Mr. G. W. Morgan and Mr. Weiss. The London Vocal Quartet; Harp, Miss Chatterton; Concertina, Miss M. Collins; Violin, Mr. Viotti Collins; Pianoforte, Mr. L. Williams. Herr Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. J. L. Hatton, at LANGTON WILLIAMS'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 25.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE.—Mr. HOWARD PAUL begs to announce that, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Howard Paul, he has engaged the distinguished actress and vocalist Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE, who will give her brilliant entertainment, "Home and Foreign Lyrics," at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, on Monday next, and every Evening during the Week (Saturday excepted), and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. As Miss St. George is about to visit the Continent, this will be the only opportunity of witnessing her charming entertainment. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at LONGTON, APRIL 24; STONE 25; NEWCASTLE-UNDER LYNE, 26; CONGLETON, 27.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor. Secretary, H. Montague.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box-Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. Open from 9 till 6, daily.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent street, W., opposite the Polytechnic. The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists is now open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence. Bell Smith, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. James Fahey, Sec.

EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL, Norwood S. (late Masters').—The Directors beg to announce that the Repairs and Additions to the Hotel are now nearly completed, and that the Building will be ready for the reception of Visitors on the 1st of May. Suites of rooms commanding uninterrupted views of the loveliest scenery in England may be secured for the coming months by immediate application to the Manager. The Coffee room has been enlarged and redecorated, and will be fitted with every comfort, and supplied with every luxury. The Hotel is but five minutes' walk from the railway station, and separated from the Crystal Palace only by the road.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the WIVES and FAMILIES of SOLDIERS and SAILORS.—The Annual Public Meeting of the above Association will take place (D.V.) on the 21st inst., at Three o'clock p.m., at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will take the chair. Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Rev. the Chaplain-General, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, will advocate the cause. Office, 7, Whitehall.

BONUS YEAR.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1836.
Capital, £1,259,760. Accumulated Premium Fund, upwards of £350,000.
Office in London.—1, Moorgate-street.
The next investigation, for the purpose of declaring a Bonus to the Policy-holders, will take place on the 31st of January, 1861, and all Policies in the participating class, effected prior to that date, will share in the profits then to be divided.
The whole of the profits of this branch are divisible, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, amongst the insured.
The last Bonus declared by the company was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent per annum on the amount insured a return of which, when its very moderate scale of premiums is considered, has rarely been exceeded by any other office.
As an illustration of the proportion which the additions already made to Policies bear to the sums paid by the assured in the shape of Premiums, it will be sufficient to state that a Policy for £1000 taken out in 1836, on a life then aged 25, and upon which £593 have been received by the Office, has been increased by successive Bonus additions to the sum of £1351 1s. 10d., the increase being equal to Seventy per Cent on the Premiums paid by the assured.
All policies are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of upwards of One Million Sterling, an accumulated and invested premium fund of over £350,000, and the unlimited responsibility of upwards of Seven Hundred Shareholders. A. P. Fletcher, Secretary.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.—MARINE RESIDENCE and GROUNDS for SALE, with immediate possession.—The property occupies an extremely fine and commanding site, near the top of the hill between the villages of Lynmouth and Lynton, and has long been known as LYNTON COTTAGE, the residence of the late Mrs. Sanford. Countisbury Foreland, the picturesque village of Lynmouth, and the wooded gorges of the East and West Lynn, can be seen from the grounds, which are prettily timbered, and comprise about ten acres in extent. The house, which is thatched and in good condition, contains an entrance-hall, dining-room, drawing-room, library, and sixteen bed and dressing rooms, and is one of the most charming and comfortable residences on the coast. Printed particulars, with plan, and all further information, may be obtained of Mr George Brown, Barnstaple; or of Messrs. Bailey and Norman, 5, Stratford place, London, W

Retirement from Business of Mr. GEORGE BAXTER, the celebrated Patentee of Oil-colour Picture-printing.
SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 22, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, MAY 3, and Eleven Following Evenings (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), the STOCK, Valuable Copyrights, Engraved Steel Plates and Blocks, and the Patent Plant of Mr. BAXTER, whose publications include a large variety of subjects by Artists of world-wide fame and popularity, suitable for the Million on account of their beauty and moderate price. The Engraved Blocks and Plates have been highly finished by the inventor of this beautiful process. The Plant (which cost upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds) is in most excellent working order, and impressions from the Blocks and Plates can be produced by any practical printer with the same facility as by the Patentee himself. The Pictures will be sold in lots to suit large and small buyers.
Catalogues (when ready) will be forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN residing in a country house in one of the midland counties, whose pupils are the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, has a VACANCY. Apply—A. B., 19, Crescent, Bath.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in Colour, 5s.; on Vellum, 21s. Official Seals, Dies, and Diploma Plates in Mediæval and Modern Styles.

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CREST DIES cut, 5s.; Book Plate engraved with Arms, 10s.; ditto Marking Plate, 5s.; Crests engraved on Seals or Rings 6s. 6d.; Initials 1s. 6d. per letter; Livery Button Dies 28s. per pair; Embossing Press for Stamping Paper with Crest or Address, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary by appointment, 20th of April, 1852, and Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each. 50 Embossed Enamelled Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Sent free for stamps. A Copper Plate Engraved in any style and 50 Visiting Cards for 2s., post-free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WHEREAS her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by her Royal letters patent (dated May, 1859), did grant to the undersigned her special license, this is to certify that HADLOW'S PATENT LINEN-MARKER is a great improvement on the metal type and plates formerly used for marking names crests, &c., on wearing apparel, by substituting in lieu thereof an elegantly-carved non metallic and absorbent Stamp, which can be used with any good marking ink, and by any person, being remarkable for its simplicity and moderate price. Specimens and full information of the Patentee, HADLOW, Brighton.

BARDSLEY'S MARVELLOUS TEA—the best extant.—Delicious Lapsang Souchong, Four Shillings per lb. Four pounds, in a tin canister, sent carriage-free to all England; twelve pounds free to Wales. Price Lists gratis and post-free. E. BARDSLEY, and SON, Tea Merchants, 103, Tottenham-court road, W.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BREIT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

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TEA.—1000 Boxes very strong and choice Black Tea just landed ex "Evening Star," from Shanghae, net weight 101lb. each. These Teas have been selected with the greatest care, specially for the importers, Messrs. STRACHAN and CO., 26, Cornhill, E.C., which they offer to their customers at the merchants' price, 3s. 11d. per lb. One Quarter-pound Sample may be had.

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EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Its delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power render it a desirable beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper.—Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

T. KINGSFORD and SON'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-mange, Cakes, &c., is the Original preparation of Indian Corn, manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, United States.
Was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park; also received a Gold Medal at New York State Fair, 1851.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

We record with reluctance, but have no alternative, that the brutalities perpetrated near Farnborough on Tuesday morning have attracted more attention than any other topic that has occurred since we last wrote. Between the indignant denunciations of those who condemned the whole proceedings as disgraceful to a civilised and Christian country, the sophisms of those who found excuses for the combat on the ground that it had something of an international character, and was not to be regarded as an ordinary piece of ruffianism, and its eager advocacy by the disreputable class that finds gain in such practices, everybody has been talking a great deal about the battle between the English champion and the American challenger—both, by the way, sons of Irish parents. The details of the fight have been given at great length by journals that usually exclude such narratives. Round the ring, and mingling with the ill-looking scoundrels habitually in attendance on such occasions, were seated members of the high aristocracy and of Parliament, and, as the *Times* says, "authors, artists, painters, poets, and even clergymen were there." Officers from Aldershott and elsewhere were also numerous. We have but to note the circumstances, and hope never to have to parallel them. The battle itself was terribly savage and unfair, the American gladiator being much younger, much taller, and much heavier than his English antagonist, who, nevertheless, would probably have been the victor had the combat been protracted a little longer, Sayers having beaten Heenan nearly blind. But, after two hours and twenty minutes of desperate fighting, the police and the mob forced their way into the ring, and the struggle was declared to be over. Victory is adjudged to neither. Were we writing of a scene in a Roman circus in the days of heathendom, we might say something of the splendid and savage power of Eumolpus and the singular skill and indomitable endurance of Nepeus; but, as we are writing of a land that sends out Bibles and missionaries to Mohammedans and Pagans, we simply register our protest against any false colouring being given to a scene got up by nearly the worst people in America and England, and which is a blot upon the social history of the year 1860.

Parliament has reassembled, and a new battle-ground has been chosen for the Reform Bill. Mr. Massey, a Liberal member, has given notice of his intention, after the second reading, to move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. This would be, of course, equivalent to "shelving" the measure for the Session. The debate itself is to be resumed on Monday. Debates on subjects of less interest have occurred, and, among other matters, a bill for a

questionable "improvement" of the legal profession has advanced a stage. Its educational provisions are excellent, but it proposes to increase advantages and power to a class thought to have already quite enough of both. A provision for admitting persons to practise who have not been articled secure, on the other hand, very unfair to those who are compelled to pay a tremendous stamp duty and a heavy premium, in addition to going through a long course of probation, and who are supposed to be taken from the persons in which we look for a sense of high honour as well as professional shrewdness.

One of the parties charged with disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East has at length been brought to justice, though his punishment will be more than a nominal one. The fine of £10, however, marks him as a culprit, without elevating him to the desired position of a martyr. He made a claptrap appeal to a "Protestant public," but there was no such determination in the opposition to the numeriaries and millinery of the Puseyites have no sympathy for a brawler in church, and he is laughed at. His protestations of innocence, in the face of evidence that satisfied the calm, clear-headed Judge who heard the case, will have weight only with the illogical persons who "feel more comfortable" when a condemned person confesses. But the ricotings continue, and a good deal of the Puseyite foolery is also continued, and both should be summarily stopped. If the law be insufficient to meet the difficulty it should be amended, for, though legislation for particular cases is usually inexpedient, what is now occurring at St. George's might occur in any parish in England where there is a silly priest and a brutal mob.

The death of Count Szechenyi is an event of European interest. That nobleman did more for Hungary, more to preserve her nationality, than any man of the present day has done for his country. And he did that by the very legitimate means of living by himself, by example, and, we should add, by the most generous sacrifice of his personal fortune. That he was intensely hated, and, whenever opportunity occurred, insulted and injured, by the Austrian authorities, it hardly requires to say. His mind became affected, and finally this accomplished gentleman and ardent patriot died by his own hand. Hungary is in mourning for him, and the paltry efforts of the Government to repress so honourable a demonstration will only increase the sympathy with which the name of Szechenyi is associated by his countrymen.

Our impression this week may possibly include a telegraph announcing that the Spanish Government has not chosen to extend mercy to General Ortega, the leader of the Carlist attempt. Already the Austrian party has been engaged in active efforts for this short-ve effort, and unless very strong intercession be employed by the Tuileries the fate of Ortega is sealed. The greater offender will, in all probability, be allowed to escape, as Queen Isabella seems to be naturally disinclined to put any one to death, even though he had endeavoured to discrown her. The Duke of Tetuan was reported as still in his dukedom, to the wonder of most persons who supposed that his interests in Spain required prompt attention, the peace being unpopular. *Pro sua reparde.*

Official returns testify to the deleterious influence of the extraordinary weather which is afflicting us at a time when we usually look for "perfect skies." The mortality of the last week in London has been in excess of what was to be expected. Fierce storms of hail and sleet towards the end of April are unwelcome phenomena, and, despite Mr. Kingsley, the east wind is not much blessed by those who are obliged to face it. But we must find what comfort we can in the belief, first, that the backward season is good for the fruit, and, secondly, that the account will be balanced by a bounteous summer. What, however, was done for the calendar in the long winter must really be done for the meteorological year. It must be rectified, and we hope that, charming as are Isaac Watts's lyrics, no innocent child is being now taught to speak of the rose as "the glory of April and May."

THE COURT.

We announced last week the return of the Court from Aldershott to Windsor Castle, but yesterday is seems the camp her Majesty received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, brother-in-law to the Queen.

On Saturday last, being the birthday of Princess Beatrice, the Duchess Kent and the Princess of Leiningen paid a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the castle.

On Sunday morning Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service at the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Sir G. Wm. Prothero, Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

In the evening the Queen received Lord Clarendon, who had arrived on a visit to the Court.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the castle. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

On Thursday the Court returned to Buckingham Palace for the season.

Lord Harry Vane Townshend-Cabinet F. Cavendish have succeeded Earl of Caithness and the Hon. M. Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. M. Sackville West has succeeded Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are authorized to state that, in consequence of the death of his late Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, brother-in-law to the Queen, the Court will go into mourning on Wednesday next for a fortnight. We are also able to state that the following changes will be made in the dates of the Court arrangements which have been announced:—The Queen's Levée will take place on Tuesday, the 24th instant, instead of Saturday, the 21st inst. The Drawing-room will be held on Friday, and not, as announced, on Saturday, the 28th inst. Court mourning will be seldom these days worn after the 1st of May, and not, as announced, after the 8th of May, to the 15th of May, to which day the State ball from Wednesday, the 9th of May, to Wednesday, the 16th of May.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness arrived at Brussels on Tuesday se'nnight, and was received at the station by the Count de Flandre, who paid him the usual honours. He dined with the King at the Palace, and left on Wednesday afternoon for Coburg. The Prince arrived at Magdeburg on Thursday evening, and was driven to the Government House, where Princess Frederick William had previously arrived from Berlin. His Royal Highness remained until eleven o'clock, and then left Magdeburg for Halle, on his way to Coburg. Prince Frederick William greeted the Prince of Wales at the station at Magdeburg on his arrival there in the morning, and soon afterwards returned to Potsdam, where his presence was required at an inspection of troops.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have abandoned their contemplated tour in Spain. The Duke and Duchess, who are still at Lisbon, have determined to return home this month.

2. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Chesterfield House from visiting the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, at Shugborough Park, Staffordshire.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived at Stafford House yesterday evening from Dublin, to stay a few days with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have arrived in Lancashire from Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The Lord Chancellor has arrived at Strathleden House from attending the Assizes at Lewes in Sussex.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger arrived at the family residence in Eaton-square on Monday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury at Tabley House, near Knutsford, in Staffordshire.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait arrived in St. James's-square on Monday from Bishop's Court, Bray Head, Lamaroh-on-Sea. His Lordship's health has been much improved by his sojourn at this delightful watering-place.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel have arrived in Whitehall-gardens from Geneva.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have removed from their mansion on Carlton House-terrace to the right hon. gentleman's official residence in the New Palace at Westminster.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Nine adults were baptised on Easter Eve in St. Mary's Chapel, Bryanston-square, when the font is preserved.

The next annual festival of the Ely Diocesan Church Musical Society will take place on Wednesday, the 30th of May, and that of Worcestershire on the following Thursday.

The new chancel lately erected at Stretton, near Warrington, at the sole expense of the Rev. Thomas Parr, Rector of Grappenhall and Local Dean, was opened yesterday week.

The Lecture-room, or new church, dedicated to St. John's Wood, was commenced on Easter Monday at Daycott, near Wellesco. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of London.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Tottenham, Wilts, on Thursday week. It is to be built in the Early English style, in memory of her late husband, the Marquis of Pembroke.

The foundation-stone of infant schools in connection with St Clement's Church, Bristol, was laid, on Easter Tuesday, by Mrs. G. H. Wadmore, the wife of the incumbent, the Rev. G. H. Wadmore, M.A. The estimated cost of the buildings is £1200.

An attempt is being made to throw open the magnificent west front of York Minster, which has been built up a narrow street of houses. The Dean of York originated the movement by a donation of £1000, and further subscriptions are now being received. A model, a decisive step towards the only novel feature in the new edifice, which consists of a tower, nave, south aisle, and porch.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday on behalf of the Malta Protestant College, the object of which is to educate native missionaries for the work of preaching the gospel to the Mahomedan shores of Africa, and in the East. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir John Lawrence took part in the proceedings.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow have unanimously agreed to confer the degree of D.D. on the Rev. William Ledeli, Minister of Kilmarnock, and Principal of the Queen's College, Belfast, and to the degree of LL.D. on J. D. Morell, M.A., one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and Hon. Secretary to the Principals of the Queen's Colleges.

The parish church of Richmond, Yorkshire, was reopened on Easter Sunday, after restoration, by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A. It is a considerable expense, £1200 of which was contributed by the Earl of Zetland. The Bishops of Ripon and Durham were both present. Two sermons—the former preaching in the morning, the latter in the afternoon, and Archdeacon Musgrave in the evening.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Thursday week an address, together with a handsome testimonial (a silver salver), was presented to the Rev. William Heath, Vicar of St. Mary-le-Bow, by a large number of parishioners. Mr. Hoxton, on the occasion of the termination of his twenty years' ministry in that place.—On Tuesday last the parishioners of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, met together to present a testimonial—an elegant silver bookstin and inkstand—to the Rev. Thomas Hancock Clemens, Curate. He has been appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln Vicar of Gainsborough and Prebendary of Lincoln.

THE FIFTH OF THE CLERGY.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting was held in connection with the Clergy Mutual Assurance Office, at the corner of Chancery-lane and Fleet-street. Archdeacon Sinclair—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in the chair, supported by the Bishops of Oxford, Ripon, Dunel; Rev. J. E. Cowell, Archdeacon Hale, Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rev. Archibald Boyd, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, and several other clergymen of the London and provincial districts, and the legal profession. Since the formation of this society (ten years ago) it has distributed £1,200,000 to the families of deceased clergymen and their immediate connexions. An addition of £600 to the funds of the charity was made during the evening.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. Carson to be Dean, &c. of Kilmore; Rev. Conon Jacob to be Archdeacon of Winchester. *Canonries:* Rev. Dr. Jeune to Penwerth Prebend; Rev. R. Burrell to St. Mary's, Southampton; Rev. F. FitzPatrick to Cloon, Ardagh; Rev. J. Kingston to Kilgobbin, Dunel; Rev. J. H. Bernard to Tipper; Rev. H. M. Blakiston to Bemish, Suffolk; Rev. J. H. Burgess to Burford, Oxon, with the Rectory of Fulbrook annexed; Rev. Thomas J. Rose, Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, to St. John's, Hereford: Rev. J. Sandford to Wells; Rev. H. Trevenen Coxe to Bristol; Rev. J. Bowstead, Jevene: Rev. W. G. Ketchley to Brompton and to that of Spenton; Rev. W. Bathurst to All Saints, Hastings; Rev. Charles Clement Ogle to St. Peter's, Villiers St. Paul's, Shirebrad, Lancashire. *Curacies:* Rev. G. P. Hall to Easton, Portland; Rev. Dunel; Rev. J. B. Dowling to Ryde; Rev. Edward Wilts: Rev. W. E. Mills to Nailsworth, Chapel, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. F. Wrights to Lee, Kent; Rev. Alexander Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

INSTALLATION OF MR. GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.—The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh on Monday, in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. Sir David Brewster, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, presided, and conferred the degree of LL.D. The installation Mr. Gladstone received the degree of LL.D.—a similar honour being conferred on Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Professor Owen, Professor Ramsay; the Hon. Lord Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews'; and the Rev. H. M. Baird, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. The Rector's statue, having been formally introduced as Rector of the University, came forward and delivered his inaugural address, which was received with cheers. He commenced by stating that he meant to speak to the assembled students of the work of the University, and the duties and objects of academic life. He with the view of adapting them in coming themselves for the efforts and labours of after life. He was addressing a liberal audience, and he would traversed the vale of life, laboured under that which succeeded it, and encountered all the difficulties which lay in its small space. Every science was stored, and no small part of that part was performed by Universities which had been established in Scotland by the Reformers, and by the Catholic Christendom. He described the work of the University as covering the whole field of knowledge, and as having for its object the training of man in the whole field of time, in binding together successive generations as they passed in the stream of time, in transmitting the treasures of one age in due proper seed and to reap its proper harvest from what had been sown before; drawing up the past to the present, and the present to the future, and in the domain of mental enterprise; and ever binding the present to pay over to the future, and so on in continual succession. He said that it was true in the olden history of the Universities, they were to knowledge and learning themselves in the midst of the darkness of the world, and there was to the infant nascible classes. The Universities were a great mediating power between the old and the new, and the new and the old, between the speculative and the active between authority and freedom. In countries where the Universities were not free, there was not generally a firm supports of the established order of things; and in countries where they were free, there was a tendency to run towards innovation. After some remarks on the proper mode of Universities, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss the question how far endowments for education were desirable, urging upon students and teachers the duty of bestirring themselves in their own persons to refute the charge that endowments of universities privated rewards torpor as their natural termination. He then impressed upon the students the importance of the acquisition of the knowledge which would be directly serviceable to them in their several professions, and the value of the study of ancient literature, as affording the best means of intellectual training. The address concluded by invoking a blessing upon the University of Edinburgh, and was received with loud applause and applause, his address having lasted nearly an hour and a half in the delivery.

MUSIC.

THE celebrated contralto, Mdme. Borgki-Mamo, appeared for the first time in this country at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday last week, in the character of *Leonora*, in "La Favorita" of Donizetti. This lady deserves her high reputation. She is an intense and singer of the highest order; beautiful in person; possessed of a magnificent voice, uniting the depth of the contralto with the clearness and flexibility of the soprano; and gifted with great intelligence and feeling. Her pronunciation of the differenting heroine was full of true pathos, and her vocal execution was that of a thorough artist. Her reception was enthusiastic. The character of *Fernando* was likewise performed by Giuglini, but he being unable to appear, in consequence of indisposition, the part was taken at short notice by Mongini, who sustained it to the full satisfaction of the audience. He is evidently much improved since last year. His first tenor voice is now surpassed by that of any singer of the day, but he had a ballet of overstraining it, of which he appears to be quite got rid, for his singing on this occasion was perfectly smooth and refined. His performance of the romance in "Auguo d'amore," the last scene of the opera, was so sweet and touching that it was loudly encored. The orchestra under the direction of Signor Bevenuti, who has appeared for the first time. He is a Belgian, and his name is Everard, he has been, we are informed, a pupil of Fetis, and is altogether a finished artist. Violetta, now a Frenchman, and really named Violetta—Italian performers as well as Italian pieces are in a minority on our Italian stage—gave great effect to the part of the unfortunate Leonora, for which his concerous bass voice is well fitted. The whole performance of this opera was excellent, and entirely successful. At the same theatre the "Trovatore" was produced on Saturday, with a very strong cast, Mdlle. Titiens being *Leonora*, Mdme. Borghi-Mamo as *Azucena*, and Giuglini *Manrico*. The only novelty was Borghi-Mamo's *Azucena*, a part which she performed last season at Paris with the greatest success—a success completely merited, for her reading of the character is original and full of poetry. The "Miserere" through the most beautiful scene of the day, still retains its popularity. On Saturday evening it drew a crowded house, and the boxes and stalls were full of distinguished company.

At the Royal Italian Opera "Dinorah" has been repeated till it has become quite a favourite. The celebrated bravura pieces, prima donna, made her first appearance in Beethoven's "Fidelio." Next week we shall notice the lady's debut.

The Grosvenor Musical Society's Concert on Monday evening was good on the whole, though some things admitted into the programme fully merited the severest censure. Amateur performers were not worthy of a classical concert. The orchestra, however, played Mozart's fifth symphony in D, and Auber's overture to the "Domino Noir," remarkably well; as you would expect. Miss Cerely, did herself great honour by an admirable performance of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor. Herr Ernst, the violinist was not good, though Mrs Parepa took part in it, for she chose trivial things, unworthy of such an artist.

The Morning Concerts of the Musical Union began at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday last, under the direction of Mr. Ella, who, we learn with pleasure, has resumed from his late retirement. The great feature of the concert was the appearance for the first time in England of Herr Joachim, a young pianist of great Continental renown, of which his exquisite performance of one of Beethoven's finest sonatas showed that he is well worthy. This admirable society has this season a very large subscription, and is altogether in a most flourishing condition.

Henry Russell, the eminent composer and vocalist, is engaged in composing an oratorio, called "The Sceptic." We are glad to learn that it is the intention of Mr. Russell to appear before the public in a part of the oratorio.

THE THATRES.

There is no event of dramatic importance to record this week beyond the revival of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Princess's as a part of Mr. Phelps' starring engagement, on Wednesday, which was well acted, and saturly received. The play was previously cut, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Marston took their benefit, as previously announced, at SADLER'S WELLS, when were performed "To Love Chaos," "Tom Noddy's Secret," and "Jack Sheppard." On Monday last two of these plays was excellent. Mrs. Charles Young supported neighbour Courtenay with vigour, Mr. Marston giving more than her representation by his excellent impersonation of *Wildrake*. Mrs. Marston was, of course, the heroine, and may fairly be considered inimitable. Since Mrs. Glover's death, in fact, she stands alone in such characters. Mr. Addison also appeared as *Tom Noddy*, and kept the audience in continual laughter. In the after piece Mrs. Marston again appeared as the strong-minded *Mrs. Starchold*, and realised the character admirably. We are happy to add that the house was crowded.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. Howard Paul, an an engagement has been effected with Miss Julia St. George who will appear at the ADELPHI THEATRE in "Jessie Brown" and "Lucy Lyle" every evening next week, and on Tuesday and Saturday mornings at three.

SHOOTING.

A young girl named Sarah Pratt, a servant in an inn at Dertford, Buckinghamshire, was accidentally shot by a man named Cook, who had been paying his addresses to her without success.

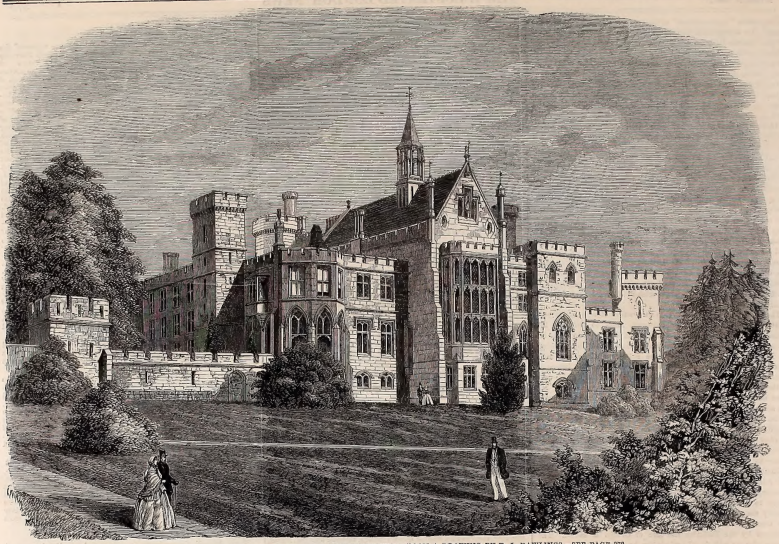
Lord Stanley presided at the dinner given by elected Lieutenant-Colonel Davenport, of Bramhall, a trustee of the Stockport Grammar and Free School, in the room of the late Mr. Marsland. Mr. Davenport has accepted the office, on the ground that his numerous duties forbid his engaging in anything beyond the most pressing claims.

The submarine telegraph cable from Hilbre Island to the Point of Ayr has just been successfully laid down, under the direction of the Irish Sea Company. On the 6th instant, the electric current of communication from the Great Ormshead to Seacombe is now complete and in perfect working order. The Irish Sea Company intend to extend the communication from the Great Ormshead to Colwyn shall be completed.

Lord Stanley presided at the distribution of prizes to the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Cambridge Middle-class Examinations. The Rev. Professor Kelland, Vice-Provost, at considerable length, the value of these competitions, as tending to elevate the character of the middle classes, and to place the means of education to boys in pursuing their studies. He recommended that Oxford and Cambridge should be the only examining bodies in these middle-class examinations, by which the country might be divided into two grand sections, to be allotted to each of the Universities.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, BOSTON.—A soiree took place in the Corn Exchange, Boston, on Tuesday last, under the auspices of the Working Men's College, having for its principal object the giving of a public expression of the great interest which is generally felt in the movement from Boston, Massachusetts. About 600 persons sat down to tea. After the tables had been cleared, addresses were delivered, and subscriptions to the than 800 people. The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Vicar, the principal of the College, was voted to the chair, and delivered an address, in which he gave a brief account of the origin and progress of the college. Addresses were also delivered by means of the Rev. Messrs. Hall, Bowen, Cobb, Ellis, Hall, J. Topham, Dr. Adam, Mr. J. Gadd, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Stainland, the last of whom read a letter from Mr. Longfellow, the American poet, present on account of a domestic affliction. The evening's proceedings were enlivened by vocal and instrumental music.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—The following notice has been issued :—"The council of the National Rifle Association have resolved that the chief prize and the gold medal of the association shall be shot for by the volunteers at the National Rifle Association meeting in July next, with a small-bore rifle, at ranges of 500, 600, and 1000 yards, are anxious that the competitors should contend as far as possible on equal terms. This can only be effected by confining them to one description of arm; but, before deciding upon it, the council invite the gunmakers of the United Kingdom to a competition with rifles of a minimum bore of .451, and of a maximum weight of 10lb., the pull of the trigger not being less than 5lb. This competition will take place at Hythe on the 1st of May. The rifle that gives the best proof will be purchased from the exhibition of the arms manufacturer undertaking to supply the required number of forty within two months of that date, and of their being equal in quality to the one so chosen."



ALTON TOWERS, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—FROM A DRAWING BY T. J. RAWLINGS.—SEE PAGE 372.



COURT-ROOM OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 372.



FRONTIER OF SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY, ON THE FORCLAZ.—FROM A DRAWING BY F. SKELTON.—SEE PAGE 373.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LOOKING to results, one does not see why the Easter recess should have terminated technically on Thursday week, instead of on Monday. At most public schools, and at the Universities, it takes a week after a vacation to get all the "alumni" up and in working order, and certainly the House of Commons, on this occasion, seems to have required a similar latitude. Very early in the day on Monday Sir Charles Napier and Sir Michael Seymour took their accustomed places, and the portent was in favour of an abundant naval garrulity, the business being the resumption of the Navy Estimates. Next in point of time in putting in appearance was Mr. Cobden, who took his old seat on the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and whose general aspect gave one no idea of the indisposition from which he was said to be suffering. Except that his hair has become palpably tinged with grey, there was no outward or visible sign of physical deterioration. The House was very thin from the first, and continued so all night. The first of the Ministers who was in his place was Sir Cornewall Lewis; and, when the House glided with infinite quietude to the first order of the day, neither Lord Palmerston nor Lord John Russell was present, though they came in afterwards; and the Opposition bench was singularly empty, Mr. Disraeli not showing at all; and Sir John Pakington giving a very brief attendance, although, as the subject in hand was naval, the most recent ex-First Lord of the Admiralty might have been expected to be one of the audience at least. Before going to the regular work, the most remarkable fact was that Mr. Massey, who signalised himself not long ago by one of the most damaging speeches that has yet been delivered against the Reform Bill, gave notice of his intention to move that that measure be referred to a Select Committee. Who was it that on a previous occasion when a like proposition was mooted exclaimed, "What! refer the British Constitution to a Select Committee?" Any frequenter of the House of late years could not fail to have been struck by the prominency which Captain Leicester Vernon was acquiring in that Assembly. Once in these pages we ventured to say that he was to the Conservative side what Mr. Bernal Osborne is to the Liberal party in the House, there being some resemblance in the styles of the two honourable and gallant gentlemen, although Captain Vernon displayed rather more *aplomb*. His sudden and melancholy death is well known, and it may here be said that he will be missed in the House of Commons. Independently of his keen and bold speeches, which were never too frequent or too long, and were generally interposed at the right moment, by a sort of prescription which is allowed in a few instances in the House, he was always accustomed to occupy a particular seat. One could not help noticing that on Monday evening one gentleman had the bad taste to take that, the earliest, opportunity of securing the seat, by putting his card over it before prayers. Who the member was we do not know, for he did not complete what was at least a solecism in judgment, if not in feeling, by personal occupation of the place in question during the evening.

The dissertation on this first evening after the return of the Legislature to its duty may be designated as a night with the Admirals. Now, it is not to be denied that it is a rather wonderful exhibition on the part of Sir Charles Napier to speak for nearly two hours, and to run through every topic in detail connected with the Navy. But, somehow, the most patient listener could not but come to the conclusion that there was not much more in the whole business than a relief of the Speaker from the burden of crotchets; while less considerate and more graceless bystanders were heard to murmur a blessing on the excellent founders of Greenwich Hospital, and to breathe out gentle opinions that Sir Charles had become admirably qualified for the Governorship of that veteran institution. Indeed, the talk of the Admirals does not enable one to realise the notion that they could ever have been the men to "shout among the shouting crew," or to "mould, direct, and animate the fight." In our Legislative Assembly few of the members of more advanced age give one so thoroughly the idea of elderly gentlemen as those gallant officers who have only recently hauled down their flags. To be sure on this occasion one of them did favour his audience with a striking and remarkable statement, for he undertook to say deliberately that sailors were, on the whole, rather partial to corporal punishment as an institution, or, at the very least, that they were decidedly opposed to its abolition; which, of course, it is very delightful to learn. On the summing up of the advantages of this debate on the Navy Estimates it may be said that a few practical hints on the manning of our ships of war were certainly gleaned from Mr. Lindsay; and that Mr. Henley was more than ever minutely critical when dealing with the subject of timber, and indeed may be said to have realised a nautical phrase, for he contrived to shiver every inch of timber in every dockyard in the kingdom. As the Government only got three votes in Committee of Supply, it may be very reasonably asserted that not too much was gained by the premature meeting of the House on Monday.

On Tuesday the disinclination to set to work was still more apparent. There was for a time a doubt whether a House would be made; and, when a tolerably good muster of members had been collected, the only eagerness in discussion which was exhibited was in the direction of protesting against going on with anything at all that evening. It may have been only a coincidence, but it was at least matter of observation that some influence was exercised on the House by an event of Tuesday last which, rightly or wrongly, without any question excited great interest in the minds of the British public. The race for the Derby has been designated a national festival. The late and the present Premiers have been, and are, owners of running horses; and the head of the house of Stanley, and the leader of the Conservative party, actually had a horse a favourite for the "blue ribbon of the turf" at the very time when the destinies of England rested on his responsibility. Every one knows that the House of Commons always adjourns for the Derby-day; and Lord Palmerston once in moving that adjournment dignified the occasion by calling it the celebration of the modern Isthmian games. As these games in their ancient form certainly included boxing, it may be supposed that a section of the British reproduction of the ceremonial was in action on Tuesday, for, when a repudiating member asked the Minister responsible for the internal tranquillity of the country whether he had any information to give on the subject of the event of the day, there was a marked sensation among members, and we may be pardoned if we say that in his answer the Home Secretary seemed as if he rather regretted that he was unable to enter into any particulars, although he avowed that he was not ignorant of an outline of the facts. It is certain that there was a visible distaste on the part of legislators to do any work that evening, and an early adjournment was evidently the only alternative against a "count out." It would not be very surprising if some of the American newspapers were to state that the House of Commons adjourned in order, as their manner is, to mark their sense of the coming about of some great, important, and even national occurrence. When Mr. Gladstone returns it is probable that he will soon dissipate any tendency to shirk work which the plenary indulgence of the holidays may have generated in honourable members.

Major-General Orlando Felix died on the 5th inst. at Geneva from bronchitis. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at Quatre Bras.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday, the 4th of June, and following days. The next examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 20th of June, and following days. The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, the 30th of June, and following days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House resumed its sittings after the Easter recess.

Mr. M'Cormick took his seat for the city of Londonderry.

A new writ was moved for Harwich, in the place of Mr. W. F. Campbell, now Lord Stratheden.

The amendments to the Adulteration of Food Bill were considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. CLIVE, leave was given to bring in a bill for taking the census in England.

THE REFORM BILL.—Among the notices given were the two following:—Mr. MASSEY, after the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, to move, that the bill be committed to a Select Committee. Mr. INGRAM, in Committee on Representation of the People Bill, will move a clause to the following effect:—Every male person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, having been a resident for three years or upwards within a city or borough returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for such city or borough: provided always that no such person shall be so registered in any year unless he shall have so resided for twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in such year.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Sir C. NAPIER entered into an examination of the state of the Navy in most of its details.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called attention to the case of the Post Captains on the reserved list, stating the services of a great number of the officers of that rank, and urging their claim to regular promotion and increase of pay.

Mr. LINDSAY admitted that the services of the officers of the Navy were ill paid by their half-pay, but still the expense of this item in the estimates was enormous. It was time that the whole question of the reserved and retired list was looked into, as it now worked unsatisfactorily both to the officers and the country. In order to prevent the present overplus of unemployed officers something should be done to raise a new class of inferior officers from among the petty officers, who would do the duty now done by midshipmen—a course which would induce good men from the merchant service to enter the Navy. He believed the plans recommended by the Commission on Manning the Navy would not succeed, but that some system should be adopted which would render the transition from the merchant service to the Navy more ready. He strongly protested against the growing expenditure for the Navy. He especially dwelt on the expenditure in dockyards.

Sir M. SEYMOUR having made some very practical observations,

Sir J. PAKINGTON urged that the claims of the Post Captains on the reserved list should be taken into consideration.

Sir F. BARING on this point stated that the warrant under which the reserved list was created had not been properly construed.

Mr. HENLEY entered into an examination of the report of a committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the expenditure of the dockyards, urging that the authorities of the Admiralty had given no reply to the grave charges made in that report with regard to mismanagement and undue expenditure. He especially dwelt on a statement with reference to the deficiency of timber in the dockyards.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS contended that the Admiralty should take some steps to correct the system which their own officials had reported against, and which went to show that there was in the dockyards an unnecessary expense amounting to 20 per cent. He pointed out that the expenditure on the English Navy since 1851 amounted to £86,000,000, while the expense of that of France was only £46,000,000.

Sir H. LEEKE, in the course of observations on the general subject, stated that from his personal knowledge he could state that the seamen of the Navy did not desire the entire abolition of corporal punishment.

After some remarks from Admiral WALCOTT and Mr. BENTINCK,

The House went into Committee.

On the first vote put, £160,280 for the Board of Admiralty,

Lord C. PAGET rose to reply to the various statements which had been made.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rose to order, and inquired whether a general statement could be made on the consideration of a specific vote.

The Chairman said that that course was not usual or convenient.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained of the course taken by the noble Lord, which, in fact, precluded his replying to the important statements which had been made.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the rule laid down was not usually strictly enforced; and, in fact, the course taken was more convenient, and would enable a fuller discussion on the various questions raised.

After some discussion,

Lord C. PAGET was attempting to go into the general questions raised, when, having been again called to order, he merely moved the vote above stated.

Sir C. NAPIER made a series of objections to the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and to the constant change of its members, as well as to the mode in which its patronage was distributed.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the cause of the increase in the vote this year.

Lord C. PAGET said that all the appointments to commands were made by the unanimous assent of the whole board. The increase in the establishment arose simply from the amount of work required consequent on the great activity in the adding to the strength of the Navy.

The vote was agreed to.

The next vote, £287,725, for the Coast Guard, Naval Coast Volunteers, and Royal Naval Reserve, was, after some discussion, agreed to.

A sum of £64,332, for the scientific branch, was also agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE said that application had been made for compensation and redress for the outrage committed on board the *Medina* at Leghorn. The Government of Tuscany had expressed its readiness to grant the compensation, the amount of which remained to be settled.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a number of bills relating to the consolidation of the criminal law were referred to a Select Committee.

The Oxford University Bill and the Municipal Corporation Mortgage Bill were read a second time.

LAW OF DIVORCE.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill, the object of which was to amend the present law of divorce, by giving power to the Judge Ordinary to deal with divorces "a vinculo matrimonii," but calling in the assistance of another Judge if he thought fit. Appeals were given in certain cases to the full Court. A power was also given to the Queen's Proctor to appear in certain cases by direction of the Court.—Lord ST. LEONARDS objected to such a power as the absolute dissolution of marriage by a single Judge. He thought the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord LYNDHURST pointed out the immense accumulation of the business of the Divorce Court, which could not be disposed of by the present judicial force. He urged that quite as great interests as those of divorce were committed in other courts to a single Judge.—After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to Mr. Hennessy, Mr. CARDWELL said that there was considerable destitution in the west of Ireland; but there was room in the union workhouse of the district, and it was believed that the ordinary action of the poor law would be sufficient to meet the emergency.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hadfield, which caused much laughter, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he had heard that a "prize fight" had taken place in Hampshire that day, but he was unable to say whether the police interfered. He could not say, until he had received further information, whether the Government would take any steps with regard to the persons attending the fight.

In answer to questions Lord PALMERSTON said that the Navy Estimates would come on on Thursday and the Reform Bill on Monday.

Sir J. TRELAWNY complained of the change which had taken place in his absence in the arrangements of the business of the House, by fixing orders of the day for Thursdays, as it interfered with his Church-rate Bill. Some discussion took place as to the order of business, but no definite arrangement was come to.

Mr. PAULL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to malicious injuries to property, the object being to prevent injuries to engines in mines.

Mr. M'MAHON obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland to that of England as to the mode of fixing the close season for salmon and trout.

The Adulteration of Food Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The other business was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

CONVEYANCE OF VOTERS BILL.

The second reading of this bill, the object of which is to render payments for the conveyance of voters illegal, was moved by Mr. COLLIER.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved its rejection on the ground that it would disfranchise a number of perfectly uncorrupt voters.

Sir G. C. LEWIS advised that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee on corrupt practices at elections, or at least that its consideration should be deferred until after the report of that Committee.

Mr. HENLEY agreed in the advisability of this course, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

A discussion followed on the question of postponement or not; and, Mr. Newdegate having withdrawn his amendment, a division was taken for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 94 to 81.

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS, AND CONVEYANCERS BILL.

Mr. MURRAY moved the second reading of this bill, a measure which had come down from the House of Lords, and the object of which is to improve the professional status of attorneys and solicitors.

Mr. KNIGHT moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and urged that it gave enormous power to the Incorporated Law Society, and repealed the statute which prevented practising attorneys acting as justices of the peace. He did not object to the educational clauses of the bill.

Mr. J. LOCKE opposed the bill, pointing out some objectionable clauses.

Mr. E. JAMES contended that the bill taxed attorneys to the extent of £5000 a year, which sum was to be placed at the disposal of the Incorporated Society. He objected to the clauses which enabled attorneys to act as justices of the peace, which gave them liens in property recovered or "preserved" for their clients—a term quite unintelligible—and which proposed to allow interest on attorneys' bills which were not paid within three months.

Mr. MONTAGUE SMITH supported the general principle of the bill; and, although there were some clauses which would be better omitted in Committee, he did not think they were of such a nature as to prevent the second reading.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought that solicitors were quite able to protect themselves without any additional Acts of Parliament to aid in their protection. The provision as to certificated conveyancers would be very injurious to that body, and the clause ought to be made prospective, and not retrospective.

Mr. A. MILLS said that the educational clauses of the bill entitled it to a second reading, whatever objections might be taken to its other provisions.

Mr. LOWE objected especially to the clause which allowed attorneys to charge interest on their bills without notice to their clients. He complained of the course taken by the House of Lords in not dealing with a bill relating to attorneys brought in by Mr. Locke, which had been sent up to them, and sending down another which contained the same provisions with the addition of objectionable clauses, which would be struck out in this House, so that this bill would go back in identically the same shape as the one which had been already sent up to the other House.

Mr. BOVILL said that Mr. Locke's bill was in fact only a copy of a bill sent down by the Lords last Session. He had ascertained that the promoters of the bill would consent to make the clause relating to conveyancers prospective. The general principle of the bill was every way worthy of support.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL agreed in most of the objections which had been taken to the bill, but thought it might properly be read a second time.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to the power given to the Incorporated Law Society to deal with a sum of £5000 a year at their irresponsible will. He should reluctantly vote for the second reading.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT thought the bill should be rejected, in order that the House of Lords might be induced to deal with a bill on the same subject which had been sent up to them.

Mr. G. DENMAN supported the second reading.

Mr. HENLEY did not think the objection to the bill founded on the course taken by the House of Lords was sufficient to prevent the second reading; but there were some of its provisions which he should oppose in Committee.

On a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 162, the numbers being 191 to 29.

JEWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to do away with the necessity for moving a special resolution dispensing with the ordinary oath on the admission of a Jewish member to Parliament,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved its rejection. He said that the Jews were already admitted to that House, and what more was wanted? It was a violation of an arrangement between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that the Jews were certainly admitted, but in a manner disgraceful to a Christian assembly. He denied that the present arrangement was binding on the present Parliament.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY thought that the existing practice was inconvenient and discreditable, and the mode of admitting Jewish members was ungracious and ungenerous. Still he thought it unadvisable to reopen the question, and probably to revive antagonism on the subject between the two Houses.

After a few words from Mr. HENLEY, objecting to the bill, a division followed, and the second reading was carried by 117 to 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE REFORM BILL.

Earl GREY moved that "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what would be the probable increase in the number of electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales from a reduction of the franchise; and whether any or what change is likely to be made in the character of the constituencies by such an increase; also to inquire what difference there was between large and small constituencies in respect of the proportion of the registered electors who usually vote at contested elections; and into the causes of any such differences which may be found to exist; and likewise into the means by which elections in very large constituencies are practically determined, and into the expense incurred in conducting them." He thought that the Reform Bill was so distasteful to the public that there was very little chance of its passing this Session. There were many points upon which he thought the House ought to have information, and that information could only be obtained through the medium of a Committee. He was of opinion that there was no great occasion for any Reform Bill at present, believing that under the present system all classes of the public were fairly represented.

The Duke of ARGYLL said the Government would not oppose the motion under the impression that it was made with all sincerity, and not with any intention unnecessarily to impede the progress of the measure then before the other House of Parliament.

A discussion then ensued, in the coure of which

The Earl of DERBY said that he did not object to any extension of the franchise to the working classes, so long as the people were fit to exercise the privilege of electors; but the bill of the Government looked only to numbers, without regard to fitness at all. As the motion had been assented to by the Government, if the Committee were to be of any utility the Reform Bill must await the report of such Committee. He therefore hoped that both that and the other House of Parliament would await the termination of the inquiry before they proceeded further with the bill.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. HORSMAN, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, proceeded to call the attention of the House to the state of our relations with foreign Powers, and to ask some explanations on the subject from the Government. He wished to know, in the first place, whether the last despatch of M. Thouvenel had been replied to, and, if so, whether the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought it consistent with his duty to lay a copy of such reply upon the table of the House. He desired further to know what was the exact position of the question of the annexation of Savoy—whether that was now considered by her Majesty's Government as a settled question, in respect to which nothing further was to be said, or whether any further negotiations were going on on the subject? And, lastly, he asked what was the principle upon which our foreign policy was to be conducted in reference to the obligations incurred under recent treaties, and a regard to the general interests, as well as the general safety, of Europe? The right hon. gentleman, in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the policy of France for the purpose of showing that that policy was one of aggrandisement, and that it behoved the Government of this country to send forth their solemn protest against the annexation of Savoy as an aggression on the part of that Power.

Mr. DUFF considered that this country was not properly represented in Paris by Lord Cowley, and suggested that he should be removed.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated the language used by Mr. Horsman towards the Goverment of France. He thought that the proper course for the right hon. gentleman to pursue would be to have raised such an issue as would have enabled him to take the management of our foreign affairs into his own hands, instead of making a speech that could have no practical result. If the honour and interest of this country were concerned it would have been the duty of the Government to have made a solemn protest against the annexation of Savoy; but, as such were not involved, the Government did not consider it a case for a protest. He had sent a despatch to M. Thouvenel explaining the reasons why they could not concur in the annexation, and he had gone very fully into the matter; but M. Thouvenel contented himself with making a note that the communication did not amount to a protest. No answer had been received as yet to such despatch; but when the papers upon the subject were laid upon the table it would be seen that the Government were not unmindful of the honour and interests of England.

After some further conversation,

Lord PALMERSTON defended Lord Cowley from the attack made on him by Mr. Duff, and passed a high eulogium on the ability with which he managed the affairs of this country during a most critical time, and in one of the most important Courts of Europe.

Mr. KINGLAKE objected to Mr. Horsman's views regarding a protest under the circumstances referred to, as that, indeed, would have ended the matter much to the satisfaction of M. Thouvenel, but not at all to the satisfaction or the interests of England.

The subject then dropped.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Mr. SALOMONS asked the Government whether their attention was drawn to a return in the *Gazette* on Friday last in regard to the reduction of the Bank reserve, a movement which could not be traced to ordinary mercantile causes?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that there were returns on the table which would show that the diminution was caused by an eminent firm drawing a large number of £1000 notes.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to a consideration of the Navy Estimates.

On Monday Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, with Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Marine Forces, concluded their inquiry relative to the late disturbance on board the *Edgar*, at Spithead. The report of the inquiry will be forwarded to the Admiralty.

THE FARM.

Mr. Robert Bond's very reasonable proposition—to the effect that, "if Mr. Mechi will kindly consent to submit his entire agricultural account, from the first purchase of the Tiptree Hall estate to the present time, to three competent and impartial men, I will guarantee to pay £100 to the Agricultural Benevolent College Fund in the event of their pronouncing that Mr. Mechi has made one sixpence in profit during his seventeen years' experience as landlord and tenant"—has not been responded to. It was made on March 30, and on April 12 a letter appeared from Mr. Mechi in the *Times*, merely observing that he had long ceased to expect to convince people against their will, and that he could afford to "pass by without anger the petty nibblings of fractional or prejudiced objectors." Nothing could be more conciliatory than the tone of Mr. Bond's letter; but, drawing his deductions from Mr. Mechi's own published statement, he calculated that gentleman's annual loss, "as landlord and tenant," at £38 8s. 4d.!

The Royal Agricultural Society's committee of inspection commenced their Yorkshire circuit on Tuesday. It is purposed, if Doncaster is successful, to construct a branch railway across the Carr to the racecourse, so as to land the stock and implements close to the showyard. Harrogate and Wakefield are now candidates, and Hull holds out as an inducement that the owners of its hundred steamers will make arrangements to bring over an enormous number of foreigners at very low fares. The committee of inspection consists of the Hon. W. G. Cavendish, M.P.; Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.; and Messrs. Brandreth Gibbs, Fisher Hobbs, and Milward; and they hold their first court on Doncaster Moor. The blood-horses ought to muster stronger than they are wont to do generally, if this classic battle-ground is selected for their more peaceful rivalry.

The shorthorn spirit seems to wax stronger and stronger, and new herds are springing up everywhere. We may mention, for the benefit of bigotry in general, that one of the greatest admirers of Booth blood lately made an offer to Colonel Towneley for his Frederick, which was declined, as he does not wish to let him. Mr. Douglas has had an arrival of heifer calves from Rose of Sharon, Playful, Polly Gwynne, and Bona Fortuna, the two first of which now stand in the Athelstaneford Herd-book as "Rose of Spring" and "Lady of the Vale." His Cherry Queen and Lady Helen have bull calves, and all six are by Sir James the Rose. Mr. Barnes has named his bull-calf from Baroness "The Druid;" and we hear that during the Dublin Show week he was quite proof against a 150-guinea offer from a great English breeder for a Dr. M'Hale calf only a fortnight old.

One of the most valuable papers that ever appeared on sheep was read lately by Mr. Charles Howard, of Beddenhams, Beds, at the London Farmers' Club, which is assuming such an important position, by the increase in its numbers and the impetus, it is giving to agricultural discussion, that we hope to see it ere long in a new home of its own. With the exception of the Leicesters, of which so much has been written already, Mr. Howard gave a very succinct analysis of the qualities of all the leading breeds of sheep. He mentioned, among other incidents in connection with the Cotswolds, that between 3000 and 4000 rams are annually disposed of, and that Mr. Garne sold one weighing 86lb. per quarter at the last Christmas Cattle Show for £8 10s. The Lincolns, which partake very largely of the Cotswold frame and Leicester frame, but far exceed them both in the weight of their fleeces, have been known to reach a still greater size; and it is on record that, in 1826, Mr. Dawson, of Withcall, killed a three-shear weighing 96½lb., a two-shear of 91lb., and a shearling of 71lb., per quarter. The weight of wool of an entire flock under fair average management is about 8½lb. a fleece, and in some cases, especially on good layer, this weight is exceeded. Mr. John Clarke's Lincoln prize ram clipped 51¾lb. in three years, while a neighbour of his, in 1859, clipped 327 hogget fleeces which weighed altogether 130 tods—an average of over 11lb. per fleece. The progress which sheep crosses have made in this country is proved by the competition at the Smithfield Club, where prizes for them were first established in 1843. During the first nine years the average number of pens was only eight and a half, but in the last eight years they have averaged within a fraction of seventeen; while the Leicesters for the first nine years averaged nineteen pens, but have sunk to seventeen during the last eight. "A Sheep-feeder for Many Years," writing in the *Mark-lane Express*, gives the following hint about feeding:—"I have heard of many losses of sheep that have been fed on corn and cake. Many farmers give corn with chaff, and after that hay, swedes, and other roots; those who have done so have had losses, and cannot account for them. Now, I believe that if they gave the sheep corn and cake the very first thing in the morning, without anything with them, and all the corn at one time in the day, they would not have many losses, and their sheep would improve very fast."

MARKET HARBOROUGH STEEPLECHASES.—Wednesday.

Grand National Hunt Steeplechase.—Bridegroom, 1. The Freshman, 2.
The Farmers' Steeplechase.—Brother to Lady's Maid, 1. Limner, 2.
Market Harborough Open Steeplechase.—The Tartar, 1. Joe Maley, 2.
Scurry Steeplechase.—Chieftain, 1. Borderer, 2.

EPSOM RACES—Thursday.

London Bridge Stakes—Avalanche, 1. Weatherbound, 2.
City and Suburban—Dead heat betwen Comforter and Lord Nelson. The deciding heat was won by Comforter.
Heathcote Plate—Brandyball, 1. Niger, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes—Folkestone, 1. Little Lady, 2.

Fight for the Championship.—The great international contest between John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, and Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, took place on Tuesday, with no more definite result than the severe punishment of both the combatants. At four o'clock in the morning a motley mob was conveyed from the London-bridge station to the scene of action, and a ring was quickly formed at Ash, near Farnborough, on the borders of the counties of Surrey and Hants. The fight lasted more than two hours, during which time between thirty and forty rounds were fought, the pugilists battering one another with most astounding tenacity, endurance, and ferocity. Sayers drew first blood, and Heenan gave the first knock-down blow, incidents of considerable importance or interest, it seems, in fisticuff combats. The Benicia Boy was nearly blinded. Sayers did not show many signs of punishment; but his right arm—his "auctioneer," as he terms it—was much injured by his attempts to ward off Heenan's tremendous blows, and entirely useless to him the greater portion of the fight. Once Heenan well-nigh strangled his antagonist, getting the neck of Sayers across the rope, and pressing his head down. The last two or three rounds were fought amidst great confusion, the police, after several vain attempts, having at length succeeded in interrupting the fight at a time when a single blow from either of the combatants might have decided the day.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches
April 11	30·178	39·3	28·7	·68	9	28·6	46·2	W. SW. S.	—	·000
„ 12	30·109	39·4	32·9	·79	6	36·8	47·6	S. NE.	—	·000
„ 13	30·025	40·4	37·0	·88	7	33·8	48·0	NE. N.	—	·078
„ 14	30·203	37·4	34·7	·91	8	33·5	44·0	NNE. N.	208	·020
„ 15	30·250	44·1	38·4	·82	10	35·1	53·5	NE.	269	—
„ 16	30·263	45·7	37·1	·74	4	42·3	58·6	NNE. ENE.	342	·040
„ 17	30·176	44·4	29·2	·50	3	37·6	55·0	E. NE. N.	434	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30·199	30·125	29·971	30·190	30·263	30·317	30·240
Temperature of Air	39·1°	43·4°	43·2°	39·9°	46·1°	44·4°	47·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	35·0°	40·0°	42·0°	38·6°	43·2	43·4°	40·1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	ENE.

On Tuesday night the officers of the Royal Artillery, assisted by some professional ladies of the metropolitan theatres and the Canterbury "old stagers," performed at the Theatre Royal, Woolwich, in aid of the funds of the Royal Artillery Regimental Charitable Committee. The house was crowded to excess.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the foreign exchanges, almost generally, are favourable to this country, and although about £100,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England, money for commercial purposes still continues high in price. The demand for it has certainly been less active than last week; nevertheless, the lowest quotations for first-class bills are as follows:—Sixty days', 4⅞ 5; three months', 5; four months', 5½ ¾; and six months', 6 to 6½ per cent; whilst the discount-houses continue to offer 4 per cent for money "at call."

More than ordinary attention has been directed to the last Bank return, which shows a very large increase in the circulation of notes. In some quarters it has been assumed that a combination has existed amongst the discount-houses to obtain possession of a large amount in notes, in order to cripple the Bank's resources. We may observe, however, that no such combination has existed, and that only one house has deemed it necessary to hold something like £1,500,000 as the result of the continued refusal of the Directors of the Bank to grant discount-accommodation upon bills previously discounted. The amount in notes here referred to having been repaid to the Bank, the matter is now virtually at an end—certainly for the present.

As there is now every reasonable prospect of a steady increase in the supply of gold in the Bank of England, and as we may look forward to considerable loss in the Discount Market, confidence amongst the operators on the Stock Exchange has been restored.

More business has been done in Home Stocks than for some time past, and prices have had an upward tendency. The Unfounded Debt, however, has been heavy; but the operations in Indian Securities have increased to some extent, even though they have not had much influence upon the quotations.

The remainder of the Victoria loan of £2,650,000, unallotted last week, has been taken up. At the last biddings the tenders, about 230 in number, were for a total of £1,451,000, the highest being at 106, the lowest 105. The Debentures have been done at 105⅜ to 105⅝.

The new Austrian loan has turned out a failure. Out of the £20,000,000 required, only about £7,500,000 has been subscribed for; but it is presumed that a portion of the remainder will be taken by the Bank of Vienna.

Scarcely any gold has been sent away to the Continent. The total imports have amounted to about £200,000, chiefly from Australia. The silver market is flat, at 5s. 1⅝d. per ounce standard. The shipments to the East by the present packet are £463,458 in silver, and £62,937 in gold. This is the largest shipment made for some time past, but we understand that the whole of it is on merchants' account.

The total gold coinage at the Mint last year was £2,649,509, being more than double the sum in 1858.

The directors of the Oriental Bank have declared a dividend and bonus equal to 17 per cent for the past year. The balance carried to the reserve fund is £11,808.

The plan for the establishment of a "Great Northern Palace Company (Limited)," with the view to the formation of a "Palace for the People," at Muswell-hill, has been favourably received by the public. The capital required—£400,000 in shares and £200,000 in debentures—has been subscribed, and the shares have been done at ⅛ to ½ prem. The railway companies, especially the Great Northern, are offering great facilities to the public by laying down additional lines of railway, and the project is likely to prove highly successful. The estate consists of 450 acres, of which 350 are to be appropriated to the palace and grounds. All subscribers for ten shares have secured to them the privilege of a free admission into the palace.

Home Stocks were somewhat firm on Monday, and prices ruled a shade higher. Bank Stock sold at 223 to 224; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½ ¾; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents were done at 96½ ¼; Consols, for Money, 94⅜ ⅝ ½; Ditto, for Account, 94⅝ ⅝ ⅞; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 105⅜ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅞; Ditto, 1859, 96⅞ ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 11s. prem. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday, and the market closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 223; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; Consols, for Money, 94⅝ ½; Ditto, for Account, 94⅝ ⅝; Long Annuities, 17⅛; India Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¾; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96⅞; Ditto Bonds, 5s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 7s to 11s. prem. Prices were on the advance on the following day, and Consols touched 94⅞ ⅞; the Reduced and New Three per Cents were 93½ ⅛; Long Annuities, 17⅝ ½; India Five per Cents, 105⅝ ¾; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅞; Ditto Bonds, 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 11s. prem. Bank Stock was 223½ to 225; India Stock, 220 to 219; Ditto Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 97⅞ to 98½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¾ ⅝ ⅞. On Thursday, the market was again firm. Consols were dealt in at 94⅞ to 95 for money, and 95 to ⅛ for the account; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents sold at 93½ ⅛; India Debentures, 96⅞ to 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem.; India Stock was 221; Ditto, New Loan, 106½ ⅝; Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 98½ ½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¾ to 104. The Debentures were 96⅞ to 97⅛.

Although the dealings in Foreign Bonds have again been very moderate, prices, generally, have ruled firm, and the leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Ditto, Deferred, 24½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Danish Five per Cents, 101; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65⅝; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; French Three per Cents, 69f. 25c.; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43½; Ditto, Small, 43¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Russian Three per Cents, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 47⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 36⅛; Ditto, Passive, 16½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 77; Ditto, New, 61½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in rather limited request, yet the quotations, generally, have been maintained. Australasia have realised 73; Bank of London, 52; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; London Chartered of Australia, 23; London and County, 35½; London Joint-stock, 31; London and Westminster, 57¾; Oriental, 44½; Ottomans, 17¾; Provincial of Ireland, 83; Union of Australia, 46½; and Union of London, 30.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has been tolerably active, at, almost generally, full quotations. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have sold at 114½; Ditto, February and August, 111½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 108¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99¾; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99¾; Novia Scotia Six per Cent Sterling Debentures, 107½; and Victoria Six per Cent Bonds, 105½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled somewhat inactive, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14½; Crystal Palace, 28; Ditto, Preference, 160; Electric Telegraph, 106½; Great Ship, ½; General Steam, 26; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation, 3½; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17½; Rhymney Iron, New, 5¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 126½; South Australian Land, 35½; Victoria Docks, 100. Grand Junction Canal, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 12½; East London Waterworks, 125½; West Middlesex, 106; Ocean Marine Insurance, 2⅝ ⅞ prem.; Universal Marine, 7-16 to 9-16 prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ¼ to ⅜ prem.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, and prices generally have continued to advance, owing, in some measure, to the large traffic receipts. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 91⅝; Cornwall, 6¾; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 55; Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 78½; Great Northern, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; London and Blackwall, 68½; London and Brighton, 113½; London and North-Western, 99½; London and South-Western, 92⅝ ex new; Midland, 116; North British, 61½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96; Ditto, Leeds, 49½; Ditto, York, 79¾; North London, 107; North Staffordshire, 14; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 37; South-Eastern, 88; South Wales, 66.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Chester and Holyhead Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 125; Lancaster and Carlisle, 207½.

Preference Shares.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 1, 111½; Ditto, New Six per Cent, Stock, 124; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75½; Great Northern Five per Cent, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 110; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; Ditto Four per Cent, 91½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, No. 1, 115; Ditto, Six per Cent, 138; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 154; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 12⅝; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 95; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 124½; Ditto, Irredeemable, ex all arrears, 118; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 132; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 83½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 87; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97¾; Ceylon, 6½; East Indian, 101½; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 10½; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 101; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 91¾; Ditto, Debentures, 70; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1872, 71; Great Indian Peninsula, 99¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, New, 10⅝; Madras Five per Cent, 99; Scinde, 100; Indus Steam Flotilla, 94½.

Foreign.—Northern of France, 39; Paris and Orleans, 53½; Recife and San Francisco, 11½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 16.—Our market to-day was scantily supplied with English wheat, in which a steady business was transacted, at an advance in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. There was an improved feeling in the inquiry for Foreign wheat, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes of grain supported previous rates; but the transactions in them were by no means numerous. The malt trade was in a sluggish state; nevertheless, factors were firm in their demands. There was a steady inquiry for oats, at extreme rates. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. The flour trade was firm, at 2s. to 3s. per 28 lb. more money.

April 18.—The supplies of each kind of produce in to-day's market were very moderate. Generally speaking, the trade ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 59s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s to 54s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 32s; malting ditto, 30s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 60s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 46s.; town households, 40s. to 41s.; country marks, 34s. to 36s. per 280lb. American flour, 25s. to 29s. per barrel; French ditto, 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in improved request, and the turn dearer. Most other seeds move off slowly, at late quotations.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per. cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover 44s. to 45s.; white ditto, 80s. to 87s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 1d.; barley, 37s. 2d.; oats, 24s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 59s. 9d.; peas, 38s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 29s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 94,086; barley, 21,913; oats, 9536; rye, 62; beans, 1974; peas, 793 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off heavily, and prices almost generally have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb. The market, privately, is in a very inactive state, at almost nominal quotations.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities have moved off heavily, at a decline in value of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Several parcels of foreign offered at public sale have been withdrawn. Refined sugars are dull, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for brown lumps. Crushed and pieces support previous rates.

Coffee.—On the whole the demand has been much less active, and, in some instances, prices have ruled a shade lower than last week. The stock is about 5000 tons.

Rice.—Rather more money has been paid for good and useful qualities, and other kinds are firm in price.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in Irish butter, at about previous quotations. Cork qualities have realised 80s. to 100s. per cwt. Foreign parcels are quite as dear as last week, and English support previous rates. Bacon is again rather dearer, Waterford, landed, having changed hands at 58s. to 65s. Lard is steady in price.

Tallow.—The demand is very inactive, yet scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 56s. 6d.; for delivery during the last three months, 51s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 27s. 9d. to 28s. per cwt. on the spot. Other oils move off slowly, at about previous rates. Spirits of turpentine, 35s 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have no change to notice in the value of rum—proof Leewards having sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is firm in price; but the demand for it is by no means active. Grain spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 17s. 6d.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; and straw £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 21s. to 21s. 6d.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 15s. 9d. to 16s per ton.

Hops.—Good and useful qualities are in fair request, at full quotations. In other kinds very little is doing, at late rates.

Wool.—The next public sales of Colonial—at which about 50,000 bales will be offered—are appointed to commence on the 3rd of May. By private contract next to nothing is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is far from active, at from 83s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, April 19).—Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on sale in to-day's market, the demand for all breeds ruled very inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The show of sheep was rather limited; nevertheless, the mutton trade was less active, on former terms. We have to report a very dull sale for lambs, at from 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. less money. The quotations ranged from 5s. 6d. to 7s. per per 8lb. Calves were heavy, and 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. cheaper—the top figure being 5s. 6d. In pigs, very little was passing, on former terms; and milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 24s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 800; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 6100; calves, 190; pigs, 284. Foreign: Beasts, 90; sheep, 512; calves, 110.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The demand is not to say brisk, yet prices rule high:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; veal. 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb by the carcase.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, April 13.

BANKRUPTS.

W. E. PRICHARD, Borough, licensed victualler.—H. PYKE, Edgeware-road, Middlesex, tailor.—J. E. MORRIS, Bristol, grocer.—J. WILLIAMS, Horsely Heath, Tipton, chemist.—T. INNOCENT, Covent-garden, grocer.—H. TURNER, Rotherhithe, grocer.—N. M. GROSE, Wadebridge, Cornwall, wine merchant.—J. B. BOOTH, Elland, Yorkshire, draper.—G. BOYLE, Sutton, Lancashire, flint glass manufacturer.—ELIZA EASTWOOD, Manchester, fruiterer.—M. E. BOWRA, Birmingham, manufacturer of patent beds.—J. ASHBY, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, builder.—C. F. BOYCE, Epsom, livery-stable keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BARTON, Rowantree Hall, Dumfriesshire, farmer.—W. BEGG, Glasgow, typefounder.—W. DAVIE, Duntocher, Dumbartonshire, carter.—A. MILNE and CO., Edinburgh, jewellers.

Tuesday, April 17.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Gen. W. Cator, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. E. S. F. Berkeley to be Captain.

6th Dragoons: Capt. R. W. Renshaw to be Captain.

9th Light Dragoons: Capt. H. Marshall to be Captain; W. H. Lawrence to be Cornet. 10th: A. W. Edgell to be Cornet. 13th: Capt. H. T. Clements to be Captain. 17th: Capt. J. Goldie to be Captain; T. E. Houghton to be Cornet. 18th: Assist. Surg. F. Collins, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

Military Train: Capt. D. A. Baby to be Captain.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut and Capt and Brevet Maj William Henry Viscount Dangan to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. E. H. Thursby to be Lieutenant; Sir R. A. Hamilton, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Cols. F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B., to be Colonels. Brevet Majors A. R. Wragge, F. W. Haultain, F. J. Travers, Brevet Lieut.-Cols. M. C. Dixon, J. Turner, C.B., Brevet Major E. H. Fisher, to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maude, C.B., Second Capt. A. W. Twiss, Brevet Major R. Curtis, Second Capts. A. Stevwright, F. S. Seale, J. De L. Saunderson, Brevet Major P. Dickson, Second Capt. E. J. Bruce, Brevet Majors W. P. Richards, J. E. Hope, A. Brendon, J. De Havilland, Second Capt. G. A. Wilkinson, Brevet Major W. W. A. Lukin, C. E. Walcott, G. Davis, E. G. Brodin, to be Captains; Lieuts. M. H. Fitzaurice, W. D. Milman, H. R. Martin, W. A. P. Wylie, O. G. Johnson, H. Cardew, H. Percival, H. T. Arbuthnot, R. Biddulph, W. Stirling, P. E. Hill, O. L'Estrange, A. K. Eldcout, W. H. Watson, E. C. Bolton, O. H. A. Nicolls, J. Barton, C. J. H. Johnson, B. G. Humfrey, C. W. Wilson, L. D. Broughton, G. A. A. Walker, F. W. De Winton, A. H. C. Hamilton, E. C. Cuthbert, P. Jackson, J. Tucker, B. F. Schreiber, to be Second Captains.

Coast Brigade of Artillery: Serg.-Majors H. Marshall, J. Taylor, J. L. M'Callum, W. M'Kown, G. Montgomery, W. Robinson, J. Blades, Serg. J. Ramsay, Master Gunner G. Leeds, Serg. W. Crawford, to be Lieutenants; Major C. South to be Paymaster; Serg.-Major H. Bebenna, Quartermaster-Serg. D. Hoge, to be Quartermasters.

20th Foot: A. H. Hall to be Ensign. 25th: Ensign E. H. P. Vivian to be Lieutenant; Lieut. G. A. Elliott to be Adjutant. 28th: Capt. C. F. Hutton to be Captain; Lieut. C. G. Mackenzie to be Captain; Ensign and Adjutant F. Rance to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. O'Brien to be Lieutenant. 30th: O. W. Brain to be Ensign; O. H. Garnett to be Ensign. 33rd: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. W. Donovan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major T. Wickham to be Major; Lieut. A. E. A. Ellis to be Captain; Ensign M. D. V. T. Grant to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Stokes to be Quartermaster. 57th: Capt. C. J. Clark to be Captain. 70th: H. E. Whidborne to be Ensign. 81st: W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth to be Ensign. 100th: Capt. A. F. A. Slade to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: H. A. Lascelles to be Ensign.

Staff.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces serving in China; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. K. D. Mackenzie to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's Forces serving in China.

Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surg. M. Grant, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

Brevet.—Brevet Col. J. D. Johnstone, C.B., to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Majors C. G. Walsh and J. Hennessy to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; Capt. J. Cartmail, Paymaster, to have the honorary rank of Major; Quartermaster W. Knott to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal warrant of Dec. 17, 1855.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marines: Cadet G. S. C. Webb to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. J. B. WALLIS, Colchester, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

W. JACKSON, Brewer-street, Somers-town, surgeon.—M. SHIELD, Great Queen-street Westminster, shipowner.—J. R. ROBERTS, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, potato salesman.—S. PARRY, Queen-street, Cheapside, and Mildmay Park, Islington, boarding and lodging-house keeper.—R. TURNER, Stoke-upon-Trent, cabinetmaker.—W. BRETTLE, Oldbury, Worcestershire, plumber.—J. MACALPINE, Cheltenham, ironmonger.—J. CULVERWELL, Washford and Williton Mills, Somersetshire, miller.—J. AXFORD and C. GREENSLADE, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, timber merchants.—W. PROCTER, Leeds, linendraper.—J. LINLEY, Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools.—G. T. LUND, Manchester, commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. JOHNSTON, Herdshill, Stirlingshire, grocer.—J. OATT, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, joiner.—A. M'KEILAR, Ballemenach, Argyleshire, farmer.—J. BOSTON, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.—J. LOUDON, Port Dundas, Glasgow, spirit merchant.—A. HAY, Stockley, Banffshire, farmer.—J. G. HOPKIRK, Edinburgh, writer.

*** The charges for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 39, Princes-gate, Lady Ulrica Thynne, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Chalfont Lodge, Bucks, the wife of Leicester Hibbert, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

On the 16th ult., at Jamaica, the lady of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Pennell, of a daughter.

On the 3rd of March, at Spanish Town, Jamaica, the wife of Charles Benjamin Mosse, Staff Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Winterborne Stoke, Wilts, by the Rev. Frank Burges, B.D., Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon, and the Rev. Chas. Lawford, M.A., Vicar of the parish, George Burges, Esq., of 11, Montagu-place, Bryanston-square, to Susan Mary, eldest daughter of William Brown, Esq., of Winterborne Stoke.

On the 16th inst., at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Robert Livingstone Muir, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late George Peele, Esq., of London.

On the 9th of February, at Valparaiso, Chile, by the Rev. R. Dennett, M.A., Robert Adolph Claude, Esq., eldest son of the late Adolph Claude, Esq., to Marion Augusta, second daughter of Frederick William Schwager, Esq., of Valparaiso.

On the 10th inst., at the Glebe, Dalkeith, by the Rev. George Sandie, Gorebridge, Mr. Archibald Hewan, Surgeon and Medical Missionary, Old Calabar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Elliot, Ford.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church Eastgate, Lincoln, by the Rev. E. G. Jarvis, Vicar, of Hackthorn, uncle of the bride, assisted by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Henry Wollaston Hutton, Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Southwell, eldest son of the Rev. H. F. Hutton, Rector of Spridlington, to Frances Annie, eldest daughter of John Bromhead, Esq., of the Close of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Hoe Court, Malvern, Lady Mary Turner Hay.

On the 28th of February, at the residence of her father, David Ross, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Coquimbo, Chile, after having been delivered of a stillborn child, Isabel, the beloved wife of Edward Squire, Esq., of Copiapo, Chile, and Swansea, Glamorganshire.

On the 13th inst., in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, in the seventh year of his age, Richard Elwin, youngest and only surviving child of the Rev. John Fountain Woodyeare Woodyeare, of Crookhill, Yorkshire.

On the 15th inst., at Warminster, from hoopingcough, Arthur Wrey Hamilton, youngest child of the Rev. Hamilton E. Dicker, aged 11 months and 3 weeks.

On the 15th inst., at Stone Court, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, Annie Louisa Thurlow Cunynghame, youngest child of Francis Thurlow Cunynghame, Esq., aged 2 years and 8 months.

On the 10th of March, at Spanish Town, Jamaica, Olivia Spry, wife of Charles Benjamin Mosse, Staff Assistant Surgeon, aged 23 years and 9 months.

On the 15th inst., at the Vicarage, the Rev. Robert Machell, Vicar of Marton Cleveland, aged 63.

On the 18th inst., Richard Elwell, Esq., of Hammersmith, aged 65.



EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO CANTON, HONG-KONG, ETC., FROM THE PORT OF RANGOON.—PROJECTED BY CAPTAIN R. SPRYE AND SONS.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO CANTON, SHANGHAI, &c.,

AND DIRECT COMMERCE WITH WESTERN INLAND CHINA.

We submit to our readers in this Number, reduced to meet our space, the British Pegu portion of the Map of Middle Asia, constructed by Captain Sprye, to show the geographical part of the proposition which he and his sons have submitted to her Majesty's Ministers for extending the English and Indian Telegraph from Eastern Pegu overland to Canton and the other open ports of China, and for establishing direct commerce with the now commercially unknown western and west central provinces of China proper, from our port of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, by a cheap rail or tram road therefrom across Eastern Pegu to our extreme north-eastern territorial limit, in the direction of the Chinese frontier cities of Esmok and Poer.

The original map, embracing from Aden in the west to Pekin in the east, and from Singapore in the south to Tartary in the north, measures 6 feet by 3½ feet, and shows all the lines of telegraph and railway throughout British India, from Aden to Tongho in Eastern Pegu, distinguishing those of each which are completed, constructing, and sanctioned. But the portion in our paper shows only the line of Indian telegraph from Calcutta to Arracan, across the Arracan range to Prome, down the Irrawaddy valley of Western Pegu to the port of Rangoon, and up thence again north through Eastern Pegu to our now north-eastern frontier military station of Tongho.

This last section of the existing telegraph will be observed to pass from Rangoon to the ancient capital of Pegu, and thence by Sittang, Shoe-Gyen, and Mong, to Tongho. The proposition of the Messrs. Sprye is that wires for the open ports of China shall branch off from Shoe-Gyen, in a direction more easterly than Tongho, to our extreme north-east boundary near the Salween River, or wherever our boundary may prove to be; that treaty arrangements shall be entered into between our Queen and the King of Burmah for the extension of the wires from such our extreme frontier limit across his Majesty's two Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung to the Chinese south-western frontier city of Esmok; thence, under treaty arrangement between our Queen and the Emperor of China, the wires to be continued along the Imperial high road, through the

valley of the Pearl River to Canton, and thence onward to Hong-Kong and all the open ports.

Looking to the shortness of this land distance from Shoe-Gyen to Canton compared with the ocean distance from Rangoon, down the Straits of Malacca, round Singapore, up to Hong-Kong, and to the Straits of Malacca, round Singapore, up to Hong-Kong, and to the perpetually-recurring injuries telegraphic cables will be there liable to sustain from the storms of those seas, and from the Malay and Chinese pirates infesting them, we consider the labours of the Captain and his sons to establish the telegraph overland to Canton well deserving the favourable consideration of Kingsoo Phya and power to encourage works of peace and of world-wide utility. To place clearly before our readers the views of the Burmese Minister with which we think it right to quote the conclusion of their introduction to a pamphlet which they are now circulating. Referring to their as yet non-existent diplomatic relations with Ministers with the national importance of their propositions, they proceed to say, "But the treaty of Yun-Tain having been negociated more rapidly than was expected, the opening of Western China and its communications across Eastern Pegu was brought to China to our commerce across Eastern Pegu was brought to China to our commerce across Eastern Pegu was brought to China to our commerce across Eastern Pegu by making it the route for the transit of our trade over a country unfettered. Yet the quick-following disastrous repulse of our Minister from the mouth of the Yang-tsze seems for us to make probable the negotiation of a fresh or supplemental treaty with China. The points most likely to be urged upon the Ministry are:—1st, which we have more particularly urged upon the Ministry are:—1st, As respects China, to have Esmok made, by treaty, an open frontier gate for overland trade, subject to the same duties and rules as those fixed for the open ports, with a resident British Consul; and to have the electric telegraph set up from Esmok down the Pearl River valley to Canton and on, through land, to Hong-Kong and all the open ports, and to whatever point may be made the residence of her Majesty's Minister to China. As respects Burmah, to send an Envoy from her Majesty to that King, to promote friendly relations between the two Courts; and to negotiate for a commercial right of way, by the most direct line, with moderate duties, from Northeastern Pegu to Esmok; and for the extension of our telegraph from that point of our frontier to the Chinese frontier city, 3rd. As respects Siam, to instruct her Majesty's Consul at Bankok to negotiate for the cession of the border shore and the Island ascendant to the cession of the border shore and the Island ascendant to the on by the Siam chief to the Treaty settlement with Burmah of their northern boundary, and with us of their western boundary; restricting this last to the Tenasserim coast, and right limit—the mouth of the Tanen-Taung-Daw range. 4th. And as respects Pegu, to have a clause made in the treaty for railway construction by the most direct route, from the port of Rangoon, by the ancient capital of Pegu on the river of that name, to the more northern town of Shoe-Pegu on the river of that name, to the more northern town of Shoe-Gyen on the River Sittang; and thence, by the most easy engineering line, to our north-eastern frontier, on or near to the right or left bank of the large and inhospitable river of impassable falls and rapids—the Salween."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

This last two days of the Craven Meeting lent much of their interest from the fact of the Claret and Port Stakes being both walked over for. Mr. Tom Brocck was in good force as a matcher, and must have considered himself a luckier man than even the lucky Joseph when he saw Loiterer beaten so easily by Richmond; and Lord Stamford's two colts likewise kept up their 1882 prestige. Summerside fell a prey to Red Eagle at Catterick Bridge; and the Thirsk Meeting, with some good old-fashioned Hunters' Stakes to help it, bravely held its own.

Newmarket First Spring has next week entirely to itself. Besides the Two Thousand Stakes—in which the meeting of Lambton and The Wizard is looked for with no small interest, now that Buccaneer is scratched, and Lily Agnes is likely to start—there are no races of any importance on Tuesday. Munjid, Emily, North Lincoln, and Actress are in a half-mile spirt on Wednesday; and Thormanby has to concede to Mr. Beaufort's Petrichor, and Cotherstone to another 50 sov. stakes. The One Thousand on Thursday comprehends Contessina, Lowlander, Kilconey Provision, and Lily Agnes in a very clashing style of filly in her two-year-old season. The Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, which Wallace has to ride for his sire, is fixed for the same day; and High Treason is in the Newmarket Stakes on Friday. Another of the old school of turfites has departed in Mr. Osborne Hamilton. He was in his seventy-fourth year, and owned the flying miller, Rattrap, who deceived so many supporters at Epsom in the Derby season of 1865.

The Rufford sale was, on the whole, a great success, although some of the brothers and 2 of the old hounds were parted with before their value. About a dozen masters of hounds and fifteen or sixteen huntsmen were present, including the veteran Jim Morgan, who has given up his cap and scarlet in order to ride to hounds. The principal bidding for the old hounds was between Earl Fitzwilliam (who had just succeeded Lord Galway as master of the Badsworth) and the Hon. Mark Rolle; but Devonshire beat Yorkshire by the highest bid. No. 10, in which the whole couple averaged 78g. a piece. The cream of "the lady pack" comprised 10, which averaged 62gs., after a most spirited contest, in which the Hon. Mark Rolle, commissioner outbidded all the very determined opponents. Heartless and Red Rose were its especial objects of desire. Of the 2 old huntsmen who were pensioned, Carrol carried all before it in lot 10.

The fifty couple of old hounds—half of which went to the Badsworth—averaged 47gs. a couple; while the nine couple and a half of unentered hounds scarcely made much over 18. Rarity, by Grove Tragedy—Duchess of puppies, was knocked down for 82gs., the same price as Wildfire, by Grove Wrangler. The unentered hounds were purchased by Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Osborne Hamilton, and Mr. Scratton; and we believe that the Badsworth—whose country is to be 2 days—had their number augmented by some twenty-eight couple in all. Sir David Baird, who will, it is said, fill Major Fletcher's place in the East Lothian country, brought out of the five-couple lots of old hounds, and the sixty-three couple, exclusive of nine couple of whelps, just made 26½g. a couple (more than 4½gs. a couple); while the whole 217½g. for twenty hunters and hacks, &c., composed a grand total of 1858gs. The condition in which the horses were brought out did immense credit to the head groom; and the crack Percy, by Young Prism, soon found a home at Lord Henry Bentinck's for 200gs. Bought by Sir Hercules, Mr. Scratton appeared to take the fancy of all the huntsmen most amazingly, was second to him on the price-list at 200gs; and then came Locomotive, by The Steamer, 175gs., purchased, we believe, by Lord Macclesfield, and The Queen, by Voltaire, for whom, as well as The Juggler, 150gs. each gave the last nod. Good Hunters are on as huntsman with Major Wellist, and Charles Ambler, the first whip, goes to the Badsworth. There are a great many changes among whips in England and huntsmen in Ireland. Promotions are very rare indeed there; but we have to note that Will Dorton, who goes to the Brocklesby, who is to become huntsman to the Valed White Horse. We have strange accounts from the Essex and Suffolk. After the recent hounds' meal, which ended in Mr. Nunn's case, the committee declined the use of the hounds to the late master any longer on the country, and they went back to Mr. Nunn's, on the 2nd of April, with Will Borton, the huntsman. Mr. White forthwith got a scratch pack together, and, with Mr. George Cook's assistance, drew the best of the Suffolk country blank on the 6th of April. On the 7th of April Mr. Nunn took out the old pack, and drew the Wesley covers, where Mr. White had drawn in the month on the 10th. Such is the statement we have received of this remarkable matter. It is considered but their fateful thing of the season last Wednesday week from Chitgrove; and a Kilkeney correspondent writes us that they have never had a better season, and intend to wind up on the 23rd with a grand staghound and a dinner to the master, Lord St. Lawrence.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The state apartments are open to the public on every day of the week, except Friday, when they are closed for the purpose of being cleaned. The hours are from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and the remainder of the year from ten until four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENIGMA.—It admits of a second solution in each of the variations.

S. A. HARRISON.—Your problem is very fine, but is marred by another threat; can be solved in 4 moves; 1. Q to B 7th. The other two, which are different forms of the same position, are solved by—1. B to K 8th, &c.

C. OSBORNE.—No. 1 is unsatisfactory, if Black play 3. B from B 4th to B 3rd. The others are all too easy; but there's a certain neatness of construction that gives promise of the future. Please send us your address, as we have a letter for you.

J. LAWRENCE, Debreczin.—Write, for his second move, to Peter "Csonka."

A SUNDAY ADMIRER.—The first problem received is an easy mate in two moves, beginning with—1. R to K 5th (ch). 2. B to K 5th, mate. The subsequent one has not yet been examined.

J. HOLLAND.—Your mate when only 2.—1. P to K 5th, becoming + Bishop, &c., or by—1. R to K 5th, &c.

PALAMEDES.—"The Lady's Argument" is illogical. If Black, at move 17, play R to K 6th, how will you effect mate next move? Your mate is an exemplification of a stratagem by the late H. Bolton; and the third position, however ingenious, being evolved, is not adapted for our columns.

*** The answers to many communications are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 842.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd,	3. R to K 4th	Q takes R
	or	4. B to Q 5th (ch)	K moves
2. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	5. Kt to K B 4th.	Mate.
3. R to Q 4th.			

(It is evident that if Black move his King to Q B 3rd he accelerates the end.)

PROBLEM No. 844.
By Palamedes.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Two Games conducted by Telegraph between the Chess Clubs of New York and Boston.

GAME I.
(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (New York).	BLACK (Boston).	WHITE (New York).	BLACK (Boston).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17. P to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
4. Q takes P	P to Q 4th	19. Q to K 3rd	K to R 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th		20. B to Q 2nd	K R to K 4th
	(A favourite move now is to play Q R to K B 4th, and when the Queen is attacked, to retreat her to Q 3rd.	21. Q to K B 3rd	K R to K 3rd
		22. Q to K B 2nd	B takes B
		23. Q takes B	Q to K 3rd
5.	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
6. Q to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	25. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
7. Castles	K B to K 2nd	26. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
8. Kt to K Kt 5th		27. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K B 4th
(This serves to relieve Black from their cramp. Now Pawn should either have played to Q B to Q 3rd, &c.)		28. P to K R 3rd	R to K 4th
		29. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q
		30. R takes Q	R to K 3rd
9.	Q R to K 4th	31. R to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	32. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K 5th
10. P takes Kt	Castles	33. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
11. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd	34. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
12. Kt to K B 3rd		35. K to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th
(Taking K R Pawn would have been a fatal improvement.)		36. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
12.	Kt takes K B P	37. P takes P	P to K 5th
13. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th		
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd		(This the *Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin* pronounces "a virtual surrender of the game.")	
(But, by P. to K 5th, Boston would have replied with Kt P to Q 5th, and 14. Kt to Q 5th (ch)		38.	R takes R (ch)
13.	Kt takes K P	39. K takes R	K to K 3rd
14. Kt to Q 4th		40. R to Q B 3rd	P to K 6th
(Better, apparently, than taking the K's, as it would be followed, with advantage, by Q to K 4th, &c.)		41. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 5th
	Kt takes Q Kt	42. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 6th
(This is perhaps, hardly so good as 14. P to Q 4th.)		43. P takes Q P	P takes P
15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	44. K to K 3rd	P to Q 7th
		45. R to K 3rd	P to Q 8th (Q)
		And New York surrenders.	

* The committee of players on the New York side were—Messrs. Lichtenstein, Turnpenny, Hodges, Delmar, and Hanham (2 each); on the 14th Board, Messrs. Mayer, Brentano, Ware, Bloss, and Steward.

GAME II.
(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Boston).	BLACK (New York).	WHITE (Boston).	BLACK (New York).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(Q to R 3rd, would either have been preferable to the move actually played.)	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
4. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. P to K R 4th	P to K R 4th
7. Castles	Q Kt to K 2nd	19. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
8. Kt takes Q P	Kt to Q B 4th	20. P to K B 4th	P takes P
9. Q to K 3rd		21. P takes P	Kt to K 3rd
9. Q to K R 3rd		22. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
10. Castles	Kt to B 2nd	23. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q 3rd
11. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
12. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd	25. Kt to K 3rd	P to K 5th
13. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd	26. Kt to K 5th	P to K 6th
14. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt	27. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
15. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt	28. P to K B 4th	P takes P (ch)
16. Q takes B (ch)		29. K to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
(Boston here certainly now the better position, and ought from this point to win easily.)		30. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
		31. P takes P	P to Q 4th
(Merely lost time. Why not have brought Q to K B 3rd, threatening Kt to Q 6th?)		32. P to K 5th	P to Q 5th
16.	K to B sq	33. K to K 4th	P to Q 6th
17. R to K sq	Q to K sq	34. K to Kt 4th	P to Q 7th
18. R to K 3rd		35. K to K 5th	P to Q 8th (Q)
		36. K to Kt 6th.	

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Caroline Handley, of Bookey House, Kent, and of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex-square, was proved in London, on the 4th of April, by Sir William Miles, Bart., of Leigh Court, Bristol, The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Edwardes, M.A., Rector of Broughton, Westmorland, the brother, and Miss Caroline Edwardes Handley, the eldest daughter, the acting executors. The personalty, valued at £14,000, she has principally amongst her eight daughters and youngest son, the eldest son being provided for by the real estate under marriage settlement. This youngest son receives a further and distinct legacy of £3000. There is also a sum of £10,000 invested upon trust in respect of by the will of her late husband, to be divided among their younger children. There is, however, a peculiarity in the case of Miss Handley, who appears to have been born after the execution of her husband's will; it is therefore her desire that he should read the same as if he had died after her birth, as numerated under the will of her late husband. She bequeaths to her unmarried daughters all the plate, linen, china, furniture, and other effects, as well as £1000 each. To Miss Jane Handley and to S. Amory, solicitor, Tarquarton-street, and Charlotte Quelch. The deceased was born in the year 1796, and was the widow of Mr. Amory, of Culverthorpe Hall, Lincoln, who died in 1846. She was the eldest daughter of the second Lord Kenyon, Thomas Edwardes, and a descendant from Francis Edwardes, Esq., of Trefgarne, Pembrokeshire, of an ancient Welsh family.

Sir John Barker Mill, Bart., of Mottisfont Abbey, near Romsey, Hants, had executed his will and codicil previously on the 10th of September, 1881, only one week before his death, and has left personalty estimated at £50,000. Lady Mill, his relict, has the principal interest in the testamentary estate. Sir John has bequeathed to his wife, for her life, all his freehold and leasehold estates, and the income accruing thereout of under the will of Jacob, the late Sir Charles Mill, Bart. (Barker Mill's Estate Act), and after her decease he has bequeathed the freehold and leasehold estates to Mr. Peyton Dutton, the daughter of his cousin, Captain Barker. Sir John makes the following bequests to his servants:—To the steward, a legacy of £500, during his legacy duty; to his gamekeeper, Henry Powell, an annuity of £50; and a like annuity to his butler, groom of the chambers, and to all his other servants, coachmen, and gamekeepers. He appointed his wife residuary legatee. Sir John Barker Mill, who succeeded to the title of John Barker Mill, was formerly Vicar of Sambourne Kings with Stockbridge, and Sambourn Little, of which livings he became the patron.

The late Mrs. Catherine Ball, of Cheltenham, Gloucester, widow, who died on the 4th of January, has by her estates in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, £100; Irish Church Missions, £100; Irish Church Education, £100; Bethesda Hospital, £100; Ferney Beaders, Ireland, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Society for Distributing and Teaching the Bible in Spain, £100; Colchester Hospital, £100; Berwick Church Missionary and Pastoral Aid, £100 each; Cheltenham Hospital, £50; Female Penitentiary, £50; Home for Little Boys, £50; Society for Sick Clerks, and other churches in connection for the poor, £50 for each. The late testatrix also bequeathed a sum sufficient to purchase the erection of a Church, Cheltenham, and £500 for the endowment thereof. To a Scripture-reader she left a freehold house, and to the widow of another Scripture-reader, £100.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

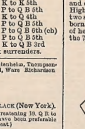
JELINGER C. SYMONS, ESQ.

JELINGER Cockeran Symons, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and author of "A Soldier and a Man" and compiler of considerable merit and repute, was a son of Sir Jelinger Symons, Knight, Physician, of Hatt, in the county of Cornwall (now represented by William Symons, Esq., J.P.), whose family deduces its descent from the Counts of Avranches, in Normandy, and is allied by blood to its antiquity and its alliances, to rank with the highest in the county. He was the younger brother of Thomas Symons, M.A., Rector of Boconnoc, Lostwithiel, and Vicar of Morwenstow, in the county of Hereford, J.P., by his wife, Maria Henrietta, daughter of Sir Arthur Carey, Bart., of Cockington, Devon. He was born in 1809, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1831. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1845, and joined the Western Circuit and the Gloucester Sessions, and obtained a very fair amount of practice. His acquirements and reputation for defending prisoners: one of the very last cases in which he acted was the well-known one of a clergyman, named Smith, who was charged with having made an indecent assault on a quondam lover of the latter. Mr. Symons defended the wife, who was acquitted. He was also in the law that Mr. Symons' talents would become conspicuous. His speeches, pamphlets, and lectures on various subjects, and especially on those which were the outcome of his own notice; and so well were his educational views and exertions appreciated that the Government appointed the barrister of Lincoln's Inn to fill the office with consumate ability. Notwithstanding the official labours, Mr. Symons continued to practise as a barrister at law, and for two years engaged against Dr. Whewell in a controversy, which created some sensation. The subject of the dispute was soon on its wane, Mr. Symons' last work also attracted public attention; it was a very able unpunctuative volume, William Burke, M.P., the eminent orator and constant friend and probable relative of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke's. Mr. Symons' relationship to the late William Burke was the subject matter of "Junius." Whether successful or not in that interest, the book certainly throws much new light on the controversy as to the authorship of "Junius," and strengthened not a little the now prevalent opinion that Edmund Burke and he himself were completely identical in the secret of the "Junius Letters." Mr. Symons married, in 1845, Angelina, daughter and coheir of Edward Swete, Esq., of Oxton House, county of Warwick. High Sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1831, and by her, who survives him, leaves issue Jelinger Edward Swete, Edward Edmund, and Edward Hildrige, born in 1848. Mr. Symons, who had been for a long time in a delicate state of health, brought on by overwork, died at his residence, Oxton House, on the 7th inst. His loss is deeply felt by his family and by the numerous friends who he has made, high and low, in the literary, progressive though quiet manners, and kind disposition had procured him.



SIR JOHN HALL, BART.

SIR John Hall, fifth Baronet, of Dunglas, was born on the 10th day of his wife, Lady Hall-Dalrymple, second daughter of Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk, by Anne Hall, the Honourable Colonel, M.P. for St. Michael's, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and author of various talented works on architecture and the sciences, and was the brother of the accomplished and popular writer, the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N. He succeeded his father as Baronet in 1876, on the 22nd of June, 1833. He married, the 23rd of July, 1861, Lady Hall-Dalrymple, daughter of Dunbar, Esq., of Dalry, N.B., by whom he leaves five children, the eldest of whom, the present Sir John Hall, Bart., succeeds to the title and estates of Dunglas, and is the heir-presumptive to the widow of another Scripture-reader, £100.



The Council General of the Hérault, of which M. Michel Chevalier is a member, has voted, on April 4, 1868, for the invention of a simple and practical method for ascertaining whether, and in what proportion, alcoholic distillers have mixed with their alcohols from other substances. The prize essays are to be sent to the Prefecture of the Hérault before July 1, 1869, and will be judged by four chemists and artizans of Montpellier, assisted by a member of the agricultural society of the department.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—Several changes of considerable importance are about to be introduced into money orders at home. The maximum sum for which orders may be drawn is to be extended from £5 to £10; the scale of commission is to be reduced; the payment will be omitted, by using, as the case may be, a penny or twopenny stamp (in addition, of course, to the usual charge) to direct that the order shall not be payable until ten days after date, so as to afford time for the receipt of an acknowledgment before the order is cashed.

PRINTING OF BIBLES.—We announced last week that the Committee on the so-called Bible-printing monopoly had, by the casting vote of the chairman, decided upon recommending the abolition of the Queen's printers' patent. A member of the Committee has now communicated to the public the counter-report proposed by Mr. Walpole. In this report it is stated that the authorised version of the Scriptures has obtained a degree of accuracy which has never been equalled; and it is added, with truth, that the Bible is generally printed more correctly, and at a cheaper rate than any other book in the English language, "of the same quality and size."

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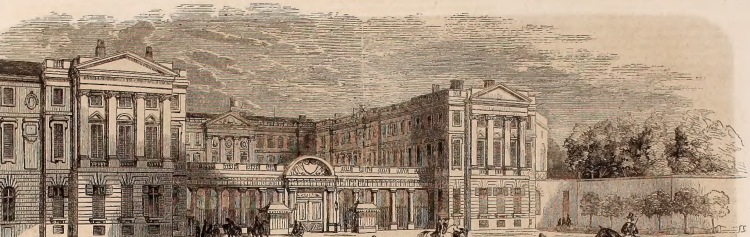
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THE BURGOMASTER AND HIS DAUGHTER. FROM A DRAWING BY J. GILBERT.



THE PALACE OF COMPIEGNE.

COMPIEGNE: ITS PALACE, ITS HOTEL DE VILLE, AND AN IMPERIAL STAG-HUNT IN THE FOREST.

WHEN the Roman legions under Julius Cæsar entered as conquerors upon the territory of the Gaule, they halted in an immense plain surrounded by regular trees, and, stopping for a short time in their triumphal course, they erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the wild hut already existing solid buildings, a fortified tower, and circulated rampants. The unfortunate Druids, tracked even in their most secret retreats, then abandoned the Forest of Compiègne, carrying away with them the golden bill and the sacred vases employed in the celebration of the mysteries of their pagan worship. Roman civilisation thus advanced with Roman conquest, and, in order to improve the manners of the conquered populations, commenced by corrupting them. At least such is the tradition handed down by ancient writers, and we are not disposed to be sceptical before upon a name so that of Julius Cæsar, although we are inclined to think that it is frequently employed by learned archæologists as an indirect way of admitting that little is known of the origin of the places the paternity of which is thus conveniently thrust upon the ubiquitous Roman.

After many centuries of war and strife, the French Monarchy at length emerged from this sanguinary chaos; and Ide Kings, satisfied with the pleasures procured for them by their chamberlains, had ventured on the road that led from the capital to Compiègne. Charles the Bald desired to have a hunting-seat there, and, under the name of Cariopolis, the Royal pavilion was erected as if by enchantment. Soon this simple pavilion was judged insufficient, and a château was added to it: from this time Compiègne marched to the conquest of celebrity. Clotaire I. went there to die; Louis le Gudse went there to be crowned; Louis the Stutterer there also put his own crown and subsequently found a tomb; and there also Carloman called together the French seigneurs to ask their assistance against the encroachments of the Normans. To mention all the events, authenticated events, that have taken place from such early periods as those in which the circumstances just cited occurred would occupy too much space for the limits of our Journal; we will therefore leave there re.note souvenirs to the research of such of our readers as like to dive into the history of the early centuries of the Christian era. Let us state in passing, however, that Compiègne, from the time of its first establishment as a hunting-seat, has been the favourite resort of French Monarchs fond of the chase, and that nearly all the rulers of France, from the Carlovingian and Merovingian Kings down to the present Emperor, have sought distraction and renovated health in the excitement produced by the fatiguing pleasure of hunting the stag or the wild boar in its noble primitive forest.

We pass on, then, to comparatively modern times—to the beginning of the fifteenth century, a period at which, owing to the unhappy apathy of Charles VI., a large part of France was held by the English. In consequence, the ancient Gallic kingdom was threatened with total ruin; when suddenly a young girl presented herself at the Royal Court, and declared that she was sent by the Almighty to deliver her native country from its oppressors. Every one is more or less familiar with the history, or at least the story, of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans; and we have heard how frequently the French soldiers, animated by her seemingly-inspired presence, were led on to victory by this courageous maiden. At length it was thought that the enemy was vanquished, and Joan entered in return to the obscurity of her former peaceful occupation. But the English had not been entirely driven away—her courageous example was still needed; so the prayers of the army, and even of the King himself, prevailed upon Joan to remain. Compiègne had been snatched from the troops under the command of the Duke of Bedford; but the latter, after a subsequent victory at Pont l'Evesque, determined to recover the place. The Maid of Orleans, on being apprised of the Duke's intention, hastened to Compiègne and placed herself at the head of its defenders. On the 25th of May, 1430, she made a sortie, at the head of a hundred combatants, by the Porte du Pont, in order to surprise a party of the besiegers. However, the English, encamped at a short distance, informed of the attack, hastened to the succour of Baudon de Noyelle, and compelled the besieged to retire. Joan, as we have seen, was the foremost in attack and the last in retreat, remained in the extreme rear while her troops were re-entering the town; but the passage being somewhat narrow, and the Burgundians making a charge, ensued a terrible confusion, in the midst of which an archer of Picardy seized the Maid by her haibert, and caused her to fall from her horse, so that she was easily taken prisoner. Thus it was that, without what appears to us an unfounded suspicion of treachery, the victim of the unfortunate events of that epoch fell into the hands of her enemies. Fortunately for the historical recollections of Compiègne it was not there that she paid the forfeit of her youthful life. Too greedy archer sold his prisoner to Jean de Luxembourg, who again bartered her away to the English, by whom, as every schoolboy knows, the enthusiastic patriot was afterwards burnt in the market-place in front of the Cathedral of Rouen.

Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century Compiègne became the seat of what we now consider refined pleasure and recreation. In 1698 Louis XIV. assembled there a camp of sixty thousand men. On this occasion a series of the most exquisite fêtes were offered to Madame de Maintenon out of gallantry by the Grand Monarque, and they were conducted with a luxury and liberality unknown even in our days, and rendered still more remarkable by the comparative scarcity of wealth at that time. Louis XV. rarely passed a year without going to Compiègne, where his urbanity and the freedom of his amiable manners attracted a great number of visitors, and laid the foundation of that general affability of manner which characterises the inhabitants of this favoured town, to whose remains the magnificence of the Court powerfully contributed.

We reserve our other notes relating to the subsequent history of this interesting spot for the remaining portions of our article, in looking by which we shall find a fitting place when speaking of the subjects of our illustrations. Before proceeding to do so, however, it may be well to mention that Compiègne, which was comprised in the ancient province of Picardy, is situated at the distance of forty-five miles from Paris, on the left bank of the River Oise. It is one of the stations of the Northern Railway. The population of the town is nearly 10,000, and it contains a number of medieval monuments of great interest, especially churches. It possesses, moreover, several manufactories of tiles, bricks, earthenware, &c., and has a flourishing trade in flax, corn, and articles of general consumption. The inhabitants have ever been mindful of the motto given to the town by Philippe-le-Bel in 1218, "Regi et Regno fidelissima"—faithful to king and country; and in the municipal archives are preserved numerous letters of thanks, accompanying immunities, from different Sovereigns for their zeal and fidelity.

THE PALACE OF COMPIEGNE.

The Palace of Compiègne is situated between the town and the forest of that name. The substitution of this Doric pile for the hunting-seat previously existing on its site was due to the munificence of Louis XV., who, in 1755, charged the celebrated architect Gabriel with its construction: it was finally completed by Louis XVI., and restored by Napoleon I. The superintendence and arrangement of the interior decorations were confided to the famous Le Notre. The exterior is elegant, but simple in decoration. The château is built on three sides of a square, and the two wings of the principal façade look out upon a vast court in one and by a beautiful arcade, in the centre of which is the gateway leading to the grand courtyard. The apartments are splendid, and furnished with an unsurpassable luxury. Gobelin tapestries, painted walls, decorated alcoves, sumptuous furniture meet the eye at each instant. But, notwithstanding all this profusion, Louis XV. did not deem it worthy of the favourite of his Court, Madame Du Barry, for whom the situation was unbounded; and the King one day exclaimed to his architect, while inspecting the progress of the buildings: "What a dismal, mean, gilding for Madame Dubarry! Why cannot I present her with a palace worthy of her, a palace of diamonds!" Such was the expression of regret in which the Royal gallantry, dissatisfied with an offering that an ordinary mortal would have thought superb, found vent.

It was at the Palace of Compiègne that Napoleon I. received the Archduchess Marie Louise. The grand gallery, erected by the Emperor, is about 100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 50 feet in height. The vaulted roof is supported on each side by twenty fluted marble columns, richly gilt. The ceiling is divided into twelve compartments, beautifully painted in allegorical figures representing Napoleon's victories. The gallery is lighted by forty magnificent lamps, and there are some fine paintings in the numerous apartments and on the staircase.

The gardens of the palace are most agreeably laid out, and ornamented with statues; an arbour of iron framework, 450 feet in length and 15 feet broad, leads from the château to the forest, forming a delightful walk.

Twenty-four miles from Paris than its rival Fontainebleau, the present Emperor, who has considerably improved the palace and grounds, seems to have a peculiar partiality for Compiègne, where during the autumn his Majesty usually gives a series of splendid fêtes, to which are invited the most distinguished personages, whether of rank or fame, from foreign countries: Diplomacy, Law, Science, Military and Naval, Literature, Art, Wit, and Beauty, are represented by turns at these Imperial Home Parties—Home Parties, which will have added not the least brilliant souvenir to the long list already attached to the ancient residence of King or Emperor at Compiègne.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

During the reign of Louis XII. Compiègne was endowed with several buildings, among them was the Hôtel de Ville, an edifice in a very good style, but which has been long in ruins, and was presently so. Formerly the lawyers held their meetings in the belfry of this old monument. But in 1309 Jean Lourrel left to his native town by will a house situated on the Corn Market, opposite the belfry; this house was demolished in 1504, and upon its site was raised the present Hôtel de Ville (shown in our illustration), which was finished in 1506, during the reign of Charles VI. Its style and ornaments are indicative of the laws of the Renaissance. Its façade is pierced with door and windows pretty regularly, and is decorated with niches surmounted by spiral ornaments; it is preceded by a perron-staircase, also balustraded, from behind which emerge two large stone windows in the stone work frames, and the whole is surmounted by a slate roof, on which the whole edifice terminating in a sharp roof. The octagonal tower, of which the angles are softened by small turrets, dominates the façade, and is surmounted by a pointed roof finishing with a thin spire.

There was formerly an equestrian statue of Louis XIII., to whom the Hôtel de Ville was indebted for many of its embellishments, in the recess near the centre of the façade, and by the sides of it several medallions representing the arms of the King and of the city of Compiègne. These medallions disappeared, and the Royal statue has been replaced by a dial surrounded with palm leaves, at the bottom of which is inscribed the motto mentioned above: Regi et regno fidelissima. The building has been recently restored and endowed with a museum by the liberality of the city architect. On the side of the Hôtel de Ville was formerly situated the Arsenal, of which the gateway still exists, between the Café and Hôtel de la Cloche, both shown in our Engraving. This gateway is ornamented with four stone cannons, forming double columns, surmounted with balls, wheels, and other parts of a piece of ordnance. The Arsenal having become useless has been converted into a house of detention.

AN IMPERIAL STAG-HUNT IN THE FOREST.

Hunting in the forest of Compiègne in former times was a more serious matter than at present. The wild boar was then a denizen of the wood, and the favourite object of the pursuit of hardy hunters, armed with stout javelins, with which the chase was generally terminated on foot. An infuriated boar was not an adversary easily subdued, but the excitement of the danger was looked upon as a compensation for the peril incurred. Nowadays a boar-hunt is of rare occurrence in France; and although the pleasure of the chase is still great, it is attended with less danger to the huntsman, and often with more alarity to the victim, to which position has been promoted the fleet and graceful stag, sole majesty the boar, almost extinct.

During the month of November last, among the amusements provided for the distraction of the guests of the Emperor Napoleon, there were several Imperial stag-hunts in the forest of Compiègne; and as we were favoured with information by one of those gentlemen on a trip with our artist, M. Beaucé, to the old Picardian town, where we have spent a most pleasant time for the last few days, waiting the first favourable occasion to make our sketch, the subject of which appears in the present Number. This occasion was long in arriving; and, from the preparations always required to be made when a stag with ten antlers is to be hunted (one with fewer is not considered worthy of the Imperial pursuit), the whole town was informed of the event the day before. A proclamation was given at a cross road called the Huits du Roi; so, after a substantial déjeuner before starting, we went to assist at the meet, which was fixed for half-past twelve. On arriving at this spot a charming scene presented itself—a troop of huntsmen in the costume of the period of Louis XIV. were passing at the time in sounded conversation while waiting for the moment to mount; there were long lines of proud, pawing horses, under the care of grooms in livery; and the noble hounds, held in by the keepers dressed in their picturesque costumes, seemed eager to follow their destined prey. At length the signal was given that their Imperial Majesties were approaching; the horn was sounded, and in an instant every cavalier was in his saddle. In a few moments a splendid deer was started, and off went the brilliant cavalcade, headed by the Emperor and Empress, who were immediately followed by the Grand Veneur, Marshal Magnan, and the noble and distinguished crowd of their invités. This was the moment chosen by our artist for his illustration. At the details of which we have given, we will now mention what characterises the productions of his pencil. We followed the chase in a carriage; and, as we had engaged a huntsman who was acquainted with every turn in the forest, we were enabled, by taking numerous short cuts, to come up with the hunt at different parts of the pursuit. After a sharp run of about an hour the stag was killed near the river, their Majesties being in at the death. It is the custom for the Empress, when the stag is killed by the Emperor, to make a signal, upon which a huntsman advances and gives the coup-de-grâce to the panting victim. It took place the evening we returned from the chase, and the *curée aux flambeaux*, as it is called, when the hungry dogs are let loose upon the body of the dead stag, in the garden in front of the palace, in the presence of the whole Court.

The Forest of Compiègne is admirably suited for hunting purposes. It contains more than 30,000 acres, including plains, or carrefours; 354 roads from eight to nine miles long and twenty-two yards wide, 187 stone bridges, and 1,200 miles of sylvestrian rides. The circumference of the forest is at present upwards of fifty-seven miles.

THE BURGOMASTER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

BY J. GILBERT.

THE burgomaster of the middle ages was a man of the highest political and social importance. He was not only the chief magistrate, the chairman of chief magistrate, military commandant, and prince merchant, he was surrounded by a little court in which the most noteworthy men of the city, in art and station, in letters and arts, took part. As protectors and encouragers of the liberal arts they were the companions and ideas of romance, poetry, and painting are associated with their names, which congenial art easily associates in pictorial representation. In the Burgomaster and his Daughter," a recent drawing by Mr. Gilbert, which has not yet met the public eye, the artist shows himself thoroughly imbued with that romance, and gives a representation of the great civic chief and his sumptuous establishment with a breadth of treatment and a richness of tone in which we recognise something of a Rembrandtish inspiration. There he stands, with his broad beaver, his flowing locks, and pointed beard, resting on his cane, as returned from the citadel or the council chamber. His daughter—a rair-haired damsel of mild expression—has been paying some visit to the mansion. On the table are fruits and a cup of wine in a quaint old goblet. The whole group perfectly realises all preconceived notions of the burgomaster and his family during the "good old times," when every city was a little republic to balance the oppressive authority of the nobles.

THE WINES OF FRANCE.

No. II.—BORDEAUX.

In the days of Queen Anne, ere Mr. Methuen made that unfortunate treaty with Portugal which wounded the English of the upper and middle classes from their ancient love of the light, unintoxicating but generous wines of France, and drove them for substitutes to the doctored and adulterated vintages of Spain and Portugal, their fashionable drinks were burgundy and claret.

Drink, and never spare it:
Its a bottle of good claret

was the burden of song, and the practice of the table.

The fact was made sufficiently evident by the quotations in our lists from the literature of the time, and might be rendered still more palpable, if need were, by many hundreds of like quotations drawn from poets, novelists, and essayists. But, if burgundy were a favourite with the *lone wineskin*, claret was held in still greater repute, doubtless for the sufficient reason that such solid and assiduous drinkers as our forefathers, that the bead suffered less from three or four bottles of bordeaux than from one or two of burgundy. But claret, or "claurit," was the name only of one of the thousand wines of the fruitful districts of Médoc. It is not easy to trace the period when it first became the English name for all the red Bordeaux wines, but it is clear that it was very early in the intercourse between the countries. The untravelled Englishman of the present day—the man of port and sherry, gin and beer—knows but of one claret, like his fathers before him, and is ignorant of the fact that claret and bordeaux are to some extent convertible terms in this country, though not in France; and that Bordeaux and Médoc produce white wines which not even an Englishman would call claret. Bordeaux is the capital of the district producing the wine, as Dijon is that of the sunny region which bestows on the world the rich gift of burgundy. The people of Bordeaux, as well as those of Paris and all of France, Burgundy excepted, speak of the wines of the Gironde, but not Rhone as *burgundy*, or *hardy*, for ordinary drink. And it has been remarked by physicians that, wherever burgundy of the stronger kinds is the common beverage, there is more or less of gout to be found among the people, but that there is almost an unknown disease among the drinkers of bordeaux wines. In Paris, where Bordeaux wines are more generally consumed than their more potent rivals of the Saône and Rhone, gout, if known at all, would be looked upon as a peculiarly English disease, and one not to be feared by those who drink bordeaux. And it should be understood that bordeaux is not an article of luxury in France, but a common diet, an article as necessary to health as water itself, and almost as cheap, so to a Frenchman who contents himself with ordinaire as porter or stout is to an Englishman. The red wines of Bordeaux may be classified as here:—

Bordeaux ordinaires.	Saint Estephe.	Pichon Longueville. Rouse Mouton.
Saint Emilion.	Margaux.	Larose. Larose Perganson. Château Margaux.
Médoc.	Bordeaux Supérieurs.	Cos Destournel. Château Lafitte.
Saint Julien.	Leoville.	Ducru Beaucaillou. Pontet Chanet.
	Lascombes.	Rauzan. Gassies. Brane Mouton.

The ordinary red wines of Bordeaux are in most seasons excessively plentiful. Not being exported to any extent, and being in little repute in foreign countries, the growers of the vineyards are enabled to drink them both at breakfast and at dinner. The English song which says—

Would you rob a poor man of his beer?

would have to be rendered into French if it were to be made intelligible—

Would you rob a poor man of his wine?

for it is the poor who drink wine, and consider it a necessary of existence—just as much as an English washerwoman does her tea. And this wine, sour and thin as it appears to unaccustomed palates, is full of nutritive virtue, and only requires closer acquaintanceship with its novel flavour to be as thoroughly relished here as it is in the country of its birth, at its mid-day meal, and doubtless will be delivered at the Custom House on the Thames at the rate of five pence a bottle, exclusive of duty, as soon as Mr. Gladstone's Budget comes into operation. Of this class of wine the quantities with which Bordeaux and its neighborhood can supply the people of this country are almost illimitable;—not a doctored wine, nor a wine compounded of aloe leaves and logwood, or any vile chemical and alcoholic stuff, but the pure juice of the grape, as also the choicer and more expensive wines of the Château Margaux, the Château Lafitte, the Château Latour, and the Château Larose that the fraudulent wine-doctor will not grower—by their names trade. The common clarets are so cheap that it does not pay to adulterate them, so that he who calls for "ordinaire" and pays the ordinaire price, either at home or abroad, has little cause to apprehension of adulteration. It is otherwise with respect to the choice and celebrated vintages. The area and product of the great vignobles are so small, and their renown so great, that dishonest traders resort to the aid of chemistry to imitate their flavour and aroma, and palm off upon Frenchmen as well as upon foreigners the commonest wines (good in themselves if not tampered with) as the prime *cru premier* growth. It is not to be supposed, but he drinks genuine château margaux or château lafitte at a Parisian restaurant, a Greenwich tavern, a London club, or at the sumptuous table of any patrician or rich commercial man, drinks but too commonly an imitation fabricated in the cellars of Bordeaux—a wine worth perhaps two or three shillings a bottle, but sold to the consumer at eight or nine. In a recent pleasure trip to the beautiful city of Bordeaux and the fairest city in France—the writer of these lines and some friends took a drive through the famous districts of Médoc that produces the commonest as well as the finest wines. It was in the month of September, and the grapes had fully ripened, and the road lay through a succession of vineyards, or rather of vinefields, for they were quite unenclosed. The vine plants stood of the average height of the hop, and of corresponding stalks of England. At short intervals the grapes and vine leaves were dabbed with a light green mixture, apparently sprinkled, with a garden syringe. This having excited our curiosity as to the meaning and purpose, we were informed by our driver that it was a nauseous, but not deleterious, mixture sprinkled on in this manner all through the vignobles, and especially at the roadsides, as some little security against the pilfering of idlers. Some of the finest of grapes as the fox in *Æsop's* fable, but we got to become disgusted with them if they rose not a mouthful of fruit with the juice of a lime. The high road from Bordeaux to Pauillac are situated almost all the most famous vignobles—the Château St. Julien, the Château Lafitte, the Château Latour, and the Château Margaux. Our party stopped at the latter—perhaps the most noted of them all for the excellence of its wine, and the care bestowed upon its manufacture. The château belongs to M. Aguado, Marquis de la Marismas, the son of the celebrated banker and financier of the same name, by whose steward, in the absence of the family, we were received with the hospitality accorded to strangers in all such show-places, escorted over the house, the cellars, and the vineyards, and initiated into some of the mysteries of vine-culture, the vino-press, and the manufacture of the most luxurious and costly clarets. No tricks are played at Château Margaux or Château Lafitte, or at any of the high-class vignobles. The interests at stake are too important to be risked, even if commercial probity and honour were disregarded. At the château we learned the fact—which it may not be uninteresting to record—that the wine of the Château Margaux is never sold in the market. We were shown the books, from which it was quite clear that the ordinary customer and the wine-merchant have seldom a chance of obtaining any quantity of it. The King of Prussia was inscribed for the whole vintage of one year, with the exception of a few dozens reserved for the use of the château itself, and for that of a little wayside auberge closely adjoining. The Emperor of Russia, the Pope, and other crowned heads have been inscribed for the whole vintage of successive years in like manner. And the house of Rothschild followed the Royal and Imperial example, and took its share of obtaining years in advance the wine so highly prized. The "merchants of Bordeaux" were also inscribed in the book as customers for a year's wine; but at the period of our visit the turn to be served would not arrive for some years, when, and when only, the general customer would have a chance of procuring the genuine article. The Kings and Potentates of Europe buy this wine because their cooks are accustomed to it, but to give away in presents to successful Generals, Ministers, or Diplomatists, together, perhaps, with a jewelled snuff-box, or a cross and star of some order of chivalry. When any of these personages die, and their effects are sold off by their executors, the genuine, rich, and real château margaux comes into the possession of amateurs or the public. But it is only at such times that there is any chance—except at long intervals—for any of the wine ever getting into the cellars or the chasers of the vintage—for outsiders, however wealthy. The château margaux of course ees is but too often mere margaux—a very good wine much of it, but not the genuine article, which is not more than a third of the price of the genuine article. At the little auberge where our party lunched we had some real wine of the château, at three shillings a bottle. The wine that it could be conveyed for to English markets in any quantities, could not well be retailed, even under Mr. Gladstone's tariff, for less than nine or ten shillings a bottle.

The whites wines of Bordeaux, ranging in price in the city of Bordeaux itself from one franc to fifteen francs a bottle, are:—

Graves.	Barsac.	Lur Saluces.	Château d'Yquem.
Sauternes.	Preignac.	Barsac.	

(Sometimes called Barsac. Occasionally sparkling).

It is not likely that many of these will be largely imported into this country, though grave and barsac are wines that deserve to be known to the uttermost ends of the earth, and that might be delivered in London, all duty paid, at from one shilling to one and a franc a bottle. The château yquem, a delicious wine, is worth fifteen francs a bottle in Bordeaux; and, when any English bonvivant, drinking at a restaurant, is charged by our agents, as in the list of mine host, or of his club, at seven or eight shillings a bottle, he may be tolerably certain that it is sauterne only, and not yquem. Sauterne is a delicious wine, but the gourmet ought to be able to procure it at less than four shillings a bottle.

Our space is much too limited to permit us to do anything like justice to or vas a subject as the wines of France. At some future period we may, perhaps, have something to say upon the other growths of variety—the wines of champagne—but at present we must content ourselves with this brief summary of those of the merits of burgundy and bordeaux. Both are wines that require to be studied in various sorts, may be expected to be largely introduced into Great Britain. Should they ever become, as it is to be hoped they will, articles of as much necessity as tea or coffee—articles of ordinary diet, and not of luxury—the ill feeling, at present cherished by our wine-trade and the defunct, system of purposely-restricted trade with our nearest neighbour will be rapidly removed; and war between Great Britain and France will become a barbarous anachronism as far as between England and Scotland. It is a proud thing for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden to have linked their names to such a beneficent revolution; and hereafter the treaty between France and Great Britain, and the abandonment by Napoleon III. of the old prohibitive system—under the effects of which France was so rapidly becoming a nation of mere wine-growers, and England was losing the spirit for foreign trade, and for commerce itself, understood in the widest sense of the word—will perhaps be found to resound more to his personal fame and to the stability of his dynasty than Magenta and Solferino, and fifty other such brilliant but unsatisfactory victories.

THE FALLS OF TERNI.

The roar of waters!—from the hending height
Velino chides the hoarse invader, dash'd
By the full force of waters rapid as the light
The flashing waves laugh on the enamour'd abyss;
The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture; while the spray
Of the fir great agony, wrung out from this
Their Phlegethon, curls round the rocks in gray volumes of jet
That grin the gulf around, in pitiless horror set.

And mounts in columns, though each clings the spirit
Returns in an unceasing shower, which rushes,
With its numerous bows, round and round,
Is as eternal Agrit to the ground,
Making it still more wild and verdant:
The gulf and how the giant element
From out its rocky bed leaps in the foam,
Crushing the cliffs, which, downward worn and rent
With his fierce footsteps, yield, channels a fearful vent

To the broad column which rolls on, and shows
More like the fountain of an infant sea
Torn from the womb of mountains, as they rose
Before the Strength of Clouds had gathered there
Unto their monstrous height, the peak yawning
With many windings, through the vale:—Look back!
Lo! where it comes like an eternity
As if to sweep down all things in its track,
Charming the eye with dread,—a matchless cataract,

Horribly beautiful! but on the verge,
From side to side, beneath the glittering morn,
An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge,
Like Hope upon a death-bed, and, unworn
Its sturdy dyes, while all around is torn
By the distracted waters, bears unstirr'd
Its brilliant hues with all their tenses unbroken:
Resembling, 'mid the torture of the hour,
Love watching Madness with unalterable mien.—*Childe Harold.*

The famous Cascata della Marmore, generally known as the Falls of Terni from being in the province of Umbria, a town in Central Italy, is formed by the Velino, which falls into the Nera at this point by a canal cut out of the rock. This cascade is one of the most beautiful in Europe, and its appearance is picturesque and astonishing, especially when viewed from beneath at the time the noonday sun illumines the falling waters. It is not composed of a single fall of water, but of three successive falls. The first is three hundred feet in height; and the water falls on the rock with so much impetuosity that a greater part, being reduced to vapour, ascends to the top of the cascade. The remainder forms a second fall, and afterwards a third; and then uniting with the Nera, these waters roll in foaming billows into this deep valley. The water of the Velino is thick, and during its leaves a sediment, not only on the rocks but even in the bed of the Nera.

The following details relating to these falls are from Murray's "Handbook to Central Italy":—

The great inducement to visit is derived from the Cadute delle Marmore, so celebrated as the "Falls of Terni." They are distant about five miles from the town. The road, which is that from Terni to Rieti, for nearly three miles ascends the valley of the Nera as far as Papigno, a small village, where one leading to the bottom of the Falls branches off to the left, and descends the hill, and about half a mile from the summit reaches the spot where the Velino dashes over the precipice. There are, therefore, two points of view—that from above and that from below—seen from the opposite side of the valley. The latter, or the lower view, is by far the best: but visitors should not omit the upper, and accordingly should give directions of the guides, and go to the upper one first. The bed of the river above the Falls is about fifty feet wide, and the rapidity of the stream is said to be seven miles an hour. After seeing the Falls from the summit, the point of view is that afforded by a small building on a projecting mass of rock, some hundreds of feet below the bottom, and which was erected by Pius VI. for the accommodation of Napoleon. The lower part of the Falls is not visible from this point, but the scene, notwithstanding, is full of grandeur. A path leads from the building down the valley to a point where the Nar is crossed by a bridge, from which another on the opposite bank will lead the traveller through groves of ilex to the point where he finds himself immediately opposite the cataract. Nothing can surpass the view from this side of the valley, particularly from the little promontories on the side of the hill, which overhang the whole height of the cascade in all its magnificence. These travellers who have only time to visit the Falls should bear in mind that this is much the finest. There is another from the summit of this hill which looks down upon the Falls and the surrounding country—it reaches the plain of Velino as far as the mountains behind the Pié di Luco.

The formation of this cascade was the work of the Romans. The valley of the Velino was subject to frequent inundations from the river, which was so charged with calcareous matter that it filled its bed with deposits, and thus raised the plains of Rieti and contained inundations from the lakes which it traversed at that part of its course. To prevent the frequent waters proceeding from the occasional overflow of these lakes and of the river was first attempted by Curius Dentatus, the conquerer of the Sabines (in the year of Rome 451 = B.C. 271), who effected a channel to be cut for the Velinus, through which the waters of that river were carried into the Nera over a precipice of nearly a hundred feet. Strabo relates that Cicero and from Tacitus that the draining of the Velinus and Nera with unfrequent gave rise to disputes between the inhabitants of Reate and Interamna.

In these disputes, which happened in the year of Rome 709, Cicero was consulted by the inhabitants of Reate, who evidently looked to him for his services on the occasion. For nearly fifteen centuries upon its first construction, the Romans maintained continually the valley of its superabundant waters; but in 1400 it was so much obstructed that the waters of the Velino opened a new course, and followed by inundations in the lower valley and in the plain of Terni. Braccio da Montone, the lord of Perugia, interposed, and had a new channel cut, but it was soon choked up full. From that time to the end of the sixteenth century the inundations either above or below the Falls gave rise to disputes between the two cities; and the celebrated architects Sangallo and Fontana were employed upon the works, but with little success. Fontana proposed to the Roman emissary until he reached the obtuse angle which it made towards the precipice; he then continued the canal in a straight line, so that the waters entered the Nar at right angles. This method, added to the contracted state of the Nar at the point of junction, blocked up with the accumulation of calcareous matter by the frequent inundations were the consequence in the valley below. This was not remedied until 1785, when Pope Pius VI. found necessary to adopt measures to protect the landowners of Terni, and a new channel was accordingly cut, by which the Velino is brought into the Nar at an oblique angle, which, as stated, had the mischief originally done, and secured the effectual drainage of the plain of Rieti.

According to Sir John Herschel's calculation the Falls is 372 metres, or 1230 English feet; Ricardi, an architect of Terni, who is more likely, as a resident engineer, to have given accurate results in his measurements, estimates the upper Fall at fifty feet; the second, or the portata, Dicular Fall, from 500 to 600; and the long sheet of foam which forms the third Fall, extending from the base of the second to the Nar, at 240 feet, making a total height of between 800 and 900 feet.

The road by which the traveller descends to the bottom on his return to Terni is carried along the beautiful valley of the united rivers through groves of ilex and pine trees through the grounds of the Villa Graziani, one of the residences of Queen Caroline when Princess of Wales. The scenery of this valley is exceedingly beautiful. The mountain sides are covered with the finest timber, among which the chestnut, and the olive are conspicuous, while the lower slopes are rich in mulberry plantations and vineyards.

THE WEST INDIAN LADIES.—Nothing about them is more astonishing than the variety of their costume. It is impossible to copy it on considerable taste and great power of adaptation. In England, among our fashionables, the most extravagant fancies, false hair, false teeth, and flowing sleeves have become common; but they do not wear their finery as though they were at home in it. They wear it clumsily with their shoes on their Sunday best, something of the hog in armour. With the negro woman there is without a doubt a fine lady. She is by nature a thorough lady. In she has very frequently a good figure; and having it, she knows how to make the best of it. She is not self-conscious, is free, and will be seen to. A bodice fitted to her as though it had been made and laced in Paris. Their costumes on fête days are of the most gorgeous marvellous. Nothing by no means contented with coloured calico, but shine in muslin and lightest as are leaves on a lovely tree. They wear all their jewellery and ornaments on fête palaces. One may see of a Sunday evening three ladies occupying a white street by the breadth of the pavement, each having a boy servant attending her pins and carrying weights about the town on their bosses. And they will walk in full dress, and with their trains, a long way into town to go to church from their youth up. They rejoice most in white—in white muslin with coloured sashes; in pink bodice, pink gloves, pink bonnet, and double-breasted straw hats with deep veils and glittering bugles. The hat and the veil, however, are worn on the back of the head. A woman looks ridiculous in effect she would wear no headdress but the coloured handkerchief which is worn by girls of national costume. Some of their effects in dress and in costume are inoffensive indolence. One Sunday evening, far away in the country, I met a lady walking in gentleness, the proprietor of a small estate. She was dressed in a rich silk, with a large crinoline; for behind me, on turning round, as I saw a young girl walking home from church. She ran screaming and hood to fetch her down. The lady, on seeing me, ran off and pursued was up. Her hat also was white, and so was the lace, and so were the gloves, and so was the veil. She was a gentlewoman, the proprietor of a small estate, and a resident. Probably she is a higher grandeur for behind her walked an attendant negro, carrying the beauty of her dress behind her head.—*Sir Anthony Trollope.*

STRANGE SCENE AT ONE OF THE GREAT TANKS OF CEYLON.—In a lonely spot, towards the very centre of the tank, we came upon a pelicanry upon an extensive island of rock and earth. The island was about 200 yards broad, and about half a mile long, was surrounded by a line of tall forest trees, whose branches overhung the water. The sad day of October when we pierced our some white objects seated in large numbers on the tops of the trees, and as we approached nearer discovered that the objects of pelicans had formed their settlement and breeding-place in this sanctuary retreat. They sat there in hundreds, and the ground underneath was white like those of the swan, constructed of large sticks, formed great platforms sustained by the branches of the trees. In such nest there were pelicans, rather larger than those of a goose, and the male bird stood patriotically beside the female on the edge of the nest. The young birds were the ugliest of the pelicans prodigious numbers of other large water-birds had selected this for their breeding-place, and there were to be seen in themselves of the tank the spoonbill, the ibis, flamingoes, herons, egrets, storks, ibises, and other waterfowl, whose names I do not remember. The air was filled with the noise of their voices, and the screaming themselves to the fishing-fields. By degrees, as the light increased, we were able to distinguish more clearly what was going on. We looked around them on every side, stretched the neck and legs, extended their broad wings, gradually rose in groups, and slowly soared away in the direction of the seashore. The pelicans were apparently later in their movements; they allowed us to approach so near them as the swampy nature of the soil would permit, and, even when a gun was discharged amongst them, these only moved off which the particles of shot disturbed. They were in much numbers as the others, and when the water over which they had taken up their residence was swarming with crocodiles, attracted by the noise and the smell of the meat, and the native refused, from fear of them, to wade in for one of the larger pelicans which had fallen, struck by a rifle ball. It was altogether a remarkable sight.—*Sir J. E. Tennent's Ceylon.*



THE FALLS OF TERNI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE H. JOHNSON, OF ROME.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE DISCOUNT HOUSES.

BETWEEN the 4th and the 11th of the current month the reserve of notes in the banking department of the Bank of England was reduced from £7,000,000 to £5,000,000, and the directors raised the rate of discount. This circumstance excited both astonishment and uneasiness in the monetary circles of the City, and Alderman Salomons deemed it of sufficient importance to require an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It appeared from Mr. Gladstone's reply that all the withdrawn notes were of the value of £1000, representing deposits exclusively belonging to the well-known firm of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.; but he very properly declined offering any opinion on the motives that might have influenced those eminent brokers. But, though Mr. Gladstone guarded himself with admirable discretion against awarding either praise or blame, he used language which may induce many to suspect that he was not entirely favourable to the existing system. "The proceedings of Messrs. Overend and Gurney in this matter," said the Chancellor, "had been taken not so much in connection with any private transactions as in the exercise of a power which every mercantile house might think itself entitled to put in operation, in order to exhibit, in whatever way it might think fit, the effect of the present state of the law, so as to bring into view what might be considered a public evil for the purpose of producing and promoting a disposition to apply a remedy." He then refered to the refusal of the Bank to rediscount, of which the brokers loudly complain, a subject deserving "deliberate investigation, but not justly coming within the range of individual selfish mercantile action, though cutting deeply into the whole question of the policy of the present law." He was indisposed to pursue the subject farther, thinking that "nothing should be said that would tend in any way to prejudge that question." We commend Mr. Gladstone's caution; but, as we are not under any official restraint, it falls within the legitimate sphere of our duty to enter fully into the merits of this controversy, and we shall endeavour to hold the balance with an impartial hand between the Bank and the brokers.

Excessive variations in the rate of discount were unknown prior to the complement Act of 1844. From the report of the Lords' Committee of 1848 it appears that the earlier practice of the Bank of England had been to discount at a rate nearly fixed and uniform. From the year 1704 to the 16th of May, 1839, this rate never exceeded 5 nor was less than 4 per cent. In the pressure of 1839 the rate was raised for some months to 6 per cent, but was reduced to 5 per cent in January, 1840, and remained at 4 or 5 per cent, as before, till after the passing of the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 32, called the Bank Charter Act, and forming the complement to the monetary law of 1819, both measures originating in the legislation of the late Sir Robert Peel The ancient uniform system was abandoned in September, 1844, since which date the Bank has varied the rate of discount from 2 to 10 per cent. It is important here to observe that between 1704 and 1839 the market rate was quite independent of the Bank rate. Mr. Horsley Palmer stated in evidence that on several occasions the former was as low as 2½ per cent, while the latter never declined below 4 per cent. In the one case the Bank was kept out of the discount market; in the other it obtained almost the exclusive command. The effect was constant steadiness. Whilst this rule of action regulated the proceedings of the Bank, the directors were intrusted with large discretionary power, and exercised their own judgment in accommodating their customers, but the Act of 1844 deprived them of all discretionary power. They were commanded henceforward to observe a strictly prescribed relation between their bullion and their notes, because, as the late Lord Ashburton remarked, "machinery was substituted for human intelligence." It is from this point of view that the controversy between the Bank and the brokers must be investigated and its merits determined.

The Bank is permitted to issue fourteen millions sterling in notes, represented by what are termed Government Securities, which really mean a debt due by the Government to the Bank, but do not imply the tangible and available possession of a single grain of metallic assets. In addition the Bank may issue as many more notes as the gold in their vaults will cover. Assuming, then, that their entire circulation was twenty-one millions of notes, of these fourteen millions would rest on Government securities and seven millions on gold; but the whole twenty-one millions bear on their face the significant words "I promise to pay," though it is plain, according to the proportions just stated, that the real metallic power of the Bank amounts to no more than 6s. 8d. in the pound. The Legislature, however, in its wisdom, has deemed these relations between the promise to pay and the means for its redemption adequate, sound, and secure, and the Bank is held responsible for such redemption at all times and under all circumstances. It must, then, be admitted that the position of the Bank is one of great delicacy, and, if the brokers complain that accommodation is withheld from them, it must be remembered that the first duty of the Bank is to obey the law in virtue of which it exists as a public institution. Lord Overstone, the great patron of the Bank Charter Act, justifies the most extreme measures of self-defence by the directors in these words:—"Against the actual exhaustion of its treasure by a drain through the foreign exchanges, the



"AN ENGLISH FARMYARD—SUMMER-TIME," BY J. F. HERRING AND A. F. ROLFE, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Bank, under almost any circumstances, has the power of protecting herself, but to do this she must produce on the money market a pressure ruinous from its suddenness and severity; she must save herself by the destruction of all around her." This was written twenty years ago; but, when referring to the panic of 1857, Lord Overstone expressed his regret in the House of Lords that the Treasury letter, which qualified the panic had been published before the Act of 1844 had produced its legitimate effect in annihilating all the London joint-stock banks, and the witness framer showed himself consistent by declining to give a fact which the brokers ought to remember before they reproach the Bank with want of liberality. That institution is compelled by law to be just to itself before it is generous to the public. No matter who suffers, it must protect its bullion to ensure the convertibility of its notes, and this obligation accounts for the excessive oscillations in the rate of discount since the Act of 1844 was passed.

The ordinary class of traders who have not mastered the mysteries of the existing law which has divided the Bank into two departments are apt to do the directors injustice by overestimating their power. Suppose that the circulation of notes is twenty millions, and that there are ten millions of sovereigns in the till or vaults, under such circumstances the uninitiated are prone to believe that those ten millions are available. This would be a grave error. As twenty millions of notes in the banking department exceed by six millions the fourteen millions of bullion to circulate on Government securities, the issue department can not relax its hold on the ten million sovereigns in its coffers, because the banking department owes it six millions of those sovereigns to cover the six million of notes above the fourteen million of securities; therefore, in the case here supposed, the available surplus is only four millions to sustain all the monetary wants of the country, ordinary and extraordinary—the contingencies of which no man of business, much less a certain demand for the necessities of internal trade. The evidence of the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England given before the Lords' Committee in 1848 bears directly on the position we have described. After declaring that the Bank was called upon to pay more than a million and a half in the banking department they must have stopped payment, they were asked "If there had been no separation between the two departments, and the Bank of England had been conducted on the old principle, instead of being within one million and a half of stopping, there would have been very nearly £8,500,000 of treasure in your vaults?" they answered, "We should have had £8,500,000 in our vaults." It is clear, therefore, that the Bank has not that command over its own capital which it ostensibly appears to possess in the eyes of the public; for in 1847 a docket might have been struck against it had not the law been suspended in its favour, though it was only paying twenty shillings in the pound, could it have released its bullion and compelled the Government to pay their debt.

Such, then, is the present position of the Bank as a national establishment. We have now to view it as a joint-stock company, in which character it comes into direct competition with the discount-houses. After the disastrous panic of 1857—which prostrated many firms solvent in property, but insolvent in gold coin, a timely deficiency they were not to be forgiven—while the institution in Threadneedle-street itself—the Bank resolved to withhold all future accommodation from the brokers. Both, indeed, were doing the same kind of business, so that they were rivals for profit. At whatever rate the Bank put the terms of discount, the brokers contented themselves with a lower fraction, and thus the latter secured a majority of customers. As there is no friendship in trade, the Bank determined to cripple their opponents, and closed their doors against the usual applications. Such is the origin of the pending dispute, and the reason why Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. withdrew their deposits, which, however, they soon returned. Their act cannot be considered one of hostility to the Bank, but as a protest against the law of 1844, which the members of their house condemned both in the panics of 1847 and 1857, by evidence before the Parliamentary Committees. Without blaming the Bank, the above brokers deserve a vote of public consideration. The Legislature has wisely adopted the principles of free trade, which, practically, means more trade; but how can this be carried out if the instruments of buying and selling are restricted by law? If fifty bills of lading are deposited for the use of legal tender where under the protective system only ten bills of lading were offered, while the lawful money of the realm is limited to what it was in 1844, how can this increased trade, for which we are all striving, be realised? When the medium of circulation is thus intensely pressed upon must not discount rise to a ruinous rate and swallow up the fair profits of the merchant, even if effected at a loss? Here it is that the shoe pinches both the Bank and the brokers, and the fact is that they have a common grievance to redress. We are, indeed, jwarned of the danger of overtrading and we are no friends to reckless speculation; but let the terms be intelligibly defined. Does it mean, yes or no, an amount of trade over or above the metallic reserves of the Bank without the slightest reference to the commercial policy of the empire and to the monetary demands of those who live by buying and selling and are eager to pay taxes? It should be intended to be the intention be openly and without equivocation declared, and the country will know from authority that the money law is designed to strangle free trade, and render its enunciation a mockery and a snare. At present the brokers are compelled to accommodate their legitimate business, and blame the Bank. The Bank replies that it is under a prior obligation to protect its bullion, and it must discharge that duty before it attempts to facilitate trade; that, if it imposes failure on its rivals, it is because it is fettered itself. Whatever jealousy may arise between the two as mere dealers in money is a very minor question. The truth is, that, if all the gold plate in the kingdom were sunk at the Nore, none would be injured but its owners; but, if a million or two of sovereigns are exported in exchange for an equivalent in some other form of property, convulsion rages in all the markets of industry. And this will continue so long as our monetary system, falsely called metallic, rests on the basis of an inverted pyramid, where on the foundation of a comparatively few ounces of gold is reared up a superstructure of bank notes and bills of exchange representing in ordinary times three hundred millions sterling of promises to pay. The column is imposing by its loftiness, but it is as hollow as a drum.

"AN ENGLISH FARMYARD—SUMMER-TIME."

BY A. F. ROLFE AND J. F. HERRING.

MR. A. F. Rolfe has produced in this ingenious composition his very ideal of the farmyard, as it should be; and Mr. J. F. Herring has liberally supplied it with live-stock, such as few but himself can produce; the result of their combined exertions being a most pleasing picture, the characteristic truth of which will come home to all who are familiar with rural life and scenery. The timber, farmhouse and outbuildings, which have the very aspect of substantiality and comfort, are situated in a pretty lie of country, well gifted by nature in every respect, and watered by a small stream which intervenes the land. Figs and poultry, whose appearance does ample justice to their keep remain and disport about in all directions; and a group of cows and cattle loiters by this well-stocked hay-stall. All nature seems to gasp and smile in its fulness of joy beneath the summer sun, which adds a radiant aspect to a spot eminently endowed with content and healthful action.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon entered his fifty-third year yesterday week. The Empress and Empress will leave Paris at the end of this month, to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. On their return they will proceed to Nice and Savoy. During their absence the Palace of the Tuileries will undergo extensive repairs. The Pavilion de Flore is to be rebuilt, and the wing of the palace adjoining the Rue de Rivoli is to be considerably enlarged.

The treaty which effects the annexation of Savoy and the county of Nice to France is completed, a new military command will be organised, and the Emperor proposes to appoint Marshal Randon.

The Union newspaper (Legitimist) has been "invited," unofficially, to discontinue its animadversions on King Victor Emmanuel under pain of receiving an official warning.

Arrangements are being made to open to the public the new zoological garden in the Bois de Boulogne early next month. Henceforth Paris will enjoy, to the advantage of the public, the rivalry of the Jardin de Plantes, and the other in the Bois de Boulogne.

The twelfth Exhibition of the progress of industry made has been opened in Paris. The congress is composed of 150 delegates, representing the academies and learned or agricultural societies from various parts of France.

THE VOTING IN SAVOY.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday morning publishes the following telegram:—

"CHAMBERY, April 25.—The result of the votin i is less than twenty-three votes. The total number of votes recorded, 67,968; of which 65,658 ayes, 71 noes."

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

M. Thouvenel has sent to Dr. Kern an explanation of his despatch of the 13th of March, wherein it was assumed that Switzerland had consented to cede a few cantons to the profit of Savoy. M. Thouvenel says he understood the Swiss note to claim either the maintenance of the status quo, or the neutralisation of certain districts, but only in case France should take the whole of Savoy. M. Thouvenel concludes by regretting the publication of the denial as an injurious step.

The Swiss Government has completely defeated M. Thouvenel's attempt, in the sitting of March 15, to place the Swiss people and cantons in the position of a conquered country, which, in the words of the Emperor, was willing to obtain the dismemberment of Savoy by a private treaty. It has published the correspondence between Dr. Kern and M. Thouvenel on the 13th of March, and in which the wishes of the Swiss Federal Council are stated with great clearness.

A letter from the Prussian states Baron de Manteuffels remitted on Thursday week to the Federal Council the reply of Austria to the Swiss note of the 19th March, and which says that Austria is altogether reassuring to Switzerland.

Baron Kern, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note dated March 27, replies to M. Thouvenel's message of 13th of March. His Excellency particularly supports the claims of Switzerland, which are founded on ancient treaties, and pronounces himself in favour of the neutralisation of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny.

According to Mr. Reuter's telegrams from Vienna, the negotiations which have taken place at the Austrian Government between the Federal districts of Savoy have resulted in the agreement of a majority of those Powers to an arrangement. If this arrangement be concluded, the Swiss Federal Council will accept it. The arrangement is destined to reserve the guarantees claimed in favour of Switzerland, which the protocol will be signed by that Ambassadors at Paris. In pursuance of this protocol France will subsequently make such concessions as will be considered just, and the European Conference will hold only one sitting, "in which the bases of the direct arrangement between France and Switzerland will solely be discussed and settled." *Le Constitutionnel* states unhesitatingly that "there will be neither Congress nor Conference concerning the facts accomplished at the foot of the Alps."

ITALY.

UPPER AND CENTRAL ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel is making a triumphal progress through his new dominions. Following the friendly advice of France (so we are told by a telegram from Turin), he has, for the moment, abandoned the idea of visiting the tomb of the King of Italy. Guests of the Tuileries represented that such a change of title would only complicate the difficulties and difficulties, without giving any practical advantage to Piedmont.

Count Cavour returned to Turin on Monday last.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has succeeded in contracting a loan of £2,000,000 in Belgium, and has appointed a committee, composed of Cardinals Wiseman, Villecourt, and Reisach to receive voluntary contributions for the support of the Papal troops. General Lamoricière's reorganisation of the Pope's army is effected on the basis which it is believed to contemplate, will be so expensive as to exhaust the Roman resources for a long time, and will necessitate a heavy draft for raising funds to support the troops. General Lamoricière has gone to Ancona, where he will reside for some time. The Pope has appointed Monsignore Count Merode, of Belgium, as Minister of War, which Ministry was provisionally directed by Cardinal Antonelli.

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The affairs of Sicily continue to occupy the Government. General Scaletta has demanded reinforcements, in order to operate against the insurgents, who are still fighting in guerilla bands. A flying column of troops which had left Palermo was obliged to fall back upon the town of Parco, after an attack with heavy loss of opposing positions. Letters state that thirteen individuals have been shot at Palermo. Several remedies of Government are being tried. The troops of General Pianelli have changed their position. Several detachments have been sent to the interior. The news of repeated insurrection at Trapani and in the towns of the littoral districts has been denied. The pursuit of the insurgent bands still continues in the interior.

Letters from Naples confirm the reported assassination of General Vigliè.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states from Naples that all the students of the University have been sent to their respective homes by order of the police.

A grand military review has taken place at Naples, after which the troops were driven to the General and officers. The troops cheered the King enthusiastically, who afterwards traversed the streets of the capital at their head.

SPAIN.

The Count de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand and a valet-de-chambre were arrested on Saturday morning at Amposta, near Tortosa.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains an official notification that the blockade of the ports of Morocco by the Spanish forces has been raised since the 25th ult., the day on which the preliminaries of peace were signed.

PRUSSIA.

There has been an animated discussion in the Chamber of Representatives on the Herse question. It was brought to a conclusion in the sitting of the 21st inst., when the resolution proposed by the Committee on M. de Vincke's motion, implying confidence in the Government, in its conduct on the question of Hesse, and expressing the hope that it would continue firm in adhering to it, was put, and carried by 250 votes to 104. The interest taken in the debate was very great. Long before the doors were opened every avenue was thronged by persons eager to hear it. Prince Frederick William was present both days, and the gallery set apart for the diplomatic body was filled. The Austrian and Bavarian Ambassador was also present. The result of the vote was received with loud cheers. As the vote implied a vote of confidence in the Government the Ministers abstained from voting.

AUSTRIA.

CONTEMPLATED REFORMS IN HUNGARY.

Momentous news reaches us from Vienna. According to a despatch dated the 19th inst. the resignation of Archduke Albert, Governor of Hungary, has been accepted, and General Benedek is appointed as his successor. The Emperor has resolved to abolish the two great subdivisions of Hungary, which have existed since 1848, and to re-establish the comitats, which will be called upon to make propositions destined to bring about the assembling of a Diet composed according to ancient custom. Orders have been sent to regulate immediately the question of the communes. The appointment of General Benedek will be very popular in Hungary, and the Imperial decrees will, it is thought, be well received by the patriots.

Another telegram says that the above important concessions are in connection with a complete change in the Governmental system. Count Rechberg will go to Paris, as all the premises of the treaty, to a kind of federal system, which, without excluding uniformity in the action of the Cabinets, will leave to each country its proper principle of nationality and to the particular requirements of each province.

It is reported that the Emperor Francis Joseph will be crowned King of Hungary.

The subscriptions to the new Austrian loan are now officially admitted not to have exceeded 47,600,000. The remaining amount has been distributed by the Austrian Bank, which has opened in exchange bonds of the new loan for £12,000,000, officially declared to be promptly subscribed. The National Bank is in a very fine position, and will speedily resume specie payments, "should the general state of affairs assist the financial administration and the Bank."

Baron von Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, died of congestion of the brain, on Thursday week, in his sixty-two. The Countess of State Von Fleener has been provisionally intrusted with the charge of the Financial Administration.

Prince Adam Czartoryski, the celebrated advocate of Polish nationality, died on Monday, aged ninety.

Carroll Szilowski, Count Palatine of Hungary, intends to do honour to the memory of Count Stephen Szechenyi by means of a *Trauer-Jahr* (mourning year), which is to last six years, and which has been shed the blood of many of the most worthy descendants of Arpad.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The 5th of May has been fixed upon for the coronation, at Stockholm, of the King of Sweden.

The King has refused to sanction the bill passed by the Norway an Storthing, which provided that no Swede could occupy the position of Viceroy of Norway.

UNITED STATES.

In the Senate, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union has been passed by a majority of thirty-three.

The Senate have adopted a resolution instructing their Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire by what authority the United States naval force recently captured the Mexican war steamers near Vera Cruz.

The Senate had, by the casting vote of the Vice-President, rejected the bill amendatory of the patent laws.

The case of the African slave trade is now attention in Congress. In the Senate notice has been given of a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and in the House of Representatives a resolution has been adopted calling on the President for information respecting the state of affairs on the African coast.

The majority of the Committee of the House of Representative, to whom was referred the President's recent message, recommending an appeal to the people in order to obtain a investigation into the conduct of the Administration, has made a report dissenting from the President's views, and recommending to the House to make the contemplated investigation. The minority of the committee (two in number) have also made a report, sustaining the President's position.

In the House the debate on the bill to admit Kansas into the Union continued. The bill for admitting Kansas was unconditional, and the bill passed by a vote of 134 to 73. The bill was referred to the Committee of Elections.

Business was generally suspended at Boston on the 5th inst., that day having been appointed as the fast-day of the State of Massachusetts.

Californian advices are to the 16th of March. The general news is unimportant. A severe shock was felt at Carson City on the 5th, lasting several seconds. The shock was so severe that a general rush was made from the houses, many of which were in ruins, and quite a panic for a time prevailed. The same shock was felt in the portion of California nearest and extending to Sacramento, disturbing the equanimity of the Legislature in Sessions.

CANADA.

Parliament adjourned on the 3rd instant for the Easter holidays. Previous to which the Legislative Assembly passed several resolutions authorising the Governor to establish a free port on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and another at Sault Ste. Marie; also to reduce the duties on tea, tobacco, brandy, and dried fruits.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

A great fire has destroyed half the city of Dacca, and 6000 families have been reduced to destitution. Disturbances are reported to have broken out in Cabul.

The rebel disturbances are increasing throughout China. It was rumoured at Shanghai that Taitsang-fu vessels which passed to Pechelee River carried an ultimatum to the Chinese Government.

The state of affairs in Japan has become worse. The foreign community are living in great apprehension, two Dutch captains having been murdered in the streets of Jokohama without giving any offence to the Japanese.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been attacked by vomiting of blood, and is in a dangerous state.

M. de Brouckere, who has been Burgomaster of Brussels since 1848, and representative of the city in the Legislative Chamber, died yesterday week, aged sixty-four. The deceased was singularly popular as one of the Liberal chiefs, and his funeral took place on Sunday afternoon with great pomp.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR is related in the Russian journals. Prince Narwisky was some years ago murdered by his servant, who possessed himself of his papers and fortune, and, assuming the name of the Prince, travelled about for some years, living in good style. Afterwards returning, he married a wealthy heiress named Sokoloff, and had by her several children. Recently the imposture was discovered, and he has been sent to the mines of Siberia; but the Russian Government has authorised the children and the wife to continue to bear the name of Narwisky.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

THE LATE BARON BRUCK.—VIENNA, Thursday.—The *Morgen Post* of to-day says:—"A post-mortem examination of the body of Baron von Bruck showed that a cut had been made upon the neck, from the windpipe to the spinal column, but only superficially. Neither the carotid artery nor the large vessels lying beside it had been injured. The arteries at the back of the neck had been laid open by incisions, and from the consequent loss of blood death had ensued."

PARIS, Thursday.—Lord Cowley was present yesterday at a ball given at the Hotel Alba.

The Pope is ill.—M. de Corcelles has arrived at Rome. It was believed that a portfolio had been offered to him."

JAPAN.—Advices from Hong Kong to the 7th ult. have reached. The Supreme Court had declared for trade in money. The banks had raised the rate of interest on deposits. Business was still confined upon all imports, and sources was generally very sound. There was still plenty of room for emigration, all things now in the colony being employed on contractors' works. Farm labourers were much required. The wine growers and dealers were greatly alarmed at the reduction of the duties on Spanish wines and spirits. The commission for inquiring into the wine disease had advised the farmers not to be over diseased in making wine for manufacturing wine. Parliament was to meet on the 27th of April, the business having been delayed a fortnight by the election of the arrival of Sir George Grey. A rumour was current that the Government of Canada had been offered to him, and the colonists were friend that he would choose it. There was great excitement prevailed in consequence of the landing of thirty men from South Australia, who had escaped from the Government, and a determination was expressed to pass an Act to prevent such persons. Farm land was selling at the houses of Parliament, the estimated cost of which was £50,000. *La Reine des Clippers* had arrived, with Chinese troops for China. Their arrival in the Cape very disorderly, and several of them had been convicted of theft. The fund for the relief of the Jews in Morocco amounted to £600, which was remitted by the *Phoebe*. The Maine Liquor Law had been applied in the Parel district. Cotton had been received from Bombay and Pernambuco that the mission to the Zambesi territory met with great difficulties. No news had been received from Dr. Livingstone.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Vienna, April 26.—It is asserted that since February last Austria has been proposing to Prussia an alliance between the two countries on the basis of a mutual guarantee of their respective territories. Up to the present time Prussia has not consented to guarantee Venetia to Austria.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lord John Scott: The Right Hon. Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott, late of Lessudden, Roxburgh, Warwick, and Dalkeith, who died on 1st January, 1860, and was in his fiftieth year, had executed his will on the 14th of March, 1859, leaving the whole of his property absolutely to his wife, the Right Hon. Alicia Ann Douglas Montagu Scott, and appointing her sole executrix. The *Lady Augusta* remained in force after the will and codicil, which was thereupon granted to his brother, the Most Noble William Montagu Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., as one of the next of kin, the personalty in the United Kingdom being sworn under £10,000.

Sir Charles R. Lamb, Bart.: The will of the late Sir Charles Monteloon Lamb, Bart., of Brompton Park, near Knaresborough, who died on the 15th of March, 1860, in his seventy-fifth year, was executed by him on the 1st of February previous. Sir Charles has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Lamb, all his disposable real and personal estate absolutely; and by virtue of a certain settlement and limitations made on the occasion of the marriage of Charles James Savile Monteloon Lamb, his late son and heir, born of his first wife, to the Honourable Dowager Lady Mostyn, sister of the late and cousin of Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton, and who died in 1851, leaving issue by the said Charles James Savile Lamb, Charles Frederick Lamb, Arthur Lamb, and Emily Lamb, his surviving children, Sir Charles has further bequeathed to his relict a sum of £10,000, from each of the lands and hereditaments the parts of Bentley and Hatfield, in the county of Yorkshire, and all his residuary liberalty. Sir Charles is succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson.

Vice-Admiral Digby, who died on the 5th of March, 1860, at the age of seventy-four, made his will on the 30th of November, 1859, by which he has added six codicils, the last dated February the 20th, 1860. The property is small, and, after making a few legacies and annuities payable for seven several friends, he leaves the residue to his grandson, James Musgrave; but the furniture, &c., to a codicil in his name to his daughter, in grateful recognition of services to him, whom he had also remembered in his will, and his left her the house at Bishop's Hull, Taunton, formerly occupied by John Tuscott Perceval, Esq., of Herne Bay, the sole executor.

Mr. Mechi has declined the challenge to submit his farming accounts to a special audit, on the ground of not satisfying cavillers.

CELEBRATION OF MELANCTHON'S BIRTHDAY.—On Thursday week, as has been already stated, three hundred persons, of whom one hundred had been present, a festival commemoration took place on a grand scale at Wittenberg, the University town where the celebrated reformer, the brother reformer, Luther.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that some of the tribes of the Caucasus who had not made their submission suddenly assembled, and, making an attack in the night on a battalion of infantry, almost entirely stroyed the whole of them. Most of the officers were either killed or taken prisoners.

The *John Musgrave*, Government emigrant ship, when running down Channel in a heavy gale, a few days ago, sighted the French schooner *Federico Guglielmo*, of Bordeaux, in distress. The latter was in a sinking, hovering near the whole crew were saved, the boat being lowered in no mid at the risk of the slightest damage.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—At the Marlborough-street Police-Court yesterday, James Stevens, of Alexander-street, Paddington, a tailor, and Emily Law, same address, were charged with stealing, at 3, Berners-street, a diamond locket, of the value of £100, the property of Mr. Emmanuel, goldsmith and jeweller; and also on suspicion of stealing four diamond bracelets of the value of £600, the property of the same gentleman. Mr. Rockell, in the presence of the prisoners, described the gold watches, three diamond rings, a gold pocket-book, gold chain, a gold locket, a pair of diamond earrings, and brooch and locket attached, an opera-glass and case, and gold pin, &c. The prisoners, who were well dressed, and had very respectable style, keeping two female servants and a horse and gig, and in the habit of the female prisoner passing herself off as the fiancee of an expensive character. The prisoners, against whom it is believed other charges will hereafter be preferred, were remanded.

THREE NEGROES BURNT AT THE STAKE.—A negro man at Mr. Woolfolk's plantation in Clay County, for some days past, complained of a black woman and fled. He was hunted down by a band then burnt alive by them in the presence of the other slaves on the plantation. The vicinburg swear that given the horrible narrative, cursing his judges:—"The Rev. Mr. Cox has also a fearful account of the burning of a negro man near to Ashley county, Arkansas, on the charge of murder. Suspicion fell upon a slave named Lee, and he was whipped, but refused to confess. A party went from him a confession, but he persisted in denying any knowledge of the affair. He was then stripped upon his blanket, tied down to the ground, and set it on fire! He then confessed that he and a negro named Jack, belonging to Mr. Cox, had murdered the negro and buried him beneath the dead. One fact, however, greatly invalidated this testimony, and that was that Mr. M——— and Mr. Norvell were deadly enemies, and the latter slaves claimed to them. A large quantity of fat pine was piled around them, and J. L. M——— set it on fire. In a few minutes nothing but charred and blackened corpses remained. Mr. Norvell, when the flames were rising two feet above Jack's head, said to the dying slave, "I have raised you, Jack, and I never caught you in a lie. You are going to die; nothing can save you; and now tell me truly, as you hope for mercy, was it you or Lee Jack answered from the flames, "Master, I don't know any more about it than you do."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms.

The pictures and other works of art of the late Mr. Isambard Kingdom Brunel were sold by auction by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, at their great rooms, on Friday and Saturday last week.

The Baroness Bolsby, President of the Royal Society, gave his second soiree for the season last Saturday night at Burlington House, Piccadilly. All the principal nobility and gentry of the islands were thrown open, and a great number of very interesting objects in art and science were exhibited.

A fire broke out in Redcross-street and Barbican on Sunday morning, destroying several houses and property to the amount of £10,000. Seamen were at one time exposed to great personal danger, but happily no lives were lost.

A fatal boat accident happened on the River Lea last Saturday afternoon, whereby a boy was drowned while bathing from a punt in front of the waterworks close to Lea-bridge. The whole of the six were constantly immersed in the water, and were rescued with difficulty from safety. Another was got out immediately afterwards, but the remaining four were drowned.

THE DRAWING FOR THE LONDON ART-UNION took place on Tuesday and the chief prizeholders were the following:—Commodore Hon. Keppel Craven, £1,000, No. 7, Pidgeon; a picture, entitled a work of art of the value of £300; Mr. Elphinstone, Regent street, entitled to select a work of art of the value of £150; and Miss A. Dunn, Pimlico, Mr. J. Rinn, Ramsey, and Mr. C. Wright, Barnsley, entitled to select a work of art of the value of £100.

A CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS was held on Tuesday at the Guildhall Coffee-house. It was attended by a numerous and influential the large towns, by several members of Parliament, and by two representatives of the working classes of London. The proceedings having been conducted with the greatest order and harmony, a resolution was passed congratulatory on the failure of Mr. Massey's tactics, and pledged the meeting to support Mr. Baines's measure, and will urge further obstruction were offered to the progress of the Government Reform Bill.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE BLIND.—A concert in behalf of this society was given last evening at the residence of Hanover-square, by kind permission of Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Mr. Horsa Tavern, Kensington. The vocal and instrumental selection was performed by Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent artists, and the blind secretary of this society, Mr. Alexander Mitchell. Between the first and second part of the concert a curious circumstance occurred. Mr. Reeves executed with great precision some vocal and instrumental solos, and Mr. Mitchell sang with considerable effect "The Standard Bearer," which met with enthusiastic encore. The large room was crowded in every part.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SCOTT.—On the occasion of the expression of February the 6th we noticed at considerable length the great fresco painting by Mr. Scott, R.S.A., in the Upper Waiting-room of the Houses of Parliament. We now gratified to announce that on Wednesday Mr. Watts, after having performed the ceremony of unveiling the picture, in the presence of upwards of four hundred members, presented with a superb silver gilt cup, of the value of £250, and a purse containing £200, as a testimonial, which was unanimously, the gratuitous production of Mr. Watts; and the testimonial was, we believe, the first ever presented to a painter. The cup was designed by the friendly feeling of the society for the man who had selected it, as the recipient of so valued a gift, and of its appreciation of his genius as an artist."

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

WHEN are called the "May Meetings," which form so striking a manifestation of the religious and benevolent character of the people of London, commenced—a number of them being invariably held in the latter part of the month of May—they were almost exclusively confined to the various religious, educational, and charitable character, held their annual meetings at this period of the year. The following is a list of the principal of these meetings:—

The annual meeting of the LONDON DOCKYARD HOME MISSION was held on Monday at St. James's Hall, the Bishop of London presiding. The report stated that the Home Mission to the Docks had carried out during the past year in two ways—the employment of missionary clergy and the establishment of a lay-agency and lay-services for the seamen in the Winter-season. There are six missionaries at present employed—two in the east, two in the south, and two in the west. The docks are visited daily by the metropolis. These missionaries preach in the open air, wherever they have opportunity, and in the neighbourhood of the docks. The Bethel Union Ships had been hired and services instituted, in the hope that these would prove beneficial to the seamen frequenting the docks in the winter. The Bishops of London and Oxford, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Blamey Roberts, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The thanks to the chairman for the great interest taken by him in all the operations of the Home Mission were unanimously accorded.

On the same day the annual meeting in connection with the BIBLE READERS' MISSION was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. It was numerously attended, and was presided over by Mr. Benjamin Scott. The report stated that the Bible Readers' Mission had now 100 agents and 200 teachers in the Sunday-schools, and that during the latter more than 4000, and at the Ragged-schools 2000 children had been baptised. There were 7000 adults who had been visited by the missionaries, and 1000 who had been brought to public worship, in connection with which there were 1100 teachers, and upwards of 1000 children. The income for the past year had been £3771 8s. 3d., and the expenditure £3826 16s. 6d.

On Tuesday last were held several of these meetings, viz.:—

The meeting of the ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that the books there were the names of 500 deaf and dumb, who had been seen by the visitors of the association, and many more were known to be found in a state of extreme wretchedness, and destitute even of the necessaries of life.

The anniversary meeting of the LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Henry Cholmondeley. There are fifty pupils now in the school, who are daily receiving instruction in reading, music, and various trades. All the progress more being very surprising. At the same time the industrial work, such as making mats, baskets, and net work, was also going on, and many former pupils are now in a position to earn an independent income; in addition to which 1000 blind persons had received relief in various districts for several.

The fifth annual meeting of the PROTESTANT ALLIANCE was held at the Freemasons' Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Mr. John M'Gregor, the secretary, read the report, which has been already noticed, and various addresses were delivered.

The SEVENTH annual general meeting of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTION was held in the large room, Exeter Hall. The Bishop of Winchester presided, and was supported by the Earl of Harrowby. The report of the committee was read, by which it appeared that the expenditure during the year was £4002 4s. 6d., and the receipts were £4000 16s. 9d.

The fourth annual meeting of the supporters of the CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM SCHOOL was held in Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. Bliss, distributed to eight girls and three boys, the secretary read the report, which stated that the number of children now in the asylum was upwards of 300.

The annual public meeting of the AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY was held at the London Tavern, Mr. Benjamin Scott presiding. During the year 1859 there were 1,170 visits paid to the aged poor, and 1,000 relief. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the society were adopted.

The annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES, a society now supporting in various parts of the metropolis upwards of twenty curates, was held, and resulted in the endowment of forty-one poor livings, held its anniversary meeting in Exeter Hall. The Bishop of London was in the chair, and stated which it made in the preceding year. The income realised for the year 1859 was £3,000, and the expenditure was declared to be £29,911 19s. Sixteen livings were declared to be endowed, viz., Bethnal-green, Bermondsey, Bishopsgate, St. Bath and Wells and Exeter, giving a total of £1,200 a-year, and £20,000 capital. He had been compelled to commence with the society's operations in support of additional clergy engaged in populous places, and the total number of curates now aided by the society is £23,815 5s. 8d. A total of 417 grants had been voted, at an outlay of £23,815 5s. 8d., and applications for 200 more had been made, and were under favourable consideration by the society. The fund for assisting in the endowment of poor livings, and which was commenced in 1857, had now been nearly raised to the amount of £34,000. The society aimed at largely augmenting all poor livings, and thereby securing permanent relief to the clergy in poor livings generally, and thus to give permanence to the multiplication of the clergy to be provided for by purchasing from living occupied by unsalaried means and pecuniary difficulties.

On the same day were held the anniversary meetings of the Royal Society of Literature, St. Mark's Hospital, the Church of England, Scripture Readers' Association, and the School of Industry for Female Orphans.

The anniversary meeting of friends and subscribers to the ST. JOHN'S TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES was held last Saturday. The Bishop of London presided, and there were also present the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Lahore, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, and others of note. The report stated that the number of nurses trained during the year 1859 was 100, exceeding by one the number which had been granted to the operations of the institution, and for the decided progress which it had made during the past year.

ENORMOUS FRAUDS.—The Union Bank of London has just discovered defalcations on the part of the cashier, Mr. Pullinger, to the extent of £63,000, supposed to have been spent in speculations on the Stock Exchange during the last five years. The delinquent, who is forty-eight years of age, and described as about the most regular and quiet man in the establishment, seems to have carried on these gigantic frauds by means of a forged pass-book, representing the account of the Union Bank with the Bank of England. His salary for some years past has been £500, and recently it was raised to £600. The directors of the Union Bank have issued a report with respect to these disclosures. To meet them it is proposed to transfer the sum of £119,000, which in July last was placed to the capital account from the reserve fund, and to appropriate the further sum of £100,000, the amount of the estimated profits for the present year, leaving the dividend-balance to be provided out of the profits of the present year.—Edward Pullinger, cashier of the Union Bank of London, was taken before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Thursday, charged with stealing £1340 from his employers. The prisoner was remanded.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A Committee of the House of Commons to inquire whether Parliament can provide or recommend "further facilities for the healthful ventilation of the Houses of Parliament," has been reported in favour of throwing open to the public on weekday evenings the Committee-room on the Ministerial side of the Speaker's Chair.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 923 boys and 884 girls—in all 1707 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,463. The deaths in London were 1294 in the week that ended last Saturday, and exhibited a decrease from the number in the preceding week, which was 1407. The deaths of last week were more numerous by 164 than they would have been if the average rate of mortality for the middle of April had prevailed. Of 13 deaths from suffocation returned last week, 11 were those of infants suffocated in bed. Two deaths from fright were returned, one of them a child frightened to death from burns.

AN ACQUITTAL AFTER FIRE-RELEASE.—At the Thames Police Court yesterday week a somewhat curious circumstance occurred in connection with the late Dockhead fire-raising disturbances. Mr. Selfe referred to having convicted a man named Dickinson, who was brought before him on the charge of having assaulted and interrupted the police while engaged in church on the previous day. Mr. Selfe said he had discovered that he possessed no power to commit the prisoner under the Malicious Injuries Act under which the man was convicted—and he therefore returned the money out of the fine of 40s. which had been inflicted him, paying it out of his own pocket.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday evening during service, the gas went out in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, owing to the failure of the supply. The church was crowded in every part, and, among the great numbers, set up a simultaneous scream from all parts of the church, while from the galleries there was a rush of persons who were anxious to get them fresh screams from those who were rushing frantically down the aisles. The confusion was increased by the loud voice calling on the people to keep their seats; others began to sing the Doxology, while the organist endeavoured to play the tune, and the clergyman at the lectern to read before his instrument was capable. All this time there was pulling, howling, pushing, and struggling at the doors. By means of lights and the timely catching of which many of the boys in the gallery appeared to have a plentiful supply, the confusion was somewhat allayed, and the Rev. Mr. King was seen still standing at the desk, and Mr. Lowder, one of the parochial clergy, running to him from amidst the crowd of worshippers at the altar, unavailingly entreating him to come down. The "congregation" got more calmed as the clergymen appeared, and, standing at the top of their voices, began to sing profane songs instead of the Doxology, and in the midst of the uproar Mr. King left the desk, and Mr. Lowder returned from the altar with him to the vestry. Mr. Cook, the parish clerk, shortly afterwards came out into the middle of the aisle, and, standing, and announced that the service would not be continued. Mr. Inspector Bond, at the same time, was standing in the church with a body of police and cleared the place. The parishioners have paid the penalty inflicted upon Mr. Rector for the riot in the church on Sunday week. Mr. Lowder and Mr. Rooker's expenses his regret at this course, inasmuch as he had positively determined not to pay anything, and to risk all consequences.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Two emeretires—one at Dewsbury and the other at Hackmondwike—are consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on Wednesday.

The parish church of Bridgwater, in Somerset, and a bishopric of Cornwall has called more than sixteen hundred names.

A new church was on Thursday week opened at Clapworthy, in the parish of Northam, Devon. Sir T. D. Acland gave the site.

Yesterday week the parish church of Regworth was reopened, after having undergone extensive repairs and restoration.

In a Nottingham lace-warehouse, where four hundred persons are employed, a Chaplain has been appointed by the firm, and arrangements made for religious services on Sundays.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Mark Cooper, Rector of Bradford, and Rural Dean of the Bradford Church, Yorkshire, to the Canonry of the Rev. J. Wigram, D.D., elevated to the see of Rochester.

The sum of £2,000 has been raised towards the new £12,000 necessary for the building and endowing a church in Great Wathwithcrest, St. James's, Clerkenwell, which was consecrated by the Bishop of London.

The election of a Warden of New College, Oxford, in the room of the lamented Dr. Williams, took place on Thursday week, in the college hall, when the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, M.A., Fellow, Oriel College, was duly elected.

The Bishop of Colleges at Oxford on Tuesday morning elected the Ven. John Sandford, D.D., of Balliol College, Archdeacon of Coventry, Rector of Exeter College, in the room of Dr. Richards, resigned. The Exam'ing Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, to the Bampton Lectureship for 1861.

The second of the ten churches to be built within five years in Bradford was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Ripon. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is built in the Early English style. A plan was presented by Mr. E. B. W. Balme. The cost of the site, about £1,000, was defrayed by Mr. Henry Rawson Rawson Busby, late Mayor.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Hon. Prebend of Lismore, to the Rectory of Kilcrea, Cork; Rev. Lord Rural Dean; Rev. A. Fell, Rector of East Hanreid, to be Rural Dean of Bradford; Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Marlock, to be Rural Dean of Ilchester; Rev. A. Preston to be First Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon; Rev. J. Jones, M.A., Vicar of Llanfair, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Rogers to be Clerical Secretary and Missionary Superintendent of the Church Missionary Society for Ireland; Rev. A. B. Sweetman to be Rural Dean; Curate of St. John's, Great Yarmouth; Rev. W. Pratt to be Perpetual Curate of Boughton, Kent; Rev. J. Wilson to be Incumbent of Trinity Presbyterian Chapel, Bath; Rev. C. R. Gordon to be Curate of Christ Church, Maes-side, Rev. Charles Jones to be Curate of Llanfair, Montgomeryshire.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The parishioners and congregation of St. Alkmund's, Derby, have presented the Rev. Edward Hollins, M.A., their late Vicar, with a massive silver inkstand, of the value of £40, with other plate, as a testimonial of the zeal and energy with which during the seven years he has discharged the duties of the parish during the temporary absence of the Rector. The Rev. Archibald Allen has been presented by the Rector of Ecclesfield, containing 600 guineas, has been presented to the Rev. R. Bottrell, of Zennor, by the parishioners and congregation, on his leaving for a new cure——On Thursday se'nnight the choir of St. Mary's Church, Wreyland, presented the Rev. Edward Hollins, their late Vicar, with a purse of sovereigns, and a handsome silver tea and coffee service. The Rev. William Scott, with a beautiful set of silk robes, as a token of their esteem and regard, by the parishioners and congregation of Bishop's Hull, have been presented to the Rev. Wm. Ross, Assistant Curate of Alloway, by the congregation of the Licensed Schoolroom, Bryce, Alloway.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The accounts for the complete financial year ended the 31st of March, 1860, were issued on Saturday.

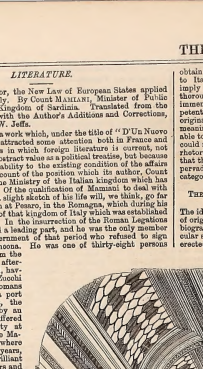
The total income amounted to £71,497,049, the expenditure to £69,852,350, leaving an available surplus of income over charge of £1,537,699. The principal items are as follow—Customs, £21,649,961; excise, £19,361,699; stamps, £7,911,000; taxes, £3,350,000; property-tax, £15,466,000; post-office, £1,656,000; Post Office, £3,310,000; Crown lands (net), £284,479; miscellaneous, £1,805,256.

The expenditure is accounted for as follows:—Interest and management of the funded debt, £26,026,019; unclaimed dividends paid, £134,631; terminable annuities, £4,852,384; interest of Exchequer bonds, 1854 and 1855, £103,982; pensions and pensions, £336,127; courts of Justice, £1,057,187; diplomatic salaries and pensions, £340,000; salaries and allowances, £171,417; miscellaneous charges, £1,244,000; packet service, £1,351,859; miscellaneous civil services, £1,721,918; salaries, &c., of revenue departments, £4,438,345; operations in China, £788,070;

LITERATURE.

RIGHTS OF NATIONS; or, the New Law of European States applied to the Affairs of Italy. By Count MAMIANI, Minister of Public Instruction in the Kingdom of Sardinia. Translated from the Italian, and edited, with the Author's Additions and Corrections, by ROGER ACTON. W. Jeffs.

This is a translation of a work which, under the title of "D'Un Nuovo Diritto Europeo," has attracted some attention both in France and England in those circles in which foreign literature is current, but only on account of its abstract value as a political treatise, but because of its immediate applicability to the existing condition of the affairs of Italy, and also on account of the position which its author, Count Mamiani, occupies in the Ministry of the Italian kingdom which has been recently formed. Of the qualification of Mamiani to deal with the subject before us a slight sketch of his life will, we think, go far to prove. He was born at Pesaro, in the Romagna, which during his childhood formed part of that kingdom of Italy which was established by the first Napoleon. In the insurrection of the Roman Legations in 1831 Mamiani played a leading part, and he was the only member of the Provisional Government of that period who refused to sign the capitulation with Austria. He was one of thirty-eight persons specially exempted from the amnesty which was afterwards proclaimed; and, having sailed with General Zucchi and some others — Romans and Modenese—from a port on the Adriatic coast, the party was captured by an Austrian cruiser, and suffered nine months' captivity at Venice. On his release Mamiani repaired to Paris, where he resided for fifteen years, in the midst of a brilliant circle of Italian scholars and philosophers, and was the author of several works on mental and moral science, and, besides being engaged in literary criticism, he produced some poetry, lyrical and contemplative. When Pius IX. proclaimed an amnesty Mamiani was invited to return to the Roman States, but he declined to do so until a clause which prescribed to every political exile on returning a formal renunciation of previous offences had been modified for his unconditional resumption of Roman citizenship. When a Parliamentary Constitution was formed in 1848 Mamiani was President of the Council of Ministers, and gained a high reputation for honour and skill as a statesman. When the French intervention at Rome, proposed by Cavaignac, was decided it was resisted by Mamiani, who addressed a solemn protest against it to all the Governments of Europe. After the disasters to the cause which he espoused in 1849 Mamiani retired to Piedmont, where he pursued a career of usefulness. He founded the Academy of Genoa and discharged the office of Professor of Modern History in the University of Turin. He has been a member for Genoa and another constituency in the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, and supported ably the national and progressive policy of the Sardinian Government. Last January, when the most favourable turn of Italian affairs enabled Count Cavour to resume the direction of the King's Council, he obtained the co-operation of Mamiani in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

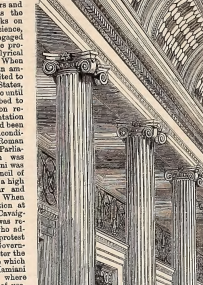


THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 410.

Among a class of writers who, from peculiar causes, are unusually numerous in Italy, Count Mamiani has now taken an elevated rank. The object of the present work is to inculcate the doctrine of "self-rule" among nations, in a sense which is at once safe and practical. The author does not appear to think of an absolute sovereignty of the people, but a prudent and coarser sense any more than he admits the dogma of historic and hereditary legitimacy amounting to a right divine. In his idea the composition of a State in the abstract should arise from the tacit union of the rich nations of the country, which, whatever be their form, always provided that it founds its moral unity on a loyal attachment and a general sentiment of national allegiance of the people to their own country. Such, at least, seems to us, in the fewest possible words, to be the basis of a treatise essentially philosophic-political; and, if this be so, the author has acquired great popularity in Italy, it is indeclinable to address itself with some directness to the more enlarged thinkers of the Italian political economy; while its immediate application to the present state of Italian affairs is still more apparent. If, as we believe, he has acquired great popularity in Italy, it is a mark of the capability of the Italians to discuss and to apprehend the principles of abstract right, the laws of nature and of nations, the proper basis of civil society, and the relations of States to each other; and it adds another to their many claims to that constitutional freedom which has only been more than dawned upon them. Looked at from this point of view, this book is adapted largely to enhance our estimation of the intellectual standard of Italy in modern times, and, as Mr. Acton states in his very able and comprehensive preface, will go far to "dispel that painting, sculpture, and the opera; the Campanile of marble still eloquent in its age, and the Decameron of humorous fancy laughing in the street below; the poems of Petrarch, Ariosto, and Tasso moving, musical, magically coloured, the depths and heights of Dante, sweet and stern, are not exactly all that Italy has given to the world: for in almost every department of liberal and rationalistic inquiry there were bold and vigorous thinkers in the south long previous to Locke, or Voltaire, or Lessing." Mr. Acton also points out that this volume not only throws some beneficial light on the present affairs of Italy, but it aids at the same time in supplying much towards the attainment of political knowledge in regard to the doctrine of nonintervention. It is only common justice to note that the preliminary remarks of the translator and editor are worthy of all acceptation as an introduction to a book itself, more or less necessary, according to the degree of knowledge of the subject in each individual reader; and a perusal of them is calculated, we think, to win many a student for the work which it might not otherwise obtain. Without saying that he is an enthusiast in regard to Italian nationality—a term which, to us, always seems to imply something of an unreasoning nature—Mr. Acton is thoroughly at one with his author. This is obviously an immense advantage to a translator; and, as far as one is competent to form an opinion without an opportunity of consulting the original, we should say that he has succeeded in conveying the exact meaning of the writer in English phraseology. We have not been able to detect any instances of obscurity; and, in a few notes, he could not hope to preserve the sixty grace, the propriety, and the rhetorical beauties of Mamiani's style, still we have reason to think that there is a loftiness and a roundness in the turn of expression pervading every page which takes the book entirely out of the category of mere ordinary bald translation.

THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON. James Hogg and Sons.

The idea of this book may be said to be good, and the title has an air of originality about it. The notion is to present in a single work the biographies of eighteen ladies who, in their day and in their particular spheres, exercised that sort of moral or social dominion which erected them into a species of sovereigns of society. The authors

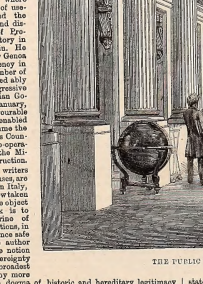


make a selection of names which, in the main, is unexceptionable. Mdme. de Sevigné the intimate of the Armaulds and Rochefoucald's; Mdme. Récamier of Chateaubriand; Mdme. du Deffand of Voltaire and Horace Walpole; Necker received advice from, and Schlegel was the companion of, Madame de Staël; Mrs. Thrale was the friend of Johnson; Lady Caroline Lamb of Byron; Mrs. Montagu of Beattie; Lady Pembroke of Sir Philip Sydney; and Mdme. de Maintenon the consoler of Scarron and the chief counsellor of Louis XIV.

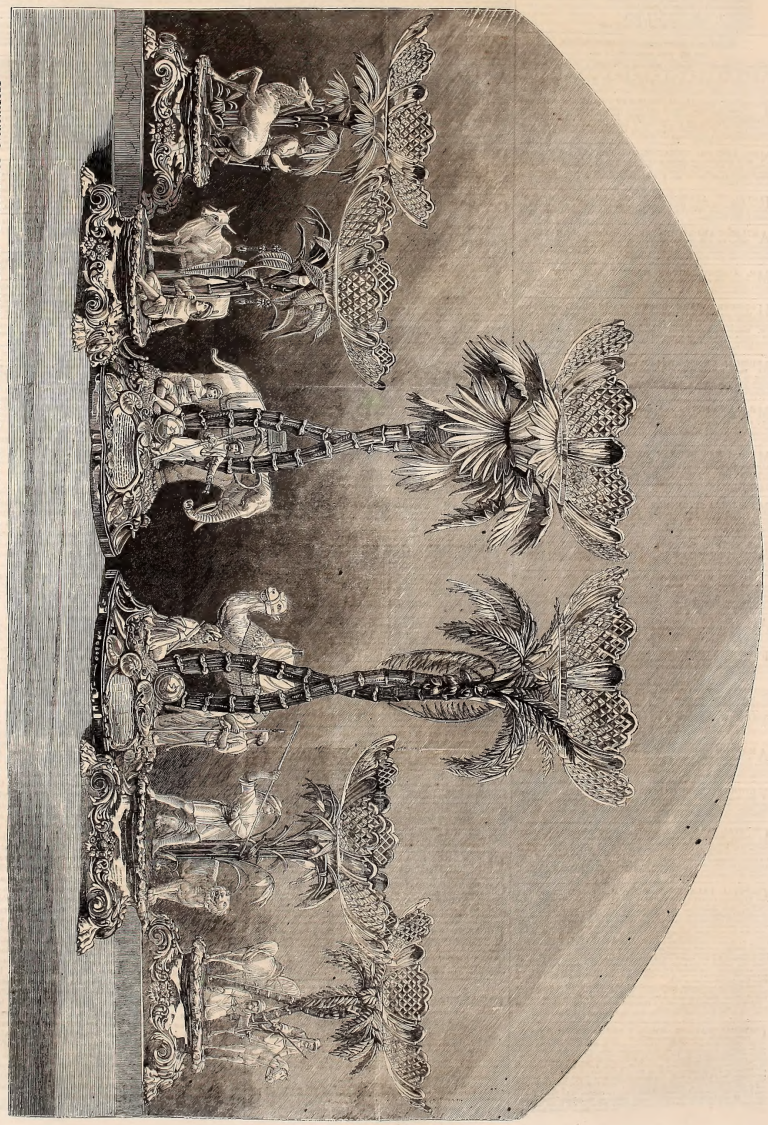
It will be seen from names here incidentally introduced that the selection of personages for the purpose of the histories presented in the volume under consideration is such as must excite popular interest and attention. The only names we have omitted hitherto are those of Lady Horvey, that famous Mary Lepell who became the wife of the "Lord Fanny" whom Pope has immortalised unkindly; and Anne Seymour Damer, daughter of General Conway, the friend of Rome, Fox, Nelson, and, long before him, Horace Walpole, a sculptor and an actress, with whom Mrs. Siddons appeared on a private stage. In addition to the attraction which the consideration of the lives of such a bevy of female notabilities affords there is ample opportunity in recording their histories for giving illustrations of the times in which they lived; certainly, the period over which the biographies under discussion extend is ample and comprehensive. It can hardly be said that this portion of the work has been satisfactorily performed, although it has been not unconsciously attempted. Indeed, as a literary production, in the artistic sense, we are afraid that not much can be said of the book. It is, we think, quite possible, if not easy, to detect the individual characteristics of the joint authors, and ascertain which comes from the man and which from the female pen. The experiment, although it is stated that it was adopted for reasons sufficient to the writers, seems to us defective; and, if we were to distinguish the prevailing spirit of the whole, we should say that it was a good-natured credulity. With obvious faults of construction and carrying out of details, there can, we think, be no question of the interest of the book; and if, as we presume, it is the production of new candidates for literary honours, the choice of its subject alone may be considered creditable to them.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ARY SCHEFFER. By MRS. GROTE. Murray.

This is not merely the life of Scheffer the artist, it is rather more—a memoir of Scheffer the man. It is accompanied by the author that many notices have been given to the world on the subject of Ary Scheffer's works; some particulars have also been published with regard to the personal history of the painter; but the object of the present work is to put into a connected form such incidents and particulars as are calculated to form a welcome addition to the sketches which have already appeared, which, taken in a biographical point of view, leave much to be desired. In truth, Scheffer's life was not by any means that of an absorbed and preoccupied artist. He was an ardent and active politician, the cast of his mind and sentiments being undoubtedly democratic; and early in life, embarking in hostility to the Government of the Restoration in France, he became a member of the confederacy entitled the "Carbonari," and engaged to a considerable extent in the secret organisation then widely prevalent in the country of his adoption; for, though resident from 1811 in France, and classed as a painter of the French school, Scheffer was the son of a German, whose wife was a native of Dordrecht in Holland. The Duke of Orleans, in drawing and painting, and this event exercised a sensible influence over his whole subsequent career. This was



Holland. It was his intimate connection with this prince of political opinion and movement which brought him into contact with Lafayette, and into the active circle which assembled from time to time at La Grange. About 1822 the failure of some attempts against the Government of the day was engaged, seemed to have moderated Scheffer's political feelings, and his admiration of his patron, the Duke of Orleans, and that they gave way to assiduous labour in his art. From that time his pencil took a higher range than before, and his reputation steadily rose; but it is to the example of Ingres, and the admiration of his pictures, that Scheffer's permanent taste and style are attributed; for it is stated that a marked change in his mode is to be observed as dating from the year 1824, and the influence of Ingres is supposed to have been felt by him. In 1826 Scheffer became instructor of the children of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, in drawing and painting, and this event exercised a sensible influence over his whole subsequent career. This was a sensible influence over his whole subsequent career. This was owing to the very last by devotion to that branch of the house of Bourbon. It can only be indicated here how that Scheffer was among those who fought with distinction on the three days of July against the Government of Charles X., and that he accompanied Thiers to Neuilly with the first communication to the Duke of Orleans which opened the way to his final attainment of the throne of France. From that time his life was one of assiduous attention to his profession and of devotion to the house of Orleans, exercised in every possible way, his crowning act being a visit to the exiled family in England on the occasion of the death of the Duchess of Orleans in 1858, at a moment when his own life hung upon a thread, for it was closed within a few days of his return to France. It may be satisfactory to know that a visit to the Fine Arts Collection at Manchester in 1857 had the effect of proving to Scheffer the worth of the English school of art. Of the existence of a British school of painters he was aware, but he had never understood its real value until then. The power of dealing with colour especially possessed by the English artists fills one with admiration. I only wish it could be imparted to myself." Why a biographer has been hinted here to show that this is a book which contains the record of the life not only of a painter of genius, but in many other respects a very remarkable and a very interesting character.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES FARQUHAR, COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF THE BENGAL ARMY, BY THE OFFICERS OF THE (COMMISSARIAT) CUTTACK LEGION.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 398.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 29.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 30.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
TUESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mutiny at Oude, 1857.
THURSDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross.
FRIDAY, 4.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
SATURDAY, 5.—Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
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7 41	8 21	9 4	9 45	10 22	10 58	11 31	11 59	—	0 24	0 48	1 12	1 35	1 58

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday next, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, positively for these five nights only, Miss Amy Sedgwick will reappear in her popular character of Hester Grazebrook, in AN UNEQUAL MATCH; and on Saturday, May 5, will appear in a new Comedy, by Edward Falconer, Esq., entitled THE FAMILY SECRET. After the Comedies, every evening, THE RIFLE AND HOW TO USE IT: Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Wilkins; and concluding with THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. C. Selby, Stuart, Billington; Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. Chatterley. PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—Mr. Leigh Murray, J. L. Toole, Miss H. Simms. And THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—Miss A. Kelly, Emily Thorne; J. L. Toole, P. Bedford. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and Tuesday, A FRIEND IN NEED, A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, and LUCREZIA BORGIA. On Wednesday for the Benefit of Miss Wyndham.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—During the Week the Entertainments will commence with the great Military Spectacle entitled THE HISTORY OF A FLAG; succeeded by an incomparable programme of Scenes in the Arena, introducing the most talented Equestrian Artistes in Europe. Commence at Seven. Box office open daily from Eleven till Four.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—A. INFELIX, Esq., has kindly consented to give a READING of Mr. Charles Dickens's popular Story entitled A CHRISTMAS CAROL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, at the above Rooms, in aid of the Funds of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, 127, Euston-road, N.W. Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Tickets—Reserved Seats, 3s. (for which an early application is requested); Unreserved, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. To be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and at the Institution, 127, Euston-road.

MUSICAL UNION.—HALLE and BECKER.—On Tuesday, May 1, Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quartet in D, Mozart; Trio in E minor, Op. 114, Spohr; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Solos, Pianoforte, Bach, &c. Artists: Becker, Goffrie, R. Blagrove, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist, Hallé. Members can pay for visitors at the Hall. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Ollivier. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Mdme. SAINTON-DOLBY at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, APRIL 30, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of various composers. Instrumentalists: Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Becker, and Sig. Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see Programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S LAST REPRESENTATIONS in her MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT (twenty Songs and Changes of Character) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night Next Week, and on Tuesday and Saturday at Three. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will resume their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT on Monday, May 7, for a brief farewell season.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at BURSLEM, APRIL 30; NANTWICH, MAY 1; HANLEY, 2; STOKE, 3; CREWE, 4.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

ALBAIN'S CHOIR and ORCHESTRE.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE will give their CONCERTS of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC in Court Costume thus:—30th of April and May the 1st, Beaumont Institution; 2nd and 3rd, Woolwich and Deptford.—Mr. Albain, 21, Newington Crescent, S.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. Open from 9 till 6, daily.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 30TH,
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall mall East (close to the National Gallery), Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, at 120, Pall-mall, in the rooms lent by Mr. Gambart, above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the pictures, to be given to the funds of the Home for Day-workers, at 44, Great Ormond street. Admission, 1s.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s., Catalogue, 6d. The Descriptive Catalogue of the whole of last year's pictures, with numerous additions, all painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq., will be forwarded by post on receipt of Seven postage stamps, by the Secretary, Mr. James Rowe, Victoria Cross Gallery.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, May 5:—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Thursday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, May 4, open at Twelve.—Opening Festival of the New Season: Great Performance of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH by 3000 performers. To commence at Three; Unveiling of Statue at Six; Grand Torchlight Procession at Dusk. For terms of admission see special advertisement. Saturday, open at Ten—Entertainment: particulars will be announced. Admission by the new Season Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Sunday, open at Half-past One, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday, May 4, 1860, A GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of the Composer (by Mr. Charles Bacon), provided by public subscription. Principal Vocalists:—Miss Parepa, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Palmer, and Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Evans, Mr. L. W. Thomas, and Signor Belletti. The band will include the instrumentalists of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with numerous additions thereto, selected from the different orchestras; the Crystal Palace Band, and the large organ built expressly for the Handel Festival—Organist, Mr. Brownsmith. The chorus will consist of the London division of the Handel Festival Choir (comprising the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with selections from the Metropolitan Choral Societies), the leading professional choristers and deputations from the principal provincial choral societies, the cathedral choirs, and various Continental choral bodies. The entire orchestra will number THREE THOUSAND PERFORMERS. Conductor, Mr. Costa. The musical arrangements under the direction of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Oratorio will commence at Three o'clock. The statue, which will be placed for the occasion on one of the upper terraces, will be unveiled at Six o'clock. A great Torchlight Procession at dusk.
Prices of Tickets:—Admission tickets (purchased on or before the 3rd of May), 5s.; by payment at the doors on the day of the Festival, 7s. 6d.; Reserved Stalls, arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival, in the Area, 5s. extra, or in the Corner Galleries, 10s. 6d. extra.
Tickets at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where also plans of the seats may be inspected, or by order of the usual agents.
The New Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1860-1.—TICKETS for the NEW SEASON, commencing TUESDAY, 1st of MAY, and terminating on the 30th of APRIL, 1861 are now ready for issue. They are of two classes—viz., £2 2s. admitting free on all occasions; £1 1s., admitting free on all occasions when the price of admission to the Palace on the day is under 5s.; but admitting on those days on which the price of admission is 5s. or upwards on payment of 2s. 6d. The days on which the price of admission is fixed at 5s. and upwards already decided upon are:—The Mendelssohn Festival and Great Performance of "Elijah," and Torchlight Procession, on Friday, 4th of May. The Six Opera Concerts, on Fridays, May 11, June 1, 15, 22, July 6 and 13. The Great Flower Show, on Saturday, May 26. The Musical Festival of the Orphéonistes of France on Monday, 25th, Tuesday, 26th, and Thursday, 28th of June. Other appointments, at a rate of admission of 5s. or upwards, may be made as the Season progresses. Season Tickets for Children under Twelve years of age will be issued at the uniform rate of 10s. 6d. Tickets and the published Programme of the Season may be had at the usual Agents', at the Crystal Palace: or at 2, Exeter Hall.
By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

DR. LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Animal Product and Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum, will deliver, by permission of the Committee of Council of Education, a Course of SIX LECTURES ON FOOD, in the Lecture Theatre at South Kensington, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of May; 2nd and 9th of June, 1860 at Four o'Clock. This Course will include the consideration of the subjects of Water, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Substances, forming the heat giving and flesh-giving portions of human food, illustrated by specimens, &c., from the Food Collection of the Museum. Tickets of Admission:—For the Course, 2s.; Reserved Seat for the Course, 5s.; Single Lecture, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly; and at the Stall for the sale of Catalogues in the Museum.

EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 163, New Bond street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1810.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this CORPORATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL on SATURDAY, MAY 12.—The Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, M.P., will preside. This Fund is appropriated for the relief of Widows and Orphans of British Artists, and during the past year 54 widows have received annuities amounting to £301 5s.; and 18 orphans the sum of £81 5s. Tickets, £1 1s. each, to be obtained of the Stewards; at the bar of the Tavern; and of the Secretary. Dinner on table at six o'clock.
CHARLES J. DIMOND, Hon Sec.
AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, Sec.
No. 16A, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—A PUBLIC DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, 153, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart. M.P., G.C.B., &c., &c., in the chair, in aid of the general Expenditure of the Hospital, and with a view to the formation of a Special Fund for extinguishing the Mortgage Debt, which now presses so heavily upon the financial resources of the Charity. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.
Treasurer—W. L. Farrer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.
PECUNIARY AID is earnestly SOLICITED.
Secretary Offices, 167, Piccadilly. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Sec.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The Advertiser wishes to OBTAIN a PRESENTATION by EXCHANGE.—N.C., Gresham Club, E.C.

On Tuesday Evening, May 8, and eleven following Evenings (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).—By SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. George Baxter, the celebrated inventor and patentee of oil-colour picture-printing.

OIL PICTURES, being Facsimiles of well-known Ancient and Modern Paintings, reproduced in all their beauty by Mr. Baxter's Patent Process. The whole will be arranged in lots to suit both large and small buyers. The valuable engraved plates and blocks, and the patent plant, will be sold on the last two days of the sale. Catalogue forwarded (when ready) on receipt of six stamps.

THE ARMY.—SANDHURST LODGE, Primrose-hill, London. Thorough preparation for Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Commissions direct. This Establishment, existing since 1842, has prepared 500 pupils for military life.—Terms, &c., on application to Dr. LINFOOT, M.A., Principal.

BRIGHTON.—WANTED, a moderate-sized, well-arranged RESIDENCE, in or near Brighton, with about an acre or less of garden and ground; freehold or copyhold; stabling not wanted. Address full particulars and lowest price to B., care of Mr. Buck, 63, Houndsditch.

TRAVELLING MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—A Medical Gentleman of reputation wishes an APPOINTMENT in the above capacity. He would be happy also, if needful, to act as Tutor to the younger branches of the family. References permitted to the highest of the London Faculty. Address "F.R.S.," Post Office, Leeds.

TO INVALIDS.—A Medical Man of high standing, living in a healthy and pleasant neighbourhood, ten miles from London, is desirous of meeting with a Gentleman or Lady requiring medical care to reside in his house. There are ample facilities for every comfort, with the use of a brougham if desired. For further particulars and cards of address, apply to John Capes, Esq., Medical Protection Society's Offices, 43, Lincoln's inn fields, W.C.

PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW BARS, for shop and domestic windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., &c., by LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Park Glassworks, Birmingham.

AMERICAN WASHING-MACHINE.—WILLIAMSON'S PATENT.—No hard-rubbing required. Price £3; with Wringing and Mangling Machine, £6. Purchase-money returned within one month if not approved of.—133, High Holborn.

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STEVENS'S PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINES, adopted by Government, the East India Council, &c., &c., are being rapidly introduced into all Institutions by Master Bakers, also by private families. Ensure thorough cleanliness. The most expensive repays its cost in a year. In sizes to knead from One Peck up to Five Sacks of Flour. Prices from 50s. to £90. Prospectuses, fully illustrated, post free.—5, 6, and 7, Cambridge-road, N.E.

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DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they give LESSONS to Adults in the Valse Galop, Lancers, &c., Misses Bland officiating as partners. 33, Brewer-street, Regent-street, W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the Royal Heraldic Office name and county. Arms quartered and painted. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Colours, 5s. Family Pedigrees traced, 21s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. By T. CULLETON, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C. The Science of Heraldry taught.

CREST DIES cut, 5s.; Book Plate engraved with Arms, 10s.; ditto Marking Plate, 5s.; Crests engraved on Seals or Rings, 6s. 6d.; Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter; Livery Button Dies 88s. per pair; Embossing Press for Stamping Paper with Crest or Address, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary by appointment, 20th of April, 1852, and Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's lane), W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each. 50 Embossed Enamelled Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Sent free for stamps. A Copper Plate Engraved in any style and 50 Visiting Cards for 2s., post free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. Arms Painted, Empaled and Quartered Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Nobility and Gentry complain of the Errors committed in Armorial Bearings by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others. Bachelors are represented married, the married bachelors, and the maiden widowed. The Public for protection, and to prevent being censured, should consult her Majesty's Heralds, or the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who execute Engraving, &c. Lincoln's-inn MANUAL OF HERALDRY, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Opinion of EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,
Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum &c. &c.
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy.
"8, Savile-row, W. August 1, 1859."

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1824
All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1860, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.
Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.
13, St. James's square, London, S.W.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—For the important ALTERATIONS in the CONTINENTAL MAIL TRAINS and the numerous other changes in the Train Service of this Line, to take place on the 1st of MAY NEXT, see bills now published. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.
London, April, 1860.

PARIS.—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, via Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris. For further information apply at the London-bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUNDAY EXCURSIONS REDUCED to 4s.—These excursions to Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, and Canterbury, leaving London at 7.55 a.m.; to Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Ashford, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8.30 a.m. at reduced fares—4s., 6s. 6d., 10s.; and to the other attractive places on the line, will be resumed for the season on the 6th of May. For all particulars see bills. C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.
London, April, 1860.

ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL, Norwood, S. (late Masters's).—The Directors beg to announce that the Repairs and Additions to the Hotel are now nearly completed, and that the Building will be ready for the reception of Visitors on the 1st of May. Suites of rooms commanding uninterrupted views of the loveliest scenery in England may be secured for the coming months by immediate application to the Manager. The Coffee-room has been enlarged and redecorated, and will be fitted with every comfort, and supplied with every luxury. The Hotel is but five minutes walk from the railway station, and separated from the Crystal Palace only by the road.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—100 Papers of Flower Seeds, fit for present sowing, for 5s.; 50 ditto for 3s.; 36 for 2s. 6d.; or 12 for 1s. Extra fine Camellia-bloom Balsam, German Asters, Stock, Double Wallflowers, fine Double Sweet-williams, and new Custard Marrow, at 6d. per packet. All the above post-free.
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12 SEEDS of NEW ZEALAND RUNNERS free by post for Four Stamps. Very ornamental climber, grows twelve feet high, with large foliage and striped pods. FREDERICK BOSHELL, Seedsman, 83, Borough, London.

GLADIOLI.—The most attractive of Summer and Autumn FLOWERING PLANTS, and the most suitable for shrubbery borders or amongst Azaleas or Rhododendrons. Surplus stock:—50 Gandavensis, 18 beautiful seedlings of Gandavensis, 25 Floribundus, 25 Ramosus, 6 Queen Victoria, 6 Formosissimus, 30 Communis for 21s.; half, 10s. 6d.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

FLOWER SEEDS of the Best Quality.—Twelve beautiful varieties of Annuals, with useful hints for sowing. Free by post for fourteen stamps. Thirty sorts for 2s. 6d. Address W. H. Reynolds, 8, Packington-street, Islington, N.

FLOWER SEEDS, remarkable for their splendid effect in beds or masses. Forwarded post-paid. Dianthus Chinensis Giganteus (Heddewigii). A magnificent new Chinese pink, with flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and varying in shade from the richest crimson to the most delicate rose, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per packet. Œnothera Drummondi Nana, flowers bright yellow, large, and handsome, blooming freely till destroyed by frost, 6d. and 1s. per packet. Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum, brilliant scarlet, with crimson centre, 4d. per packet. Nasturtium, new dwarf Tom Thumb equal in beauty to a scarlet geranium, 6d. per packet! Ditto now spotted, bright yellow, with crimson spots, 4d. per packet. Lobelia Gracilis Erecta Compacta, bright blue, 6d. per packet. 100 packets of the most beautiful Annuals, including the new sorts, 21s.; 50 ditto, 10s. 6d. 30 packets of showy and beautiful hardy Annuals, 5s.; 21 ditto, 3s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 2s. 6d. 30 packets most beautiful Biennials and Perennials, 7s. 6d.; 21 ditto, 5s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 3s. 6d. For seeds which give to the garden an Oriental Appearance see former advertisements. Mixed Flower Seeds for woodland walks and wilderness decoration, 5s. 6d. per lb. BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent Garden Market, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

It is by no means certain that the mind of Parliament is made up to pass a measure for the amendment of the representation of the people this year. In truth, all the indications point the other way. There is a kind of dalliance with the subject on the part of the Government also which augurs an indifference nearly equal to that of the Legislature. When it is remembered how energetically and how effectually Lord Palmerston forced the Divorce Bill two or three years ago through the midst of a well-organised resistance, even as late as the month of August, the idea naturally arises that in the present case he is not putting out any very strong exercise of will to keep the House of Commons up to the regular and consecutive consideration of the Reform Bill. The gentlemen who are technically called the Opposition have begun to adopt that Fabian policy which is exhibited in talking against time, and interposing those obstacles towards a continuous discussion which are at the command of the humblest member of that assembly. The Liberal representatives, even those who are Reformers in the most extended sense of the term, are in their way equally obstructive. They argue vigorously against the measure actually before them; and, while in the abstract they proclaim their principles, there is something about their way of proceeding which gives suspicion that the realisation of those principles is not exactly coexistent with their desires. The great element of criticism is to be found in the arraignment of the statistics on which the Government have founded their calculation of the addition that will be made to the franchise in boroughs; and we find members for large constituencies, alarmed possibly at the probable increase of those labours and responsibilities of their position, which are petty in the sense of being troublesome, which will accompany that addition, showing with intense earnestness how great that addition will be; while ever and anon, in half-hearted parentheses, they exclaim that there is nothing that they more eargerly covet. On the other hand, the Minister who is believed to have had the largest share in the preparation of the Government bill pledges himself unequivocally, and as the result of a second and careful examination, to the accuracy of the official figures. It is more than probable that the truth lies between the two. It is evident that the Government in their calculation rely a good deal on the inactivity of the persons qualified to obtain the franchise, which, as experience has shown, is considerable. It is also likely that, knowing as they do that much of the thinning of the registry of voters arises from the legal condition of the payment of rates and taxes which is attached to the attainment of the franchise, they depend on the partial retention of that condition in their measure for exercising a similar influence on the number of electors hereafter. It is quite possible, likewise, that those who direct attention with suspicious eagerness to the large augmentation to the number of holders of the suffrage which a £6 franchise threatens to create have omitted both these elements from their computation. After all, however, this is a question of statistics which, as every one knows, can be made to show anything. Figures can at any time be made to prove any given result except, perhaps, an actual fact. When, by the simplest manipulation of those elastic materials in skilled hands, the cashier of a bank can place a quarter of a million of money at his fraudulent disposal, it is not so improbable a matter as that an ingenious political arithmetician can add a hundred thousand voters or so to a proximate franchise.

Adopting this argument against Lord John Russell's scheme in

its fullest extent, another section of its opponents has added to it the assertion that the real danger, as it is called, of the proposed borough franchise lies in the homogeneous character of the class of voters who would receive the suffrage. This objection has been taken up in its integrity and very elaborately discussed in at least two influential reviews, the sentiments of which have been always supposed to be in accordance with the most philosophical Liberalism. Indeed, so far has apprehension in reference to this zone, that very sober Conservatives have been heard to express an opinion that they would prefer to the plan proposed something like a well-considered and well organised universal suffrage. The reason that is given for extending the suffrage to every man who has given adequate hostages to the State for his good citizenship would be better calculated to secure a balance of classes in the representation than the sudden influx of large numbers of a single class, and that one which has certain peculiarities as a class attached to it, into the list of electors. If that opinion is really entertained by any of the party alluded to, we believe that an opportunity will be given during the Committee on the bill to declare and to indorse that sentiment. What, however, most prudent men would counsel would, we think, be this. Let Parliament cease to play at fast and loose with this question, as they are doing now. Every one knows that the bulk of the people of this country are, we will not say careless or indifferent to politics when things are going well with them, but prosperity gives a turn to their ideas and habits apart from the current considerations of the day, which makes them out of proportion, depression in trade, deficiency of employment, and the pressure of hard or troubled times, throws them into political agitation and turbulence, partly from the lack of occupation and partly from the disturbed habits of the poor of legislation to remedy social and industrial disorganisation. In such times as these, acting under a confidence that the pressure from without will act directly on their immediate wants and requirements, there will be a carelessness and recklessness as to the elective franchise; and who can say what the demands of an excited people may then be? A convulsion in Europe, not so very impossible or far-distant an occurrence—a bad harvest this year, or any of the disturbing causes of high political excitement which is supposed to exist at this moment—may suddenly induce a recollection that the Legislature has trifled with, if not treated with ridicule, the question of the admission to the suffrage of the great number of the people, including by far the bulk in its largest and best sense, of the people of this country. If a measure of reform, however comprehensive and expansive, were to be passed this year, we conscientiously believe that it would produce no very considerable, even if appreciable, change in the personal constitution of the House of Commons. Such a conviction may go far to remove probably the most real, although the most latent, objection to dealing with the subject of the representation of the large numbers of the people now excluded (as there is the rub) Parliament. If they are wise and prudent in their generation they will so act now as to gain that confidence from the country which will probably ensure them long Parliamentary tenure of office, and enable them to mould and fix the shape of the results of excited pressure from without, the chances of their future tenure of their seats will amount to just nothing.

AMERICAN journals tell us of the very grave and antagonistic attitude taken up by the Legislature and the Executive in reference to the demanded inquiry into the system of enormous corruption attributed to the latter. The President protests against the right of investigation, and is answered by a counter-protest against his doctrine in the Senate. Instead of attempting to meet attacks to the reports of some personal and most discreditable scenes in the House of Representatives, where the absence of all the self-restraint and decorum that should characterise a deliberative assembly is manifested, Chilton says in a ferocious duel with bowie-knives, the seconds to stand armed with "Colt's navy revolvers" in order to put a fatal stop to foul play, has been tendered by one member to another; but, it is to be hoped, insensibly checked, the only way out of the "difficulty" is announced to be a personal onslaught in the public street, a peaceful solution which was expected when the mail left, and which may have ere this eventuated the liberal use of Mr. Colt's celebrated specific. Our American friends ought not to need the assurance that we in England do not confound a mass of orderly and respectable gentlemen with the actors in such scenes; but we are a little puzzled to know why the exploits of one or two members is not as much a matter of course as it would be here, were it possible that the habits of ruffianism could for a moment be displayed in the House of Commons. Another negro has been burned alive in the presence of his fellow-slaves, by way of public illustration of the "domestic institution." He deserved to be hanged, if the evidence be reliable.

Lord Elgin has departed on his Chinese mission, but whether this be one of peace or war can be only matter of speculation at present. If the imposing force which the Earl will have with him be regarded by the Chinese as sufficiently powerful to make it a point of wisdom in them to treat the last affair as a mistake and to offer apologies, for he his Lordship to take such a step, the submission be obtained direct from the capital, and in the full view and to the complete comprehension of the governing orders, or we shall have all the work to do over again. As we seem to have made up our minds that it is for the good of China that Englishmen should have ample access to all her cities and ports, and that trade shall be free, it would be childish not to carry out our convictions in a practical manner. It is, we are inclined to think, probable that the expedition will not end without the terrible Armstrong gun being tested in a way that will interest civilised nations for several reasons. *Fiat experimentum in corpore Orientali* appears to be a maxim just now regarded with some favour.

While investigation is in hand it may be well to say no more upon the subject of the disclosures respecting our gun-boats except that there appears to be evidence of fraud on the part of contractors, and neglect on the part of inspectors, and that, as too often happens, the nation is cruelly wronged.

The age of faith seems to have come before its time, and before the world has been quite prepared for what Cicero says is "so divine," absolute confidence between man and man. One of the largest of our London banks, the Union, has been victimised to the amount of above a quarter of a million by one of its officers, and by such simple machinery. In Ben Jonson's great play, "The Alchemist," a person complains of the expensive materials required by *Subtle* for the transmutation of all metals into gold, alleging that it had been rumoured that somebody in Holland had found out the secret with the aid of "an eggshell and a paper of pin-dust." Mr. Pullinger's method of obtaining £300,000 that did not belong to him was almost as simple—his "mighty magic" being merely a duplicate pass-book, which it was the business of none of the "men of business" of the bank to verify.

The British Museum controversy continues to rage. One thing is curious. It is agreed on all hands that the books are not to be opened; and it would, indeed, be outrageous to suppose such a course, now that we have so noble a library and so splendid a reading circus in such admirable working. Yet are the readers not Squatters, and the "fixtures" of books, strictly speaking, out of the question connected with the original idea of a museum? The question, however, is not one to be asked: the books are fixtures. Then, is it the statue or the stuffed rhinoceros that is to decamp—or either? Mr. Panizzi has evidently a fixture in his office that will expire. It is called South Kensington, to be sure, but that was only for euphony and a certain other reason, but really it is Brompton, which is no distance to speak of when one is crossing Hyde-park, and Knightsbridge, and really Piccadilly. How absurd to talk of distances! But Bromptonia is blessed to rather coldly, especially by folk from the Victoria Park, which is by no means the other end of London, and yet is on the opposite side—four miles from Brompton Boilers; to visit entailing an eight-mile walk, therefore, besides its own fatigues, to people who have no money to swell the weekly puff of omnibus companies. The question is not an easy one; but, lessons in classical antiquities are chiefly interesting to the man that can command some kind of vehicle, whereas the birds, beasts, and fishes delight the humbler orders, we incline to say—if we cannot build (and why can we not?), send away Hyperion and keep Hippopotamus.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience to his Excellency Earl Cowley at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 19th inst., on receiving leave of the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, took a drive in a carriage and four.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service in the chapel. In the house and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Commander Yarpiani, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his letters of recall. His Excellency was introduced by Lord Harry Howard, Gold Stick in Waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Leiningen, Prince Arthur, and Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold were entertained at dinner.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace.

On Wednesday the Earl of Elgin had an audience of Her Majesty, in the afternoon, in order to present his credentials as Envoy, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur, had the honour of entertaining her Majesty had a dinner party. The company included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur; Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Sir C. Phipps, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Cowell, and Major Elphinstone.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, honoured the theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with their presence. Mr Sloman performed on the French Exhibition, in Full-mall, with a visit. Professor Owen had the honour of showing his young friend to him on Natural History.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace this day (Saturday).

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty on the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and were received by a great display of state.

Previously to the Levee the Marquis and Lord Sexton were presented to the Queen by Lieutenant-General Sir Field Marshal.

The Queen had Privy Council were chairman, the Archbishops of Ely, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes; Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Baron Rendlesham, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household: Viscount Castlereagh, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; Lord Colville, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Byron, Household.

Her Majesty wore a train of black corded silk, trimmed with a ruche, and rosettes of black crape, the petticoat to correspond. The Queen wore a black jet collar and a headdress.

The diplomatic and general circles were very numerously attended. There were hundred and thirty noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

At the Levee the Colin Campbell, Judge of the Queen's Bench, was presented to the Queen by Sir George C. Lewis, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty. Mr. James Dodsley Wilde, Baron of the Exchequer, was also presented to her Majesty by Sir George C. Lewis, and received the honour of knighthood.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night from the Continent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived at Buckingham Palace from Frogmore on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess Appony has issued cards for an assembly this Saturday evening at Chesterfield House.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen received on Saturday the welcome news of the decease of the youngest daughter, the Baroness Wulf vurschil.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Misses Heathcote have arrived at their mansion in Belgrave-square, from Normanton Park, for the season.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—On Wednesday the public offices were decorated with flags, and the bells of numerous churches rung in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness.

The Earl of Elgin has departed for China. Among his staff are Lord H. B. Cecil as private secretary, Colonel Crealock as military secretary, and the Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley and the Hon. T. J. H. Thesiger as attaches.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Epsom Meeting was quite a two-days' success, and it was somewhat remarkable that both the great handicaps should have fallen to sons of Stockwell. The Metropolitan seems pretty well favoured by the three-year-olds, as they have won it eleven years out of fifteen. Castaly, who was not mentioned in the betting, completely spoiled the New Two-Year-Old Stakes by jumping off four lengths ahead of everything; and as there was no second money, Zodiac and the others did not persevere, and he won his £300 stake by some fifteen lengths. Promised Land made his own running, and gave nothing a chance over the Derby course for the Woodcote Stakes, thereby a little elating the supporters of Trenhuser, who had been favourably tried with him at Ascot. He is a 2l1b. The Member of the First Spring again proved Mr. Tom Brook's skill as a handicapper, and Umpire was at the top of the tree. Much has been pursuing for some three weeks back, has brought his into high favour at the Corner. The scratching of this horse and Buccaneer, who is to come to William Butler's for the last month, added to the virtual "knocking out" of The Wizard, after his trial, deprived what was once the very promising of Tyro Stakes of nearly all its interest. In fact, not a few of the country visitors avowed that they could not find a horse to go with Mr. Payne and Sayers, who both showed on the Heath, and mentally compared sores as they stood *tandem tandem*. About £360 was collected for the latter on Monday night, a noble sum of moneyless heading the list with £50; while, if rumour is to be believed, £100 a piece was sent privately from two others. Other Jokey Club races. Dover did say Two Thousand produces a greater surprise. Tom Bowline and Cape Flyaway had headed The Wizard so easily in the trial that all the stable-money had gone on to the former, and The Wizard's winter backers were left without a hope of getting out, and won their money simply because they could not help it. In vain did Mr. Nichol, owner, telegraph to get his off, as at the post almost all the Lapdog division of the Chancellor's friends did the same what they saw of him, and Lupellus seemed hardly up to the mark. From the Bushes The Wizard had it all his own way. And The Bay, who is also by West Australian, but did not run in the trial, was a fair second to him, Traducer third, and Lupellus, who was not "ridden home," fifth. The result seemed a surprise to every one dumb, and won the horse 5 to 1 for the Derby, for which, as far as looks go, he is still a particularly promising candidate. He is not made up much like his sire as he was last year, rather on the legs, and not very good behind the saddle. He is a bright bay, with a considerable star, and a white hind leg. Lupellus seemed hardly up to the mark. From the Bushes The Wizard had it all his own way. And The Bay, who is also by West Australian, but did not run in the trial, was a fair second to him, Traducer third, and Lupellus, who was not "ridden home," fifth. The result seemed a surprise to every one dumb, and won the horse 5 to 1 for the Derby, for which, as far as looks go, he is still a particularly promising candidate. He is not made up much like his sire as he was last year, rather on the legs, and not very good behind the saddle. He is a bright bay, with a considerable star, and a white hind leg. Tom up to the time of this trial, in which it would seem that, being a 2l1b. horse, he had to give 3l1b. to the much at starting. The Lapdog gallops remarkably well at Newmarket, but still the publis dared not do otherwise than follow the stable-money, which was put very freely on to Tom Bowline. He was the next fav-ke handicap, and had not a ghost of a chance. The field included fifteen, the largest that we ever remember to have seen at the post of the Derby, and rods the winner a pound over weight as the weather was sadly against "weighty." Richmond's chance was quite out as they went down the Burbes hill.

Chester has, as usual, a strong list for next week. On Tuesday Folkestone (Oh, Jemmy Ashmall!) Handicaps; and Oak, Forester, and Butterfly in the Falstine. Petra, 5st. 12lb., has come to the head of the Chester Cup betting since his success at Newmarket, and Land, 8st., has his admirers, but still there is at present no very "hot favourite" for the Cup. Galopin, 5st., has been steadily backed for some weeks, and ought to run forward; and after his performance under that weight last year the chance of Underhand, 8st., should not be ill. There seems no doubt whether Underhand will go for his race on Thursday; but if he has any of the Derby pretensions, which his friends assert that he has not yet, he ought not to miss this stake of nearly £600 with such a wretchedly weak field against him. Mr. Howard's Cup and Chester Vase Handicap Stakes are the principal events, and both the Worcal and the Eaton have filled very badly.

Mr. Savey has returned to England after an absence of some thirteen weeks in Italy and the East. His time was principally occupied by his visit to Athens, among the Greeks, whose horsemanship peculiarities he specially went to observe. It is, we believe, his wish to complete his stud without delay, and give Paris one public exhibitions in the United Kingdom, and then leave for America in the autumn. Belfast, where he goes next week, is the first town on his list.

Lord Hawke has suddenly withdrawn his proposition to resign the membership of the Marylebone Club, and hence the meeting of subscribers, which was fixed for last Tuesday at Doncaster, came to nothing. It is expected that Lord Hawkhan will hold the west side of the Badsworth country with his new pack, and Mr. Foljambe has also consented to relinquish to his Lordship a portion of the Grove country south of Doncaster.

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Duve, 1. Lady Kingston, 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's Blake, 1. Enterprise, 2.

Handicap Plate.—Error, 1. The Grand Secret, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Richmond, 1. Tuscio, 2.

Plate of 50 sovs.—Marinara colt, 1. Duve, 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Scotch to Fyfield, 1. Bautinck, 2.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sneer filly, 1. Parmesan, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Wizard received forfeit.

TUESDAY.

Coffe-room Stakes.—Parmesan, 1. Rope Dancer, 2

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Suburban, 1. Athos, 2

Two Year Old Stakes.—Mr. Merry Wizard, 1. The Bay, 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Nogbolt, 1. Tiddlywinks, 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ascot, 1. Aaron, 2.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Marseillaise, 1. Comforter, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's Blake received forfeit.

Sweepstakes (reduced to a match) of 300 sovs.—Lulf received forfeit from Athanasia.

WEDNESDAY.

Jockey Club Plate.—Nogbolt walked over.

Handicap Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Rosary filly, 2.

Plate of 50 sovs.—Wanderer, 1. Beatrice, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Tyburn, 1. Mainstay colt, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's Blake, 1. Duve, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Emily, 1. Ascot, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Richmond walked over.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—North Lincoln and Tight Fit divided its forfeit.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—The Wizard received forfeit from Orlando.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pomeon, 1. Busy Bee, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Nogbolt, 1. Error, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dead heat between Rattlesnake and Confusion. In the deciding Rattlesnake won.

Cup Thousand Guinea.—Sagitta, 1. Aurora, 2.

Post Handicap Plate.—Pomeon, 1. Busy Bee, 2.

Two-Year-Old Plate.—Pop Ben, 1. Walloon, 2.

Chamberlain Plate.—Special Licence, 1. Priestess, 2.

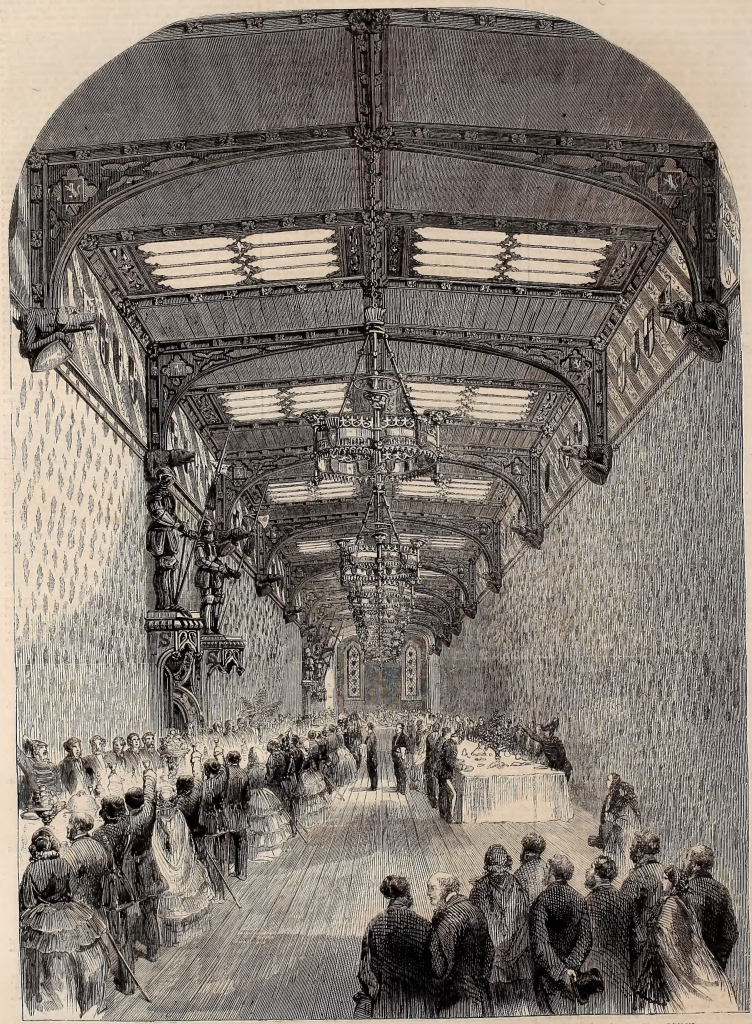
On Tuesday the great boat-race for £200 between Clasper, of Newcastle, and Drewitt, of Chelsea, came off on the Tyne, and resulted in the triumph of the latter.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY NIGHT.

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 1 aget Petra (5), 12 to 1 agst Sedatile (5), 16 to 1 agst Tame Deer (5), 20 to 1 agst Galopin (5), 25 to 1 agst Underhand (8), 30 to 1 agst Land (8), 40 to 1 agst Mr. Ord's 3rd Promised Land (5), 50 to 1 agst Rosicrucian (4), 50 to 1 agst Prestonpans (4), 50 to 1 agst Mr. Ord's 1st (scratch).

DERBY.—1 to 1 agst The Wizard (8), 9 to 2 agst Umpire (8), 6lbs to back Wizard agst Umpire.—J.

THE WESTON COMMISSION.—A Parliamentary document showing the expenses incurred by the Gun Commission has just been issued. The total amount is £9835 9s. 6d., and one or two of the items are deserving of notice. In the first place, Mr. Bidder, £215 for sixty days' attendance as a Commissioner; while Mr. Dove, a salaried officer of the Home of Commons, received three guineas per day for his services as secretary, exclusive of a sum of £84 5s. for travelling expenses. But the most astonishing item in the charge is that which Mr. Quilter, Rifle Factory, Enfield, has been accustomed to receive for simply handing to examine the above accounts. They are services at £5000 for 1856, 1857, and 1858, an estimate which the official auditor is by no means disposed to endorse. That gentleman declares that Messrs. Quilter and Co.'s report was of "no practical value," and that "considerably less than half the amount they have claimed would afford ample remuneration for their labour, supposing that the time claimed had been usefully employed." This charge has therefore been disallowed, and the Treasury concurs with the auditor in characterising the claims as "enormous and extravagant." Messrs. Quilter, however, refuse to abate one farthing.



TAKING POSSESSION OF ALTON TOWERS BY THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—THE LUNCHEON IN THE TALBOT GALLERY.—DRAWN BY J. F. A. LYNCH.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT INTO ALTON TOWERS.

On Friday, the 13th inst., the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot made his public entry into Alton. From all parts of North Staffordshire people crowded to the scene of festivity, and in several of the towns the shops were closed and business suspended. The procession was formed at Blount's-green, about one mile south of Uttoxeter, on the Lichfield road. About eleven o'clock the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Viscount Ingestre, M.P., and lady, and a distinguished party of the nobility, arrived in six carriages and four. The procession moved in the following order:—The Uttoxeter troop of Yeomanry; tenantry; the Cheadle troop of Yeomanry; tenantry and friends; the personal friends of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury; Lord Viscount Ingestre and Lady and friends; and the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot. As soon as the carriage containing the latter arrived opposite the principal entrance to the Tower the band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero comes," and the cheers from the immense crowd were almost deafening. The distinguished party passed into the Tower by the principal entrance, and the Earl, ascending to the top of the ladder at the Shot Tower, where his flag was floating, waved his hat amid the cheers of the spectators. The party then proceeded to a platform which had been erected in the terrace gardens, where addresses were presented to his Lordship from his tenantry in six counties, and from some of the surrounding Staffordshire townships, congratulating his Lordship on his accession to his new title and lands. The noble Earl returned thanks in a speech of much feeling, and was heartily cheered throughout its delivery. Cheers were also given for the Countess of Shrewsbury and Viscount Ingestre.

His Lordship and his party then returned into the mansion, where luncheon had been provided for them. They were immediately followed by those of the company who had been furnished with the necessary cards. These also partook of an excellent luncheon, which had been provided by Messrs. Staples, and was tastefully spread in one continuous line through the armoury, the picture gallery, the Talbot gallery, the two libraries, the dining-room, and another apartment, which, as the whole of the spacious mansion is now unfurnished, was admirably fitted for the purpose. Upwards of 23,000 visitors partook of refreshment during the afternoon.



TANTALLON CASTLE. BY J. STER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 421

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PLACE for their Lordships! The Upper House has had one of its spasmodic fits of activity. The holders of the democratic opinion that the Chamber of Peers is a registry for the decrees of the Commons must have scowled at the notice-paper of the Lords as it appeared for this week. Nevertheless, it is well known to the initiated that a very full list of orders and notices for a particular evening in that House means a flood of postponements, and the actual production of a single subject. Indeed, there was a quabble the other night when Lord Normanby, asserting their principle, wanted to get precedence for a motion of his over some law bills that stood before him; and the House got a wigging from the indefatigable Chancellor because of their assumption of their inability to deal with more than one subject a night. Peers are eminently domestic and do not dine *en garçon* in their *dilettante* refreshment-room, but like to get to their home banquets—the lay Lords at eight and the Episcopal Bench at half-past six. A debate as late as nine o'clock is only to be got out of them by such a persistent, not to say dogged, hereditary legislator as Earl Grey, who seized the House perforce for the purpose of elaborating his renegade opinions of reaction and stemming of democrcay. But the picturesque feature of their Lordships' week was the appearance of Earl Cowley to defend himself in person against the galvanised attacks of Lord Normanby, whose mission seems to be to peck at his predecessors in the two embassies which he himself has filled. The first thing that strikes one in looking at Lord Cowley is that he is the impersonation of a quiet English gentleman. The slight, moderately tall, but well-proportioned, figure; the composure of countenance, verging on perennial gravity; the easy simplicity of manner, and the plainness and quietude of dress mark him as peculiarly a representative Englishman. You detect none of the outward signs of brilliancy, but there is every indication of good sense, coupled with an air of resolution, which struck us as satisfactory signs of the qualities of a diplomatist who is placed just now in a position of great responsibility. As regards his speech, looking at it as a Parliamentary display, it was simply nothing. Considering his delivery, the thought at once occurred that he had very assiduously cultivated that axiom of the diplomatic art which was laid down by a master of the craft, that language was intended as a means of concealing your ideas. Nevertheless, as you listened to him, you every now and then found that he was saying exactly the right thing in the fewest and plainest words, and the cheers that every now and then followed one of his unadorned sentences, and which at the close of his speech broke out from all sides of the House, showed that he had not come over from France specially without having effected his object. Altogether, it seemed to us that he showed clearly that, however he had been foiled in his efforts against the annexation of Savoy, he had never been really deceived in that matter. If the impression which he made on many, and, we think, most of his auditors in the House of Lords the other night, could be reproduced accurately, which is impossible, on the public mind, we will venture to say that there would be no lack of confidence in Lord Cowley as the guardian of English interests in France.

Glancing *memoriter* over the salient points of the proceedings of the Commons in the last few days, the first idea is connected with the speech of Mr. Haliburton, whom men love to honour under the denomination of "Sam Slick." If any notion that this gentleman has anything of the Yankee about him personally has been founded on his singular appreciation of the Yankee idiosyncrasy, the most momentary look at him will dissipate that fancy at once. His appearance is eminently suggestive of that type of our countrymen which is figured in the designation of the old English gentleman: he has that portliness of person, ruddiness of complexion, and richness of voice which is associated with port (very wrongly in his case, we believe) and country air. He has that *aplomb* in the delivery of his opinions so purely Conservative which is characteristic of a Tory *pur sang*; while in his matter, although the quality of the keen humorist pervades all he says, his humour is underlaid by strong good sense, knowledge of what he is talking about, and a turn of argumentation which his legal habits have no doubt rendered very subtle and skilful. Except for a tinge of personal bitterness against Mr. Gladstone, arising out of a keen encounter of wits between him and Mr. Haliburton, which neither of them seems inclined to forget, his speech was well worth listening to. As a physical effort it was remarkable, for he spoke for an hour and a half, at a very late hour in the evening; and it may be mentioned that, although bearing no marks of age about him inconsistent with his actual years, he is by no means strong on his feet, and when he left the House afterwards we were sorry to observe that he was as nearly lame as possible, so much more so than usual as to indicate a proximate fit of gout.

Holding still to Parliamentary personalities, by no means in the offensive sense of the word, we may be permitted to state an opinion that Mr. Horsman has at last worked out the vein of undiluted acid which he has devoted to the French Emperor. We will be responsible for the assertion that the feeling of the House in reference to his interposition of another of his Napoleonics the other evening was evident; it was felt to be clumsily and inopportunely introduced; and as an oration, though bearing unusual marks of preparation, and that is saying a great deal, it fell particularly flat, on an unsympathising and unappreciative audience. To be sure, there was no novelty whatever in the argument, and the illustrations were decidedly of the heavy-heroic order, while the flavour of bitter with which the speech was tinged as a whole was far less artistically than usual made palatable by the pungency of the other components. There were not effervescence and brightness enough to give the draught that quality which makes it temporarily acceptable. Lord John Russell seemed for the nonce to have recovered some of his whilom Parliamentary farseeing, and, catching the temper of the House, was dignified in his small way, and rebuked in his most grandiloquent manner. In these Savoy and France discussions Mr. Kinglake's efforts to obtain prominency have been scant successful. Somehow he wants what, in the absence of a better term to express our meaning, we may call mellowness in his style. He is so dry in voice and manner that his oratory can be compared to nothing that we can think of but to the cracking of sticks; and what he actually produces is so little commensurate with the importance of his demeanour, and he has so unadroitly allowed the ground to be constantly cut from under his feet from time to time by the Government in regard to the cause which he has espoused, that he has lost any hold on the House, small as it was, which he had ever obtained. On the whole, it may be predicted that the member for Bridgewater may be placed by the side of the member for Stroud, as having expended his political and Parliamentary capital for the present, probably for this Session. To be sure they only adventured with hundreds when many thousands were necessary; so the result is not surprising.

It may, perhaps, be remembered that the nuisance of bringing forward all sorts of discussions on Fridays on the motion for the adjournment of the House to Monday has resulted in an alteration which makes Thursday the working day which Friday used to be. The effect of the change was very palpable on the first occasion of its coming into operation. A thin gathering of members was the first sign, and an obvious diminution of the number of subjects set down for discussion was the second. The most notable circumstance certainly was the introduction again of the event of the day which is so significantly designated "the fight." There was a laughing air of incredulity about all the benches (except, perhaps, in those places which are occupied by those stern Dissenters and teetotallers who are a kind of ludicrous pre-Raphaelite reproduction of the Puritans of old) at Mr. William Ewart's pseudo-solemn denunciations of the affair, in which we may be excused if we fancied the honourable gentleman himself shared to a great degree. As to Mr. Vincent Scully's intensely combative manner of denouncing a fight (probably because it was only one with fists), and claiming exemption for Ireland from such exhibitions of savagery, of course it produced the roars of laughter which it is the habit, and we believe the pleasure, of that exceedingly humorous gentleman to produce. The calls for a defender of the gallant participators in this modern tournament in the person of an honourable member whom report most accurately, as is believed, states to have been not only present at the contest but to have displayed an enthusiasm there which in another sphere—say a bloody battle between two regular armies each a hundred thousand strong—would have been eminently consistent with his poetic temperament, proved that the House as a body was thoroughly imbued with that spirit in reference to this event which seems so strangely to have pervaded the national feeling. There was inimitable grave comedy in the way in which Sir George Lewis enunciated an opinion, which he stated to be a received one, that the rules of the ring tended to create a system of fair fighting in earnest, which was preferable to the use of the stiletto, the bowie knife, and for the especial benefit of the member for Cork county, of the shillelagh. Indeed, one could not but fancy that the Home Secretary wished it to be implied that he was, on the whole, rather of that opinion himself.

Turning from men to measures, a word or two touching the Reform Bill. Is it a matter of regret that that scheme of legislation continues to get more and more into a ludicrous position? No regret, however, will alter the fact. Nothing could be more absurd than the appearance of things when, in a very thin and languid House, Mr. Edwin James rose to resume the debate. The lapse of time since the adjournment had been so great that when he began to refer to the speech of Mr. Whiteside, with which the former debate closed, nobody seemed to understand the allusion or the point of his argument. The effect was like that of the waking of the characters in the fairy tale of "The Sleeping Beauty," after their slumber of a hundred years, or, better still, like the sounds which issued from Sir John Mandeville's horn when a frost which had seized on its interior had yielded to a thaw. Beyond this the tone adopted by the extreme Liberals, of whom the member for Marylebone and Mr. Henry Berkeley may be taken as types, more than justified the bantering manner in which their speeches were received by the Opposition, and (we are putting the very strongest possible case) almost inclined one to bear with temper the grimaces of a member for one of the eastern counties, whose and untiring cultivation of the art of insult, not only towards Ministers but to the leaders of his own party, has given him a doubtful notoriety and a questionable prominence as the very Thersites of the Conservative body in Parliament. It is to be feared, too, that Lord Palmerston is rather indulgent to the spirit in which the House treats the Reform Bill. He himself, whenever he deals with the question of the adjournment of the debate, seems to look at the matter from a comic point of view, and certainly makes no strenuous efforts to force discussion on half-laughing members. It may also be mentioned as a significant fact that at no time this Session have the Ministerial benches been so desolate and deserted as on those occasions when the Bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People has been the subject-matter of debate.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SAVOY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved as follows:—"That it appears by the papers recently laid before Parliament, and especially by a despatch from Earl Cowley to Lord John Russell, dated February 5, that the French Minister had stated, and truly, that the intention of the Emperor of the French to take possession of Savoy under certain contingencies had been made to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and by him communicated to her Majesty's Secretary of State on more than one occasion, between July 12, 1859, and January 25, 1860, in private letters; that, while this House fully recognises the necessity of a private correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Majesty's representatives abroad, it is of opinion that all facts of international importance ought to be made the matter of official correspondence, and as such to remain on record for the use, not only of the Government of the day, but of their successors in office, to be produced to or withheld from Parliament by the Ministers of the Crown on their responsibility; that the absence of any such record, more especially if such private correspondence is referred to in public despatches, is injurious to the public service, unjust alike to the Foreign Minister who made the communication and to official colleagues at home, and calculated to withhold important matters from the full and free control of Parliament." In submitting this resolution, the noble Marquis said he did not wish to reopen the general question of the affairs of Italy, nor the particular question of the annexation of Savoy. Nor did he wish or intend to impute any blame to, or reflect any censure upon, Lord Cowley; but only to condemn, and if possible put an end to, a system which he felt to be highly injurious to the public service.

Earl COWLEY (who was understood to have come from Paris purposely to defend his character) explained that prior to the 12th of July last he was officially informed that there was no intention of annexing Savoy on the part of France; and that the communications made to him in August by Count Walewski were private and unofficial, consequently he treated of them at first only in his private letters, but the subsequent course of events rendered it necessary that he should refer to them in his public despatches to the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and although that was somewhat irregular, he believed he was fully justified, under the circumstances, in departing from the ordinary course of procedure. The noble Earl was much cheered on both sides of the House when he resumed his seat.

Earl GRANVILLE, after the clear explanation of the noble Earl, and looking to the fact that no Peer has risen to make any observations, thought he should only take the proper course in moving the previous question.

The Earl of MALMESBURY admitted that no blame attached to Lord Cowley, but the fault was in Lord John Russell for not asking the noble Earl to put the extracts from his private letters into an official form. It was quite at the discretion of the Secretary of State to convert private letters into official ones.

After some remarks from Lord Wodehouse and the Marquis of Normanby in reply, the previous question was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE REFORM BILL.

In answer to Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. MASSEY said he should abandon his motion for referring the Reform Bill to a Select Committee.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill, which has been so long in abeyance, was resumed by

Mr. E. JAMES—He urged that if, as was asserted on the opposite side, the measure was one of a revolutionary character, it ought to have been met by a direct negative. He pointed out that Mr. Whiteside, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and other members of the late Government, had taken credit to themselves for extending the franchise to the working classes, whom they now denounced as unworthy of it. He thought the bill was defective on account of its non-disfranchisement, in not varying the constituency, by insisting on the payment of rates as a condition of the franchise; and by its not containing provision for a better system of registration and revision. He urged and quoted statistics to show that the returns on which the Government had founded their idea of the extension of the franchise under the bill were erroneous, and the number would far exceed their calculations; and, although he did not object to the extension, it was right that the House should know the fact. In the metropolitan boroughs alone the increase of voters would be 109,000, instead of 13,000, as was calculated, under the bill. He urged that there should have been a greater disfranchisement of small constituencies, and showed by examples that taking population as a basis for disfranchisement caused great irregularities in the representation when the number of electors was considered. He contended for a lodger franchise, and altogether he urged that Lord John Russell's bill of 1854 was far preferable to that now proposed.

Mr. HARDY at some length criticised the bill, which he contended was simply accepted by the extreme party, which was represented by Mr. Bright, as a step by means of which further democratic changes might be obtained; that a £6 franchise would create a Parliament at once as corrupt and inefficient as experience had shown that municipal bodies which were elected by electors holding a low franchise were likely to become. Its main object was, in fact, to give representation to mere numbers as opposed to property and intelligence, and thus to create an undue preponderance in our representative system of one portion of the community over another.

Sir G. C. LEWIS contended for the accuracy of the returns on which the Government had founded its calculation of the increase of the constituency proposed by the bill, which assertion he supported by copious reference to statistics. The principle of the bill, which was intended to amend some of the defects of the bill of 1832, was extending the suffrage to the working classes, to give to the nation the strength of a united people, the best safeguard against foreign aggression. The bill was on the whole a moderate, a safe, and a precautionary measure, and he was unable to reconcile the objections which were taken to it, which went to show that it was likely to be at once dangerous and revolutionary, and abortive and inoperative. As to our improved system of registration, that would be provided for by a separate bill; while as regarded other details of this measure, they were such as might well be dealt with in Committee. He urged that disfranchisement had gone far enough; while the redistribution of seats was founded on very careful consideration and deliberation. As this was a moment peculiarly fitted for the settlement of a question like this he trusted that the bill would be the object of a fair contest, and that no attempt would be made to defeat it by impediments for the purpose of mere delay. Though the Committee would not come on before Whitsuntide, the 9th of June might well be given up to that stage, and it might be sent up to the Lords in sufficient time for its ample consideration by that House.

Lord R. MONTAGU having spoken against the bill, and indeed against all Parliamentary reform,

Mr. H. BERKELEY expressed his surprise that such bitter speeches should be made against the bill without any specific motion following as the result. He himself thought the bill had no claim to the title of a reform bill, in the common acceptation of the term. It was as a measure of advance that he gave it his support, protesting against its possessing the finality of even twenty-five years. He took it as he would a homœopathic globule, believing that it would do neither harm nor good; for though it extended the franchise, it neither gave the protection of the ballot nor dealt with nomination boroughs.

Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Peacocke, and Mr. Thompson having severally addressed the House, on the motion of Mr. Black, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paper Duty Repeal Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill went through Committee *pro formâ*.

The Registration of Births (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, as was also the Fisheries (Scotland) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

LAW AND EQUITY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to enable courts, both of common law and equity, to decide all issues arising out of proceedings properly taken in either, without the necessity of a reference from the courts of equity to the courts of common law, or from courts of common law to courts of equity, as the case might be. He did not wish their Lordships to accept the measure without due consideration, and therefore asked them to assent to its second reading, with the view of afterwards referring it to a Select Committee.

Lord ST. LEONARDS opposed the motion, contending that the bill was the mere echo of the report of the equity commissioners, who knew nothing about common law, while the common law judges knew nothing about equity. Such an arrangement as that proposed could not work satisfactorily, and he could not therefore sanction it even so far as to vote for the second reading of the bill.

Lord CRANWORTH admitted that there might be some difficulties in dealing with a question of such magnitude, but, as he approved of the principle of the bill, he should support its second reading.

After some remarks from Lord Chelmsford and Lord Wensleydale, who spoke unfavourably of the measure,

The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a Select Committe "To inquire how far and in what what way it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of science and art." In support of this motion he referred to the way in which valuable contributions to the museum are thrown aside or crowded incongruously together, owing to want of space for their proper display; and asserted that every new presentation only threw the great national institution into a still more hopeless state of congestion. At the same time he deprecated the removal of the natural history department to the Kensington Museum—a step which would be exceedingly unpopular in the metropolis generally, and especially so at the East-end.

After some remarks from Mr. KINNAIRD,

Sir G. C. LEWIS intimated his assent to the motion, and his conviction that a removal of a part of the collection at the British Museum to another place would be attended with great advantages, inasmuch as the site of that museum could not be materially enlarged without a considerable expenditure of public money. He would not, however, say where the new site should be—whether east or west—as that was a part of the question which might very fairly be inquired into by the Committee.

Mr. TURNER protested against the removal of the collection to Kensington, where the first cost of a new building would amount to about £600,000, while the ultimate expense was a mere matter of guesswork. The British Museum might be sufficiently enlarged much more cheaply, and the loss and inconvenience which must necessarily attend a distant removal would thereby be avoided.

Colonel SYKES was opposed to a removal of the natural history department from the British Museum, but in favour of the formation of other museums from its superabundance.

Lord PALMERSTON detailed the reasons upon which the trustees had decided that, as the British Museum could not properly accommodate all its contents, the books and antiquities ought to remain there, and the natural history collection be removed to another site; at the same time agreeing in the propriety of appointing the Select Committee, who might inquire fully into the entire question of accommodating the collections, and making them instrumental to the popular instruction, either on their present or some other site, at a moderate expenditure of the public money.

After a few words from Mr. JACKSON, the motion was agreed to.

DOCKYARDS.

Mr. JACKSON moved "That an humble address be presented her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of control and management of her Majesty's dockyards, the purchase of materials and stores, the cost of building, repairing, altering, fitting and refitting her Majesty's ships."

Mr. KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

Mr. CORRY would not oppose the motion, although he thought that, after the inquiry made by a Select Committee last year, no good could result from the appointment of a Commission.

Mr. BENTINCK traced the evils of dockyard management to the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and could anticipate no good from an inquiry which stopped short of that question.

Mr. LINDSAY supported the motion in the hope that the Commission would probe to the bottom the charges of mismanagement which had been made by the late Commission, and denied by the dockyard authorities. He also asked that the Committee should be empowered to inquire into the best mode of keeping the dockyard accounts, so that a clear statement might be annually submitted to Parliament, and enable it to come to a correct conclusion as to the expenditure, and to ascertain whether or not the nation received value for its money. In conclusion he moved, as an amendment, to add the words, "and the best means of keeping the accounts thereof."

Lord C. PAGET said the subject of naval expenditure had of late been so much discussed by the public that no better course could be taken than to refer the question for inquiry to an independent body such as the Commission now demanded. He should not, therefore, oppose the motion; nor did he object to the addition proposed in the amendment, since, under the present system of keeping the accounts, it was absolutely impossible for the Admiralty to furnish a statement as to the exact cost of any particular ship.

Mr. JACKSON having intimated his acceptance of the addition proposed by Mr. Lindsay,

The motion, so amended, was agreed to.

LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. AYRTON said he had given notice of the following amendment, "That it should be committed to a Select Committee, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the charges and taxes on the metropolis, and the expediency of constituting the metropolis a county of itself, for all purposes of local management, and for the administration of justice." The hon. member contended that the City Corporation was a petty municipality altogether unworthy of the metropolis; and, referring to the Metropolitan Board of Works in terms of the highest praise, as being a useful and laborious body, he insisted that it would be much better to utilise and extend it than to endeavour to resuscitate an old and worn-out corporation, that had nothing better to do than to ape the House of Commons, without care for the interests of those who were supposed to be their constituents. He proposed to constitute a really effective metropolitan municipality, consisting of aldermen and common councilmen elected by the districts now represented on the Board of Works; but the variety of details which such a scheme embraced he left for future examination and discussion. He understood, however, that he could not put his amendment until the bill had been read a second time; but he hoped the Home Secretary would intimate his willingness that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was nothing in the bill which could really tend to a reform of the Corporation. The plan sketched out by Mr. Ayrton was that which ought to be adopted, and, if the House desired it, no difficulty would be experienced in constituting a real metropolitan municipality. Of several bills introduced of late years with a similar object the present was the worst, for it hardly contained a single one of the changes which had been recommended by the Commission. He characterised the administration of the City as being the most extravagant, corrupt, and wasteful of any Government that ever existed, municipal or national; and complained that the bill (which, however, he did not intend to oppose) contained no provisions calculated to check this profuse and unnecessary expenditure.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Commissioners, in their report in 1854, had recommended that no attempt should be made to reconstitute the City Corporation as a municipality for the whole metropolis, but no doubt their report contained other recommendations which were not contained in the bill before the House. The reason of that, however, was that the bill, when originally introduced, did embody many of those recommendations; but that by a decision of that House it was referred to a Select Committee, where it took its present form. He hoped the House would agree to pass it as it stood; but if after its second reading Mr. Ayrton submitted his motion, he would certainly oppose it, as he saw no benefit that could arise from making the metropolis a county in itself.

Mr. J. LOCKE moved the adjournment of the debate.

After some conversation the House divided, and negatived this motion by 83 to 57.

MR. RUPPELL then moved the adjournment of the House.

Ultimately, however, the bill was read a second time, with an understanding that Mr. Ayrton should bring forward his amendments on the motion for going into Committee, at which time, which was fixed for that day fortnight.

FORESHORES.

MR. A. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown as connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea around the coasts of the United Kingdom, and those matters in which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are dealing with the same.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, on the ground that it was founded upon imperfect information, and that the Foreshores Act, were much more applicable to the Scotch than to the English law in force, and that the House had no power to inquire into the rights of the Crown, which represented the public.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 134 to 117.

THE LAW OF ATTORNEYS.

In reply to Mr. Howes, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was not aware that the Government could give the Honourable Gentleman information as to the effect which the reduced franchise would have in increasing the constituencies than that could be obtained from the returns presented, and which had been compiled from the rate-books.

Colonel Sykes obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting the liability of mariners with regard to property committed to their care, and to regulate the pilotage of the Humber.

The Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Tramways Bill was read a second time.

The Public Improvements Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Limitations of Actions) Bill, and the Petition of Right Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. E. JAMES gave notice that, on going into Committee on the Reform Bill, he would move the insertion of a clause providing for a lodger franchise.

The Law of Property Bill passed through Committee.

The Traders and Operatives Bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Jews Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time.

The Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Police and Towns Improvement (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.—The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to remove those churches in the city of London where there were no congregations, and to consolidate the parishes so as to have churches established in places more convenient for residents and attendance. He did not think that the bill would interfere with various clauses of the bill, for the purpose of showing that it was different in its provisions, language, and machinery. He stated that the bill which he introduced last year was very much simplified as those proposed by the bill.—After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

The DIOCESE AND PARISH BILL passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SICILY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. H. B. Sheridan, said no complaints had reached the Government of the ill-treatment of British subjects in the kingdom of Naples, and he believed the disturbances in Sicily were confined to the Liberal representative and the British men-of-war on that station. Directions had recently been given to British ships-of-war not to visit the harbours of Palermo, another at Messina, and a third at Naples; and instructions had been sent to be given similar directions to the ships-of-war on the coast for the protection of the British flag. He had received no information that could lead to the supposition that the Neapolitan troops had been employed to aid in preventing the Sicilians obtaining a better form of government.

THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by Mr. BLACKBURN who opposed the measure on the ground that it would place the working classes in a position to override the intelligence and wealth of the country. He deeply regretted being compelled to oppose a Government which he had always deemed the friend of the State; but he felt that he could not, in justice to his own feelings, vote for a measure which would be a source of danger to those who were prepared to receive it.

Sir E. B. LYTTON said he thought it might not be possible to agree upon some broad principle upon which the elective system could be based; but he thought that the House might, at present, confine itself to the consideration of the question whether the time had arrived for dealing with the subject. He was of opinion that this was an age of progress. Progress, however, could not be made unless we were prepared to make changes when they seemed and the opposite of rich. For his own part, if he thought the constitution would be relied, he would be a more conservative Minister than ours which would establish some security for the fair representation of intelligence and of property. If they were to deal satisfactorily with this House, it would be better to get rid of all the inconvenience above, instead of having complicated rules as to the qualification which would remove the defects of the preceding one. It seemed to him that if they were to pass the bill in the present they would add to a great degree to the settlement of the question. It would double the expense of the county elections, and open the door to unnecessary corruption. It would complicate and please nobody. In fact, it would place the destinies of the country upon a basis which would be more destroyed, than preserved, and be restored to their original greatness. Having replied to many of the arguments used by Mr. Bright, he might have proved that the Government acted at which the change was likely to take place, and entitled the control of the people of France. He asked whether this was a movement to disarm a Parliament which in a difficult crisis had done so much to preserve the peace of Europe? He was not unwilling to maintain the rights of the country, in order to exchange it for another to be selected by the numerous body of the people. The right hon. Baronet concluded by a brilliant and effective speech by urging the noble Lord to withdraw his bill, which was calculated to do infinite mischief to the country.

Mr. MUNDY and Sir James Ferguson severally spoke in opposition to the measure.

Mr. DENMAN gave his cordial support to the bill, believing that the spread of education and increase of the comforts and means of the working classes fully competent to exercise the franchise in a proper manner. He regretted, however, that the measure of the hon. Member for Calne was so limited, and was prepared to support a closer to effect that object whenever it was submitted to the House.

Mr. LOCKE said that his objection to the bill was that it was not conceded that the 40 franchise proposed to be given to boroughs would almost secure the return of working men, as there were very few boroughs, even those of agricultural labourers, that did not let for 40 a year and upwards. He only hoped that when the measure was passed it would be erroneous. He therefore recommended the noble Lord to withdraw it for the present, and to refer it to the Committee appointed by the House last Session to inquire into the subject. It was his conviction that if this bill were passed it would be impossible for Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool to return two members for Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the changes that had taken place both in the electoral and social condition of the population of the country of the Reform Bill of 1832 were an ample justification for the present measure. He ridiculed the assertion of the opponents of the bill, that it would render the democratic element so strong in that House as to place in peril the aristocratic element in it. He defended the bill from the charge of its statistical returns which had been so often attacked during the debate, and showed that they were compiled to create a wide distinction between the number of 40 houses in a borough and the number of electors which would be created by a 40 franchise, and so keep it from falling into the hands of the lowest and least educated classes. He taunted the members on the Opposition benches with a desire of refusing the franchise to the working classes, and warned them of the consequences of such a declaration. The noble Lord concluded by a high panegyric on the value of the moral bearing, the patient resignation, and the contended disposition of the working classes, and by a peroration which concluded by calling upon the House to strengthen the institutions of the kingdom by assenting to a measure which would add much to their security as a basis for the representation of the country.—The debate was then adjourned until Monday.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In a recent letter received from Colonel R. G. MACRAE, of Auburn, Western Australia, when forwarding his second subscription to the statue about to be erected in Dublin to Oliver Goldsmith, the following interesting passage occurs:—"I believe I am now the senior, and most probably the oldest, of the little kinsmen of the poet, being within a few weeks of eighty. I was deeply interested upon reading in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the generous proposal of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, accompanied by his Lordship's munificent donation, to set on foot the desired object. To me it is an interesting circumstance that the 'Vicar of Wakefield' should have been the only book, save a Bible, found amongst the relics of the unfortunate Sir John Franklin amidst the icebergs where so many brave hearts so miserably perished."

MUSIC.

Mdlle. Rose Csillag, who appeared for the first time in this country at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday last week, in the character of *Leonora* in Beethoven's "Fidelio," made a greater impression on that part than any one has done since the illustrious Schroder Devrient, whose mantle may be said to have fallen upon her shoulders. Csillag, whose name in her native land is spelt Czillag, signifies "Star," is indeed a star of the first magnitude. As an actress she resembles Schroder Devrient, and is equal to her. She resembles her in earnest simplicity of manner, and the absence of the artificial conventionalities of the stage—in those delicate touches of nature and truth which make her more than a mere histrionic presents, and in that force and truth in the expression of passion which irresistibly commands the sympathy of the audience. In her musical aspect she excels her great predecessor—her beauty is of a more perfect order, and her voice is of a more extended compass than she possessed. As a singer, moreover, she is a most accomplished artist, and her style is that of the German School. With all these qualities it may well be supposed that a performance of "Fidelio" is indeed we have rarely witnessed a more enthusiastic reception. Hitherto it has not been the fashion to pay other part than to admire, we learn, is extensive and varied. Her next character, we believe, will be *Donna Anna*, and this will afford a test by which in this country is not understood or appreciated, and is consequently always subjected to a second-rate performance. Such mistake, which is not committed in Germany. As a whole, Beethoven's beautiful opera was well performed, though Neri-Baraldi was too weak and tame for the part of *Florestan*. Zelger gave a fine reading of the character of the kind-hearted gaoler; and the parts of *Marcellina* was pleasingly acted and sung by Mdlle. Corbari. The orchestra was superb, and the concerted pieces and choruses were admirably rung.

At the same theatre Grisi and Mario made their first appearance for the season on Tuesday evening in "La Favorita." Grisi's engagements in Italy have left her voice, after which, it is well known, it is wont to fall. Mario, perhaps this may depend on her success during her engagement, and it is to be hoped that the applause which in her reception on Tuesday was enthusiastic in the extreme. On her entrance she was vehemently applauded for several minutes, and on rewhich audience, she in her principal scenes was received similar marks of admiration. She is not changed in any respect since last year. She displays her graceful dignity and grace, her rich and mellow voice, and that simple tenderness of manner which makes her representation of the part of *Leonora* one of the most beautiful and affecting things we have on the opera stage. Mario, too, has undergone no change since last year, and retains his fine falling off in the warmth of his reception. His acting was as fine as ever, and the tones of his voice had that melting tenderness which has always been one of his characteristics. He was several times give way in passages of force and energy.

On Thursday, at the Royal Italian Theatre, a new opera, entitled "Almina," by Signor Campana, was performed for the first time. Of this opera and its performance we shall give some account next week.

The Philharmonic Society, on Monday last, began its fortyeighth season with a concert which was attended by a crowded audience who were present, that its vitality was as strong as at any period of its existence. To a musical reader the programme of a musical entertainment is often as interesting as the character from the fullest description, and therefore we give the programme of the concert on Monday last:—

PART I.

Sinfonia, "The Seasons" Op. 143	Spohr.
Aria, Mentr' accendermi infiamo," Signor Belletti ("Il Barbiere")	Mozart.
Concerto, Violin, Herr Joachim	Mendelssohn.
Scena, "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer," Mdlle. Louise Michel, (pupil of Madame Viardot) and Chorus ("Der Freischütz")	Weber.
Overture ("Ruinen")	Beethoven.

PART II.

Sinfonia (C Minor)	Mozart.
Duetto, "Se la vita," Mdlle. Louise Michel and Signor Belletti	Rossini.
Concerto, Violoncello	Servais.
Overture "Oberon"	Weber.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.

Spohr's symphony, "The Seasons," though it is the latest orchestral work we have from the pen of the author, is somewhat surprising that this was the first time of its performance at a philharmonic concert. It is full of the beauties of the composer's best beauties; and, as a whole, is not unworthy of the illustrious master's pen. Mozart's charming aria, "Mentr' accendermi infiamo," had the great advantage the powers of the unrivalled Philharmonic orchestra; the two overtures, each of them a masterpiece of its author, were also executed with the greatest precision. Mendelssohn's concerto showed that he is a violin at of the very best kind. Mdlle. Louise Michel is a contralto singer, and a pupil of Madame Viardot, whom she resembles a good deal in power and quality of her voice. She is at Mozart's magnificent scena from "Der Freischütz" was what was most successful. Signor Belletti stands in no need of eulogy—his execution of Mozart's fine air from "The Seraglio" was a masterpiece of vocalism.

The third concert of the Musical Society of London on Wednesday evening was one of the most thoroughly enjoyable of a society of such high pretensions. As we have done with regard to the Philharmonic, we shall enable our musical readers to judge of its quality by giving the programme:—

PART I.

Overture ("The Isles of Fingal")	F. Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Non paventar, non paventar" (Ezio)	Gluck.
Symphony Concertante in B flat, Op. 21—two pianofortes and orchestra	J. L. Dussek (1811).
Recit. "By him betrayed;" air, "Thus I am doomed" (Jephtha)	J. Saunders.
Overture (Ruy Blas)	Vincent Wallace.

PART II.

Sinfonia Prize (No. 2), Op. 88	Sterndale Bennett.
Duo, "Il qual (fida ai cie)" ("L'Elisir da Mose")	Donizetti.
Overture ("Tasherit")	Meyerbeer.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new piece was produced on Wednesday, entitled "A Friend in Need." It is written by Messrs. French and Lovell, and is from the pen of the latter. Harry Sackville, a fashionable fop, who turns out to be the good genius of the piece. An apparently respectable person, *Mr. Bedford* (Mr. Robson), has secret vices—drink, gambling, night thoughts, and loss his money and other people's. *Charles Hastings*, his ward (Mr. Robson), is about to be married to his daughter, Miss Mortimer, and the guilty father hopes to square accounts by matrimonial arrangements, but is disappointed by the lover's refusal to become accessory to a scapegrace, one *Cuthbert Leslie* (Mr. Spencer). *Sparkley* at this juncture, soon understands the point, and proposes to personate the young fellow's creditor, who is, indeed, a base person, and inspires her with a sincere sentiment in favour of *Hastings*. He then benevolently tempts the father into a game of cards, and contrives to lose a considerable sum of money to him, so that the old gentleman is able to discharge the liabilities of his ward. Mr. Bedford merits great praise for his easy and gentlemanly bearing; and the part of the piece was admirably enacted, including the part of the erratic squire by Mr. Charles Young, who has to bring down the curtain with a long story he is unable to finish. This expedient is not new, but it is effectively managed. The little drama is, altogether, meritorious, and, we rejoice to add, successful.

OLYMPIC.—A light piece, adapted from the French ("Le Dindon ces Mère"), was produced on Monday, under the title of "A Christmas Dinner." English names are given to the original characters, and *Fay Hodgkinson* (Mrs. Stirling) is the heroine. The poor actress has no relative to invite her to a Christmas dinner, none to invite to her own, and she is subdued by the desolate feeling of her solitude; when the artist, *William Hogarth* (Horace Wigan), brings to her the portrait of her mother, and, as that mother's substitute, she spends the day Christmas dinner. Mrs. Stirling thoroughly entered into the sentiment of this pathetic incident, which was doubtless felt in its full force by the audience, though they were not vehemently demonstrative.

STRAND.—The little theatre has become famous for the production of scarp pieces that remind one of a storm in a teacup. Such is the nature of a dramatic trifle, entitled "A Race for a Widow," written by Mr. T. J. Williams. It all turns upon one lady assuming the name of another: in fact, upon *Mrs. Pepperpot* (Miss Lister), calling herself *Mrs. Wilmington* (Miss Sutton). She thus passes for a person of fortune, and is believed to be such by *Mr. Adolphus De Cremorne* (Mr. H. J. Turner) and *Mr. Cornelius Popjoy* (Mr. J. Rogers). It seems that *Mrs. Pepperpot* has left *Mrs. Wilmington* travel in company to Wales, and are followed by the two interested parties, who direct their attentions as *Pepperpot*, for *Wilmington*, to the annoyance of her husband (Mr. J. Bland), whose jealousy furnishes the usual amusement. The three gentlemen, indeed, violently quarrel, and cross the matrimonial course. Ultimately, of course, the mistake is discovered; but without advantage to the lover of the lady who has been already and bloodily married. The playwright has shown some ingenuity in keeping his secret to the last, and the performers, including the excellent Mrs. Selby as *Mrs. Tarrow*, Rogers, and Bland credit also is due for the vigour with which they throw themselves into the fun, and fill with which they indicated character. The piece was thoroughly successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre was opened on Monday for the benefit of Mr. Rivers, when "Venice Preserved" was performed, the part of *Jaffier* being undertaken by the gentleman just named, that of *Pierre* being undertaken by Mr. Melton. The part of *Belvidera* was sustained by Miss Edith Heraud with a vigour and pathos which commanded the applause and drew forth the tears of the audience.

CAMPDEN-HILL PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—An amateur performance for the benefit of the Kensington Cricket Club took place last Monday, and was highly successful. The first piece of the evening was the farce of Miss Gertrude Addison, a pupil of Mrs. Stirling. This young lady possesses many requisites for the stage, and will form a valuable acquisition to the regular boards.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Teignmouth life-boat, on Tuesday morning, rescued two persons from the smack *Wonder* which foundered near that port.

On Wednesday se'nnight upwards of two hundred acres of plantation were destroyed in Dunkeld Cathedral Forest.

The third centenary of Philip Melanchton's death was celebrated in Germany se'nnight by a public meeting at the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.

The station-master at the goods station of the Eastern Counties Railway, William Henry Cooke, has been charged with embezzling to the amount of £2000 by falsifying accounts. He stands remanded.

HARWICH ELECTION.—Colonel Sir Henry Wm. Wood, the Conservative candidate, was elected to represent Harwich in Parliament, the numbers at the close of the poll on Monday, 14; Bovington, 12.

Auchen Castle, N.B., the residence of the Hon. Butler Johnstone, M.P. for Canterbury, was burned down on Tuesday week; but by the laborers of the neighbourhood. Hundreds of the neighbouring & good many articles were saved.

MR. FEVERAL, who twice unsuccessfully contested Devonport in the Conservative interest last year, was fêted at that town last week, when he was presented with a purse of gold and pelorial by the Working Men's Committee.

Henry Corby, who was to have been brought before the magistrates at Stafford, on Thursday week, for the murder, by arsenic, with having murdered Miss Pulley on the 15th of March, anticipated the decree of justice by committing suicide in his cell with a knife.

The man Sowerby, alias Grey, who was apprehended for the murder of a German boy at Manchester, in January last, has been convicted his guilt, but alleges that he had no intention to commit murder. The man and his companion, Mary Ann Walsh, were charged several days ago with having robbed a boy, and also involved other officers of the court, by inducing them to go to the house in order to the extent of £100.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a serious accident occurred to the Hadley train on the Great Northern line from London. The train, in passing through the station, broke in two, and some of the carriages were left on the line, through the breaking of the tires and carriages remained on the line, the hinder portion of the train ran into it. One of the carriages was smashed to pieces, and Brigden, who was riding in this carriage, was so seriously injured that he died shortly after the accident. A boy who was near the spot was struck by a portion of the metal, and he also has since died.

THE EXHIBITION OF SALFORD.—The contributions which her Majesty has graciously condescended to exhibition in Peel Park, Salford, have excited great interest. Among the costly articles which are being sent from the Royal collection are the following:—A table of inlaid work, supported by silver poles, and fitted up luxuriously with velvet carpets from India. Also a number of miniature articles which were presented to her Majesty by the two Kings of Siam; several suits of Japanese and Indian dress, and a number of Japanese curiosities. Also, a set of Sevres china from Napoul and Abyssinia, with other curious and valuable articles.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a fifty-four years old, the keeper of bathing-houses, and persons found in them, who had been captured at Brighton, were conveyed by train to the Lewes House of Correction. The Magistrates, under the Act of Parliament lately passed for suppression of bathing in streets and thoroughfares, have charged with being found in the houses of Aaron Worsley, licensed victualler, Thames-street. Worsley, it appears, has been in the habit of supplying beds and taking money, but he said the landlord had nothing to do with them: he was engaged in the business on his own behalf. He was fined a heavy sum £10; but he gave notice of appeal, and entered into the required securities. The other persons were discharged till Friday next.

CELEBRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY AT STRATFORD.—The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Royal Shakspearean Club was held at Stratford-on-Avon, on Thursday, commemorating the birth of the immortal Shakspeare. The occasion was observed as a general holiday, the shops being closed, and the town gaily decorated for public display. The Mayor, Alderman Mr. Walter Montgomery, the dramatic reader, gave selections from the works of Shakspeare's poems and plays, and Alderman Mr. Thomas Hunt took place immediately after the above proceedings, according to annual custom, when the usual loyal and patriotic toasts and their were complied with. Mr. J. Young, one of the trustees of the house in which Shakspeare, which was drank amid profound silence.

LAUNCH OF THE "CONNAUGHT."—The *Monarch* and *Connaught*, were launched last Saturday from Mr. Laird's yard at Birkenhead. These steamers will complete a fleet of five vessels, built for the City of Dublin Company, for the postal service between Holyhead and Dublin. The great success which has attended the establishment of this line of steamers, combined with strength and convenience of arrangement. After a launch a select company sumptuously entertained by the directors of the City of Dublin, and Mr. Laird occupied the chair.—On Monday afternoon the launch of the screw steamer *Cardenes*, belonging to the Union Steam Navigation Company, of Southampton, and intended as a mail-ship between that port and the Cape of Good Hope, took place from the shipbuilding-yard of Mr. C. Lungley, of Deptford, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The *Cardenas* is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, and has been built from the lines designed by her builder, Mr. C. Lungley, and will afford excellent accommodation for passengers.—Last Saturday the *Commodore*, the first of four mail express steam-ships for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Palmer and Co., at Jarrow. We intend giving next week an engraving of the launch and a description of this noble vessel.



RIFFIAN NUPTIAL DANCE IN TANGIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BURMESE PROCESSION-MUSIC.

THE musical taste of the Burmese contrasts strongly with that of the natives of Hindostan, for, whilst the latter is characterised by ear-piercing shrillness and deafening fortissimo, the effect of the former is soft, plaintive, and melodious; indeed, Burmese music is by no means unpleasant to a European ear, and the mode of its employment in processions, as shown in our Illustration, is at once novel and ingenious.

These people seem to share with Western nations—in a larger degree than is usually observable amongst Orientals—the romantic associations which music inspires; and so, in prosecuting his suit with his coy enamorata, the Burmese has a just sense of the power of music, regarding it as an indispensable aid to the possession of the heart of his lady-love. Throughout a calm moonlight night the song of the serenader may be unceasingly heard on the calm waters of the Martaban River, as from his light canoe he sends his plaintive love ditty on its soft mission; and, as the response from the home of his beloved, in still more plaintive, tender tones, falls upon the ear of the stranger, the effect is decidedly favourable to the opinion that the Burmese have a due appreciation of the power and sentiment of music.

RIFFIAN NUPTIAL DANCE.

We have given in previous Numbers some account of the Riffs, and have illustrated a few of their singular customs. Our present impression contains the representation of a Riffian Nuptial Dance in Tangier, strikingly illustrative of the savage nature of this wild and warlike people. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the sketch from which it was taken has kindly supplied us with the following descriptive details:—"We had just been inspecting the old Moorish citadel (as far as we were allowed to do so) which stands upon a precipitous rock of commanding elevation above the bay over which we were looking, and thinking of the narrow escape we had the day before, when we and our little felucca were so nearly sent to the bottom by a fearful gust of wind, which suddenly swept down upon us from over the Barbary mountains, striking our mainsail, before half down, and rolling our little craft of some thirty tons on her beam ends. While we were looking over the bay, crested with foam, thinking on what, fortunately, was not our fate, our attention was drawn to a peculiar sound of evidently a sort of platoon firing, which caused a considerable amount of interest in our minds, as Mr. Hay, the British Consul, had just told us we must not venture a mile outside Tangier without a Moorish soldier, as both guide and guard, or ourselves might be shot down. Again we heard the firing, but clearly nearer, and, turning with some unpleasant qualms to Achmed, we asked what it was or meant. In reply to our question Achmet said, "Oh, sar, not fear; de Riffians dance and shoot de marriage dance; dey dance here directly for de priest; priest got von wife von two day gone; de Riffs bring fatt calf and dance. Dat priest's house, pointing to a white building with a great top before us. When the fat calf appear'd, however, it was a small and not overfat young ox they were about to present to the bride and bridegroom. The dancers now made their appearance, issuing out of Tangier, consisting of twenty or thirty Riffians, yealing round and round in a circle, when a singular commotion took place, and the firing followed. There were several repetitions of this sort while they were clearing the valley between us. At last they arrived opposite the priest's house, as seen in the Sketch before us, "de fatt calf" being led behind. Now the dance commenced under our eyes, and a very extraordinary scene it formed. One of the Riffians, who seemed to be of a somewhat superior grade, stood in the centre whirling his gun rapidly round in his hands above his head the others dancing in a circle round him with great vigour and velocity, when suddenly, at a shout from the man in the centre, the dancers leaped into the air, and in that position fired into the ground, when they stopped to reload, pouring the powder by guess as to quantity into the palm of their hand, as customary in Morocco, from a small horn hung at the girdle, in doing which they sometimes make a mistake, as in the young Riffian to the left of the Sketch, who was about to join the dancers, but knowing his gun was loaded with ball took the precaution to discharge it against a wall, when, to his astonishment and chagrin, his gun burst, without, however, any further mischief. In the mean time the dancing and firing party went whirling on till they had either completed the ceremony or had tired themselves out, when "de fatt calf" was presented, and led into a yard surrounding the priest's house; but whether he nor his dunky bride showed themselves or acknowledged the honour done them.

Our correspondent says, in conclusion, that till he had visited Morocco he had an impression that the Moors were rather small, dark, wiry men; but, to his surprise, he found a tall, powerful, athletic race, with great breadth of shoulder and muscular limbs and all strikingly handsome.



STREET MUSIC IN BURMAH.

A FELLAH WEDDING.

THE Fellahs, or Aissaries, are a people now scattered over the whole width and breadth of the Ottoman empire, though originally they were a fierce and independent race, inhabiting the impregnable strongholds amongst that mountainous district which extends, with little interruption, from the Taurus to the foot of the Lebanon. Even to the day there exists a nucleus of the original fierce Aissaries, who dwell in fastnesses amongst the mountains between Antioch and Tripoli, and who mainly subsist by brigandage, making frequent and unexpected swoops down amongst the surrounding towns and villages, and carrying off everything they can lay their hands upon. Cattle, poultry, provisions of all kinds, jewellery, and money: all is fish that comes to their nets. Neither in these foraging exploits are they very particular, should opposition be offered, as to the means they employ for the attainment of booty—severing women's heads, arms, and ankles for the easier possession of the coins which the native ladies disport round their heads, and of anklets and bracelets of value.

They are said to be descendants of the ancient Assassins who infested the hilly country about Beyrout years ago; and to the present day they set at defiance the local authorities, submitting neither to their yoke nor taxation; and the local government, on their part, from the peculiar nature of the country these Aissaries dwell in, deem it wisest to leave them alone, and so save useless sacrifice of money, time, and life in hunting them from one stronghold to another where their fastnesses may be reckoned by hundreds.



FELLAH MARRIAGE PROCESSION IN LATAKIA.

Woe betide them, however, if in any pillaging foray they fall into the hands of the Ottoman troops; they have then no mercy to expect. Of the Fellah faith or creed nothing is known: it remains as profound a secret as Freemasonry or the Druse religion, and not even their own women are allowed to get the smallest insight into the mysteries of their doctrines. Thus much for the Fellahs of the mountains. Now for those who have settled in the plains, towns, and villages, and who may be called the civilised portion of this people.

The Fellahs of the plain may be said, with very few exceptions, to be divided into two large classes, the agricultural and the pastoral, the latter inhabiting those parts of Southern Palestine and Asia Minor where the absence of cultivation and the aridity of the soil render it only available for the pasturage of large flocks of goats, who pick up a precarious subsistence in parts where, as far as the human eye can discern, not one blade of grass can be seen in summer-time. The flesh of their goats and kids is often the only meat obtainable at the towns and villages scattered over these districts, whilst the milk is eagerly sought after, and in cold weather affords a delicious cream, known in those parts as kaimap, a most delightful relish to the traveller's breakfast-table. The skins of the goats themselves constitute a staple commodity of trade, being properly tanned and formed into those sacks which are invariably used by caravans for carrying their supply of water.

The agricultural class of Fellahs find ready employment in all the grain-growing districts (especially in Egypt), and are invaluable to the landed proprietors of the cheftliks, or mulberry plantations, which flourish so luxuriantly between Sidon and the Valley of the Orontes. They are a hard-working, robust, and cheerful people, despite the heavy yoke they are under, and which grinds them down to a state of positive serfdom. In the cheftliks alluded to the trees and the silkworm eggs are allotted amongst a dozen or more Fellahs, with one of their own men for a chief or sheik over them. This proprietor interferes in nothing. The land is ploughed, the trees nurtured, the silkworms reared, and the cocoons reeled into silk by these Fellahs, each one of whom has a khook, or peculiarly-constructed ventilating cottage, allotted him for the rearing of the silkworms, in addition to a hut for the habitation of himself and family, with the privilege of growing as many vegetables as he likes in the spaces intervening between the mulberry plants. One-third of the silk produced is the share of the Fellah; and the sheik who has the largest portion of ground has an additional allowance of wheat, barley, &c., and is allowed, moreover, a horse and donkey. The sheik is generally an old man with a large family, who, intermarrying, make several cheftliks, to consist of one family, and constitute a clanship. It was from one of these cheftliks that the subject of the accompanying sketch was taken.

Mr. B——, for many years British Consul-General in Egypt, was married in early life to an Aleppine lady, who being a subject of the Sultan was entitled to purchase as much ground as she thought fit. For forty years Mr. B—— was proprietor of a very extensive mulberry plantation at Suediah, on the borders of the Gulf of Antioch, and close to where the Orontes discharges itself into the ocean. During these forty years old Ali Nesli had been his sheik, and in that interval had become the father of a prodigious family of sons and daughters. All these had grown up, married, and settled, except his two youngest daughters, and it was on the occasion of the marriage of the elder of these that the marriage procession took place which is here illustrated. A more patriarchal-looking old man than Ali Nesli it is impossible to conceive, and his dark, keen black eyes positively danced with joy as he led the wedding procession—the partner of all his joys and troubles on one side of him, the only remaining girl on the other, and immediately followed by the deeply-veiled bride, who rode on one of Mr. B——'s best Arab mares, which was elegantly caparisoned. Close around the bride were the women of the cheftlick, and many of those from neighbouring ones. Following these, and bringing up the rear, were all the young men who could boast the possession of a crazy old matchlock or a rusty cavalry pistol, and from these, to the imminent risk of themselves and their neighbours, they fired incessant volleys as a feu-de-joie in honour of the occasion. Many aged crones also kept up an unearthly "Wallah! wallah! wallah!" chorus; and very grand amongst these, and drowning all other noises in its clamour—was the band—the vile musicians, who, with discordant fife and squealing clarinets, with durbekirs or drums, that never paused an instant, continued hammer and tongs at the same tune during the day and through the night.

But the grand climax to this wild and uncouth set-out was yet to come. When the benevolent old host and hostess had handsomely tipped the bride, and a huge demijon of real good brandy was distributed amongst the people (they had been drinking freely already)—when old Ali Nesli had imbibed somewhere about a pint of raw spirits, and his heart was overflowing with joy and gratitude,—then, making a private signal to the musicians, he flung one arm round his wife's neck, and the other round his daughter's, and, despite vile old yellow boots, iron-heeled and iron-tipped, worn by men and women alike—boots that must have weighed near half a hundredweight—they performed with extraordinary agility an uncouth kind of war-dance, in which many of the followers joined amidst the din and smoke of firearms, and the yelled encomiums of the vile and worthless old crones before alluded to, who kept up a witch-like chorus to the dance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry B. Martin has taken up his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet.

The members of the St. George's Rifle Corps gave a dinner to their commanding officer, Colonel Lindsay, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms.

We are sorry to learn (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the state of health of Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., will compel him to resign his divisional command at Bangalore, and return home.

Saturday, the 5th of May, will be a grand day for volunteers if present intentions are carried out, the commanders of all metropolitan corps having arranged for a review in Hyde Park on that day.

We learn from the *Shrewsbury Journal* that it is in contemplation to erect a monument in Shrewsbury to the memory of the members of the gallant 53rd who fell during the outbreaks in India.

Another disturbance of a mutinous character is said to have taken place on Thursday se'nnight on board her Majesty's ship *Edgar*, at Spithead. A number of marines, usually so remarkable for their unswerving discipline, were, it is stated, the rioters on this occasion.

The electric telegraph has been applied to targets for rifle-shooting. The targets are made in distinct pieces. When a segment is struck by a bullet the motion is conveyed to an electric battery with wires running to galvanometers beside the party firing. The inventor is a Lieutenant Chevalier, of Leasowe.

A grand banquet to the 78th Highlanders took place on Tuesday in the Edinburgh Corn Exchange. The great hall was most effectively decorated, and some 1400 persons, including the entertainers and their gallant guests, surrounded the tables. The Lord Provost presided; and among those present were Viscount Melville; Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, Colonel Ewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Sir James Baird, &c. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.

Lieutenant-General Home Home died during the night of Saturday last very suddenly. The gallant officer was apparently in perfect health in the evening of that day, but was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. General Home formerly served in the Guards, and was within the last few months appointed to the Colonelcy of the 66th Regiment.——We regret to announce the death, a few days ago, of Lieutenant-General Fleming, who had been in the Army since 1802.

OUR GUN-BOATS.—The *Times* makes an astounding statement with respect to the condition of our boasted fleet of gun-boats. It will be remembered that, at the close of the Russian war, the greater number of these vessels were hauled up at Haslar Yard, which was specially formed for their accommodation. It soon became apparent that extensive repairs were necessary, and, by great exertion, twenty-two boats have been rendered fit for service. Nine others are now in the shipwrights' hands, and it is asserted that every one of them "bears the marks of having been constructed with the most reckless disregard to quality of material." But, according to this account, defective as are those which have been carefully stored beneath the Haslar sheds, the vessels which have been kept afloat are in a much more deplorable condition. Two of these, which have been hauled up, are signalled out by the *Times* by way of illustration; and, certainly, if the details given are correct, there is good reason for the conclusion arrived at by the leading journal that "the whole of our gun-boats afloat are totally unfit for service."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOMETER. Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
April 18	30·098	42·8	32·1	·69	6	37·8	54·6	NNE. N.	680	·000
" 19	30·063	36·8	28·9	·74	7	35·1	43·4	N. NNW.	541	·000
" 20	29·841	38·2	28·4	·68	7	35·8	47·6	NNE. N.	327	·010
" 21	29·761	37·6	29·1	·74	6	30·8	47·1	N. NNW. NE	271	·000
" 22	29·810	39·3	29·3	·70	6	28·8	47·6	W.	166	—
" 23	29·700	39·8	34·8	·84	9	31·8	48·9	W. SW. S. NE.	183	·057
" 24	29·776	37·0	33·4	·85	10	35·5	43·0	N	438	·190

The following are the readings of the meteorogical instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30·074	30·095	29·842	29·745	29·882	29·748	29·748
Temperature of Air	49·1°	39·4°	41·0°	41·9°	41·3°	42·8°	37·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	41·2°	35·2°	37·7°	37·0°	37·0°	33·7°	36·2
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	N.	WSW.	SW.	NE.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH there has been a fair demand for discount accommodation, the rates of money in Lombard-street have ruled somewhat easier; and, owing to the favourable nature of the exchanges on the Continent, as well as at New York, together with most of our bullion imports having gone direct into the Bank of England, the impression has become somewhat general that the quotations have seen their highest range. Much, of course, will depend upon the extent of our shipments to France and the East; but, as yet, there are no indications of a severe drain upon our stocks of gold. Short first-class commercial bills have been done at 4½; three months', at 4½ to 4¾; four months', at 4¾ to 5; and six months', at 5¼ to 5½ per cent. At those rates the large discount-houses are now seeking for paper of an undoubted character.

The all-engrossing topic of conversation has been the discovery of a series of gigantic frauds on the part of the chief cashier of the Union Bank of London. These frauds, perpetrated by means of a forged pass-book of the account kept at the Bank of England, have been carried on for several years, until at length they amount to no less a sum than £263,000. In order to cover this loss the directors propose to write off £2 per share, or £120,000, from the capital, and to appropriate £100,000 of the reserve fund, together with £40,000 of profits. By so doing the next dividend will be 5 per cent, making, with the 7½ per cent already paid, 12½ per cent for the whole year. The committee of the Stock Exchange have commenced a strict investigation in reference to statements made to the effect that the defalcations in question have arisen from time bargains in various stocks.

The imports of bullion from all sources have been about £250,000. No gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export. The shipments to the East by the present packet are £129,465.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our exports in March, show a falling off of £919,758, or 8 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The total draughts of the Indian Government upon India from the 9th of January to the 25th inst. represented only £248 5s. 2d.

The dealings in the shares of the new undertakings have been somewhat limited. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 2⅝ to 2⅞; Universal Marine, ¾ to 1 prem.; and London and Provincial Marine, ¼ to ⅝ prem.

The imports of bullion during the first quarter of the present year were £5,984,424; the exports, £6,784,651.

A dividend of £2 per share, free of income tax, has been declared by the Royal West India Steam Packet Company.

Throughout the week the market for Home Securities has been remarkably steady as to price, but the business doing in it has been somewhat restricted. On Monday the dealings were much restricted:—Bank Stock sold at 225; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents marked 93⅛ ¼; Consols, 94⅜ ⅞ ⅝ ½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 15-16; India Five per Cents, 106⅜ ⅛ 106; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅞; Ditto, 1859, 97⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 5s dis.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. prem.; Consols for Account, 94⅜ ⅞; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper was 85¼; Ditto, Five per Cent, 98¼ ½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103⅞. On Tuesday very few fluctuations took place in the quotations:—Bank Stock left off at 225½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; Consols, both for Money and Time, 94⅜ ¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅝; India Five per Cents, 106; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 98¼; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅞; Ditto, 1859, 96⅞; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. prem. The transactions on the following day were unimportant, yet prices ruled steady:—Bank Stock was 205 to 206; India Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 98½ 98; Exchequer Bills realised 5s. to 10s. prem.; India Bonds, 5s. dis.; and Long Annuities, 17¼ ⅝. The market was steady on Thursday, and prices were a shade higher:—Consols, for Money, were done at 94⅜ ⅞; for the Account, 94⅞ 95; the Reduced New Three per Cents sold at 93½ ⅜; India Bonds 10s. to 8s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. prem. India Loan was 106¼; and the Five-and-a-Half Rupee Paper, 103⅞ 104.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending March 10:—

Bank of England	£20,717,800
Private Banks	3,376,819
Joint-stock Banks	2,946,330
Scotland	4,001,977
Ireland	7,204,472
Total	£38,247,388

Compared with the corresponding period in 1859, the above figures show an increase in the circulation of £791,426. The stocks of specie in the Scotch banks amount to £2,624,584; in the Irish to £2,746,601.

In the foreign house the tendency of prices has been downwards; nevertheless, the changes in them, compared with last week, have been unimportant. The amount of business transacted has been limited, and the following are the leading quotations for the week:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 99¾ ex div.; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85⅞; Ditto Deferred, 24½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 100⅝ ex div.; Grenada New Active, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 15½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Russian Three per Cents, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, New Deferred, 36¼; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 76⅞ ex div.; Ditto, New, 61½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been only in moderate request, yet prices, almost generally, have been supported. Agra and United Service have marked 76; Australasia, 73; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; Bank of London, 52; City, 72½; Commercial of London, 20; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 36½; London and Westminster, 58½; Oriental, 44¾; Ottoman, 18; and Union of Australia, 46½. The shares of the Union Bank of London have sold as low as 26, and are now quoted at only 23.

In Colonial Government Securities rather a limited business has been done:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have realised 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 100; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 108; and Victoria Six per Cent Bonds, 105¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been far from active:—Australian Agricultural have been done at 32½; Crystal Palace, 29¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 104; Ditto, Preference, 99; Electric Telegraph, 105; Ditto, New, 15½; English and Australian Copper, 2¾; General Steam, 26; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; National Discount, 4½; North British Australasian, ⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Ditto New, 34; Royal Mail Steam, 53; Scottish Australian Investment, 127½; South Australian Land, 35½; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Regent's, 20; Chelsea Waterworks, 15½; East London, 125½; West Middlesex, 106.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate. Prices have somewhat fluctuated, but the actual fall in them has been comparatively trifling. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 6⅝; British and Exeter, 102½; Caledonian, 90⅝; Cornwall, 6¾; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 54¾; Great Northern, 114; Ditto, A Stock, 115½; Ditto, B Stock, 131½; Great Western, 69; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅜; London and Blackwall, 69; London and Brighton, 113½; London and North Western, 99½; Ditto, Eighths, 9⅝; London and South-Western, 92½ ex New; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 11; Metropolitan, ⅝; Midland, 116½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 93½; Norfolk, 54½; North British, 60¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96; Ditto, Leeds, 48¼; Ditto, York, 79¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 42¼; Rhymney, 6½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 36¼; South-Eastern, 87½; West Cornwall, 5⅞.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 113½; London and Greenwich, 63; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3; Midland, Bradford Preference Stock, 96; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 1½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Union Four per Cent, 80⅞; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 110½; Great Western Five per Cent, 102½; London and Brighton Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, with option till 1860, 3¾; North British, Border Union, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, first guarantee, 124; South-Eastern—Reading Annuity, 23.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; East Indian, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 69; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 99; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Great Southern of India, 8¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¼; Scinde, 99⅞.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6¾; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅝; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 9; Recife and San Francisco, 11⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 6.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 23.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with English wheat. For most kinds there was a steady, but by no means active, demand, at last week's improvement in value. In foreign wheat—the show of which was moderate—the transactions were limited; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were firm in price. There was a fair inquiry for barley, both English and foreign, at extreme rates. Malt, however, moved off slowly, on former terms. Oats were quite as dear as last week, although the importations from abroad were liberal. In the value of beans and peas no change took place. Flour changed hands slowly, on former terms. The nominal top price of English was 48s. per 280 lb.

April 25.—For nearly all kinds of produce there was a fair inquiry here to-day, at quite Monday's currency. The supplies generally were rather limited.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4?s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 59s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s. to 51s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 3?s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 4?s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 38s. to 39s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 46s.; town households, 40s. to 41s.; country marks, 34s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 25s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in improved request, and rather dearer. Most other seeds command full quotations. Cakes continue steady.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 49s. 6d.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 41s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 52s.; white ditto, 84s. to 9?s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 4? s.; peas, 39s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 3d.; barley, 35s. 11d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 34s. 2d.; beans, 40s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 3d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 95,401; barley, 17,851; oats, 9161; rye, 130; beans, 3620; peas, 664 quarters.

Tea.—The latest advices state that the shipments from China amounted to 69,000,000 lbs. Our market has become somewhat firmer. In prices, however, no change has taken place.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw qualities have changed hands steadily at fully last week's quotations; but low and damp parcels are very inactive, at the late decline in value. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces support previous rates.

Coffee.—Rather large parcels have been on offer; yet the demand has continued in a healthy state, at full currencies.

Rice.—Importers are very firm, but no further improvement has taken place in the quotations.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of butter are selling slowly, but at very full prices, owing to the limited supplies on offer. The bacon market is firm, at the late improvement in the quotations. Hams and lard continue steady.

Tallow.—The market is flat, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 56s., and for delivery during the last three months, 51s. 9d. to 52s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is rather dearer—28s. 3d. per cwt. having been paid on the spot. All other oils support previous rates; but the demand for them is by no means active. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. to 36s.; rough, 9s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—All kinds of rum are a dull inquiry. Proof Leewards has sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is heavy, at barely late rates. Corn spirits support former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £5 0s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 17s. 6d.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade firm.

Coals.—Best house coals, 21s. 9d. to 22s.; seconds, 19s. 6d. to 2?s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Weald of Kent and Sussex pockets, of last year's growth, are in fair request, at full quotations. All other kinds of hops move off slowly, on former terms.

Wool.—Owing to the high value of money in the discount market, and the approaching public sales, the wool trade is heavy, and prices rule a shade lower.

Potatoes.—Moderate supplies continue on sale, coastwise and by land-carriage. The demand is steady, and prices vary from 80s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 26).—Only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer in our market to-day. Prime Scots and crosses were in steady request, at fully Monday's currency; but other breeds moved off slowly, on former terms. The show of sheep was by no means extensive. There was a free sale for Downs and half-breeds, at extreme rates. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. Lambs—which came slowly to hand—were inactive, except as regards the best breeds, at Monday's quotations. There was a moderate inquiry for calves, at previous rates. Pigs and milch cows were steady in price. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 800; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 6525; calves, 270; pigs, 340. Foreign: Beasts, 70; sheep, 412; calves, 157.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoons: Ensign G. F. Robertson to be Cornet.

Military Train: The appointment of Capt. H. Miller, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th of December, 1859, to be antedated to the 4th of November, 1859, such antedate to give no claim to back pay.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. A. J. Fremantle to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. N. Burnand to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign G. J. F. Smyth to be Ensign and Lieutenant; Lieut. and Capt. W. F. E. Seymour to be Adjutant.

7th Foot: Ensign A. J. Harrison to be Lieutenant. 21st: Ensign W. Thorburn to be Lieutenant. 31st: E. H. Townsend to be Ensign. 44th: Lieut. E. A. Raymond to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Rennie to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. T. Irvine to be Ensign. 45th: Capt. S. B. Gordon to be Major; Lieut. H. S. Willoughby to be Captain; Ensign W. Kershaw to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Major W. Harry, Earl of Errol, to be Major; Capt. J. J. Bourchier to be Major; Lieut. G. C. Fraser to be Captain; Ensign E. Pakenham to be Lieutenant; W. B. B. Barwell to be Ensign. 60th: Ensign H. R. Treeve to be Lieutenant; C. F. Borrer to be Ensign. 75th: Ensign H. O'Brien to be Lieutenant; Lieut. F. Cornwall to be Instructor of Musketry. 83rd: Capt. W. S. Cook to be Captain; Lieut. C. C. Gore to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign A. R. Palmer to be Lieutenant.

3rd West India Regiment: St. J. Clarke to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Quartermaster M. S. attery to be Quartermaster.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Capt. J. S. Molony to be Commanding Officer of Detachments of Troops.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector General J. E. T. Parratt to have the honorary rank of Inspector General.

BREVET.—Capts. W. S. Cook, W. D. Aitken, Sir J. Hill, Bart., J. H. B. Dennis, C. R. Baugh, H. O. Mayne, A. Carnegy, G. Smith, W. G. G. Cumming, and W. F. Gordon to be Majors in the Army.

The undermentioned Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Major: W. H. FitzGerald; T. H. Ratcliff.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. J. WATSON, Upper Holloway, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

A. WILSON, Aldershott, surgeon.—G. ALLEN, Bardney, Lincolnshire, grocer.—J. and E. KELSEY, Nuneaton, tailors.—D. B. CRICK, Leicester, builder.—J. SOUTHWARD, Liverpool, printer.—W. KIRK, J. WALE, and J. KIRK, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, coal merchants.—F. NEWELL, Huddersfield, bootmaker.—A. WAITE, Berwick-upon-Tweed, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. M'MUTRIE, or M'MURTRIE, Glasgow, joiner.—J. BROWN, Edinburgh, musicseller.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. IRVING, Nottingham, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ENGLAND, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, photographic artist.—W. D. HOAD, Rye, Sussex, ship-builder.—A. HAMMOND and J. NEVARD, Lee, Kent, builders.—J. UNDERHILL, Plymouth, ironmonger.—H. BACH, Sheffield, hosier.—A. WAITE, Berwick-upon-Tweed, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. DUNCAN, Teablair, Ross-shire, farmer.—W. W. JOHNSTONE, Monifieth, Portshire, nurseryman.—J. MATHER, Collai, Clackmannanshire, cattle dealer.—P. A. CARTER, Glasgow (late of Market Harboro', Leicestershire), commission agent.—T. BYERS, Glasgow (late of Spinnymoor, Durham), builder.—A. M. COPLAND, Dundee, commission merchant.—J. TAIT, Edinburgh, merchant.—A. HAY, Stockley, Banffshire, farmer.—J. SOMMERVILLE, Glasgow, muslin manufacturer.—H. P. PLOWMAN, Linlithgow (late of Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road).

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Woodeaton, the Countess of Verulam, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Patshull, the Countess of Dartmouth, of a son, stillborn.

On the 21st inst., at her father's residence, Stowford Rectory, Devon, the wife of Major S. B. Gordon, 45th Regiment, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at 65, Canning-street, Liverpool, Mrs. W. J. Harris, of a son.

On Friday, the 20th, at Melksham, the wife of Mr. D. W. Barker, of a daughter, prematurely, which survived its birth but a few hours.

On the 24th inst., at St. Fagan's Rectory, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. David, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. William Vincent, to Lady Margaret Erskine, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Buchan.

On the 10th inst., at Mannheim, by the Protestant clergyman, and afterwards by the English Ambassador at Frankfort, Eliza Matilda, daughter of Richard Winsloe, Esq., to Constantine Baron de Rotberg, son of the Baron de Rotberg, General in the service of Baden.

On the 19th inst., at the parish church, Churchtown, Lancashire, by the father of the bride, John Bibby, Esq., of Hart-hill, Allerton, Liverpool, to Anna Maria Emily Fleetwood, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Hesketh, M.A., Rector of North Meols, in the said county, and niece of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart.

On the 23rd inst., by special license, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. J. H. Gurney, Rector of the parish, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., to the Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

On the 19th inst., at St. George's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. James H. Swainson, Rector of Alresford, Essex, Edwin N. Swainson, Esq., of the Admiralty, son of the late William Swainson, Esq., F.R.S., to Helen Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Luke Whitehouse, Esq., of the Liverpool Branch Bank of England.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of Killea, by the Rev. John Gage Ball, uncle of the bride, John Acheson, eldest son of Ross T. Smyth, Esq., of Ardmore, in the county of Derry, to Alice, second daughter of the late Robert McClintock, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dunmore, in the county of Donegal.

DEATHS.

On the 14th of March, at Co'dcenlos, his residence, Mr. S. Morris, father of the Rev. Caleb Morris, aged 100 years.

On the 15th of March, while on the march from Belgaum to Poonah, after a few hours' illness, Capt. Fox Maule Ramsay, of her Majesty's 56th Regiment, aged 36, son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart., in the county of Kincardine.

On the 20th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 75, Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron, formerly of Dan-y-Graig, Swansea, and of her Majesty's 79th Regiment of Cameron Highlanders.

On the 22nd ult., at the residence of his father, Oxton Cheshire, deeply lamented, Charles Tebbs Laughton, of London, late of Gallena, Illinois, U.S., and Pera, Constantinople, aged 34.

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4 Sauce ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
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The British merchants and other representatives of British trade in China resolved, on the 16th of March, 1859, to present Sir Michael Seymour, the Rear-Admiral commanding in chief in the East India and China Seas, with a testimonial which should mark their sense of his worth and ability, and the success which accompanied those qualities during the period of great difficulty in which he held command. Two thousand guineas were for this purpose remitted to England, and the choice of a testimonial and of the artist-manufacturer was placed in Sir Michael's own hands. The result we have engraved. A magnificent testimonial was designed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, embodying in its design a memorial of its presentation, and consisting of a centre ornament for flowers, two candelabra of seven lights each, two of five lights, four dessert-stands, two soup-tureens, corner covers, sauce-boats, &c. The principal pieces only are those which we have engraved.

The centre ornament consists of a shaft arising from a circular base, with projecting pedestals on which is introduced the Chinese dragon. Four panels on the base exhibit views of Canton, Pekin, Victoria, and Hong-Kong, the fourth tablet containing the inscription. The ornament of the shaft and basket may be said to have been localised as much as possible, plants indigenous to the country having been introduced—the tea plant, mulberry, and sweet orange. The basket is made to remove, so that, should it be so wished, it can be used as a tazza.

Around the shaft four figures, very gracefully modeled, are grouped; these depict the Empire of China, Great Britain, Commerce, and Navigation, the latter accompanied by symbols of naval supremacy. The smaller candelabra, as well as those of seven lights, are designed to accompany the centre, and the same ornamentation has been freely employed. Around the bases of the latter the Dragon of China is entwined, and these are further decorated by the amorial bearings of Sir Michael Seymour and of Great Britain; the further decorations consist of Chinese plants, &c. The smaller candelabra are the same, with the omission of the dragon. The dessert-stands and the remainder of the service are of the same character. Mr. Thomas Brown, of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment, designed the whole. The weight of the service presented exceeds two thousand five hundred ounces, the cost of which was two thousand guineas.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-SHIP.

The accompanying Sketch represents H.M.S. *Pluto*, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Simpson, capturing a large barque on the coast of Africa, with 874 slaves on board, on the morning of the 30th of November last, in lat. 4·15 S., long. 9·30 E., being the largest number of slaves ever taken in one vessel. The *Pluto* sighted the barque at daylight, about six or eight miles distant, with every possible sail set, and observed her alter her course in order to escape; but, as the *Pluto* was under banked fires, steam was soon got up, and in about an hour and a half she was alongside her prize. On seeing the naval officers look down the main-hatch the liberated slaves sent up a most hearty cheer, which can never be forgotten by those who heard it.

MELBOURNE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The capital of the British colony of Victoria contains many public buildings of importance, not the least interesting of which is its Public Library. The centre part of this building, erected at a cost of about £16,000, consisting of an entrance hall, with a reading-room above, fifty feet by fifty feet, and thirty-two feet high, was opened by his Excellency Major-General Macarthur, on the 11th of February, 1856. The library then contained only 3846 volumes, and the hours of admission were from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It was not until the end of May that the arrangements for lighting the building with gas were finished; the hours of admission were then extended from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. The number of visitors during the broken period of that year was 23,769. During the ensuing year, 1857, the number increased to 49,226, and as considerable additions had been made to the collection of books, and as a desire for a further extension of the hours of admission was manifested by the public, it was opened on the 1st of January, 1858, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. The enlargement of the hours of admittance caused a considerable augmentation in the number of visitors, as in the year 1858 the number was 77,925. During the first three months of last year the number was 21,259, giving for three years and two months a total of 172,179. The number of books at present on the shelves is about 25,000, including 100 rare and costly volumes presented by the Emperor of the French.

A new room in connection with this institution was opened on May 24, last year, by Sir Henry Barkly, Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, on which occasion his Excellency spoke as follows:—"I attend here with much pleasure, at the request of the trustees, to open formally the new reading-room. In listening to the interesting details which have just been communicated of the progress of the Melbourne Public Library, it is impossible not to be struck with astonishment as well as gratification. When I recollect that at the time of my arrival this institution was in the first year of its existence, it cannot but surprise me to be informed that it already contains a collection of books rivalling in number and in value those of many long-established provincial libraries in Europe. I have little doubt that the trustees will be enabled, ere long, by the liberality of the Legislature, to place it in the very first rank of public libraries, and to render it altogether worthy of this wealthy metropolis. Though an advocate for economy in financial affairs I sincerely trust that the last vote on the estimates to be curtailed will ever be that for the extension and completion of so noble a work; for in what way can the people's money be so well expended for the improvement and for the amusement of the people of Victoria? That the public appreciate the advantages they can here enjoy is clearly shown in the address just read; the great fact in which, to my mind, is, not that the trustees expect soon to have 25,000 volumes on their shelves, but that, in spite of the limited accommodation they could hitherto offer to readers, nearly 80,000 visits were recorded last year. I am glad to hear it will be in the power of the trustees to afford henceforth increased facilities for study, and also to establish a system under which some of the benefits of the library may be enjoyed by those resident in our country towns. I rejoice, too, to know that steps have been already taken to commence the formation of a gallery of art in the lower story of the wing just finished. We hear much nowadays of 'The People's Palace' in the mother country—splendid structure, no doubt, erected by capitalists as a commercial speculation; but when the arrangements to which I have alluded are carried out, and this entire building, which promises to do much credit to its architect, is completed, it may, I think, with truth be averred that the people of Victoria have a palace of their own. I now declare this reading-room to be opened for the use of the public, conferring upon it in honour of her Majesty's birthday, which we to-day commemorate, the name of the Queen's reading-room."

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES RAMSAY.

This gallant officer entered the Indian Army in 1825 as an Addiscombe cadet. He was appointed to the Commissariat Department in 1830, and as Commissary-General in 1852. Prior to this date the Commissariat Department had been administered by the Military Board at Calcutta, but on the abolition of that body the Government resolved to commit the sole control and direction of the department to Major Ramsay. Ever zealous in the discharge of his own duties, he commanded the respect and confidence of his superiors, while he was held in esteem by those under him. Of the efficiency of the Bengal Commissariat there is but one opinion, and during the late disastrous times, when every other branch of the administration was cut off or paralysed, the Commissariat Department stood alone, and weathered the storm most triumphantly, providing for the numerous troops pouring into the country, and maintaining them under every variety of circumstance and difficulty, to the entire satisfaction of the military authorities. This speaks strongly in favour of the vigorous administration of the department, as well as for the hearty zeal and devotion of the officers under their equally zealous and devoted chief.

Major-General J. Ramsay has just had presented to him by the officers of his department a testimonial, consisting of six groups in solid silver. The subject of each is different, and all are illustrative of India. We find represented the native soldiers, Bedouins, Hindoos, Bengalese, and other tribes; the banana, palm, bamboo, and cocoanut trees, together with the following animals: the elephant, tiger, nil ghau or native antelope, Brahmin bull, Arab horses, and camel. The groups are all spirited, and have been modeled from nature. The group of Arab horses was modeled by order, with some alteration, from the piece of plate presented by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. to the Junior United Service Club. The value of this testimonial, we are informed, is 500 guineas. Some of these pieces of plate bear the following inscription:—"This silver dessert service, consisting of six groups, was presented to Major-General James Ramsay, Commissary-General of the Bengal Army, by the officers of the department, on his relinquishing office, as a token of esteem and regard, and to mark the high sense they entertain of his abilities and noble exertions while serving as their chief, by which the Commissariat has attained its universally-acknowledged state of efficiency." This work has been manufactured by C. Williams and Co. (late Catchpole and Williams), Oxford-street, who are making two other testimonials of considerable value for the same General.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.

His Most Serene Highness, Ernest Christian Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, a Prince of the Empire, and Count of Gleichen, for whose recent death the Court of England is now in mourning, was the elder son of Charles Louis, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, by his consort, the Princess Amelia Henrietta Charlotte, daughter of John Christian, Count of Solms Baruth. He was born on the 7th of May, 1794, and succeeded his father on the 4th of April, 1825. He married, on the 18th of February, 1828, the Princess Anne Feodorowna Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, who is daughter of the late Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by his consort, the Princess Maria Louisa Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and by her second marriage Duchess of Kent, and mother of her Most Gracious Majesty. Consequently, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg was brother-in-law of Queen Victoria. His Serene Highness was a Major-General in the Hanover and Wurtemberg service, and was President of the High Chamber, and Hereditary Marshal of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. He leaves issue three sons—viz., Prince Charles, his successor, now Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a Major of Wurtembergian cavalry; Prince Hermann, a Captain of Gendarmerie of the Austrian Guard; and Prince Victor, a Commodore in the British Navy; and two daughters, the Princess Adelaide Victoria, consort of Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg; and the Princess Feodora Victoria, consort of George, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen. Hohenlohe-Langenburg is a principality of the kingdom of Wurtemberg: its chief town is Langenburg.

LADY KERRISON.

Mary Martha, Dowager Lady Kerrison, was the eldest daughter of Alexander Ellice, Esq., of Pittencrieff, in the county of Fife, and was married, the 20th of October, 1813, to the late gallant and distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo officer, General Sir Edward Kerrison, G.C.H., K.C.B., who was created a Baronet the 8th of August, 1821, and died on the 9th of March, 1853. By this marriage Lady Kerrison had an only son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, the second and present Baronet, and three daughters, all of whom are married—namely, Anna, Lady Henniker; Emily Harriet, Countess Stanhope; and Agnes Burrell, Lady Bateman. The Dowager Lady Kerrison died on the 19th inst., at her residence, 30, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

LORD GUILLAMORE.

The Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, third Viscount Guillamore, of Cahir Guillamore, in the county of Limerick, and Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton, in the Peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Standish, the second Viscount, by his wife, Gertrude Jane, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and was the grandson of the first Viscount, the Lord Chief Baron O'Grady. He was born the 8th of July, 1832, and was when a youth in the Royal Navy, as a Cadet, on board the *Vindictive*. He succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father, the 22d of July, 1848, and he married, the 23rd of July, 1853, Ada, daughter of Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., of Ballyseedy, late M.P. for the county of Kerry, and by her, who survives him, had a son, Standish, who died an infant the 17th of January, 1856, and a daughter, Cecilia, who is living. Viscount Guillamore died at his residence in Dover-street, on the 10th inst., and, as he leaves no issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Paget Standish, now fourth Viscount Guillamore, who was born the 29th of November, 1835, and is unmarried.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. G. BUNBURY, BART., K.C.B.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, seventh Baronet, of Stanney Hall, in the county of Chester, was the younger son of Henry William Bunbury, Esq., the celebrated caricaturist, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Captain Kane William Horneck, Royal Engineers, and was the nephew of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, M.P., the sixth Baronet. He was born the 4th of May, 1778, and, having entered the British Army early in life, served with high distinction. He was in Holland in 1799, and in Naples and Calabria in the campaign of 1805. He had a medal for his conduct at Maida. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1830. He had been Under-Secretary of State for War from 1809 to 1816; and while he filled that office the duty fell upon him of announcing to Napoleon the decision that doomed the Imperial prisoner to St. Helena. Bunbury represented Suffolk in Parliament in the years 1830 and 1831. He succeeded to the baronetcy, as seventh Baronet, on the demise of his uncle, in 1821. Sir Henry Bunbury married, first, the 4th of April, 1807, Louisa Emilia, elder daughter of General the Hon. Edward Fox, granddaughter of Henry, first Lord Holland, and niece of the illustrious Charles James Fox, and by her (who died in 1828) had four sons. Sir Henry married, secondly, on the 22nd of September, 1830, Emily Louisa, daughter of Colonel the Hon George Napier, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond. By this marriage Sir Henry has had no issue. He died at his seat, Barton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, on the 13th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, the eighth Baronet, who was born in 1809, and married, in 1844, Frances-Johanna, daughter of Leonard Horner, Esq. In his latter years Sir Henry Bunbury obtained some literary note by a work entitled "Narratives of Some Passages in the Great War with France," which was published in 1854. The family of Bunbury, originally St. Pierre, is of Norman origin, and of very ancient establishment in the counties of Suffolk and Chester.



SIR THOMAS MAC MAHON, BART.

Sir Thomas Mac Mahon, Bart., G.C.B., and a General in the Army, was the third son of John Mac Mahon, Esq., Patent Comptroller of the port of Limerick, and his second son by his second wife, Mary, daughter of James Stackpole, Esq., of Cork, and was the brother of the Right Hon. Sir William Mac Mahon, Bart., Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and the half-brother of the Right Hon. Sir John Mac Mahon, Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince Regent, who was created a Baronet the 7th of August, 1817, with special limitation to this half-brother, Thomas, who, at the first Baronet's death, in little more than a month afterwards, succeeded to the title, the 12th of September, 1817. Sir Thomas Mac Mahon was born the 27th of December, 1779, and entered the British Army at the close of the last century. He has been in active service in almost every quarter of the globe, and was Commander of the Forces at Bombay from 1839 to 1847, in which year he was made Colonel of the 10th Foot. He became a K.C.B. in 1827, a General in 1854, and a G.C.B. in 1859. Sir Thomas Mac Mahon married, on the 27th of August, 1808, Emily Anne, third daughter of Michael Roberts Westropp, Esq., and had four sons, of whom two survive him, and five daughters, of whom three survive him, and are married—namely, Emily, wife of Sir William Miller, Bart.; Charlotte, wife of Captain John Kellerman Wedderburne; and Frederica, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron, Rector of Corton Denham, Somersetshire, third son of Lord Byron. General Sir Thomas Mac Mahon died on the 10th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Westropp Mac Mahon, the third Baronet, a C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, and an officer who has attained high distinction in the Sutlej and Crimean campaigns. He was born on the 14th of February, 1818, and married, first, the 7th of October, 1851, Dora Paulina, youngest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq., which lady died on the 23rd of September, 1852. Sir Thomas married, secondly, on the 13th of January, 1859, Frances Mary, daughter of the late John Halford, Esq.



SIR JAMES FORREST, BART.

Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, in the county of Mid Lothian, was the only son and heir of James Forrest, Esq., of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, by his wife, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of James Forrest, Esq., of Comiston. He was born in 1780, and was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1803. He became Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1838, and was created a Baronet in that year. He held the office of Lord Provost till 1843. Sir James married, in 1810, Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Horsbrugh, Esq., of Horsbrugh, Peeblesshire, and by her (who died in April, 1852) had five sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters survive him. Sir James Forrest died at Plymouth on the 5th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Forrest, the second Baronet, who was born in 1817, and is unmarried. Sir James's other surviving son, William, was lately an officer in the 79th Regiment; he married, in 1852, Margaret Anne, daughter of William Dalyell, Esq., and widow of C. Delacourt, Esq., and has two sons.



MRS. COULTHART, OF COULTHART AND COLLYN.

This lady was the widow of the late William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, in the county of Wigton, and of Collyn, in the county of Dumfries, chief of his name, the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland. By that gentleman (who died October 7, 1847) she had issue a son and a daughter—namely, the present John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, banker, and Margaret, the wife of James Macguffie, Esq., of Cross-Michael, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who died March 19, 1856. Mrs. Coulthart was the second daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., of Dalton Park, in the county of Dumfries, a scion of the ennobled house of Ross of Halkhead, in the county of Renfrew, and a collateral relation of the Boyles, Earls of Glasgow. She died at her residence, Wigton, Cumberland, on the 15th inst., in the eighty-fifth year of her age.



THE ABBE HUC.

This gentle and gifted missionary, and indefatigable and indomitable traveller, whose writings upon the Chinese empire have far exceeded all similar works in interest, correctness, and popularity, has just died in the midst of his laborious and useful career. He was, when seized with his last fatal illness, supplying the *Gazette de France* with papers on the literature and religion of China, in the form of letters to a literary man at Nankin. Monsieur Huc was born at Toulouse, the 1st of August, 1813, and, after passing through a clerical education and probation, became a member of the Missionary Society known as the Congregation of St. Lazarus. His first mission to China was in 1839. His second mission thither, and to Tartary and Thibet, in 1844, established his fame. This wonderful and daring expedition he undertook for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of those distant regions, which the Papal authority had formed into the Apostolic Vicariate of Mongolia. He went in company with a brother missionary, the late Abbé Gabet. They passed over the steppes of Tartary to Thibet. The missionaries were accompanied by a young Lama priest, and they themselves assumed the sacerdotal dress of the Lamas, which they found an effectual safeguard against violence and insult. To qualify himself for making known the Gospel-message to the Thibetans, the Abbé Huc took up his residence for some months in the celebrated Buddhist Monastery of Kounboun, and among other knowledge acquired the language of the people. Thus prepared, he and his companion joined the caravan which carried the yearly tribute to the Emperor of China, and accompanied it as far as Lhassa, the capital of Thibet. On taking up their residence there they were subjected to a strict examination by the authorities; but when they declared simply that their object in coming was to instruct the people in the religion of Christ they were not only tolerated, but lodged at the Viceroy's expense. The Chinese Minister, however, was not so tolerant. He ordered them to quit the place instantly, and was not content that they should go to Calcutta, but obliged them to retrace their steps, and again to traverse the steppes of Tartary and to pass through China. In October, 1846, they reached Macao. On his return to France, the Abbé, encouraged by the advice of Sir John Davis and the approval of Lord Palmerston, published his adventures in a book entitled "Recollections of a Journey in Tartary, Thibet, and China." The book had immense success, and was translated into almost every language of Europe. One edition of it, profusely illustrated, was published at the office of this Journal. The Abbé's next work, published in 1854, by order of the Emperor, having been printed at the Imperial printing-press, was "The Chinese Empire;" this was also translated into English and other languages. The interest and success of his books unabating, the Abbé brought out, in 1857, another work in three volumes, entitled "Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet." In this able production the question of the propagation of the faith in the East is fully discussed, and the Abbé comes to the conclusion that the philosophy of Confucius, the traditions of Buddha, the legends of the Vedas, and the dogmas of Mohammed are all destined shortly to wane before the Gospel of Christ. The Abbé Huc's books have been crowned by the French Academy.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

An article in your Journal last week contained the following remarks:—"A bill for a questionable 'improvement' of the legal profession has advanced a stage. Its educational provisions are excellent; but it proposes to give increased advantages and power to a class thought to have already quite enough of both. A provision for admitting persons to practice who have not been articled seems, on the other hand, very unfair to those who are compelled to pay a tremendous stamp-duty and a heavy premium, in addition to going through a long course of probation, and who are supposed to be taken from the classes in which we look for a high sense of honour as well as professional shrewdness." With reference to this extract I ask permission to say a few words in explanation of the bill alluded to, and in reference to the position of persons who have not been articled, and yet seek to practice for themselves. The present bill contains no such provision as the writer and readers of your article would suppose. The nearest approach to such a provision is the 4th clause, which provides that clerks (the Law Society has procured the interpolation of the word "managing") of ten years' service may be admitted to practice after three years' further service under articles, paying the same stamp duty, and, it may be, the same premium (though the latter is a matter the Legislature has nothing to do with), as other persons; thus making their total probation thirteen years, instead of the ordinary articled clerk's five years.

A claim has, however, been advanced in several quarters on the part of "managing" clerks who have not been articled to be admitted to practice without serving under articles, but not in such a manner as to involve any "unfairness" to articled clerks, or any carelessness of the interests of the public. The boon is proposed to be confined to clerks of at least *fifteen* years' service in the profession, and of which the last five years shall have been as "managing" clerks. It is proposed that they shall pay the same amount in the shape of stamp duties as articled clerks, thus causing no loss to the revenue; that they shall have been at least fifteen years in the profession, and thus have gone through a long course of probation; that they shall have been at least five years "managing" clerks (or, in other words, solicitors now in everything but the name); thus providing for the interests of the public, and only allowing those who have proved themselves fit, to take advantage of the proposed remission of the present restriction.

It is important for all that these matters should be set in their right light; and when I mention that an hon. member has been requested to move clauses in Committee, with the view of doing what your article would lead your readers to suppose the bill at present does, and yet without the unfairness imputed, you will, I think, have no difficulty in giving these observations a place in your next Paper. A Managing Clerk.

Mr. Rodie Parkhurst, Chief Clerk, Secretary's Office, Mr. William Bokenham, Controller of the Circulation Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, one of the Surveyors for Ireland, and Mr. Frank T. Scudamore, Receiver and Accountant-General, are the commissioners appointed by the Postmaster-General to inquire into the working of the Circulation Department of the General Post Office.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, just opened, it has remarkable for individual efforts of great magnitude and ambitious character than some in previous years, is, in our opinion, none the less gratifying on that account. Recently water colours, with the aid of body colours, have reached too closely upon the province of oils, but, in truth, only to suffer by the comparison necessarily suggested, and to make one regret the misapplication of the talent employed on them. On the present occasion, with some few exceptions, the water colourists restrict themselves within more moderate dimensions, and to a class of subjects more suitable to the vehicle employed. Landscapes, architectural views, and still-life pictures, form the principal feature in the bulk of the collection; efforts in history being few and far between. The leading members of the society show their usual power and facility in the production of works in their several classes of subject, with the exception of Mr. Cox, whose contributions are by no means felicitous than usual. On the other hand, the society has received a very important accession of strength in the names of Mr. Warren, a master of eminent qualifications and great industry, whose works have been sufficiently numerous and important to encourage us to anticipate many more from him, a little impeded exhibition of them at his studio. This artist's works, which for the most part are seasons observed in foreign travel, have remarkable success for judicious choice and variety of subject; for the distinctness and individuality of character realised; and the masterly manner of execution and high finish bestowed upon them. The "Parish Church at Eckernforde, in Holstein" (69), is altogether an extract dinary bit of architectural painting. The simplicity of the old Saxon interior, with plain stone walls, here and there adorned with the portrait of a departed worthy, whose order pew is the occasion of a slap sunshined from the roof, harmonises well with the staid decorum of the congregation, who are seated in quaint old-fashioned churches generally, and the stern gravity of the preacher in the lofty pulpit. What a contrast this little northern piece of worship presents to the noisy, irreligious character of the scene in the Church of Sainte Catherine, in Sicily (High Mass!" (291)! And what an impressive scene is that of "Prince Arthur Entertained by Sir Thomas Erpingham" (135)! Here in the deep seclusion of an inner court of the ancient manor-house, quiet with the stillness of the early morning, overgrown with flowers, a young nun sits in an easy chair, her pale face denoting the near approach of death, whilst her attendants, with the echoes and light linking rays reminiscent of the life of the outer world from which she has been pitilessly secluded. Another sister leans over her at the back of her chair, burying her face as though in sorrowing that sympathy is not to be altogether suppressed even within the sacred walls of the cloister. An interesting picture, and one that this affecting group, which is heightened by the dread calm which reigns throughout the building, and the quiet earnest demeanour of a third nun who is gathering flowers on a terrace in the background. "Venice as it Was—Patrician Family going out in a Gondola" (128) and "Venice as it Is" (109) form a striking contrast. The former gorgeous in mediæval grandeur, the latter the silent gloom of a dark canal, with distant glimpse of the Rialto, the scenery of a deserted palace. "The Hall of the Emperors at Goslar, in Germany" (245), the walls of which are hung with portraits of the old German Emperors, and representations of their mythic, Michel Wohlgemuth, master of Albert Durer, is a triumph of exact realisation, without any of the effect of service-painting.

L. Haghe's principal work is on the pretty well worn-out subject of "The Signing of the Magna Charta" (79). The scene is laid in a nice corner of a large apartment, dimly lighted by a single candle held (but screened from view) by one of the assassins, at the rest of the space being filled with shadowy furniture and figures, anywhere looking curtains, suggestive of something going on in the Prussian Chamber, where the real action and progress of the piece appears so spirited, but perhaps a little too theatrical. The various details of the picture display the highest order of finish. "The Colosseum and the Forum, Rome" (325), a picturesque composition, the inspired action of the improvisatore and the earnest attention displayed by the listeners forming a striking contrast with the shadow of the ruins of the Empire that was. "The Ghetto, or Jews' Quarter at Venice" (3), another contrasting bold picturesqueness, with a straggling group of idlers beneath a wide-spreading arch. This artist's other works are "The Lido at Venice" (4), "Fishermen of Venice" (69), and "A Drinking-fountain at Albano" (210).

H. Warren's "Good Samaritan" (94) is rather to be looked upon as a landscape with figures than as a work in which the latter concerns the story related in the long passage from Scripture quoted in the catalogue below the title. Boundary considerably, the scene is an inhospitable, rocky pass on the borders of a lake, and is bathed in purple glowing of sunset dawn, the stars still visible in the sky. The error of this picture consists in its monotony of tone and purpose-less character. "The Tower of Rose" (144) is a picture of very different order, representing a rich, mahogany-coloured Oriental beauty, seated by a lake (which reflects her figure), amidst a very luxuriant display of flowers, embroidered carpets, &c. "Lady Jane Dormer Demanded" (316) is an unpretending little affair, but with something in the idea to say more. A young girl is seated on a couch, and looking for a gate to be opened, which a mischievous young urchin guards, and will not open without the toll of a kiss. We regret to see in these varied and more ambitious efforts of minor importance in the present exhibition, evidence of a want of intention and onward progress in the leading subject, which we trust may prove only to be occasional and temporary.

E. H. Corbould restricts himself with exhibiting a single work, one of the highest pretension and considerable merit, though conventional in mode of treatment; the subject being "Ruth and Boaz" (250). The which, in white sheet, with upraised arms, and the prostrate figure of saul, are what we have seen before. The Samuel has something of life in the expression; but the drawing of the lower parts of the figure in the midst of gloom is not free from the imputation of stiffness.

Decidedly the gem of the room, however, is H. Tidey's "Queen Mab" (224)—Shelley's, not Shakespeare's—

> Will lanthe wake again,
> And give that faithful bosom joy,
> The sleepless spirit waits to catch
> Light, life, and rapture from her smile!

The conception exhibits wonderful fancy and invention, springing from a deep feeling for the poetry of the author. The picture will bear looking at and studying; but, as we shall have another opportunity of speaking of it at the length it deserves, we will not interfere with this brief mention for the present.

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L. Haghe's principal work is on the pretty well worn-out subject of "The Signing of the Magna Charta" (79). The scene is laid in a nice corner of a large apartment, dimly lighted by a single candle held (but screened from view) by one of the assassins, at the rest of the space being filled with shadowy furniture and figures, anywhere looking curtains, suggestive of something going on in the Prussian Chamber, where the real action and progress of the piece appears so spirited, but perhaps a little too theatrical. The various details of the picture display the highest order of finish. "The Colosseum and the Forum, Rome" (325), a picturesque composition, the inspired action of the improvisatore and the earnest attention displayed by the listeners forming a striking contrast with the shadow of the ruins of the Empire that was. "The Ghetto, or Jews' Quarter at Venice" (3), another contrasting bold picturesqueness, with a straggling group of idlers beneath a wide-spreading arch. This artist's other works are "The Lido at Venice" (4), "Fishermen of Venice" (69), and "A Drinking-fountain at Albano" (210).

H. Warren's "Good Samaritan" (94) is rather to be looked upon as a landscape with figures than as a work in which the latter concerns the story related in the long passage from Scripture quoted in the catalogue below the title. Boundary considerably, the scene is an inhospitable, rocky pass on the borders of a lake, and is bathed in purple glowing of sunset dawn, the stars still visible in the sky. The error of this picture consists in its monotony of tone and purpose-less character. "The Tower of Rose" (144) is a picture of very different order, representing a rich, mahogany-coloured Oriental beauty, seated by a lake (which reflects her figure), amidst a very luxuriant display of flowers, embroidered carpets, &c. "Lady Jane Dormer Demanded" (316) is an unpretending little affair, but with something in the idea to say more. A young girl is seated on a couch, and looking for a gate to be opened, which a mischievous young urchin guards, and will not open without the toll of a kiss. We regret to see in these varied and more ambitious efforts of minor importance in the present exhibition, evidence of a want of intention and onward progress in the leading subject, which we trust may prove only to be occasional and temporary.

E. H. Corbould restricts himself with exhibiting a single work, one of the highest pretension and considerable merit, though conventional in mode of treatment; the subject being "Ruth and Boaz" (250). The which, in white sheet, with upraised arms, and the prostrate figure of saul, are what we have seen before. The Samuel has something of life in the expression; but the drawing of the lower parts of the figure in the midst of gloom is not free from the imputation of stiffness.

Decidedly the gem of the room, however, is H. Tidey's "Queen Mab" (224)—Shelley's, not Shakespeare's—

> Will lanthe wake again,
> And give that faithful bosom joy,
> The sleepless spirit waits to catch
> Light, life, and rapture from her smile!

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Mr. Fahey also must be commended for the truly English character with which he deals with mountain scenery, as instanced in his genuine handling displayed in them. "Eskenesh, Connemara" (141), is a picturesque combination of rich broad expanse in the front with its bold mountain background. "The Vale of Nant-y-Glo, Cumberland, from Muncaster Terrace—Scawfell and Hardknot and other Mountains" (142), and "Ben Nevis" (143), are fine specimens. These are scenes crowned of material, realised without effort or confusion, with the true principles of light and colour. But "The Bishop's Walk, Fulham" (262), though of comparatively modest pretensions, is a work of the highest order, and is unquestionably the gem of beauty, indeed, is there within the very purlieus of Cockneydom—within sniffing distance of unsavory Thames—if we only choose to look for it? "The Bishop's Walk" is a portion of the old park, and the canal sense—than that cool, umbrageous retreat on the low bank of the river, with its overhanging trees, and the sun shining through the trees at neighbouring Putney, with its twin church towers.

Here we must break off for the present, promising ourselves an early return to this agreeable exhibition.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE OF "THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE."

After six years' labour Mr. Holman Hunt has completed his picture of "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," and it is now on view in his studio, in his native city, Liverpool. Mr. Holman Hunt was one of the earliest apostles of pre-Raphaelitism; and of the present work it may at least be said that it brings the virtues of that system to bear upon it in a more direct and stronger issue, than any which have preceded it from the school to which it belongs. The artist has sought in it every means of bold and defiant contravention of any hitherto accepted principle of art, both as regards the spirit and the mechanism. He has chosen to enact truth of the one, and we state enough to show that Mr. Hunt has a good deal to meet before he can hope for popular acceptance in his new position. He determined to paint a picture on that sublime passage in the life of Christ, when, at twelve years old, he first began to enter upon his duties as the regenerator of mankind by disputing with the doctors in the Temple. Both having frequently been painted as it was supposed to have existed, and of the type, features, and expression of the Child, it was necessary that the doctors as they are at this day, with their appropriate costume and other local characteristics, whether of climate, habits, manners, accounts, and other paraphernalia, and numberless accessories incidents, which could only be thoroughly ascertained on the spot, should be faithfully represented, as they have been proved to have written in this department of archæological research.

The scene laid in the Temple, and the assembly assembled in conclave in this picture are true representations of living rubbis in the very locality of the Temple, and the figures of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, and Joseph are actual portraits, painted on the spot, of certain Jews in Jerusalem. But, setting aside all other considerations, the great merit claimed by Mr. Holman Hunt is, however that the ministers of a degenerate race, after the nation's fall, may be taken by surprise, and be unable to recognise the divine when it is yet in its pride, the admiration and marvel of the world, and the Jews a proud nation. But it does not present itself to them in the mystery of incarnate Divinity, the realisation of which to the mind's eye has always been a problem and a stumbling-block to artists in all ages, and which has been the highest efforts of their imagination and pencil—might be even presumptuous to say, the highest efforts of the conception of weak humanity, and, least of all, in any poor shock-headed Jew-boy in his teens, whose only recommendation to the consideration would be of a similar class? Then the cotton-wollen camisole, in which the Saviour is attired, may be the ordinary covering of boys of the lower class in Jerusalem, but it is presumed that it is not a sufficient ground for believing that it was the costume of young people of the higher class, such as the Saviour's parents appear to be. Arguing upon archeological and material grounds alone, Mr. Holman Hunt has made out a very fair case, and has produced a picture of the highest all, scriptural art, we assert that he is wrong; and that in this case acting up to the principles of his adoption as he has done, he has taken a false position, and has fallen from Holy Writ, inasmuch as not to bring it into contempt and ridicule.

Mr. Hunt has, in the first instance, to which Mr. Holman Hunt in his pursuit of exact material truth appears not to have paid any attention, that the Saviour was by no means a prepossessing youth the passage in scripture to which it pretends to refer? We are told (Luke, chap. ii.) that the parents of Jesus, after seeking him for three days, found him in the midst of the doctors "both hearing them in the Temple, in the very act of disputing with them; and such appears to have been the astonishment of all that heard him, that all were astonished at his understanding and answers." Does the expression of any one of the figures in this picture look like astonishment? Even the bear-eyed, parchment-cheeked nonagenarian on the left, to the "fast"-looking, middle-aged gentleman who is slipping his wine in his mouth, and the sleepy, dull-looking parson on the right—whose convictions trought to unwilling minds! Again, St. Luke describes the Saviour as increasing in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God, and man, and he has been at pains to show that he was not a prodigy. Mr. Holman Hunt has not attempted it. In his pursuit of the exact truths of type, costume, and other accessories, he has neglected the exact truth of the story he assumes to treat, and has represented the youthful Jesus standing near the right of the picture, his mother stooping forward with sorrowing countenance as if to embrace him and induce him to go away with her; and, so far from addressing her, he is looking from her with a look of scorn. The result of this arrangement, whilst it sacrifices the grander opportunities of the subject, is to produce a most unpleasant confusion. The subject with the minister expression, and the music boys behind with vacant gaze—half smile, half stare—coming to be looking on amazed at a truant son being reclaimed by his natural guardians. Such is the extent to which this impression is almost irresistibly forced upon the spectator that we almost feel that, with the addition of a few long pipes in addition to the wine already introduced, this interior of the Temple at Jerusalem might be converted into a bazaar or coffee-shop in Cairo or Constantinople, without any great effort of the imagination.

We are sorry to have to say this, but a work aiming at the highest range of art, upon which so much labour, to so much end, so much admirable work have been bestowed; but a sense of our duty to ourselves and to the public as the only critic we is our province to discuse leaves us no other alternative but silence, which might be misconstrued into the patient labour of the artist as displayed in the cunning handicraft, the marvellous exactness of finish, and, above all, the high tone of colour to be found in every part, it is impossible to pay too high a tribute of admiration. But all this having been granted, even upon technical grounds, guided by all our preconceived notions of the principles of art, the picture is not far from hostile criticism. We allude particularly to the utter neglect of that most far-reaching and beautiful of light and shade, by being scattered all over the canvas in a manner most distracting to the eye, and subversive of every idea of concentration, which is essential to the satisfactory contemplation of a picture.

TANTALLON CASTLE BY J. SYER.

We have already, in our notice of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, spoken at some length of this performance, which not only is one of the most important pictures in the collection, but singles itself out as distinctly in advance of the ordinary run of marine landscape as the grand poetry of Scott does of the usual level it is treated in a thoroughly congenial spirit. A frigid coldness and gloom hang over the ironbound shore; wrecks drift impeded to their destiny, who has been lured to destruction by the false beam, the cliff-pirate waves dancing, as it were, in triumph around them. On the rugged shore are numerous groups of wreckers and others employed in sending the various craft more or less imperilled by the storm or making prize of those which have struck which come ashore. The prevailing sombre hue of the picture is admirably broken by the little patches of colour thus introduced, and by occasional glimpse of light bursting through the rent clouds in the wake of the waves. There is much of the character of Backhuysen in the marine portion of this picture, with a little reminiscence, in the other parts than he generally displayed. The castle itself which overlooks this howling scene is truthfully realised in the fine lines in Scott's "Marmion":—

> His towers Tantallon vast,
> Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
> And held impregnable in war.
> On a projecting rocky ray rose,
> And round three sides the ocean flows.
> * * * * *
> There was square keep—there turret high,
> Or pinnacles that sought the sky,
> And shafts and arches still and dacry
> The gathering ocean storm.

THE FARM.

THE old adage, "While the grass grows the steed starves," has never within the memory of the living race of farmers been so completely verified; but during the past and the present season matters have begun to freshen up, and the sheep have had rather better crops for the early bite turnips, which, unfortunately with the late delayed spring grass other agricultural prospects brighten. The farmers have made free with their deliveries of the last crop, and the corn trade still continues in the same dull state as usual. Since the 7th of January the wheat averages have risen nearly five shillings, and taking those of the last six weeks as a comparison with the corresponding period of last year, there is an advance of six.

Mr. Druce's sale of the Leicester sheep, as advertised his flock to be sold, without reserve, by Mr. Strafford, at his farm at Beeston, in Bedfordshire, on the Friday of the Canterbury week. The sale took place, and one hundred and sixty ewes and shearling, directly descended from forty-five sires and thirteen purchased of Mr. Burgess, Mr. Stratford's previous and fifty from Mr. R. Burgess's, of Colgrave. His rams alone have on many occasions let as high as 200 guineas; but this year he has determined to turn to shorthorns, and purchased extensively both at the Milcote sale, and still more recently at Mr. Phillip's. The latter sale gave the Leicester people a taste of what the Duke could do, as the thirty lots of shorthorns, many of them young calves, averaged £48 14s each. Mr. John Wheelhouse's Bedale sale commences on Tuesday at Hart, near Hartlepool. We hear that the success of his last sale in Yorkshire has induced him to announce a few herd; and that Mr. Holden has unfortunately lost one of his celebrated Grand Duchesses. From a further report of the Jamaica Show we observe that all the imported cattle have done well, with the exception of a couple in "the best spell of planters' steers," were Herefords. The peasantry seem to have taken to the idea of the bull well, and called them "the buckra races."

Mark Lane Express gives a very elaborate account of the leviathan herd of Mr. Stratton, of Broadchitton, which is generally kept up to about 350, and attended to by fifteen herdsmen and dairymaids. About 200 cows are in milk, and heifers are kept in the course of the year, and the dairy cows number 110. The pails yield on an average about 320 gallons of milk a day, which produces 1 cwt. and the cheese-tub can hold 200 cwt. at a time, and turns out rather more than 100 cwt. a week, while the butter-tub contains from 130lb. to 200lb. Mr. Stratton uses eight of his shorthorn heifers in the plough, and finds them do their work quite as well as horses or Herefords; and the Devonshire cattle, the sire of some of his best prize steers, not only works in the bush harrow and at the stubble-rakes, but is considered quite equal to the butter-churn. The herd has almost entirely sprung from Moss Rose, the produce of Phenix and a heifer of Mr. Booth's, and other purchases of the Highworth market. From her came young Moss Rose, by Lottery, and Mathias Clark, by Lottery, (a very large animal) from Sir William Hayes, M.P.), and both these branches have been perpetuated respectively through the three Dunless of Gloster and the Manchioness line. Mr. Stratton has won a prize-taker began in 1857 at Devizes, and since then he has won in hard cash £3077 8s, exclusive of the silver and bronze cups and silver medals. Of this £1077 was gold medals were won in France, and £300 and twenty-four gold and silver medals at Smithfield and Birmingham.

"LUCREZIA BORGIA." BURLESQUED.

THE burlesque at the St. James's certainly merits the success which it has achieved. The piece has not been written down to get into it some really sterling good writing. The verses are sold in sense and in sound. The management, also, has placed it on the boards with decorations that will at once satisfy, and ought to make it especially attractive, for they are in excellent taste as well as costly. The ballet portion is exceedingly good, and Miss Lydia Thompson has more than one opportunity of triumph, of which she is decidedly quick to avail herself. Mr. Young as the homicide mother, and Miss Wyndham as the mystified son. We present our readers with the first scene of the clever extravaganza, which will recognise the action of the close of the first act of the opera, in which the infamous woman is exposed to insult in the public street. The grouping and accessories of this situation are highly creditable to the management.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 13,277. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 3293; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3733; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1893; students' evening (Wednesday), 311.

By a resolution of the council of the Queen's College, Birmingham, that institution has been closed. The floating debt exceeds £4000, and many have ceased no means whatever of discharging it.

JEAN BECKER.

JEAN BECKER, the young violinist who has been for some time past delighting the audiences of the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall, was born at Mannheim, in the year 1836, and in his earliest years gave evidence of the possession of a musical organisation of the highest order. He learnt to play on the violin and pianoforte without help from a master in so wonderful a manner that, at the urgent persuasion of many of the principal inhabitants of the town, his parents consented to his becoming a musician. On leaving Mannheim for Paris, where he studied under the first masters, he was presented by his admirers and friends with a fine violin by one of the first makers. Recalled to Germany by the Grand Duchess Stephanie, there he was made chamber violinist to her Highness and director of the concerts at the theatre. During the last twelve months he has been gaining fresh laurels in travelling through many of the principal towns of France and Germany, commencing with Paris and Leipsic, where he played with brilliant success, and of whose musical societies he is a member. His facility of execution, his bow arm, and his fine reading of the works of the great masters, as well as his brilliant execution of the music of the modern school, are, indeed, marvellous. Jean Becker, like all men of genius, is so modest and unassuming as to win the respect and esteem of all those who have the pleasure of his friendship.

CONVERSAZIONE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE members of the Vocal Association held a conversazione and concert on Wednesday week at the St. James's Hall, securing a very large attendance by the attractive entertainments provided for the occasion. The hall was tastefully decorated, curtains being suspended from ceiling to floor in the organ recess and in front of the back galleries. In the body of the building, pictures, photographs, stereoscopes, statuary, vases, and other works of art were displayed to good advantage on tables and screens. Pictures, too, were placed in the side galleries, in the midst of the panels upon which are inscribed the names of English musicians, composers; and thus the entire scale was transformed into an elegant reception-room—shrubs and flowers being distributed in various directions to increase the general effect. The staple entertainment of the evening was a grand concert by members of the association, assisted by several vocal and instrumental performers, many of whom made their first appearance in London on this occasion. Among the débutantes, Miss Oldfield, who sang the cavatina "Forgi amore," from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," made a favourable impression by the taste and feeling with which she executed the composition allotted to her. As usual, however, at entertainments of this character, the audience paid by no means an undivided attention to the concert, but chatted, saluted friends, strolled to and fro, peeped into stereoscopes, examined the paintings placed about the room, and partook of tea, coffee, and ices, only occasionally casting a glance at the programme to see what point had been reached. Under these circumstances the enterprise of the directors in bringing forward so many vocalists whose talents were altogether untried in the metropolis was especially noteworthy. The concert introduced no fewer than five of these performers to the audience:—Madame Goldberg Strossi, from the Scala, Milan; Herr C. Schneider, first tenor to the Duke of Nassau; Mdlle. de Rettler, from Berlin; Mdlle. Marshall; and Miss Blanche Cole, aged ten years. The pieces selected, twenty-one in number, were for the most part of an attractive character, comprising selections from the Italian, German, French, and English schools of music. Messrs. Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, and Charles Horsley, were the conductors.



JEAN BECKER, VIOLINIST.

FIRE AT GREENWICH.

SHORTLY after eleven o'clock on Monday se'nnight a fire, which resulted in the destruction of thirteen houses, broke out on the premises of Mr. W. Hunter, of Wood Wharf, Greenwich, immediately facing the river. The fire was discovered in the sail-loft, and in an instant the flames, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, burst forth with great fury. A mounted messenger was at once dispatched to London for the engines of the Fire Brigade, three of which were soon on the spot, together with those of the town and Greenwich Hospital, and the powerful floating engine from her Majesty's Dockyard at Deptford. A party of the Donegal Militia, and a large number of police, under the superintendence of Inspectors Monk and Mott, aided in keeping off the crowd and working the engines. Notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water the flames speedily extended to the premises of Mr. Cobbett, boat-builder; Mr. Stapleton, smith; and Mr. T. R. Huntley, coal-merchant, facing the river. The exertions of the firemen were here directed to the saving of three valuable vessels in the yard of Mr. Hunter, the destruction of which must have taken place but for the immense volume of water poured on the flames, the vessels escaping with slight damage. The flames, however, unfortunately communicated with a line of small houses in the immediate vicinity, seven of which were consumed, and six others on the opposite side of the street were so much damaged that they will have to be razed to the ground.



SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "LUCREZIA BORGIA AT HOME AND ALL ABROAD," AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CONVERSAZIONE AND CONCERT OF THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENWICH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

OZONE.—An account of Dr. Andrews' discourse on this very interesting subject at the meeting of the Chemical Society, with the discussion upon it, in which Professors Hofmann and Williamson took part, appears in the last number of the *Chemical News*.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS have just published two volumes of *Memoirs*, each solely occupied with a most elaborate work. Vol. xxv. contains "Principes d'Embryogénie, Zoogénie, et Tératogénie," with twenty-five plates, by M. Serres; and vol. xxxi. contains the fruits of the labours of M. Duméril, during sixty years, being his great work on the structure, habits, and classification of insects, entitled "Entomologie Analytique," copiously illustrated with excellent woodcuts.

GULF-STREAM EXPLORATIONS.—The remarkable variations in the temperature of the water are shown in diagrams which accompany Dr. Bache's memoir in Silliman's *American Journal*, last number.

THE NEW PLANET discovered at Bilk by M. Luther on March 24 has been named "Concordia."

THE DENSITY OF VAPOURS AT VERY HIGH TEMPERATURES.—In the *Annales de Chimie* MM. H. Ste.-Claire Deville and L. Troost detail their experiments on this subject. The apparatus employed and the mode of operating are first described. In the vapours of mercury, sulphur, cadmium, and zinc, other vapours were subjected to experiment, and the results tabulated.

TREE FROM POMPEII.—M. Savarese, the Neapolitan Minister of Public Works, has just presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a cypress-tree with the roots which was dug out under his own eye during the excavations for a canal in the neighbourhood of Pompeii, at a depth of five metres (about 16½ feet). These cypresses, aged then about thirty-six years, were buried by the memorable eruption which, in the year A.D. 79, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. These trees have remained perfectly upright with their roots beneath the various strata accumulated during eighteen centuries.

AURORA BOREALIS.—The eminent meteorologist, M. Coulvier Gravier, has just published his observations relating to the aurora which he saw at Paris on the 9th inst. Some notice of the coming phenomena was given by the magnetic perturbations at the Imperial Observatory. The aurora appeared about 8.30 p.m. in the form of a white ray, which gradually assumed the appearance of a cirrus cloud. Other changes of form and colour followed till its final disappearance at 11 59. During the periods of greatest intensity the observer perceived the summit of a small arc elevated about two or three degrees above the horizon. The aurora seemed to travel from east to west. A shooting star of the first magnitude, with a train, was obscured while darting through a ray of the aurora, but recovered its brilliancy after its passage. Flashes of lightning were seen before and during the continuance of the phenomena; and it is stated that at midnight the bell of Tourville la Chappelle was struck by lightning, and reduced to ashes. The writer of these lines saw an aurora on the same evening at Kentish-town, near London, about eleven o'clock, for a few minutes only. The colours of the striæ were white and reddish white.

ANTIDOTE FOR CHLORINE.—M Bolley has observed that while occupied in researches upon the violet of aniline he suffered no inconvenience in atmospheres charged with chlorine, and that the mucous membrane of his nostrils was tinged violet-blue. Experience confirmed his impression that these effects were due to the inhaling a small quantity of the vapour of aniline. Two young persons in the laboratory, overcome by chlorine, obtained relief by breathing the vapour of aniline exhaling from an aqueous solution of that alkaloid. M. Bolley, therefore, confidently recommends aniline as a prophylactic or antidote against the deleterious effects of chlorine.—*Repertoire de Chimie.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Dr. SPENCER COBBOLD delivered his second lecture "On the Herbivorous Mammalia, now living in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park," on Tuesday last. He concluded his account of the giraffe, by referring to the great strength of its horns, and the use of its flesh for food (which Dr. Cobbold, from his own experience, compared to veal) in its native country. The general structure of ruminants, and the beautiful adaptation of their grinding teeth and four stomachs to their vegetable diet, were next explained. The peculiar characteristics of deer, the gradual development of their horns (occupying several years), and the analogus of these appendages with the vegetable kingdom, and their form and physiology, were fully considered. The lecture concluded with an account of the wapite, roe, axis, and muntjak, illustrated by large coloured diagrams.

The first Friday evening discourse of the after-Easter series (April 20) was delivered by Dr. COBBOLD—the subject being "The Scope and Tendencies of the Natural-History Sciences"—Sir Henry Holland, Bart, in the chair. The speaker advocated the necessity for a wider diffusion of these sciences, and maintained that the laws presiding over organic and inorganic matter were the same in former epochs of the earth's history as those which are in operation at the present day, and he endeavoured to prove that the varying results now witnessed were brought about by the *degree, direction, and conditional circumstances* under which those laws were permitted to operate. Having illustrated this hypothesis in various ways, he considered the educational and moral claims of the biological and geological sciences, and espoused the cause of teleological inferences, but warmly deprecated all leaning to unscientific dogmatism. He advocated the introduction of the tutorial method in all natural science-teaching, in combination with the delivery of public lectures. "Under such advantages," he said, "the study of the natural-history sciences was productive of the happiest results—the impressions left upon the mind being perfectly analogous to those which the ear receives from a well-sustained series of harmonies." Next Friday's discourse will be delivered by Mr. F. Abel, on a deeply-important subject—"The Application of Science to the Efficiency and Welfare of Military Forces."

Professor D. T. ANSTED commenced a course of eight lectures on some recent Researches in Physical Geography and Geology on Thursday last week, the subject of the first lecture being the surface of the Atlantic Ocean as introductory to one on its depths. The geographical position and extent of this ocean (or great canal), as the Professor termed it, its inland seas (the most important being the Mediterranean and Baltic), its gulfs, bays, and islands (including the United Kingdom) were described and contrasted with those of the Pacific. The nature and causes of the regulated motion of its waters were explained, as produced by winds, and exemplified in storms, tidal waves, and marine currents—the Gulf Stream and its important relations to our own country being particularly referred to. The Professor then spoke of the colour (varying from deep ultramarine to emerald green and grey) and the saltness of this ocean, and of the ice occasionally drifting through it; and, lastly, referred to the Sargasso Sea, as illustrating its vegetation; and also the whales and their food (the jelly-fish and other minute animalcules), which are the most remarkable of the animals of the open water. He concluded with an allusion to the important relation of the Atlantic to man, and its great influence on the progress of civilisation. (The area of this ocean is roughly estimated at 27,000,000 square miles; its average length at between 7000 and 8000; and width at between 3000 and 4000 miles; the total length of its coast line at 55,300 miles.)

Mr. F. ABEL, Director of the Chemical Establishment at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday last commenced a course of lectures on the Association of Heat with Chemical Force. The lecture was devoted to an examination of the conditions favourable to the considerable development of heat by chemical action. The nature of chemical attraction or affinity and its results were briefly examined, and illustrations were given of the varying intensity of its action. The chemical union of gases and liquids with solids was shown to be greatly promoted by the minute division of the latter, whereby the intimate contact was more fully effected, which was indispensable to the establishment of chemical attraction between different bodies. The minute division and intimate contact of solids were shown to be generally insufficient to bring about chemical action between them, which would ensue, however, on the application of powerful and sudden compression or friction. The promoting effect in those cases was ascribed partly to the approximation of the particles, and partly to the heat resulting from friction and compression. The effect of solvents in promoting chemical action was examined and illustrated, and an account was then given of the effect of porous bodies in promoting chemical action between gases, by their property of collecting the latter within pores and condensing them to a very considerable extent, thus bringing about the approximation of the particles of different bodies essential to the operation of chemical affinity. Charcoal and platinum were shown to possess this condensing power to a high degree, and several important chemical changes constantly occurring in nature were ascribed to this peculiar property of porous substances. Finally, the effect of heat accumulating as the result of chemical action, or applied from external sources in various ways, was shown to promote sudden chemical changes when the matter to be influenced was in a favourable condition, and to establish chemical action throughout large masses of matter, as in the case of a large quantity of gunpowder, which would be exploded by the application of a spark or heated iron to the most minute portion of the whole. The lecture was copiously illustrated by a series of very interesting and instructive experiments.

The ex-King of Oude has inserted a notice in the *Indian Gazette* warning the public, both in India and in England, that he has discharged from his service Musseroodeen Khan, alias "The Moulvie," who lately appeared in a bill transaction in one of our English law courts; and that he will no longer be responsible for his doings, or for any debts that he may contract as agent to his Majesty.

By order of the French Emperor, a monument will be erected to the memory of the Maid of Orleans, on the right shore of the River Oise, near the old bridge of Compiègne, where the heroine was taken prisoner by the English, on the 23rd of May, 1430. The monument is to consist of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, and will be executed after the well-known work of the Princess Marie of Orleans.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G B., Lower Clapton.—Your letter probably miscarried. Why not have repeated the solution previously sent?

E., Kensington; PALAMEDES; T. M.; F. DEACON; S. G.; I. P.; W. T. P.; A. Alfredy; J. R. Edney.—In the examiner's hands.

MOSS SOIL.—Certainly; but the answers to similar questions should be sought from some elementary treatise.

B W. F., Beaumaris.—Apply to Professor Salmon, Trinity College, Dublin.

PION COIFFIE.—You should send your name and address.

SAINT MUNGO.—1. A player can claim a Queen or any other piece for every Pawn he advances to its 8th square without regard to the pieces on the board. 2 It shall be examined.

ANTIQUARY.—In addition to the memoranda you have cited of payments for chessmen from early household books, take the following from the Book of Kings Payments *temp.* Hen. VII (A. 5, 18), p. 252, in the Public Record Office:—"Henry VII, Anno xxiij°, at Grenewyche, Monday, xmo. die Ap'lis. Item for Tables, chessemen, and dyses . . xj s." This entry is not mentioned by Douce or Twiss, nor has it, to our knowledge, ever been printed.

A. B., Coventry.—White should capture the Kt, and then check with his Rook, having a winning attack. See "Chessplayer's Handbook," p. 132.

PALAMEDES.—True enough; but the general reader, unlike your real chessplayer, is mighty indifferent to suicidal stratagems and beautiful but indefinite winning positions. He cares only for mates of three, four, five, and, at the utmost, six moves.

J. GILBERT.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 are defective. No. 2 makes a pretty little enigma.

L' W. P.—Such "problems" are entirely useless, and worse, for they give us a good deal of trouble to no purpose.

AMATEUR.—Yes; we hear that Mr. Anderssen is now in Paris; and that the Parisian chess circle propose to take advantage of the occasion and hold their customary annual dinner during his residence among them.

V. H. DER L.—The promised volume shall be forwarded immediately.

M. DE J., St. Petersburg.—A reply has been transmitted, and will probably reach you before this notification of its dispatch.

J. N. D.—Be good enough to send us some specimens.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 842, by Dion, I. H. N., J. H., Tweed, Corry, M. F., Dover, Lex, H. F. G., Morden Hall, Francis, D. P. H., N. L. A., T., George, Œdipus, Old Buck, P. T. D., W. C., John Lionel, C. N. W., A Lady, Oliver, S. L., I. W. K., J. W. B., Canterbury; N., of Brighton; One of the old School, I. F. C., A Clerk, E. G. K., Percy, Marion, T. B. S., H. E., Stephen, I. C. D., Mayfly, Wickstead, F. R. S.; G., Travellers' Club; Judy, Manxman, Fergus, D. G., V., St. Kilda, Badger, T. S. B., P. P., Shrewsbury School, Athenæum, A Sheffield Whittle, C. R., 1860, A. Alfredy, Pons, Sligo, L. C. W., E. Qual, A. B. C., Muff, Teague, S. H. N., B. M. Scotia, C. Schnitzler, Clayton, Dereven, Beeslack, are right. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 843, by M P., Larry, A Lady, Box and Cox, R. G., X. Y. Z., Tolbooth, Omega, F. P., N. C. D., Derevon; R. S., Malines; Percy, H. I. L., Iota, Marion; D. I. S., Liverpool; Alex, Bonbon, W. G., R. R. B., S. T. H., G. W., Henry, Felix, I. D. T. H. P., R. E. J., Sion House, M.D., Pax, D. T. G., Benjamin, Dullard, Rector, O. P. Q., Charles S., Maple-Durham, Quilp, Artillery, F. H. S., Little Dorrit, T. Taylor, Peregrine, I. N., A Rifleman, Antony, S. M. L., P. G., S. Weller, jun.; Max, Omicron; Miss E. L., Boulogne; are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dereven, Queen, T. W. D.; R. S., Malines; P. G., Frogmore; H. C., Iota, Box and Cox, Derry, F., Welmar; Percy, X. Y. Z. 1860, Punch, A Juvenile, Dred, Felix, N. B., Podgers, Œdipus, E. R., Vernon, Query, M.P., L. S. D., Manxman, Sir Fretful P., Omicron, W. P., George, Pepys, Jeames, T. M. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 844.

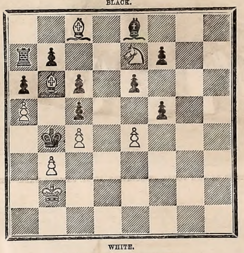
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q Kt sq	P takes P
2. B to Q R sq	P to Q Kt 7th
3. Kt takes P	Kt to K 3rd, or to K B 4th

4. Kt to Q 3rd, or to Q B 4th (according to Black's move), giving double check and mate.

PROBLEM No. 845.

By Mr. CONRAD BAYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The following capital Game was played at Brussels between Mr. HEYDEBRAND DER LAZA and Mr. de RIVES.

(Counter Gambit in the K's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. H. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th
3. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q 4th
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 4th
7. B to K 3rd	B takes B
8. P takes B	Kt takes K Kt P
9. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
10. K to K 2nd	R to K B sq
11. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q B 3rd	P takes K P
13. P takes P	B to Q 2nd

(Instead of this, Black might apparently have moved his Kt to K B 7th with considerable effect.)

14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
15. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd
16. Q to K 3rd	K Kt to K Kt sq

(A fine attack was obtainable here by now capturing the K B P with B, and leaving the Kt *en prise*. For, suppose—

16.	Q B takes K B P
17. Q takes Kt	B takes K P
18. R to K R 2nd	Q to K Kt 6th
19. Kt takes B, or *	Q takes R (ch)
20. K to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
21. B to K 6th	Q takes Q Kt P

And must win.

* 19. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q
20. R to K B 2nd (ch)	B to K B 4th
21. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K R 5th

And again Black ought to win.)

17. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
18. P takes P	Q takes K Kt P
19. Q R to K Kt sq	Q to K R 2nd
20. Q R to K Kt 5th	Castles
21. K Kt takes K P	K Kt to K B 3rd
22. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
23. K R to K Kt sq	K R to K sq
24. Q R to K Kt 7th	Q to Q 3rd
25. K R to K Kt 2nd	Kt takes K P
26. Kt takes Kt	Q to K 4th
27. B to Q B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
28. B to Q 3rd	Q tks Q Kt P (ch)
29. K to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th (ch)
30. K to Kt 3rd	Q R takes B
31. Q takes Q R	Q takes K R (ch)

And the game was finally drawn.

An instructive *Partie* between Mr. HEYDEBRAND DER LAZA and Mr. ALLIX, in which the former gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H. L.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th
5. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
6. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
7. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K B P
9. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd
10. K to R sq	B to Q 2nd
11. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q B sq
12. Q to K R 5th	

(If, 12. B takes K B P | B takes K B P
13. P takes B | Kt takes B
14. R takes Kt | Q takes K B P (ch)
15. K to Kt sq | Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
16. K moves | Q takes B, and wins.)

12.	K to Q sq
13. Q B takes P	Kt takes B
14. R takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3rd
15. K R to K B 2nd	

(R to K B 7th might have led to some interesting play, *e. g.*:—

15. R to K B 7th	Kt to K 4th
16. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd, or (*a*)

(*a*) 16.	K to K sq
17. R takes K Kt P	B takes R
18. Q takes K B P	R to K B sq
19. B to K 2nd, &c.)	

17. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq

If K to Kt 3rd, Black has a forced and beautiful mate in seven moves.

18. R takes K B	R takes R
19. Q to K 7th	B takes Kt
20. Q takes Q P (ch.) &c.)	

15.	B to K 2nd
16. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
17. K R takes B	B to K B 3rd
18. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q 2nd
19. R takes B	

(Would not the following have been a preferable mode of play?—

19. B to K 2nd	K to B 2nd
20. B to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
21. P takes P	P takes P
22. R takes B	P takes R
23. Q to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. R to K B 3rd	

Threatening to play Kt to Q 5th, &c.)

19.	P takes R
20. R takes P	Kt to K 4th
21. Q to K R 6th	K to B 2nd
22. B to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
23. P to Q R 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq
24. B to K R 5th	Q R to K Kt 6th
25. Kt to K 2nd	R tks K R P (ch)
26. P takes R	Q tks K R P (ch)
27. K to Kt sq	R to K Kt sq (ch)
28. K to B 2nd	R to K Kt 7th (ch)

And White wins.

In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Stanley says that he has withdrawn "from all connection" with the "Art-Union of Great Britain" in Manchester.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become a patron of the Royal Oxfordshire Horticultural Society.

The Queen has appointed Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Royal Academy has voted the sum of £50 in aid of the Female School of Art in Gower-street.

The *Copenhagen* has arrived from Melbourne with 39,225 ounces of gold, valued at £156,900. She had been out 120 days.

It is understood that in the course of the summer the Queen of Spain will pay a visit to her newly-acquired African dominions.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 1,014,443lb.—an increase of 85,593lb., compared with the previous statement.

During the night of the 19th inst. Mr. James, the well-known novelist, had an attack of paralysis at Venice, where he is Consul-General.

The refusal to renew Nat Langham's and Ben Caunt's licenses has been confirmed at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Loftus Otway, her Majesty's representative in Mexico, has been appointed English Consul-General at Milan.

A person was fined forty shillings and costs on Saturday last, at the Wandsworth Police Court, for smoking in a railway carriage.

The condemned Portuguese convict Annois was formally reprieved on Monday, under the authority of the Home Office.

The receipts last year of the Merchant Seamen's Fund were £103,357 10s. 10d., including stock, and the payments £48,776 9s. 5d.

A few days ago the Croatian peasants around Agram presented a magnificent "bouquet" to the Countess Antonia Batthyany, the widow of the nobleman who was Hungarian Minister-President in 1848.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has just undergone an operation which, it is hoped, will eventually restore her to sight.

The marriage contract of Princess Matilda, Duchess of Bavaria, and Count Trani, brother of the King of Naples, has been ratified by his Sicilian Majesty, and the marriage will take place by proxy on May 21.

The Earl of St. Germans, the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, will go to Canada in the retinue of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

King Otho intends passing the summer in Germany. His Majesty will make some stay at Carlsbad, where he will take the waters, and also at Munich.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., has just completed the modeling of a charming figure of Hebe in the act of presenting a cup of nectar to some fortunate divinity.

The Earl of Eglinton contradicts a statement that has appeared as to his having been present at the recent fight between Heenan and Sayers. His Lordship was never present at a prize fight in his life.

A site for the proposed Wedgwood Institute (in memory of "the Father of the Potteries") has been at length obtained in Queen-street, Burslem.

For the last three years exhibitioners of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool have successfully obtained scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are making selections from some of the most beautiful specimens of modern Sèvres porcelain, which are intended as a little mark of attention to the Queen of England.

Another Neapolitan Royal decree has been issued effecting important reductions in the import duty on many additional articles. The *Gazette* says the new tariff may be seen at the Board of Trade.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* at Christiania states that the English language has of late become a compulsory branch of education in the public schools in Norway.

The sums paid for indurating or preserving the external stonework and the iron roofs of the Houses of Parliament since the year 1853 were £3517.

Arrangements in the Education Office will render it unnecessary to fill up the inspectorship which became vacant by the death of the late Mr. Jellinger Symonds.

A gardener, seeking employment by advertising in the *Dublin Daily Express*, says he is "a man who understands his business; has no incumbrance but wife, who would care a lodge or small dairy if required.

On Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges and Corporation of London, according to ancient custom, attended Divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Cardinal Wiseman's oration for the Pope, the first part of which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the metropolis on the 15th of April, was continued and concluded on Sunday last.

A conference of clergymen favourable to the ballot was held at the Whittington Club on Monday. Mr. Whitehurst presided, and Lord Teynham took part in the proceedings.

A number of gentlemen interested in the acclimatisation of foreign animals and birds in this country have determined to form a society for that purpose.

Last Saturday a fire occurred in the Clarence Warehouses, Great Howard-street, Liverpool, by which cotton to the amount of £2000 was destroyed.

An election to two scholarships of £70 per annum each, tenable at the school for five years, will take place at Uppingham, Rutland, on Tuesday, June 5.

Yesterday week a fire, unfortunately attended with loss of life to an infant, aged thirteen months, broke out on the premises of Mr. Wise, James-street, Lambeth.

A large Crystal Palace, on the model of the London one, is about to be built opposite the Alexander Palace at St. Petersburg, by the Horticultural Society, and arranged for a permanent exhibition of plants and flowers.

The Post Office has published a notice to the effect that all letters registered, addressed to China or any country in or beyond the torrid zone, should be sealed with gum or wafer, to avoid the inconvenience occasioned by the melting of the wax.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the Artists' Benevolent Fund is to take place on the 12th of May—Lord Stanley presiding; and the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund will take place on the 16th of May—the Bishop of St. David's in the chair.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has ordered her diplomatic agents to quit Pekin during the approaching hostilities. The reason given is that she desires to avoid being accused either by England or France of aiding or counselling the Chinese.

On Thursday se'nnight two men, Robert Smith and John Cross, were working in an old coalpit, called Mill Stone Pit, which is now being used as a quarry, at Over Darwen, when a large mass of "shell" fell from the roof and killed both men.

The *Inverness Courier* says:—"The result of careful inquiries in that district, from persons thoroughly competent to know, is that grouse are looking as healthy as ever, and, if there be a good breeding season, sportsmen will have no cause to complain of their sport in 1860."

The operations of the West Riding Penny Savings Bank are making rapid strides in all parts of the Riding. It is stated that nearly one hundred branches have been opened up to the present time, and that the deposits have almost reached £10,000.

A Coroner's jury at Walsall has returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against two gentlemen, Edward Thomas and James Thomson, through whose furious driving, in a race between their respective horses, is attributed the death of an old woman who was run over a few days ago.

Captain Vine Hall, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the first officer in the merchant service who took a first-class certificate in the steam examination under the Mercantile Marine Act, has been appointed commander of the *Great Eastern*.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland, recently held in Edinburgh, the reports of the committee and inspectors and the statutory accounts of the liquidators up to the 1st of February last were adopted.

The *Turin Gazette* states that the portion of the national debt which the French Government will have to make good to Sardinia as the share of Savoy and Nice will be 150,000,000f., which France engages to pay in cash at short dates.

Every year there is floated down the Mississippi at least 250,000,000 feet of pine lumber; and the quantity will increase with the demand, since the supply is so great that it cannot be exhausted within the present generation.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has ordered the discharge from prison of Daniel Sullivan, one of the leaders of the Phœnix conspiracy, who was convicted of something like treason and sentenced to penal servitude when the general body was tried, a year or two ago.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS' NEWEST SONGS.—DARLING WILLIE and NEVER MIND. Composed expressly for them, and nightly received with great applause. Price 2s each.—HUTCHES and Co., 13, 14, and 15, Great Marlborough-st., W

FROM LOVE, AND HOME, AND THEE.—The English version of the celebrated barcarole, "Di lontano," sung by Signor Marras. English and Italian words. Price 2s., post-free.—HUTCHES and Co., 13, 14, and 15, Great Marlborough-st., W.

STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Song, YES OR NO. A most charming ballad, likely to become one of the most popular of the day. Price 2s., post-free.
HUTCHES and Co., 13, 14, and 15, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ROLLING HOME ACROSS THE SEA. By C. W. Song. The words by CHARLES MACKAY; the music by W. H. WEST. Sung by the singer with great success. Price 2s. 6d., post-free.
HUTCHES and Co., 13, 14, and 15, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE LONE OLD TREE. New Song. By CLEMENT WORLTE. Compass D to E, suitable for a tenor. Price 2s., post-free.
HUTCHES and Co., 13, 14, and 15, Great Marlborough-street, W.

H. FARMER'S JUVENILE LIBRARY of DANCE MUSIC.
No. 1. The Children's Polka Mazurka. Price 1s.
2. Fun in Real Going. Ditto. Price 1s.
3. Olga Waltz. Ditto. Price 2s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE MERRY MOUNTAIN MAID. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. 2s. post-free. "This Ballad, from the pen of Stephen Glover, is one of the best of the many good ones he has written."—Vide Harrison and Co., 31, Hanover-street, W.

THE SONG OF THE SKYLARK. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. 2s. post-free. "The most graceful and pleasing of Mr. Glover's ballads previously adapted for teaching."
London: Bayward and Co., 31, Bishopsgate-street Within.

MR. W. T. WRIGHTON'S Popular Songs. THE YOUNG HUNTSMAN and WELCOME HOME. PORRIT and DUFF'S NEW BAT WHO HAS BACK IT and SIR. Each 2s. net.
London: Reeves and Co., 93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Cavatina, I WISH THAT I MAY DIE. Sung by Miss KATE WILKINSON. 2s. 6d. post-free.
London: Duff and Co., 32, Bishopsgate-street Within.

A THE AMERICAN QUADRILLES.
By ARTHUR LINCOLN. In each form. "A brilliant set of Quadrilles on the Christy Minstrels' most popular songs."
London: Duff and Co., 32, Bishopsgate-street Within.

STEPHEN GLOVER'S EXERCISES for PERFECTING THE EXECUTION:
Away with Melancholy .. .. .. On the Sea.
Auld Lang Syne .. .. Repeated Notes.
Bonnie Dundee .. .. Repeated Notes.
Ye do Deceive .. .. On the Turn.
Long, long ago .. .. On the Slide.
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TO THE NERVOUS and BILIOUS.—The COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION of TARAXACUM is a powerful but safe and agreeable tonic, invigorating the nervous system, and restoring the healthy action of the digestive organs. It promotes biliary, mild aperient, and alterative properties. In cases of nervous debility, indigestion, and all bilious complaints, it is invaluable. Its action on the liver is prompt, and its effects permanent in giving strength. The indigestion and its torpid or sluggish state of the system, which are the consequences of a disordered liver, are speedily removed by the concentrated bile, and increasing the appetite and digestive powers. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each. Purchasers should ask for the genuine Decoction of Taraxacum, prepared only by the Proprietor, Mr. Morson, Chemist, No. 2, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London.

TWO-YEARS' RHEUMATISM CURED by AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC SWEEPING PILLS.
The above Pills have cured me of two years' rheumatism. They are the best Pills I ever took. I have taken them for a week, and can walk to-day without a stick. I have been treated by several doctors, but they all failed. I have been assured I could not live by expressing only as much as my strength would allow. I am now in my seventy-fifth year, and I feel sure that, by the use of these Pills, I shall live many years. I have recommended them to many friends, and they have all found the same benefit. I am ready to make affidavit to the truth of the above statement. Any medical gentleman wishing to see me can call at my residence, 3, Bridge-street, Pimlico, S.W. And I can truly thankful that I did hear of them, and, if I had only been better informed myself about medicines, I should not have suffered so long. I think the use of Homœopathic cures ever performed by medicine. Mrs. MARY ANN WILLIAMS, 3, Bridge-street, Pimlico, S.W.
The above has been made a thoroughly cure. I can fully bear testify to the truth of the above statement, and recommend all who are in the medicine has proved a great blessing to me. I am in my 73 year, and I feel sure that, by the use of these Pills, I shall live many years. I am much in bed the power of the powerful and astonishing medicine.—Mrs. MARY LANE, Old Radford, near Nottingham.—"To be free of pain, and to be able to walk without a stick, after suffering for two years, and for 40 years Mr. Patent Medicine Vendors, at 12, 13, and 14, Foster-lane, Cheapside, London, E.C., and 5, Bridge-street, Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BLIGHTS, MILDEW, BED-BUGS.—DISHART CONSTANTINE, patentee for preventing and destroying these and other pests.—"Dishart's Blight Fluid," "Cottage Gardener," and "Field" (extract). In bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Relief of Nuisance Guaranteed. Sole Maker: WILLIAM DISHART, Perfume Works, Coupland Street, Manchester.



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FORTUNATELY for the fashionables of Paris the gleams of sunshine in the early days of April were favourable to the annual promenade at Longchamp, so that an opportunity was given to the élegantes of the capital for the display of their taste with the view of introducing novelty or improvement. For more than a hundred years this dress rendezvous has been strictly observed.

The promenade of Longchamp this year presented its usual crowd of Parisians, but more went there to see than to be seen. The finest toilets were those displayed by the carriage folk, some few of whom wore short-waisted dresses, somewhat in the style of the First Empire, and when our George III. was King. It is said that by-and-by we shall return to the mode of our grandmothers, from which we have been so long estranged that it appears almost ugly to our eyes. The two extremes of crinoline—too much or none at all—were duly represented by persons of sufficient influence to carry with them a certain number of partisans. As for bonnets, for the most part of crape, and rather increased in size, they were of two classes, perfectly simple, or bedizened with a diversity of gilt ornaments, which are becoming more and more preposterously the vogue, not only for chapeaux, but for other portions of the female costume. The cashmere shawls of uniform colour were much admired, not merely for their simplicity, but also on account of the ease with which they adapt themselves to the graceful proportions of their fair wearers. The long continuation of our several winters this year has hitherto prevented the adoption of a real spring costume; but let us hope that the month of May will enable us to give some interesting information there anent in our next article.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—This robe is of blue silk. The corsage is high-necked, buttoning in front with velvet buttons of the same colour, surrounded with lace. The buttons, gradually increasing in size as they descend, are continued down the front of the skirt. The waist is round, and held in by a band fastened with a buckle. Tight jockey sleeves, pointed on the shoulder, bordered with a lace trimming from below, and mounting as high as the shoulder seam. The bottom of the sleeve (from which proceed two tulle puffs, ornamented with lace) is turned up, and longer behind than in front, he two edges of the trimming being held together by double buttons united by a small chain. The skirt has seven folds, and is furnished with five flounces, the top one surmounted by a narrow plaiting. White crape bonnet, crossed from the top of the crown to the front by silk ribbon, rather narrow curtain; large bunch of myosotis on the side; tour-de-tête of tulle ruching. Collar of Valenciennes lace.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Little Girl.*—Mohair frock; the corsage plaited to form a number of little tubes in front and behind, surmounted by a band of plaiting, edged with silk ribbon. The sleeves are composed of two puffs of mohair and two small silk flounces, one of each alternately. A narrow silk band maintains the waist, to the side of which is attached a bow with long streamers. The skirt is furnished at the bottom with a high band of silk, upon which falls a flounce in mohair, surmounted by a plaiting-bordered top and bottom with silk ruching. This pretty toilet is completed by a silk headnet ornamented with a velvet plaiting all round and bows on one side.

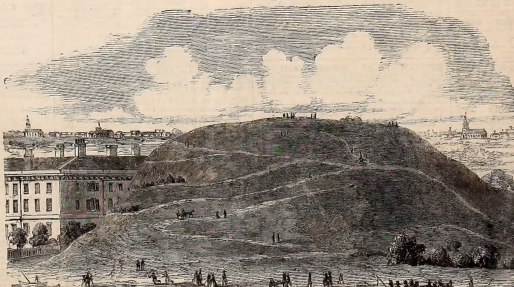
Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Light green silk robe trimmed with green silk of a darker tint. The ruchings on the body and skirt are edged with violet silk. The whole of this dress is cut on the straight, there being no seam at the waist, either in front or behind. A row of flat buttons, small at the top of the corsage, but increasing in size as they descend, ornaments the front of the dress, which is attached at the waist by a wide band of light green ribbon. The manner in which the ruching is put on gives the appearance of a pelisse. The sleeve, very wide and puffed, is drawn together at the extremity by narrow plaits; at a short distance above is a band of ruching made to correspond with that of the other parts of the dress. Plain narrow collar, under-sleeves, and white cuffs in figured lawn.

WHITECHAPEL MOUNT.

THE formation of the East and West India Docks in the early part of the present century caused roads to be made through the low, marshy fields extending from Shadwell and Ratcliff to Whitelow, marshy fields extending from Shadwell and Ratcliff to Whitechapel-road. Cannon-street-road, leading from the activity called the Whitechapel Mount to St. George's-in-the-East, so increased the value of the land on each side of it that it was determined by the Corporation of the city of London to take down the Mount. This was effected in 1807 and 1808, and Mount-place, Mount-terrace, and Mount-street were built on the site, not only preserving the remembrance of the Mount, but marking the space it occupied. In "Lysne's Antiquities of Middlesex" the dimensions of Whitechapel Mount are stated to be in length 329 feet; breadth, 182 feet. It was considerably higher than the London Hospital; an extensive view was obtained of the villages of Limehouse, Shadwell, and Ratcliff. Our Engraving shows that face of the Mount on the south side of Whitechapel-road, and part of the London Hospital. The churches in the distance are Old Shadwell, Limehouse, and St. George's-in-the-East.

In Stow's annals mention is made of an encampment of the Commons near the Mount at Mile-end during Jack Cade's rebellion. In 1642, during the war between King Charles and the Parliament, the committee of the militia of London issued orders that the principal entrances to the City should be defended by forts, and the space between them by lines and intrenchments. The Mount at Mile-end formed part of the defence of the eastern entrance to London. A formidable stonework was erected on the ground now occupied by the London Hospital, the trenches extending from Mile-end to the Thames. It appears from the journal published at this period that the defences of London were executed with zeal and alacrity by various classes of the community. In an extract from a London paper, May 3, 1642, we read "that the works in the fields northward of the City go on amain; many thousands of men and women go out daily to the trenches." On May 3 it is stated that "on this day there went out a great company of the Common Council and other chief men of the City, with their wives and families, all working in the trenches with alacrity. On the 23rd of May three thousand porters went voluntarily to the works with their wives and children; on the 5th of June five thousand shoemakers worked in the trenches; on the 7th six thousand tailors; on the 9th of June five thousand sailors and persons connected with the river laboured in the Mile-end and Shadwell works. It was on this day that Sir Kenelm Digby, while standing on the Mount, was arrested as a spy and conveyed a prisoner to Winchester House."

The ground thrown up from the intrenchment was used to increase the height of the Mount. After the Great Fire of London a considerable portion of the ruins from the streets at the east end of the City were piled upon the Mount; and, subsequently, the height was increased by the accumulation of rubbish from new-erected buildings. A report was widely spread that the ruins from the Fire of London were thrown over a deep pit where the bodies of persons that had died of the plague in 1665 were thrown, and great danger was apprehended from the removal of the Mount in 1807. Many persons expected to find articles of value among the ruins from the fire. However, neither the remains of dead bodies nor any objects of interest or value were found during the removal of the Mount, though the earth thrown into the hundreds of carts that were daily employed for many weeks was carefully examined.



WHITECHAPEL MOUNT, FROM A DRAWING MADE IN 1801.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1029.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

REACTIONARY SYMPTOMS.

THE country has for some time indulged in a belief that the policy which, for want of a more expressive and comprehensive phrase, has been designated the policy of progress was an accomplished fact. It is true that a party, less numerically strong than influential by its position and its wealth, which gave no overt adhesion to that doctrine, has continued to exist as a power in the State. But that party has long been considered to be undergoing a process of transition. First Toryism—a word which nowadays needs interpretation when it is used—was softened down into Conservatism, and by another gradation the title expanded into Liberal Conservatism. The culminating point of this hybrid system was reached when certain noble Lords and honourable gentlemen, by a political accident, found themselves invested with the responsibilities of office. The policy of adaptation to the necessities of the times was found to be a *sine qud non* to the retention of office, and Toryism passed into its third phase—that of concession, accompanied by lip-deep denial of recantation. The wily and adroit managers of that party which plain men, who judged from the letter of the rules of their order, supposed to be simply obstructive in their ideas and their action, seized a favourable opportunity of bidding for the reputation of being the real friends of the people; and it was their object and their task to show how much more real sympathy they had with the masses than mere cold and oligarchical Whigs; and there were even signs of an intention to outbid the inconsequent and ill-organised Radicals. Claiming for themselves unity of purpose and true sympathy with the popular wants, and a closer and more homogenous organisation as a political machine, they announced that they were about to do the great work of the nation, in the sense that the nation desired it to be done, in contradistinction to the puner efforts, if not to the mere talk, which characterised the pronounced professors of Liberalism. How this was to be effected, by what hocus-pocus, the public waited to see. On the result of two attempts on the part of a Conservative Government to work out Liberal principles it is superfluous now to dilate. Powerless to defy a settled public opinion, their dislike of which in Opposition they did not affect to conceal, with the accountability of the conduct of affairs resting upon them, they sought by trimming and finesse to reconcile the incongruities of their position. But the public mind of England never accepts dexterity as a substitute for principle; and in the case of a Tory Ministry, half-heartedly supported by Tory members of Parliament, the country was unable to recognise in the conduct of its affairs that sort of advance which is to be found in the progression of a boat when the rowers look one way and pull another; and once more the dealing with Liberalism was committed to those who were the avowed and open professors of that creed.

It would seem, however, that the Conservative party has caught a curious kind of inspiration from its brief tenures of actual rule as a party. There are many indications on their part of a belief that they have gained strength in the country. They appear to think that the closeness of their organisation has told, in the political contest, on the loose order and somewhat undisciplined condition of the Liberal ranks. It does not need any very keen powers of perception to discover that in the House of Commons the Opposition entertains an opinion that it is master of the situation; and this is accompanied by a delusion that they are equally potent out of doors. So strong has been the operation of this phantasy on the Conservative mind that it has, in the first place, given rise to an insolence of tone and demeanour in Parliament, and a reckless throwing off all disguise as to their real motives and intentions; and, in the next place, it has evidently encouraged or rather misled them into a belief that they have only to form and construct a regular plan of operations in order to re-establish themselves as the ascendant influence in the country, with a capability of carrying out their policy quite commensurate with their wishes and their aspirations. We have already pointed out the hardy offensiveness of the line taken by the Opposition in dealing with the Reform Bill. True it is that they have caught daring from the uncertain sound which the trumpets of their adversaries have given out. True it is that the situation of that measure suggests a comparison with the condition of Jerusalem during its last siege: for the defenders of the citadel are squabbling about the pettiest objects within while the enemy is thundering at the gates. It is no more in Conservative than it is in human nature to resist the temptation to take advantage of any want of tact and any want of unity which may exist amongst adversaries whom, combined, it would be simple fatuity to attack. Nevertheless, the mode in which the originators of the Reform Bill themselves, and in a still greater degree the manner in which numbers of members of Parliament calling themselves Reformers have dealt with that measure, are not sufficient to account for the attitude which gentlemen opposite have assumed. The tone of ridicule and insult which has been



THE TOWN AND LAKE OF ANNECY, SAVOY.—SEE NEXT PAGE

adopted by the Opposition in the debates on the Reform Bill has not been levelled merely at the measure itself. It has taken the direction of contemptuous incredulity as to the existence of any desire on the part of the public out of doors to see an extension of, we will not say political privileges, but—despite this specious attempt to limit the exercise of the franchise to a trust—of political rights. This fact is assumed with a sarcastic leer as the basis of all Conservative argument against any attempt at amending the representation of the country; on it is founded, as we think, a fallacy which has kindled first into a hope, then into a belief, that the moment for political reaction has arrived. It is becoming apparent that the Opposition entertain a confidence that a policy of obstruction is now the most likely to have a strong and compact party in the House of Commons can dictate to the country, and with impunity grant or withhold, as their humour takes them. For purposes and projects of reaction the Conservative party is now organised and sedulously organised. There is no doubt about it. Not content with a reckless assumption of mixed insolence and derision in their treatment of those measures which are at least proposed in the spirit of appreciation of the advanced intelligence, good sense, and good qualities of the great body of the people, they even descend to all the petty trickery which the forms of the House o Commons enable them to use; and they have gone so far as to give so striking an illustration of their doctrine of obstruction as to resort to physical force in keeping members out of the House at a moment when, by means of what is technically termed a "count out," a serious delay and an inevitable and utterly damaging, if not destructive, ridicule would have been cast upon the Reform Bill. This is one among the many smaller signs and portents of an arranged and organised anti-reform conspiracy which, the country may be assured, has been planned and plotted by that Conservative party which, in the days when it was attacking and pulling down Lord Melbourne's Ministry, was trucking its peculiar feeling by the expression of a sympathy with and the assertion of an aptitude for ministering to, the real wants and aspirations of the people, of which they claimed, if not exactly the monopoly, at least a better understanding and a more genuine appreciation, than the cold and unsusceptible followers of Lord John Russell or the wild and untutored, however well-meaning, disciples of Mr. Bright.

A still more remarkable token of the new organisation of the body of political power, which now must be designated as the Obstructive party, is the course which they have taken on the subject of the bill for the abolition of church rates. Until now this measure was opposed with hardihood and activity, but this Session a subtler effort has been made to damage the bill in its different stages through the House of Commons, and the culminating point of opposition was reached on the third reading. On that occasion Mr. Whiteside, after a long and elaborate speech by outside calculations, was put forward to tear at the measure in his most approved fashion, and the whole strength of the Conservative party was adroitly and assiduously brought up for the division, so that the third reading was carried in a manner and, indeed, in numbers sufficient as to justify the Upper House in refusing its assent to the bill. From the loud, prolonged, scarcely decent yell of triumph with which the result was received was to be gathered the feeling which now animates that party. Its perspective lookers-on have something manical in that vocal outburst. One could not but remember how often of late years that party has been afflicted with judicial blindness to the signs of the times, and how often they have inflicted that peculiarly unpleasant penalty, a wail to precede destruction. Be sure that once again they have mistaken the temper of the times, and are bent on damming up the current of progress until, in some fated hour, it breaks down the barriers which interrupt its flow, and overwhelms them in its impetuous and angry flood. If in another year there should be popular demonstrations, and even popular violence, it will not be forgotten that it was to the course which is is apparent that the Conservative party is now pursuing, in short by an organised opposition in the national feeling will be owing; and if there is any tact, or judgment, or prescience left in their leaders, they will at once see the prudence of inducing their followers to let well alone.

ANNECY, SAVOY.

THIS city, which the French papers declare to have lately signified its willing annexation to France, is situated at the extremity of a plain at the foot of the beautiful lake of the same name. Its situation is picturesque, with a wild mountain background, and there is evidence of great antiquity in many of its public buildings. Few Continental towns present a more striking appearance, especially on market days, the deep shade of the covered arcades which line the principal streets contrasting with the glare of the sun on the open space by which the lake discharges itself through the town into the valley beyond. Its chief manufacture is at present that of cotton goods, but in ancient associations and manufacturing importance it is the first city of Savoy. It mentioned in history as early as the twelfth century, and in the year 1415, having been destroyed by fire, was restored by Amadeus VIII., who established the fair spinning wool for which it has always been celebrated. Annecy has much activity in the business of linen, bleaching, and the printing of cottons, which received great support from the encouragement the Annecy must not fall under the general denomination of those "barren slopes" which France, under the influence of her geographical necessities, is appropriating to herself by the annexation of Savoy. But the historical association of the place may be considered that it is the resting-place of the remains of the celebrated St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva; and that Cousseau, escaping from Geneva, here wrote many passages of his "Confessions." Within a north side of the lake stands the Chateau de Menthon, the reputed birthplace of St. Bernard, the Apostle of the Alps.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—We understand that for the present the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, will take the duties of the Postoffice, in the absence of the Earl of Elgin. This temporary arrangement is made in consequence of an uncertainty as to the duration of the noble Earl's absence. The most recent advices from China bring the intelligence that an ultimatum has been sent in by the English and French plenipotentiaries on the 25th ult., to Pekin, giving the Court of Pekin thirty days to determine whether it will accept and execute the treaty in its entirety, and comply with such other conditions as arising out of the late outrages as the Allies judge fitting. If the terms of acceptance of our terms reach Lord Elgin on his road, he will return to Shanghai to resume his office. If, on the contrary, our demands should not be complied with, his Lordship will proceed to China on his ordinary mission, and a successor will be appointed to the office, which the public convenience will require to be provided for.—*Post.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* prints the debate in the Corps Législatif on the new commercial treaty which took place last Saturday, and was continued this week. The old familiar arguments for protection were brought forward by several deputies, and cleverly replied to by M. Chevalier in a speech which disposed of all objections, and swept away mere facts, and figures. The project of law concerning the tariff for wools, cottons, and raw materials was adopted by the Legislative Body on Wednesday by 239 against 4 votes.

One more of M. de Thouvenel's notes on the Savoy question, bearing date May 15, is of great interest to the Federal Government of Switzerland, appeared in Wednesday's *Moniteur* (of which it occupies four columns), and finally, repeating that it is impossible to abandon N2 of the final act of Vienna, and contesting the Swiss argument that the mere fact of the occupation of the lake districts by Switzerland in the year of Thursday morning published another note of M. Thouvenel, dated April 16, proving that the annexation of the Switzerland of Savoy and Nice would not violate the neutrality of Switzerland.

Monday's *Moniteur* gives the following as the final result of the voting in Savoy:—Inscribed on the lists, 135,449; voted, 130,939; for annexation, 130,533; against, 235; scratched, 171. Abstained from voting, 4610. Two medals to commemorate the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France are to be struck at the Paris Mint. Each will have on one side the Emperor's likeness, and on the other the number of votes obtained and the date of voting.

Two military expeditions are to set out—the one from Algeria and the other from Senegambia—to the country of Timbuctoo, whence they will return. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses of these expeditions. The second expedition will set out from the French establishment in Senegal.

SPAIN.

A general amnesty has been proclaimed in Spain, and Count de Montemolin has left Bourges for Frohsdorf, where he will be the Queen, resume their rank as Princes of the blood Royal at the Court. They will leave Paris for Austria from Dijon.

The Cortes have been convoked for the 25th inst.

The final treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco was signed yesterday morning at the Pardo. The *Monitor* announces. It is said that the Emperor of Morocco will pay within the present year the stipulated sum of 100,000,000 reals, and that he will also cede to the many possibly recover possession of Tetuan. A considerable part of the Spanish army has already left Africa.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 20th ult. at Albacete, in Valencia, which lasted three seconds. The Madrid journals say that it was violent, and accompanied by subterranean noise, but that it did no injury.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Bund* contains a statement to the effect that a proposal had been made by France to Switzerland for the latter Power to relinquish her rights in the country to the neighbouring State, in consideration of an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs.

The same journal also states that the Federal Council has received no official notification of the assembling of a Conference at Paris after the ratification of the treaty of Turin by the Sardinian Parliament.

2000 men of the Federal troops occupying Geneva will be disbanded on the 10th of May and will be replaced immediately.

The Federal Council has resolved on the instructions referring to the Conference to be sent to it by France.

ITALY.

UPPER AND CENTRAL ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel continues his triumphal progress through his new dominions, receiving everywhere the enthusiastic welcome. On Wednesday afternoon he arrived at Bologna. The civil and military authorities, and the clergy of the city, were present to receive him. A Te Deum was celebrated, and the Archbishop addressed the King.

It is asserted that the French Minister has pronounced sentence of disciplinary punishment against two officers who were dressed in private clothes during the popular movement of March 19.

The Pope has refused to receive Prince Napoleon, and negotiation in order to take service as a simple gunner.

General Lamoricière was to return to Rome on Wednesday.

THE KINGDOM OF SICILY.

Nothing definite can be gathered of the state of affairs in Sicily from the broken and contradictory reports which continue to come to hand. We are left to draw their order the telegraphic despatches, which, it will be seen, give but casual and uncertain glimpses of the insurrectionary movement. The following telegram from Naples (via Genoa), April 24, the Royal troops attacked the insurgents intrenched in the town of Carini on the 13th inst. The fight lasted seven hours, and continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. Reinforcements having then reached the Royal troops, they compelled the insurgents to retire to Monreale, where they defeated them. The loss of the latter had 300 killed. The number of wounded on both sides was considerable. The town of Carini has been plundered, and many houses set on fire. Several persons have been shot at Palermo.

Another despatch from Naples, dated April 26, says:—The insurgent bands are being pursued continually, and are retiring before the Royal forces. They had intrenched themselves in a small town called Piana, on the road to Corleone. On the Royal troops, by whom they have been completely destroyed. The remnants have made their escape to the mountains, and through the kingdom of Naples has most perfect order and tranquillity prevail.

The Government at Turin has received the following despatch, dated Palermo, April 25:—Yesterday evening, April 24:—The insurrection at Palermo has been suppressed. The state of seige is maintained. Messina is tranquil. The armed bands in the interior of the island are being pursued on all sides by the troops in all directions. The coasts are watched. Great agitation prevails throughout the island, including the province of Trapani. It is believed that Garibaldi has landed and the Royal authority has not been re-established.

The latest despatches are as follows:—

Genoa, May 1.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th ult., which say that *Cagliari* has arrived at Naples from Palermo, bringing families of the military. The insurgents were meditating an attempt on Palermo. A column which left Messina on the 26th inst. was engaged in serious combats with the insurgents on the 21st and 22nd at Galati, which town was destroyed. The Royal troops fell back upon Messina. Another column under the command of General Letizia, had left Palermo in order to subdue Trapani. It was supported by two frigates.

Marseilles, April 30.—Letters from Naples to the 23th inst. confirm the statement that Carini had been taken by assault after three days' fighting. The town had suffered greatly. The Government states that only a few hundred insurgents remain to be pursued. Letters affirm, however, that the supplies of provisions to the town had been often intercepted. The recent struggles had caused great excitement. The details are still contradictory.

Marseilles, May 2.—Advices from Messina to the 28th ultimo state that perfect tranquillity, but general discouragement, prevailed. The number of persons who had been arrested was considerable. The chiefs and leading men had been revealed in prisons. Transportation of a number of individuals was spoken of. Contradictory rumours were in circulation. It was said that a Neapolitan General had been captured by the insurgents—that the seat of Government was about to be transferred to Messina—that the disembarkation of several insurgents had taken place in Calabria—and that the garrison of Palermo, although numbering nearly 20,000 men, apparently feared to proceed into the interior.

The Florentine correspondent of the *Times* affirms that General Garibaldi, accompanied by 200 followers, sailed in a steamer from Genoa, a few days ago, for the purpose of effecting a landing in Sicily, or on the mainland of Naples.

PORTUGAL.

The Duke de Terceira, President of the Ministry, died last week. The new Ministry has been formed as follows:—President of the Council, Count Thomar; Minister of War, Viscount de Luz; Minister of Marine, Senor Vargas; Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs, Senor Casal Ribiero.

PRUSSIA.

The Military Commission of the Chamber of Deputies resolved, in its last sitting, by a majority of a single vote, by 14 votes of 13 millions of thalers for one year, to be applied to army reforms.

AUSTRIA

The *Mainzer Journal* announces that the chief command of all Austrian corps d'armée in Italy has been conferred on Prince Alexander of Hesse.

The Emperor of Austria has commenced the Constitution of the Council of the Empire by the appointment of nine permanent and thirty-eight temporary councillors, among whom are several Hungarians, Bohemians, and Poles. The Emperor has also completed his measures relating to the organisation of the Hungarian Protestant Church by forming a Protestant department of the Ministry of Public Worship for the transaction of Protestant business.

The Wiener Zeitung of Saturday contains an autograph letter of the Emperor, dated the 20th ult., decreasing that the ecclesiastical affairs of the evangelical portion of the army shall be under the management of a Consistory, and with the Augsburg and Helvetic confessions. In each of the military stations of Vienna, Verona, Olmutz, Pesth, Temesvar, Carlsburg, Comorn, Military Chaplains, one of the Augsburg and one of the Helvetic confession, are to be appointed. They are to be responsible to the superintending districts. In time of war two evangelical military Chaplains are to be added to the clerical establishment in the hospitals of the operating armies.

General Benedek had an audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph on the 22nd inst., and was received by him at his new Government of Hungary. He has, it is said, applied for the most precise instructions, in order that there may be left to chance the least action with which he has been charged. The General has issued a proclamation, which in substance is as follows:—As a faithful veteran, and a native of Hungary, I am unconditionally devoted to the benevolent intentions of the Emperor. Confidence is necessary to the successful development of the resources of the country, and I will, therefore, in the interest of the country, oppose with firmness and decision any attempt to disturb the peace of the people by secret machinations. I count on the co-operation of every man of honour in my efforts to serve and benefit my dear native country and the empire at large.

The requiem of the late Count Stephen Szedenyi, at Pesth, on the 20th of April, was attended by many distinguished persons that took place. Great numbers of the inhabitants were present at the ceremony. The Archduke Albert, Mourning Duke of Teschen was exhibited in the Wainesgrasse. Ten thousand persons were assembled on the occasion in the principal square of the town.

THE UNITED STATES.

A resolution had been moved in the Senate for inquiry into the expediency of raising the Sardinian mission to one of the first class.

In the Senate Mr. Wilson had introduced his bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade. It provides for the construction of five steam screw sloops of war adapted to the African coast; increases the number of officers; adds 100 disabled men or reward of 100 dollars for delivery to the United States' Marshal of any slaver landed in the United States; makes the fitting out or ownership of vessels engaged in the slave trade piracy, and punishes with imprisonment for life instead of death; makes it criminal for a ship master employed to display false colours; and for the purpose of neutrality makes it the duty of the officers of a ship before going to the African coast to report to the United States' Marshal for examination, to the effect that American vessels sold abroad shall return to the United States for a new register, or bring back proof of sale.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee having under consideration the expediency of prohibiting by law all coercion measures in the territories, by a casting vote, had presented an interesting report on the subject. The report concludes by saying that the Committee believe that the power of Congress to so legislate, and that the time has fully arrived when such legislation is demanded by the fundamental principles of popular rule and in accordance with these views. A bill on the subject was forthwith introduced by Mr. Howard, of Massachusetts.

The Charleston democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency was the topic which absorbed public attention. The chief objections to the convention were on the move towards Charlestown. Large numbers were at Washington en route.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Isaac Toucey, had introduced a challenge from ex-Governor Walker.

The treaty which has been concluded with Spain provides for the ascertainment and settlement of all pending claims.

The town of Scriabury had been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is 1,000,000 dollars, insurance payment. Tornadoes in the West had done much damage to property. Several persons were also injured.

The United States steamer *Powhatten* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th of March from Japan. It had on board the Japanese Embassy, consisting of two principal Ambassadors, Princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two secretaries, who are of equal rank. The Japanese Government appropriated 50,000 dollars to meet the expenses of the embassy at Washington. It was met at the Navy Yard by Lieutenant Governor, the British Government, with extent to the ambassadors a cordial invitation to visit Great Britain.

CANADA.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes, on the 12th of April, as follows:—

The Legislative Parliament resumed its sittings, after the short Easter recess, on the 10th inst., but nothing of particular interest has yet occurred in the course of the present Session. The Government measure respecting the sale and management of the public lands, has been introduced, and is now reading in the House of Assembly, and may now be considered law.

"The whole country is now on the alert, and everywhere preparations are being made for the visit Highness the Prince of Wales a reception which shall live in his memory for many a long year. Meetings are being held in town and country, and the usual loyal enthusiasm prevails. In the House of Assembly last evening the Hon. Mr. J. Cauchon moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee in reference to the reception of the Prince of Wales. Quebec the ancient is stirring. The Montreal people are busily arranging for an exhibition of the industrial and agricultural products of the province, and it is thought the Government will extend pecuniary aid to the Board of Arts of Lower Canada, in whose hands the whole arrangement of the matter has been left. In Toronto the members of the Corporation have invited the officers and members of the three national societies to co-operate with them in getting up a suitable celebration when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visits the city; and in Hamilton preparations are being made for the erection of a crystal palace, and for holding the Upper Canada Provincial Fair, which it is trusted will be honoured with the presence of the heir-apparent.

LATEST NEWSFROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Berlin, May 3.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a debate took place in reference to the Schleswig-Holstein question. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Schleinitz, in his speech on the subject, said:—"Having in view the present state of things in Schleswig, the Federal Diet could hardly adopt any further dilatory examining what Germany is entitled to demand in consequence of the conventions concluded in 1851 and 1852. We accept the occupation of Holstein as a settlement of the obligations she had undertaken. Prussia takes the interests of the German Confederation to heart, and will act as such an European Power, will do for them all that lies in her power."

AUSTRALIA, Melbourne, March 17.—The state of trade is very unsatisfactory. Several failures have taken place. 148,000 ounces of gold have been shipped during the month.

Sydney, March 17.—The new gold fields are very productive, and attract diggers from Victoria. Trade is brisk. The supply of wool plentiful.

Adelaide, March 18.—Parliament has been dissolved. The elections of new members are proceeding. Seasonable rains have fallen lately.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—Marseilles, Thursday.—A letter received from Palermo reports that the insurrection has again broken out in the interior of Sicily.

TUNIS.—Alexandria.—Said Pacha has nominated several officers chosen from among the native Christians. This example of tolerance has produced a sensation.

TRIESTE, May 2.—Advices received from Constantinople to the 28th ult. report that Belgium had offered the Porte 40,000,000 francs for the island of Cyprus.

CENTRAL ITALY.—Bologna, May 3.—A splendid ball was given at the theatre yesterday evening in honour of the King, who was most enthusiastically received. Again was sung one of the principal Jubilee anthems. The hall was crowded. The number of persons present was about 4,000.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Marseilles, May 3.—It is reported here on the authority of letters received from Bombay to the 11th ultimo that cotton had been given in the Surat district to the amount of the dispatch of troops to China, hopes being entertained of an amicable arrangement notwithstanding difficulties. Provisions had also been hanged. The disturbances among the indigo planters appeared to be subsiding.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lady Dover: The will of the late Right Hon. Georgiana, Baroness Dover, was submitted to the principal registry on the 30th of April, by the Right Hon. Henry Agar Ellis, Viscount Clifden, Baron Dover, the eldest son, the personalty was sworn under £25,000. The Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Carlisle, her brother, were the executors named in the testamentary paper, having the evidence for the grant of probate. Her Ladyship has left all the correspondence and other manuscripts of her late husband—the Right Hon. George Agar Ellis, first Lord Dover, who died in July, 1833—together with all the plate, pictures, books, furniture and other effects, to her son Viscount Clifden, to whom she has also bequeathed a portion of her diamonds and ripple ring. To her diamonds and ripple ring. To her daughter, Lady Caroline Agar Ellis, and her grandson, Lady Bagot, and the Hon. Mrs. Cole. She has also left the Hon. Mrs. Cole, the first Lord Dover's gift on the death of the late Lord Dover, and her Ladyship has made no alteration, nor added any codicil thereto. She had attained the great age of 93 years. Ladyship was of distinguished rank; was the daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, and related to some of the first families in the country.

Lieut.-Colonel Harris, K.H. The will of Sir Thomas Noel Hartis, Lieut.-Colonel in the Queen's Army, Knight Commander of the Portuguese Guelphic Order, who died at his residence, Upsdown House, near Sastry Kent, on the 3rd of March, was proved on the 30th of April, under the principal registry, on the 25th of April, by Lady Harris, his relict, the sole executrix. By the will he has left the whole of his property to her personal. It was attested by John Soden, surgeon, Bath, and William Ford, butler to the deceased. There is not any real property mentioned or ascertained with his brilliant career which will descend as an heir-loom in the family: he was actively employed with the important events in the country of hostilities having ceased between France and England in the great Continental war.

Joseph Miller, C.E.: The will of Joseph Miller, Esq., late of Alpha-road, Regent's Park, who died at Gloucestershire, having on the 19th day of February, 1866, in his sixty-third year, was proved in London on the 24th of April by Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Lloyd's Register, and Edward Admirable, the surviving executor. The personalty in this country was estimated by probate duty at £12,000. He has bequeathed all his papers and drawings of a scientific description to the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, and to the Geological Society of London, and a further sum of £2000 on the death of a Mr. John Miller, of Sydney, in the Island of New South Wales, is also to be applied in premiums and prizes to the students of the said Institution. He has left Thomas Miller Gill, of Alpha-road, and Mr. Ann Harper, formerly of Virginia, in the United States, but lately residing with him in Alpha-road, the sum of £20,000, and all the rest of his real and personal. It was attested by John Soden, surgeon, Bath, and William Ford, butler to the deceased. There is not any real property mentioned or ascertained with his brilliant career which will descend as an heir-loom in the family: he was actively employed with the important events in the country of hostilities having ceased between France and England in the great Continental war.

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On the night of the 17th ult. 100 houses were destroyed by fire at Wiesbaden, New Brunswick. The loss is estimated at 200,000 dols.

It is said that the Downger-Empress of Russia is to be married at Paris with the Emperor and Empress of the French on their return from Nice, and that the fête will be the summer at Fontainebleau, where the palace is being prepared for her reception.

HANOVER.—Tuesday's sitting of the Hanoverian Diet the military committee moved that the plan proposed for the construction of the fortification of the coast should be rejected, and the necessary supplies refused.

An official despatch from St. Petersburg asserts, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that the Emperor Alexander has authority, if not the person, of the Emperor Alexander has been discovered, and his full identity will have been ascertained. The persons of the capital has been at least partially changed.

Mr. J. C. Parkinson, of Konigswarte, informs us that a paragraph which appeared in this Journal March 21, relative to the inhabitants of Sumbawa, in the Indian ocean near that island of Timor, Portuguese in race, rent; and that in the present year only five persons have died, and that in that locality, during the same time seven Protestants have embraced the Catholic faith.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.—The negotiations which are instituted between France and Prussia for the extension of commercial treaty have been broken off. M. Chevalier, who has been the negotiator for the Government of Louis Napoleon, and the Prussian Commissaries, has, it is said, after a few interviews with the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, received the sanction of the Imperial Government.

MEXICO.—On the 29th of March the British Minister had proposed a treaty of peace, commerce, and the election of a President of Mexico States, to be held at Jalapa, which is neutral ground, under the protection of the British and French. The Congress by decree declared the proposal which should then be enforced. The clergy oppose this proposition. If his proposal is not accepted by the Mexican Government, he will pass ports to Vera Cruz, and will recognise the Government of Juarez.

THE BANK BRIDGE.—It turns out that Bank Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, whose suicide was announced, has not committed suicide, as recorded last week, but by his own hand. Telegraphic particulars of this painful suicide appeared in the *Times* of the 30th ult. Our impression is that Mr. The Baron had been cut his own throat. This is the latest, though possibly not the last, of the suicides in the case of the gigantic fraud on the Government which has been brought to light. Men eminent as contractors, military officers, and bankers have been parties to a series of frauds to an enormous amount, and of which the Government and the nation were the victims; and it appears that Bruck has either shared in, or connived at, these delinquencies for several years past. A severe investigation into all the circumstances commenced some time back, but no particulars of the extent of the evil already ascertained are allowed to transpire. Some of the leading merchants of Trieste and others have been ignominiously cast into prison on suspicion of having been privy to the frauds. The mortal remains of Baron Bruck lay in state on the 27th ult. and the two following days in an open coffin in the dangerous Protestant church at Vienna. It was dressed in his Minister's uniform, and all his decorations were worn on the breast. The face of the body was livid. An immense crowd of persons walked in the deepest silence round the catafalque.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Euston Hotel, and consumed the upper floor, as well as that of several houses in Drummond street.

A bazaar held at Willis's Rooms on Friday and Saturday last, in aid of the Royal General Dispensary, was attended with considerable success. The latter (Saturday) exhibited a remarkable scene. The room was opened on Thursday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

A meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday at South Kensington. It appeared from the report that about £67,000 had been placed at the disposal of the society, which would be applied to the new gardens at Kensington Gore, but they trusted that no outlay beyond the plans of £70,000 would be incurred.

SOCIETY OF ARTS CONVERSAZIONE.—The first conversazione of this session took place last Saturday evening, at the house of the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi. The principal attraction of the evening was a collection of upwards of two hundred miniatures and drawings by the late Mr. Richmond, R.A., which were arranged in the large and fine great room. This collection is now open for public exhibition.

The Commissioners of Sewers metropolitan district completed portion of the new Westminster bridge has been lighted by the new lime light for several evenings by night. The light is on the Surrey side of the centre of the number of oil lights. The light is of a pure white colour and the experiment, if successful, will do away with the oil gas burners in the peculiarity appear as dull as though they were burning in the bright sunlight of noonday.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE DISTRICTS LYING NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE THAMES.—At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held on Tuesday morning, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair, it was resolved that the Right Hon. Lord Dunkellin and messrs. W. H. Thackeray, Esq., "that it is desirable to establish a more direct communication between the districts lying north and south of Hyde Park;" the resolution was carried unanimously, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed to act as a deputation to wait upon the commissioners of Her Majesty's Works:—The Earl Grosvenor, M.P., the Earl Dudley, the Earl Dudley, Esq., J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P. Sir John Bayley, Bart., M.P., with power to add to their number. The deputation will present that petitions in favour of the proposed communication be presented to the House of Commons.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—On Thursday se'nnight the eighth anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in the presence of a large company assembled on the occasion, and amongst them were Feroze Shah and the Hon. Dwarkanath Tagore, the Indian gentlemen who have lately visited this country for the purpose of business to the Institution," remarked that no class of persons deserved so well of the public as the medical profession, and no charity was more deserving than that—as the members of the medical profession. He rejoiced, therefore, that the College had been founded, and had already received twenty-six pensioners with a bonus and a pension of £15 a year, and one hundred and sixty candidates more were waiting for election. In addition to an annuity, clothes were provided with clothing. He was glad to see opposite to him the Indian gentlemen, the bright eye Hindoos, Feroze Shah and Tagore. He hoped his useful life might long be spared. The sum collected for the College on the occasion amounted to £1,000.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Admiral Sir Edward Lyons, G.C.B., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the chairman announced that the following rewards for the preservation of life by boats stationed at Teignmouth (Devon), and Lytham (Lancashire), for services rendered during the past month, had been granted:—To the coxswain and crew of Teignmouth life-boat, for saving the crew, consisting of eight men, of the brigantine *Nancy*, of Teignmouth, wrecked on the Horse Rock, near Lizard Point, on the 27th ult., during a severe snow storm; and also to the crew of the life-boat stationed at Lytham for saving the crew, consisting of seven men, of the schooner *Ann*, of Fleetwood, which was driven on the Lytham sands on the 29th ult. The sum collected for the meeting on the occasion was £50.

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FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.—Last week the works executed by students of the Female School of Art and Design, in Queen-square, were exhibited to the public. We attended, amongst many others, and were highly gratified with the display of taste and skill exhibited in the various exhibitors in almost every branch of practice—drawings from life and from the antique, modelling, painting, engraving, &c. Considering that in all of which were works of great excellence, many of them of a character that placed it beyond question that the institution was fulfilling the object of this public demonstration was somewhat interesting — this public exhibition of the results of the instruction given there from the discomfort of being closed through the withdrawal of the accustomed Government grant—a step which, we believe, has been taken because the conductor of the schools put forward an appeal to the public, from which we willingly extract the following statement, in proof that the institution is accomplishing at the school, and the number at present is 118, of whom 77 are studying with a view to practice in the various branches of industry, and that the daughters of clergymen and medical men, unexpectedly compelled, by a variety of causes, to adopt the profession of governess, are also receiving instruction at the school, and that the instruction and assistance received here, obtained for them by the influence of the committee, enables them subsequently by means of private teaching. In the last three years the students have taken an annual average of forty local and national prizes, and obtained in the last annual examination, six of them obtained free studentships. Six of these, moreover, during the past year have obtained employment as painting japanned articles, in Wolverhampton; one was for several years a designer for a large manufacturing house in Coventry, another is employed by lithographic; and three are employed in a glass manufactory, where they are engaged in painting ornamental designs on glass. In addition to these, there are many of the former students, who are now engaged in teaching, and who, owing to the influence exercised by the ladies of the committee, are enabled to hope that the patrons of the school, and many friends of intellectual culture will be induced to assist the committee in their endeavours to re-establish the school upon an independent footing on premises of its own, and we heartily wish success to them in this very laudable object.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

Several important institutions of a religious or benevolent character have held their annual meetings during the past week in London.

The annual general meeting of the members and friends of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS was held on Monday in St. James's Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. His Grace was supported by a large number of bishops of the English Church and a considerable number of clergy and laity. In introducing the proceedings with prayer, his Grace remarked that the objects of the society had accomplished during the last hundred and fifty years, and of the great success which had attended its efforts in the various countries wherever they had been enabled to proclaim the Gospel. The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, M.A., secretary to the society, read the report, which referred to India, British North America, China, and the other colonies and possessions of the British empire. Numerous bishops, clergy, and ministers were onwards of three hundred in number, and in all cases they were found to be men of high character, of considerable and refined enlargement of the society's missionary operations, both in the British colonies and in foreign countries, and deserving of the most liberal support; that the principle on which the society has long acted, of making it its duty to aid the efforts of other societies as well as its own missionaries, is well calculated to promote the best interests of the colonial Church by rendering it self-supporting and independent of the State, and to extend Christian moral change in the system. The institution adopted recommendations of 160 Government students. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of an Indian native Christian Government grants: The plan of education adopted had been very successful, both committee depended any fundamental change in the system. The institution adopted recommendations of 160 Government students. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of an Indian native Christian Government grants: The plan of education adopted had been very successful, both committee depended any fundamental change in the system. The institution adopted recommendations of 160 Government students. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of an Indian native Christian

On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in Exeter Hall, and was crowded in every part. The Earl of Shaftesbury, G.C.B., presided. The meeting was opened by having opened the meeting with prayer and reading of the Scriptures, the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, the secretary, read the report of the society. It stated that the success which had attended the operations of the society in India and other countries was highly encouraging. The income of the Society for the year had been—from the depôt at home, 1,341,679; ditto abroad, 676,679; legacies, 1,917; total for the year, 1,342,596; an increase of 251,021 copies over those of any preceding year. The total receipts of the society for the year amounted to £27,539 more than for the year from the ordinary sources of income had been £162,029 13s. 5d., being an increase of £1,329 13s. 5d. upon the previous year. To this was added the sum of £1328 4s. for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and £1,000 for the Bible Society for India, making a grand total of £164,186 2s. 5d.; while the total expenditure of the year had been £170,105 15s. 8d., being a deficit of £5,919 13s. 3d. upon the year. Interesting addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of Carlisle, and several others.

On Thursday week the annual meeting of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in Exeter Hall, and was presided over by C. T. Keep, Esq., of Redlands. The income of the society, for all purposes, during the past year, amounted to £27,000 19s. 11d., and the expenditure to £27,121 7s. 10d.——The annual meeting of the BAPTIST UNION was held yesterday week in Exeter Hall, and was numerously attended. Various addresses were delivered.

On Thursday week the annual meeting of the TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY was held yesterday (Friday) evening.

LITERATURE.

LUCILE. A Poem. By OWEN MEREDITH. Chapman and Hall.

Few out of certain initiated circles know how much verse, and be it said how much poetry, floats along the current of this iron age of ours. The votaries of the beautiful in the abstract, of the romance of the past—enchantment caught perhaps from children, are many and ardent. But a class of poets seem to be springing up which seeks to adapt poetry to the very spirit of the age. It could hardly be supposed that an author who is something more than a writer of verses would take a special Pall-mall Englishman, a May-fair beauty, a city speculator, a brilliant "élegant" of the season, which is to be found in Dumas's *pasem*, and a Countess of the same nation, at least by her father's side, the other half of her blood being East Indian, who was decidedly pretty ten summers before the story begins, and

who has been
The belle of all places in which she was seen,
The belle of all Paris last winter; last spring
The belle of all Baden,

and create out of them and their adventures of the heart, or soul, or imagination, or whatever may be the impulse of their doings, a poem extending over twelve cantos, and covering nearly two hundred pages. There is a literary courage in this which is worthy of all admiration, and to a very great extent it seems to us that it has met its reward. We all know by this time what name Owen Meredith is really entitled to bear, and it is not surprising if, with this clue to guide us, we fall into an opinion that we have before us a Bulwerian novel, of the Pelham school, written in verse, and in a metre of which the author stands as he has discovered no traces elsewhere to direct or to warn him, but specimens of which we think are to be found in a production of one Thomas Moore, which is entitled "The Fudge Family." It is not to be denied that, with obvious defects of flippancy sometimes rising into baldness, there is exhibited in this poem range of thought, experience of the world, insight into the working of the human heart, and especially the modern human heart, powers of description, a philosophy of men and things, immense command of language, and a knack of construction in a peculiarly difficult kind of verse, which can only belong to an intellect nearly allied to genius, and a cultivation of the highest order. As a metrical workman Mr. Meredith excels. The skill with which he manufactures the lines of his poem is very great, and if here and there we detect a grappling with the exigencies of rhyme it is quickly followed by admiration of the adroitness with which the difficulty is met. There is art, too, in the building up of the interest of the story, slight as is, at least so far as action is concerned: but dealing even to the last with scenes and subjects that are too near to the hour not to be prosaic in their nature, and with ideas and sentiments and heart struggles which in their inception are not new, the tone and phrase of the poem rise at last to a fitness with that which is sought to be conveyed, and is untinged with the vein of almost boyish banter which characterises even the more serious passages of the earlier cantos. Altogether, the notion to which this poem seems to give rise is, that it is the work of a man who in the most abstract sense, but who, doubting the impressionableness of his age in regard to poetry, thinks it necessary to mingle some of the earthiness of the times with his purer aspirations, in the hope that it will gain that without which even poets peak and pine—namely, readers. We believe this to be a mistake. It is true there are still poets amongst us, it may well be predicated that the race of kindred and appreciative spirits cannot have wholly perished; and it is to them that the true lover of the world must address himself, and not seek by snatches of eccentricity to catch the suffrages of the more multitude, that rush as it runs. Perhaps no better idea of the peculiarity of the poem could be given than the following extracts, taken at random, for the sake of contrast:—

O hour of all hours, the most blest and upon
earth,
Blessed hour of our dinners!
The land of his birth;
The face of his first love; the hills that he
The twaddle of his friends, and the venom of
foes;
The sermon he heard when to church he last
went by;
The speech he reviewed, the money he spent—
All of them things a man, I believe, may forget,
And not be the worse for forgetting; but yet,
Never, never, oh never! earth's luckiest sinner
Has himself to forgotten the hour of his
dinner!

Indigestion, that concealance of every bad
shall relentlessly gnaw and pursue him with
some ache
Or some pain; and trouble, remorseless, his best ease,
As the Furies once troubled the sleep of Orestes.

We may live without poetry, music, and art—
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But what is the man who can live without dining?

There is something Byronic, when Byron was in the "Manfred" epoch, in this description of a storm in the Pyrenees :—

Ere long,
Thick darkness descended the mountains among;
And a vivid, vindictive, and serpentine flash
Gored the darkness, and shore it across with a gash,
The rain fell in large heavy drops. And anon
Broke the thunder.

And the storm is abroad in the mountains!

He fills
The crouch'd hollows and all the oracular dells
With dread voices of power. A roused million or more
Of wild echoes relentlessly rise from their hoar
Immemorial ambush, and roll in the wake
Of the thunder, whose reluction leaves first the lake
And the wind, that will robber, for plunder descends
Upon valley and village. Where black mountains ends;
He howls as he hovers, or hows his prey; and his hate
Tears the hair of the trembling birch mountain ash,
That clings to the rock, with keen grapnels all torn,
Like a woman in fear; then he bursts on the corn,
And is off. The fierce guide of destruction and terror,
Up the desolate heights, 'mid an intricate error
Of mountain and mist.

There is war in the skies
Lo! the black-winged legions of tempest arise
O'er those sharp, splinter'd rocks that are gleamiog below
In the soft light, so fair and so fatal, as through
Some seraph burn'd through them, the thunderbolt scathing
Which the black cloud unbosom'd just now. Lo! the lurching
And shivering pine-trees, like phantoms, that seem
To wower above, in the dark; and you stream.
How it burneth and roars, on its way to the white
And paralyzed lake there, appall'd at the sight
Of the things seen in heaven!

A MAN'S HEART. A Poem. By CHARLES MACKAY. Smith and Elder.

We have indicated in our notice of Mr. Meredith's poem an idea that he has endeavoured to contend, not wholly unsuccessfully, with the task of reconciling the incongruity of the age with the essential spirit of poetry. No writer has more completely overcome that difficulty than Charles Mackay. He has spoken to the hearts, and the senses, and the sympathies of every class of his countrymen, while he has never sacrificed the dignity of his art, nor descended from that region apart in which the poet-mind moves, breathes, and has its being. Few have gone nearer than he to solve the problem involved in the phrase "difficile est proprie communia dicere." But all this has been said before, and better said, and therefore we will at once proceed to speak our welcome to a poem of more pretension, so far as length and constancy is concerned, than Dr. Mackay has of late offered to the ready notice of the public. Here, again, the story is of our day; and the theme the old, but still ever-new, realisation of the adage that the course of true love never did run smooth. It is a tale of love and jealousy, the latter that shall be parted never-more," and the inspiration has sprung from a picture of a lady, gazing on which the poet "caught her heart's mystery," and tells her tale. The poem is written in blank verse, and, rich here and there as it is in imagery, it is characterised as a whole by that pure English style, and that simple felicity of expression of which the author is a known and acknowledged master. Intermingled with the sterner flow of verse are occasional lyrics which are full of that combined chinking melody and mellow smoothness with which Dr. Mackay has made us all familiar, although as a rule those interwoven songs are graver in their tone, and more studied in their phraseology than most of his essentially lyrical poems. May we, however, hint that the mode in which the one entitled "Geraldine" is introduced, and even the carrying out of the idea, are a little too strongly suggestive of Coleridge's "Genevieve." While murmuring as gently as possible one objection, we may breathe another, and that is to the choice of a name for the heroine. If, as we believe, "Edith Bellenden" is to live in our poetical literature, may she not now and then run a chance of being confounded with another heroine who bore that exact designation in Scott's "Old Mortality?" Recurring, however, to that lovesong which is called "Geraldine," we wish to say that but for its exceeding any reasonable limits for such a purpose, it is the portion of the poem that we should especially desire to quote. We should not, however, be satisfied unless we give tastes of the different qualities of the work. Here is a well-filled treatment of the things of our existence, and time. The hero, an art-dreamer, being urged to action, and having it pressed on him that "those who have gifts owe something to the State," replies—

Ay, ay! yet cannot all men serve the State
In the same fashion! He who writes a book
Brimful of noble thoughts, doth he not serve!
And he who sings a song which makes men wise,
The poor man's heart, and makes it throb with joy,
Hath he done nothing? He who carves a stone
Into immortal beauty, is not he
Some benefit, some service to the nations?
And all the pith of nations shrivels up,
And apples rotten go down to their stores
My calling's Art; and 'twill suffice my soul.

And, for a "song," commenced us to the following:—

How many thoughts I give thee!
Come hither on the grass,
And if thou'lt count unfailing
The green blades as we pass:
Or the leaves that sigh and trumble
To the sweet wind of the west,
Or the ripples of the river,
Or the tumbrous on its breast.
I'll count the thoughts I give thee,
My bountiful, my best

How many joys I owe thee!
Come all where soon run high,
And count the heaving billows
That break on the shore and die—
Or the grains of sand they fondle,
When the storms are overblown,
Or the pearls in the deep-sea caverns,
Or the stars in the milky zone,
And I'll count the joys I owe thee,
My bountiful, my own

And how much love I prefer!
Come scoop the ocean dry,
Or weigh in thy tiny balance
The star-ships of the sky!
Or twine around thy fingers

The sunlight streaming wide,
Or fold it in thy breast,
While the world is dark beside;
And I'll tell how much I love thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

In verity and sincerity we add that, having read this poem, our advice is that every one should seize the opportunity of doing likewise.

ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHY. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Edmund Burke. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Bentley.

If we have understood right Mr. Timbs's object in his numerous interesting publications, it is to bring down the reader in a manner the most prominent, most accessible, and the most calculated to catch the eyes, the most interesting points in the various subjects on which he has dwelt. His books may be characterised as books of reading made easy, although the term is by no means used in a depreciatory sense. In his present venture he means to avow that principle when he says that "to keep pace with the existing rapid increase of books and readers, anecdotic combinations are more essentially necessary now for such as seek to husband that most valuable of all economies—the economy of time." The preparation of the volume before us is an attempt in that direction, in which attractive and valuable matter of life writing in which history and biography are combined. Contemplating such a subject as the lives of the Pitts, Earl of Chatham and Edmund Burke is peculiarly appropriate, for their lives are utterly inseparable from the history of their times. With that indefatigable patience and minuteness of labour which so eminently characterise Mr. Timbs he has, as it were, with the point of a needle picked from out of the larger biographies of these great men the most precious morsels of fact and illustrative anecdote, which he has arranged under separate headings, in such a manner that you cannot open a page but you find something to interest, something to amuse, and something to instruct, or to lead to give impulse to thought and reflection. Each anecdote biography is divided into two sections—

the one more purely historical, and the other containing characteristics, personal descriptions, and personal traits of the subjects of these pen-sketched biographies. When we add that the book contains engravings of well-chosen portraits of Chatham and Burke, besides numerous illustrations of particular portions of the letterpress, we only adduce another point in favour of a work which, if it is not all that it pretends to be, has the merit of being quite up to the professions and purpose.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE HUMAN AND ANIMAL FRAME. By B. WAITEHOUSE HAWKINS, F.L.S., &c. Chapman and Hall.

This folio volume, or rather atlas of plates with explanatory letter-press, the author tells us, is intended "to give a comparative view of the variations in form of the bony skeleton or framework of those animals most frequently required by the artist, designer, or ornamentist," and, at the same time, to impress him with a strong sense of the unity of design and oneness of plan upon which all things are constructed. The volume admirably fulfils this intention, and the drawings in it possess an anatomical correctness which we often look for in vain in works of this class. The author has wisely resorted for models to the magnificent collection of osteological specimens in the Hunterian Collection of the Royal College of Surgeons, and there, assisted by the kindly professors Owen and Quekett, he has obtained all the materials for his excellent and artistic book.

GENERAL LAMORICIÈRE.

Among the recent arrivals in Rome of supposed sympathisers with the cause of the temporal power of the Pope one actually—that of General Lamoricière (whom the celebrated coup-d'état, which resulted in the present French Empire, had sent into exile)—has occasioned much astonishment to all who have calmly considered the question of the Pope's authority over the Roman States. It was at first stated that the General had accepted the command of the Papal troops with the intention of assisting in the restoration of the Romagna to the Government of Pius IX.; but this design must be, at any rate, doubtful, as it is now affirmed that the French Government, which has always urged on the Court of Rome the necessity of creating an army sufficiently strong to enable it to dispense with foreign aid, felt disposed, on the demand of his Holiness, to grant to General Lamoricière the authority to accept the command of the military forces of the Pontifical State. According to accounts from Rome it appears that Lamoricière has received the necessary consent of the French authorities to accept the command offered, and has already declared that sufficient elements of military strength exist in the Papal States—in men, fortified places, and provisions to allow of the retirement of the French troops from their prolonged occupation.

The following biographical details of the Pope's Commander-in-Chief may prove interesting.

General Lamoricière was born at Nantes, on the 5th of February, 1806. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and, after two years passed at Metz in military studies, entered the corps of engineers, and became a captain in 1830. Attached to the Algerine expedition he was named a captain of the newly-created regiment of Zouaves, and in the numerous African combats rose with rapid advancement. He took a part in eighteen campaigns during the fifteen years, and by the victory accomplished at the capture of Abd-el-Kader in 1847, when his military career was supposed to have terminated, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him.

In the beginning of 1848 General Lamoricière was sent to the Chamber of Deputies by the electors of the Sarthe, and, in the department of the Sarthe. He took his seat on the Opposition benches, and was the Minister of War in the short combinations vainly proposed by Thiers, Molé, and Barrot, on the eve of Louis Philippe's overthrow. On the 24th of February he presented himself at the scene of revolt in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and proclaimed the abdication of the King, and regency of the Duchess of Orleans; but his efforts to uphold himself wounded, and he was only saved by the intervention of some constituents from the popular fury of their comrades. He refused the post of War Minister, or any military appointment, under the Provisional Government. During the months of June, he placed himself, without the disposition of General Cavaignac, fought against the insurgents, and on the 25th of June was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the War Department, which he held during six months. Faithful to the policy and fortunes of General Cavaignac, Lamoricière attached himself, both by his votes and his actions, to the most moderate fraction of the Democratic party. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the office of President of the Republic the General offered but little opposition to the new power, although he disapproved the course events were taking at that time in Italy. In the subsequent election he was named a representative of the people by the department of the Sarthe and of the Seine, chose to sit for the latter, and became one of the staunchest defenders of the Republican Constitution. In July, 1849, at the time of the intervention of the Russian arms in Hungary, he was sent upon an extraordinary



GENERAL LAMORICIÈRE, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PAPAL ARMY.

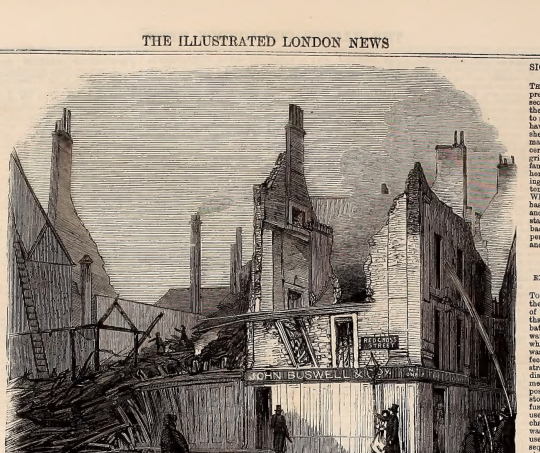
mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he arrived after the defeat of the Hungarians, but was well received by the Czar. However, he demanded his recall as soon as he heard of the dismissal of the Odilion Barrot Ministry. From that time Lamoricière employed his influence in the Assembly, of which he was several times named Vice-president, in endeavouring to counteract the policy and foil the designs of Louis Napoleon. On the 19th of July, 1851, he voted against the revisal of the Constitution, and, on the 17th of November, in favour of the project for submitting the military power of France to the Assembly. As many of our readers will remember, he was arrested in the morning of the 2nd of December, on the occasion of the famous coup d'état. He was for a time shut up in the fortress of Ham, but subsequently conducted to Cologne by the French police. A few months later the General refused to take the oath to the new Constitution promulgated by the then President; and from that period resided as an exile in Germany, Belgium, and England, down to the end of 1857, when, on the occasion of the sudden death of one of his children, who had remained in France with Madame Lamoricière, the Emperor immediately granted to the General permission to return to his native country, which he has just quitted on the doubtful mission to which we have alluded above.

THE RECENT FIRE IN RED-CROSS STREET.

SEVERAL fires occurred on Sunday week in different parts of the metropolitan district, some of them attended with the loss of several thousand pounds' worth of property. The most serious of them was the one in Red Cross-street, which, breaking out at three in the morning, and lighting up for hours the whole of the City and the Surrey side of the river, was not extinguished until late in the day. The premises which the fire encircled were of considerable magnitude and of great antiquity, having escaped the Great Fire of London, and formed a block of houses extending from the corner of Barbican round into Redcross-street, Cripplegate. Adjoining them on one side was an extensive distillery, and a row of small houses let out to a number of poor families. The firemen kept to their work without intermission until past seven o'clock in the evening, when they happily succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The houses, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are completely destroyed, in addition to a portion of the back part of No. 6; and the loss in stock is considerable.

The following is Mr. Braidwood's report of the injury done:—"Nos. 2, 3, 4, (in Red Cross-street, Cripplegate. Messrs. Johnson and Gillman, wholesale boot and shoe makers. The three buildings burned down. The contents of Nos. 3 and 4 insured in the Northern Fire Office. The buildings insured in the Phœnix. No. 2 not insured. No. 1, ditto. Messrs. G. Boswell and Co., tea dealers and grocers. Premises and contents all but destroyed. Ditto, second and third floor, belonging to Mr. Chas. Scott, inspector of the City Police. Contents destroyed; insured in the Liverpool and London. No. 5, ditto. Mr. E. Hoare, tobacconist. Building burned down and contents consumed. The premises insured in the Phœnix. Contents unknown. No. 6. Messrs. Harmer and Pearson, distillers. Side wall, roof, and upper floors damaged by fire and breakage; the rest of house and stores by water. Insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Alliance, Imperial, and the Liverpool and London fire offices. No. 59 (opposite) J. Mitchell, packing-case maker. Some unfinished work and loose wood burnt in front shop. Insured in the Sun and Union fire offices. No. 30, Barbican, Mr. G. Fowler, ironmonger. Premises burnt down. Insurance unknown. No. 29, ditto, Mr. W. Fontaine, oilman and tallow-chandler. The back warehouses and back rooms severely damaged by fire, and rest of house by water, &c. Contents insured in the Norwich Union, and the building in the Phœnix offices. No. 28, ditto, Mr. Bosquet, fancy paper-maker. Back workshops damaged by breakage."

Mr. Payne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday week, regarding the origin of this fire, and the inquest was adjourned until Friday next.



THE RECENT FIRE IN REDCROSS-STREET.—THE RUINS.

SIGNOR CAMPANA'S NEW OPERA, "ALMINA."

THE accompanying Engraving represents the principal scene in the second act of this opera. *Almina*, the heroine, has been betrothed to a young man who is believed to have died in a foreign land; and she is forced by her family into a marriage with another. After the ceremony she dies, apparently of grief, and is entombed in the family vault. In the meantime her lost lover returns, and, hearing of her death, descends to her tomb to mourn over her remains. While so engaged, *Almina*, who has only been in a swoon, revives and rises from the tomb, and stands before her lover, who starts back in awe and amazement. The performers are Mdlle. Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini.

SWORD-BAYONET EXERCISE AS PRACTISED BY THE BRITISH INFANTRY.

TO fix and unfix bayonets was all the instruction given in the use of that weapon to the infantry that so successfully fought the battles of Marlborough, and afterwards those of Wellington, and while the practice of the sword was carried to the utmost perfection, and its principles demonstrated by carefully-elaborated diagrams, the foot soldier was merely taught to charge in one position, and, when met by a stout resistance, he, in the confusion that ensued, was left to use or misuse his weapon as chance might direct; indeed, it was as frequently clubbed as used in any other way; the consequence was that, although the victories were brilliant, the losses were proportionately great.

The bayonet exercise has been used for years in almost all the armies of the Continent, and experience in actual service has taught the French to consider it as part of a soldier's education; but, according to our ideas of utility, the French army has carried the scientific use of the motions and poses are so numerous, and many of them bearing so strong a resemblance to each other, that it appears to give the recruit an unnecessary amount of labour to learn them; many, indeed most, of the motions in our bayonet exercise have been borrowed from those in use in the Continental armies, but we have endeavoured to simplify them, to choose the best, modify them to our own ideas, and render them thoroughly available in the arts of attack and defence.

Great diversity of opinion exists among military men as to the respective merits of the sword-bayonet and the short three-sided bayonet. Both have their advantages as well as their defects. With the former the assailant has the advantage of being able to cut as well as to thrust. This he is enabled to do with great effect, on the hands of his enemy particularly: many opportunities also occur of inflicting cuts on the legs. Its length is also necessary for troops armed with the short rifle, so as to place them on an equality with those armed with the long one. But, on the other hand, its leverage at the end of the rifle is a great drawback to its utility, as a man of but moderate strength is liable to have his guard borne down without



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA "ALMINA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

much difficulty. The reason why riflemen are armed with the short rifle is that it is supposed to be easier to bring the sights to bear on each other more rapidly in skirmishing than with the long one. This, however, many persons well up in the subject dispute; and when a battalion of the Rifle Brigade was armed with the long Enfield, during the Kaffir War, they found no difficulty whatever in using it.

The motions for the bayonet practice, although given in regular order in our Engraving would, of course, either in action or in trials of skill, be used according as circumstances might dictate. The skill of the bayoneter is brought much more actively into play when engaged with a skilful swordsman than with a man armed with a rifle and bayonet. If the man using the bayonet is not thoroughly up to his work, the swordsman is enabled to seize the rifle with his left hand and deliver the cut six at the neck of his opponent. This, however, the other may avoid by rapidly shortening his weapon and instantly striking with the point.

Light infantry and rifle corps should be taught to perform the bayonet exercise, both with the right and the left hand, and leg to the point: this will be found to serve the purpose of a system of gymnastics. Loose practice should be encouraged, a button and pad being fixed on the point of the bayonet and masks worn to prevent accidents. It is good practice to allow one man to be opposed to two or three assailants, when he must endeavour to keep them in his front by shifting ground, to attack them with feints, and to perform rapidly in succession all the available thrusts and parries. He should be particularly taught to take advantage of any object by which he can support his rear when engaged with a horseman. The foot soldier has little time for deliberation. He must, by swinging from side to side, endeavour to avoid the sword-arm of his enemy; and, should he succeed by a well-directed thrust in throwing over the horse, he must be down on the man before the latter has had time to recover himself, as a dismounted trooper is in single combat, perhaps, more formidable than one on horseback.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 6.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
Monday, 7.—Savings Banks established, 1815.
Tuesday, 8.—Easter Term ends.
Wednesday, 9.—Massacre of Glencoe, 1691. Half Quarter Day.
Thursday, 10.—Mutiny at Meerut, 1857.
Friday, 11.—Sepoys take Delhi, 1857.
Saturday, 12.—Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641. Malt Duty imposed, 1667.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 21	2 43	3 5	3 26	3 46	4 7	4 27	4 49	5 11	5 33	5 55	6 20	6 46	7 12

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday, the popular comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear in her original character of Hester Grazebrook. Wednesday will be produced a new and original Comedy, in three Acts, entitled THE FAMILY SECRET, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear. After the Comedies, every evening, THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT, and THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—Mr. Leigh Murray, J. L. Toole, Miss H. Simms. After which, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. C. Selby, Stuart, Billington; Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. Chatterley. To conclude with THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, A. Kelly, Emily Thorne. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and during the Week, A FRIEND IN NEED; DIDO—Miss Wyndham, Mr. Charles Young; and A CHANGE OF SYSTEM. To commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—On Monday, May 7, and during the Week, to commence with the great Military Spectacle THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. The Cirque supported by the Star Riders of the day, including the Delavanti Troupe and Little Menoni.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—On FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 11, Subscription Concert, HAYDN'S CREATION. Principal Vocalists, Miss Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Vocal Performers:—Mesdames Rudersdorff, Poole, Augusta Thomson, Cole, Saunders, Weiss: Messrs. George Perren, Allan Irving, Ramsden, Borrani. Instrumental: Violin, Sophie Humler; pianoforte, Kiallmark; flute, Drew Dean; harp, Frederick Chatterton. Conductors: Frank Mori, Randegger. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. To be had at all the principal Music-shops; at St. Martin's Hall; and of Mr. F. Chatterton, 53, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Mr. CHAS. HALLE, M. SAINTON, and Sig. PIATTI, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, MAY 7. The entire programme will be selected from the works of MENDELSSOHN. THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, will appear. For full particulars see programme.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL Every Evening next Week (Saturday excepted) and on Tuesday Morning at Three, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in their brilliant Comic and Musical ILLUSTRATIONS, with new Songs and Characters, the "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and "Geraldine." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author, entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at Leek, May 7; Ashbourn, May 8; Uttoxeter, May 9; Ashby-de-la Zouch, May 10; and Tamworth, May 11.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—ALBAIN'S Choir and Orchestra will give their Incomparable Concerts of Refined Negro Music, in Court Costume, thus:—Waltham, May 7; Highgate, 8; Poplar, 9; Uxbridge, 10; and Enfield, 11. Address Wm. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, S.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

THE Late Sir WM. ROSS, R.A.—An EXHIBITION of the WORKS of this Artist is OPEN at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, John-street, Adelphi. Admission, One Shilling. The Exhibition will close on the 31st of May.
P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary.

"EASTWARD, OH!" and "HOME AGAIN!" are at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six. Admission, Sixpence.

EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
James Fahey, Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall mall East (close to the National Gallery), Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Joseph J. Jenkins, Secretary.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW OPEN at 12, PALL-MALL, in the rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the pictures, to be given to the funds of the home for day workers, at 44, Great Ormond-street. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s; catalogues, 6d. Open from 9 till 6, daily.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince Consort.—NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six; and on Tuesday Evenings at Seven, for the Lectures. Apply at the Galleries for List of Lectures by Professor Donaldson; R. Kerr, Esq.; J. H. Parker, Esq. (of Oxford); G. S. Street, Esq.; G. B. Lamb, Esq.; the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, and R. P. Pullan, Esq. The Half Crown Season Tickets admit at all times to the Exhibition, and to all the Lectures.
Jas. Fergusson, F.R.A.S., 20, Langham place, } Hon. Secs.
Jas. Edmeston F.R.S., B.A., Crown Court, Old Broad-street. }

ON SUNDAY, MAY 6, SERMONS will be PREACHED in TRINITY CHURCH, Gray's-inn-road, on BEHALF of the PARISH SCHOOLS. In the Morning by the Reverend J. W. WORTHINGTON, D.D., and in the Evening by the Reverend J. M. BELLEW, S.C.L. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

ORATIONS BY MASON JONES.—LORD MACAULAY. Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that Mr. Mason Jones will deliver an oration on "Lord Macaulay—the Essayist, Historian, Orator, and Poet," on Monday Evening next, May 7, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock. Orations will also be given on Monday Evening, May 14, and Monday Evening, May 21. Reserved and Numbered Seats, 5s.; Unreserved, 2s. 6d. To be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Willis's Rooms.

RAREY.—Mr. J. S. RAREY has the honour to announce that he will, previous to his departure for America, give a FAREWELL SERIES OF SIX LECTURES upon his SYSTEM OF HORSE TRAINING. Commencing, at the ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, on MONDAY, MAY 21.
Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, May 12:—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Thursday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily. The Picture Gallery is reopened. Machinery in motion. Beautiful show of Flowers throughout the Palace. Friday, open at Ten. First GRAND OPERA CONCERT of the new season. For particulars see special advertisement. Saturday, open at Ten. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their popular new Entertainment. To commence at Three o'Clock. Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Sunday, open at Half-past One to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

PATRICK NASMYTH.—Any gentleman having a good Specimen of this Artist may hear of a purchaser by addressing a line to Mr. W. Williams, 3, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, W.C.

On Tuesday Evening next, May 8, and eleven following Evenings (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).—By SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. George Baxter, the celebrated inventor and patentee of oil-colour picture-printing.

OIL PICTURES, being Facsimiles of well-known Ancient and Modern Paintings, reproduced in all their beauty by Mr. Baxter's Patent Process. The whole will be arranged in lots to suit both large and small buyers. The valuable engraved plates and blocks, and the patent plant, will be sold on the last two days of the sale. Catalogue forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

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SPECTACLES, on a new principle, to preserve and relieve the Sight.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, administered with the greatest success in cases of
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Opinion of
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,
Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy.
"8, Savile-row, W., August 1, 1859."
Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled, and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
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CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, Kingston-upon-Thames, established 1851, by Voluntary Contributions. Patrons, her Majesty and the Royal Family. At the Election held at the United Service Institution, on Thursday, May 3—Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., in the Chair—the following were the successful Candidates:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Matthison, Elizabeth	516	Williamson, Sarah	323
Maidment, Elizabeth	514	Jenkins, Grace	278

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; E. F. Leeks Esq., Hon. Sec., and John Russell Clifferton, Sec.
Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., May, 1860.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, for Orphans and other Necessitous Children of Parents once in Prosperity.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be holden at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY next, MAY 8. A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., in the Chair. Tickets, One Guinea each. Life Subscription, £10 10s.; Annual Subscription, £1 1s.
Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C. E. F. Leeks, Secretary.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—A PUBLIC DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, 153, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart. M.P., G.C.B., &c., &c., in the chair, in aid of the general Expenditure of the Hospital, and with a view to the formation of a Special Fund for extinguishing the Mortgage Debt, which now presses so heavily upon the financial resources of the Charity. Philip Rose, Hon. Sec.

BOLTON HOUSE, COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Turnham-green, London.—This School was established for the RECEPTION of a limited number of Upper Class BOYS from the EAST and WEST INDIES, SPAIN, and FRANCE, and is conducted by a Cambridge Man, with well-qualified Masters. Pupils from the above places are now under preparation for the Universities, Military and Civil Examinations. The ensuing Trinity Term will commence on MONDAY, MAY 7, when new pupils can be admitted. For particulars and Prospectuses, apply to the HEAD MASTER, Bolton House.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, Protestant, wishes to engage as a GOVERNESS in a FAMILY. Teaches French, German, Music, and English Grammar. Highly respectable references given. No agents need apply. Address E. M. 3, Devonshire-terrace, Regent's Park, London.

BONN ON THE RHINE.—In the spacious mansion known as "Le Château du Rhin," in view of the Seven Mountains, on the banks of the River, an English Lady receives, "en pension," Families and Single Ladies, to whom she confidently promises all the comforts of an English home, by Week, Month, or Year, on moderate Terms, which, together with all further particulars and references, may be obtained of Messrs. Seeley and Co., Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London; and of Messrs. Henry and Cohen, Booksellers, Bonn on the Rhine.

THE ARMY.—SANDHURST LODGE, Primrose-hill, London. Thorough preparation for Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Commissions direct. This Establishment, existing since 1842, has prepared 500 pupils for military life.—Terms, &c., on application to Dr. LINFOOT, M.A., Principal.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTION, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred; also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

MONEY ADVANCED Without Securities.—National Loan Fund, 9, Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, London. Loans from £5 to £500 with Sureties. Loans from £5 to £200 without Sureties, at extra-risk premium. Bills discounted. Strictest secrecy can be relied on. Forms, 2d. G. Lawrence, Manager.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. W. F. THOMAS and Co. beg to state that they have reduced the price of their Patent Sewing-machines. The price in future will be—Single-thread Machines, 40s.; No. 0 1, £10; Nos. 1 and 2, £15; No. 2B, £17; No. 3, £18. The stitching produced by these Machines is alike on both sides of the material; there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. The Machines and Specimens of the work can be seen at 65, Newgate-street, London; and 130, Market-street, Manchester.

SEWING MACHINES, the simplest and best for family use, as they cannot get out of order, from Four Guineas each. Also the latest improved Machines for all trade purposes.—J. MARTIN, Agent, American Warehouse, 161, Strand.

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AMERICAN WASHING-MACHINE.—WILLIAMSON'S PATENT.—No hand-rubbing required. Price £3; with Wringing and Mangling Machine, £6. Purchase-money returned within one month if not approved of.—133, High Holborn.

SAFETY-BOILERS (Tubulous) proved at a pressure of 3000lb. per square inch.—These boilers are now made with water fire-box and water fire-bars. They supply at pleasure either overheated or saturated steam. They combine great economy of fuel, with perfect safety from explosions. For particulars apply to the manufacturers and patentees, Messrs. A. W. Williamson and Loftus Perkins, 8, Francis-street, Regent-square, W.C.; or to the Agents, Messrs. Robert M'Andrew and Co., Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, E.C.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS: have them thoroughly cleansed from all impurities and the colours revived by patent process, 3d., 4d., &c., per yard. Lace, muslin, and damask curtains, chintzes, dimities, blankets, quilts, &c., beautifully finished. Dyeing in all its branches. Articles received from all parts of England. Price lists sent. Moderate charges. Fetched and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR LINEN.—The best and only method of marking linen, silk, stockings, coarse towels, &c., so as to prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a Thousand Pieces of Linen can be marked in one Hour, with Initials, Name, Coronet, or Crest; with directions for use. Sent post-free for stamps. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.
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BARDSLEY'S MARVELLOUS TEA—the best extant.—Delicious Lapsang Souchong, Four Shillings per lb. Four pounds, in a tin canister, sent carriage-free to all England; twelve pounds free to Wales. Price Lists gratis and post-free. E. BARDSLEY, and SON, Tea Merchants, 103, Tottenham-court-road, W.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of style and mounting, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Prices from 30s. N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Opera Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT, 32, Ludgate-street.—NICOLE'S celebrated Large Musical Boxes, at £1 per Air, Operatic, National, or Sacred. Snuffboxes, 14s. 6d. to 40s. each. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and M'CULLOCH, as above.

RIMMEL'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS BOUQUET is the fashionable Perfume for this season. Price 2s. 6d. Entered at Stationers' Hall. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

FLOWER SEEDS of the Best Quality.—Twelve beautiful varieties of Annuals, with useful hints for sowing. Free by post for fourteen stamps. Thirty sorts for 2s. 6d. Address W. H. Reynolds, 8, Packington-street, Islington, N.

GLADIOLI.—The most attractive of Summer and Autumn FLOWERING PLANTS, and the most suitable for shrubbery borders, or amongst Azaleas or Rhododendrons. Surplus stock:—50 Gandavensis, 18 beautiful seedlings of Gandavensis, 25 Floribundus, 25 Ramosus, 6 Queen Victoria, 6 Formosissimus, 30 Communis, for 21s.; half, 10s. 6d.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

SELECT PLANTS, Post-free, at the annexed prices:—12 superb varieties, Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 fine var., Verbenas, 3s.; 12 Calcelarias, 4s.; 12 fine var., Chrysanthemums, 3s. 6d. From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free at the annexed prices:—100 fine, hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 36 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Catalogues, with sample packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

PROTECT YOUR ROSES and SAVE YOUR SUMMER FLOWERS.—Rose trees and other beautiful flowers preserved from the baneful influence of the green fly and other noxious insects, without injury to the most delicate plants, by the use of the POUDRE INSECTICIDE,
A Circassian product of Continental reputation, non-poisonous to man and domestic animals.
Sent by post for eight or 34 stamps, by the sole importer, SMITH, Chemist, Hastings.
Testimonials as to effect from first-class Nurserymen and Florists.

FLOWER SEEDS, remarkable for their splendid effect in beds or masses. Forwarded post-paid. Dianthus Chinensis Giganteus (Heddewigii). A magnificent new Chinese pink, with flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and varying in shade from the richest crimson to the most delicate rose, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per packet. Œnothera Drummondi Nana, flowers bright yellow, large, and handsome, blooming freely till destroyed by frost, 6d. and 1s. per packet. Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum, brilliant scarlet, with crimson centre, 4d. per packet. Nasturtium, new dwarf Tom Thumb, equal in beauty to a scarlet geranium, 6d. per packet! Ditto, new spotted, bright yellow, with crimson spots, 4d. per packet. Lobelia Gracilis Erecta Campacta, bright blue, 6d. per packet. 100 packets of the most beautiful Annuals, including the new sorts, 21s.; 50 ditto, 10s. 6d. 30 packets of showy and beautiful hardy Annuals, 5s.; 21 ditto, 3s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 2s. 6d. 30 packets most beautiful Biennials and Perennials, 7s. 6d.; 21 ditto, 5s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 3s. 6d. For seeds which give to the garden an Oriental Appearance see former advertisements. Mixed Flower Seeds for woodland walks and wilderness decoration, 5s. 6d. per lb. BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent Garden Market, W.C.

PARIS—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE via the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, NEWHAVEN and DIEPPE. First-class, 35s.; second class, 30s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 55s.; second class, 45s. Allowance of 66 lb. respectively is also charged on Return Passenger and Day Excursion Tickets. For full particulars apply at Brighton Railway Stations, 27, Regent-street, London, S.W.; 107, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; Victoria Station, London; and Railway Terminus, 31, Regent-street, Piccadilly.—A. ALLCHURCH, Manager, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1869, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of the Society's Agents, or at the Offices, GRESHAM CHAMBERS, Advocate and Secretary.

15, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

THE rifle movement has received a new impetus of a strictly legitimate character. In lieu of any further imitation of the least respectable phase of Continental patriotism, instead of volunteer balls, volunteer concerts, volunteer theatricals, and other trivialities we are to see volunteer targets, upon which the effigie ney of our Household Guard, as marksmen, is to be severely and no mourably tested. The meeting is to be at Wimbledon in July, so that ample time is allowed for men of commonveranse to prepare them selves for this examination. Her Majes ty offers the handsome prize of £250 for the best shot, and the Prin ce Consort will give another £100, and there are gold medals and other rewards of merit. The Household Brigade has always been the earnest no intelligent, and so amenable to strict di sciptine in the early part of its history that there can be no doubt of its devoting itself with English determination and practical good sense to the matter in hand. We only wish to remind them that, when it becomes our business to depict the scene on Wimbledon Common, we shall have the gratification of accom panying the representation with a record thoroughly honourable to the Household Brigade by the way, that the number of low-class subsc ribers here have been outrages committed upon the men at drill by blackguards of the class who are permitted to reform the ritual of St. George's-in-the East. To appeal to the finest feelings and gratitude of such rabble, and to remind them that gentlemen are giving time and labour to the work of pre paring themselves to protect their fellow-citizens, would be hopeless, but the police authorities ought not to be twice apprised that such outrages have taken place. However excellent the Volunteers may be to defend themselves, it is exceedingly un desirable that they should be placed in a false position in respect even to such persons as annoy them, and the duties of the police in such a case are clearly defined.

At the end of last week the bill for the abolition of church rates came on for the last debate on the second reading, and was closed by addresses from three of the leading orators in the House, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Disraeli. A division was taken, and, instead of the large majority which has hi therto backed the measure, the second reading was carried by nine only. The prolonged cheering of the Opposition testified to its feeling as to this result, which looked more like a defeat than a victory, and has taken a prominent part in the anti-church-rate movement do not hesitate to assign a cause for this change of circumstances. They say that the ultra-Dissenters who were examined before the Committee on the bill have unprudently committed to the most declarations that they looked upon the abolition of the rate as merely one step gained in the campaign against a State Church, and that they designed the separation of the Church from the State, and the confiscation of the property of the Church to which it is held to have alienated numbers who object to this impost, but believe that a national church is the best safeguard against priest craft on the one hand and indifferentism on the other. Let this be granted as the real object of the Liberation Society and Mr. Miall, and what shall we say of the ethics attributed to reasoners who refused what they considered a rightful demand because it was likely to be followed by a demand that would be wrong? Let us refuse to be bullied by what we think a bad cry. This discourse we believe that in his next bill he will endeavour to cheat.

Lord Raynham—whose exertions in the cause of humanity towards the horse, hold among our fellow-creatur es and among our animal servants, deserves that he should be mentioned by spoken of, although we differ from him in matters of detail—has carried by rather a large majority a bill for inflicting very severe flogging on all persons who beat women. Now, no person would regret to hear that any one of these miscreants (may the wicked ever Holland, who brutally maltreated his wife at the time when every instinct of nature dictates the utmost tenderness to a mother) had been handled with the most unsparing severity, or had received at duly qualified hands such treatment as Sayers or Heenan would bestow at need. The first impulse when one reads of such an atrocity is to wish that the neighbours had tied up the scoundrel by the arms to the nearest lamp-post, and given him at the drummer's non-musical office. But impulses will not do. We want to *protect* woman, and, much as we may like to avenge her, that is not the direct way of aiding her under our present system of law, which throws upon her the onus of proof against her persecutor. She will not prosecute the brute to the whipping-post, and there would be no public officer to do it, we must be content with working out the system of protection to which she will be an assenting party. Lord Raynham's bill will be no doubt much modified in Committee.

From the Nestor of the Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, the Poers have had a solemn warning upon the state of the Navy. The venerable nobleman has convinced himself that our fleets are not sufficiently powerful to encounter those of our neighbour. Any one of Somerset, for Government, replies that we are quite as strong as is necessary. His Grace's explanations leave our tain points open to the grave doubt, and, at all events, it is clear that the duty of providing qualified sailors is one that must be followed up with unrelaxing zeal.

The last telegrams from Spain announce a curiously pacific solution of the problem, what was to be done with the pretender to the crown, whose unfortunate General was shot as a sacrifice to offended Royalty before the latter could listen to any other arrangements. If the news is to be depended upon, the Count de Montemolin and his brother have discovered that their chances are gone, that Spain will hear no restoration of the old, bigoted tyranny, and that the best thing they can do is to accept the situation, and swear allegiance to their cousin the Queen. This is to be done, we are told, and the Princes are then to appear at Court. Assuredly, this is so sensible a way of settling the matter that one hesitates to believe that diplomacy can have achieved such a triumph. But will the newmade loyalists be permitted free action in the country. Spain is against them; but they have sufficient believers in the old blood and the old aristocracy to make themselves troublesome at some crisis in Spanish affairs. Suppose Charles Edward had taken the oaths to King George, would he have done so let the Chevalier settle at Mise Linwood's, Leicester-square?

The opening of the Royal Academy is the social topic of the metropolis—

> In Glory's fires we dry our tears,

and in the lustre of the pictorial display seek to forget that Piccolomini has retired from the operatic stage. A perfect tempest of concern, grand Mendelssohn doings at Sydenham, Mr. Holman Hunt's noble painting, considered for eighteen months at Jerusalem, and worked upon for seven years, the victory of St. Alban's (so named from his connection with Tribery) for the Chester Cup, and the merciless blockade of Fleetstreet also give Londoners subjects for talk. It is true, by the way, that, when Mr. Thwaites takes the sewerage of the Strand in hand, that rather useful thoroughfare will be broken up for two years!

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The foundation-stone of new schools at Wotton Fitzpaine was laid a few days since by the Rev. Jesse Meadows.

Trinity Church, Ely, is about to be restored, when upwards of 200 additional sittings will be secured.

Mr. C. Gordon Clarke, R.A., and Mr. S. Yavasour have been appointed to exhibitions on the Holman foundation, Braemose College.

The Bishop of Durham consecrated some additions to the burying-ground at Sunderland, on the 30th ult. The largest piece was a gift of Mr. John Fawcett.

The quinquennial festival of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, was celebrated on St. Mark's Day. It was attended by a very large gathering of the friends and supporters of the institution.

The Earl of Dudley has headed a subscription-list for enlarging Lower Gornal Church with £500.

The Corporation of Sheffield has appointed Sheffield a centre of examination for students of the middle class in December, provided that at least thirty candidates may present themselves.

The Bishop of London has refused to license the Rev. Thomas Dove Dove, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the curacy of the parish of St. Andrew, Wells-street, Regent-street, in succession to the Rev. Brian Rice, the Rector.

The Archbishop of Canterbury of London have elected the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne, Aldersgate, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Archdeaconship of Essex, in place of the late deceased year, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Worthington.

The following will be the Lenten preachers at the special Sunday evening services in Westminster Abbey for this month:—May 9, the Dean of Canterbury; 16, the Bishop of Oxford; May 20, the Rev. J. R. Woodford, Vicar of Kempsford; 30, the Archdeacon of Ely.

On Tuesday next Lord Ebury will move, in the House of Lords, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty to be pleased to appoint a commission to consider whether the Book of Common Prayer and the Rubrics thereof require alteration, and to suggest rems medies calculated to give increased efficiency and stability to the religious services of the Church.

The foundation-stone of new parochial schools for West Derby was laid on Saturday last by the Rev. Canon Stanley, Rector of Liverpool, on a suitable site, given by the Earl of Sefton and Mr. H. H. Blundell. Will be erected accommodation for 400 children, and a master's house. The cost will be about £4000, of which £1867 has been obtained by a grant from the Privy Council, and the remainder is immediately required.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. J. A. Stowell, M.A. (son of the Rev. Canon Stowell), has been presented with testimonials of plate by the congregations of his late curacies of Christ Church, Cambridge, and by the scholars of the connected schools, on the occasion of his appointment to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Hotham, Yorkshire.—The Rev. Thomas Rees, B.A., Rector of Bangor, has received a timepiece, pair of candlesabs, and a purse, from the parishioners of Bangor-is-y-Coed.

COMMEMORATION WEEK AT OXFORD.—The Dean of Lincoln will preach the annual commemoration sermon before the Bachelor Divines, which will take place on Tuesday, June 19, in the Commemoration Week. The Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Rector of Hanwell, will preach the annual sermon at the musacic balks and a masonic musical fête in the course of that week. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Lubbock, and many others will liberally contend the use of their splendid gardens for the fête. In addition to these treatures there is to be a Universal Exhibition of Arts, Sciences, &c., and a tentplate giving a dress ball during the Commemoration.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Carr, Incumbent of St. Hilda, South Shields, to be Hon. Canon of Durham.—The Rev. W. J. Brodribb, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Rector of Wootton Rivers, Wilts.—*Clergyman*: The Rev. W. Y. Kitching to Great Plumstead.—*Curates*: The Rev. Mr. Lee to Limehouse.—Mr. Meredith to Manchester: The Rev. E. Bagot to St. Thomas's, Halifax; Rev. W. Grey to Mitford, near Morpeth; Rev. J. Hall to Ryton; Rev. J. Hall to Ryton; Rev. Mr. Hall to Gloucestershire. *Curacies*: The Rev. R. T. Bunt to Skerton, Norfolk; Rev. J. Sowerby to Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Pringsell, in the parish of Christchurch, Newport, Monmouthshire; Rev. J. Wilson to Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Wilson to Holy Trinity, Salford; Rev. E. Wilson to Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors.—*Guardian*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HER Majesty has granted a respite of the sentence of death recently passed upon Michael Sieman at Dundee.

On Monday morning as true rival tradesmen were blowing up each other's safes with gunpowder at Burnley, one of the safes charged with powder was blown into the air, and fell through the roof of a house, breaking in their night killing a child and severely injuring two men.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society on Tuesday night upwards of forty men connected with betting operations were arrested at the Agricultural Hall, Liverpool. They were charged with conspiring to rob the local magistrates, and liberated; but Mrs. Smith, the keeper of the house, was fined £50 and costs, or to appeal against the decision.

BERKSHIRE ELECTION.—On Wednesday the election of a member to fill the vacancy in the representation of Berkshire, occasioned by the decease of Captain Lascelles Iremonger Vernon, took place at Maidenhead, Abingdon. Mr. Robert Palmer proposed Mr. Richard Benyon as a fit and proper person to represent the county in Parliament. Mr. Percy Frankland, seconded the nomination; and, no other candidate having been proposed, the High Sheriff declared Mr. Benyon to be duly elected.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE LIVERPOOL SAILORS' HOME.—Early on Saturday morning the Sailors' Home was almost entirely destroyed by fire. A policeman and a steward were killed, and another steward was dangerously injured from leaps which he made. There were more than one hundred sailors sleeping in the building when the fire broke out, and many of them had to jump from the windows to the ground. The building, which was opened in 1851, cost £30,000, but was insured for £20,000 only. We intend to give next week an illustration of the Sailors' Home on fire.

LODGING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, a case came on which raised a question as to the extent of the liability of lodging-house keepers in reference to the property of persons to whom they let lodgings. The plaintiff, it was stated, took furnished apartments in the defendant's house, and took with him there certain articles, but, in consequence of the defendant not taking proper care of his house, they were stolen. Mr. Justice Keating put it to the jury that the question of opinion and fact must be judgment for the defendant. To ascertain whether there was any duty of taking care of the goods of the lodger he must consider the circumstances, and it was clear that no court, no tribunal, no judge had ever affirmed that proposition. It was the duty of the lodger to take care of his own property.

THE COURT.

The Queen took a carriage drive on Saturday morning. Her Majesty again took a drive in the afternoon, in a carriage and four, after the Drawing-room. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Alice, and was attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Helena, took a carriage drive. Her Royal Highness dined privately in the evening with the Duke of Kent, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred; the Prussian Minister and Madame Bernstorff, the Earl of Bessborough, Earl Spencer, Lady Susan L. Melville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Ribblesdale, Captain Seymour, and Hon. Sir Edward B. Lytton, and Sir Benjamin Hawes.

On Sunday, the Duke of Kent, Princess Louise, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. W. H. Brookfield preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback, attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Equerries in Waiting. Her Majesty and Princess Alice delivered the thirty-first series of lectures on natural history at Buckingham Palace before the Princess Consort and the Royal family. Prince Arthur attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, went to Woolwich, and returned by the Lieutenant-General and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Hon. Sir Leopold, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Saxon Minister (Count Vitzthum), the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Caledon, Lady Susan L. Melville, Lord George Lennox, Lord Polwarth, and Major Colvile. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Consort, accompanied by Princess Louise, took a drive in a carriage and four. The Duke de Nemours, accompanied by the Princesses Louise and Helena, paid a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness also paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Buckingham Palace. The Princess Consort rode on horseback in the morning, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. This being the birthday of Prince Arthur, it was kept privately at Buckingham Palace, no drive taking place in the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

On Wednesday morning the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Helena and Louise, visited the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts in Trafalgar-square, and their gallery in Pall-mall. The Prince Consort afterwards rode on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. Mr. Alexander Duff, with the honour of submitting to her Majesty and the Prince Consort his historical picture of "Lord John Russell introducing the Reform Bill in the Last Code Campaign in the Camp at Allahabad." The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon. The Prince Consort held a council, attended by Lord Chancellor Hatherley. Her Royal Highness duly included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louise, and Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, the Earl of Caledon, the Earl and Countess of Morton, Lady Susan Melville, Lord George Lennox, Lord Polwarth, and Major Colvile.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort went to the Royal Academy and were conducted through the Exhibition by Sir Charles Eastlake, president of the Institution, and the members of the Council, and afterwards rejoined the Princess Alice at Buckingham Palace.

According to present arrangements the Court will remain at Windsor Castle until Whitsuntide. Her Majesty will then honour with her presence Ascot races, which take place on the 18th inst., and the usual hospitalities of the Court will be dispensed to a large and brilliant circle of visitors.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Hon. Arthur Annesley Lord Hay's and Lieut-Col. F. Cavendish as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Queen. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Major Ponsonby have relieved Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Captain Du Plat in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Princess Consort.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-room (the second this season) on Saturday in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness the Princess Consort, accompanied by her Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, preceded by a detachment of the Life Guards.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and his Excellency the Monarvich Bessaka were presented to her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Consort were attended by the Duchess of Athole, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes, and the ladies in waiting, in waiting: the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Erroll, Viscountess Churchill, and Lady Churchill. Ladies in waiting: the Bobinsmoor; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household.

The Queen wore a dress of white glacé silk, trimmed with rich ruches of crape and white roses; the petticoat, white crape over white silk, trimmed with two flounces of crape and roses. Her Royal Highness wore a jet circlet, black feathers, and crape lappets ornamented with jet.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of white glacé silk, trimmed with ruches of crape and white roses; the petticoat, white crape over white silk, trimmed with two flounces of crape and roses. Her Royal Highness's dress was formed of white feathers, and crape lappets, with bog'es; ornaments, diamonds.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of black glacé, trimmed with black lace; dress of white glacé; the petticoat, black tulle, the upper skirt festooned with large bows of ribbon, trimmed with jet; the corsage to correspond; a Spanish mantilla, lace trimmed; diamond necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness's head dress was composed of white feathers, with a diamond ornament, and black tulle veil fastened with jet.

The precautions in the diplomatic circle were not very an norous. One hundred and seventy ladies had the honour of being presented to her Majesty on the occasion of the Drawing-room, among whom the following may be noted:—

The Duchess of Westmoreland, by the Duchess of Beaufort.

The Countess of Mayo, on her marriage, by Miss Mary Hope.

Lady Newman, on her marriage, by the Countess of Abergavenny.

Lady Gwendoline Talbot, by the Lady Mary Howard of Greystoke.

Lady Alice Gore Egerton, by the Countess of Derby.

The Lydia Fitzclarence, by the Countess of Richmond.

The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawingroom.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to their residence in Mayfair-street, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on the Queen's departure.

The Duke of Cambridge has left the crowning Piccadilly, the other evening, and sustained a fracture of the small bone of his leg. His Grace is progressing favourably.

The Countess of Derby gave her first assembly this season on Wednesday, at her mansion in St. James's-square. The company began to arrive about half-past nine, and by eleven o'clock the rooms were filled by company until half-past twelve o'clock. About six hundred members of the fashionable and political world were present.

The Earl of Dundonald is so seriously ill that the Countess, although herself suffering, has arrived from France to attend on his Lordship.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies this day (Saturday) and on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived in Belgravesquare from Lea mington. We regret to hear that the Viscountess has recovered from her late severe indisposition.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel have entertained his Excellency the Swiss Minister, and Madame de la Rive, and Mdlle. de la Rive, and a small party of friends at dinner, on Saturday, at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon James Plaisted Wilde, Esq., one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

A meeting to promote the enfranchisement of Chelsea was held last district on Saturday evening, when opinion was expressed against the obstructions with which the progress of the measure is being impeded.

Mrs. Whately, late Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 8th ult. at Hastings. The deceased lady was a zealous friend of education, and contributed in no small degree to the diffusion of knowledge amongst the poorer classes.

The anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society of London, and election of council and officers for the ensuing year, took place, as their house in Hanover-square on Monday.—Professor Owen in the chair. Reports from the council and auditors were read detailing the proceedings of the society since the last anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean commenced a week's engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on Monday evening; and there was then, as will no doubt be the case on each evening, a fashionable and crowded audience. "Hamlet" was selected for their first appearance; Mr. Kean, of course, taking the part of the Prince, and Mrs. Kean that of the Queen.

THE MONTARA CASE.—The Tribunal Criminal and Civil of Bologna have acquitted Father Feletti, of the Order of the Dominicans, Inquisitor of the Holy Office, charged with having carried off by force the child of the Jewish family Montara. This reversed father, in answer to the charge, remarked that in "acquiescing" the child (a be designated the religious education of the child) to the Pope the Holy Office of Rome, whose object was not gold, and not, therefore, be held personally responsible.

R. JOHN ORRELL LEVER, M.P.

THIS gentleman, whose Portrait we give as an appropriate companion to the "Launch of the Connaught," is well known both in Great Britain and America as the founder of the Galway line of Transatlantic steamers. Mr. Lever made the first successful attempt to establish a mail service to America from an Irish port. It has long been seen as a geographical fact that the shortest mail route to America must be from a port in the west of Ireland; but the small amount of Irish commerce, the almost entire devotion of the landed interests of that country to agriculture, the lack of spare capital, the *vis inertiæ* of the people, and, perhaps, some jealousy in England, have confined the American mail service to ports on this side of the St. George's Channel. Mr. Lever commenced running steamers from Galway in the summer of 1858, and with such marked success, particularly in passenger traffic, that in 1859 a joint-stock company was formed, under the title of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, of which he is one of the directors. A contract for a fortnightly mail service was entered into by her Majesty's Government, under the late Administration, and the service is to commence in the month of June.

In consequence of the active part taken by Mr. Lever in the establishment of a new commercial era for Ireland, the inhabitants of Galway invited him to stand for the borough on the occurrence of a vacancy, in February, 1859, when he was duly elected. At the general election following the dissolution in May, he was again returned as one of the members for the borough.

Mr. Lever is a descendant of an old Lancashire family, represented during the early part of the reign of George III. by Sir Ashton Lever, of Lever Hall, near Manchester. Mr. Lever's early mercantile career was in the corn trade at Manchester. A few years since he commenced business at Westport, Ireland; had several corn-mills, and started a line of steamers from Westport to Liverpool. These were very successful, and he soon afterwards determined to open a line of steam-packets from Galway to America, a project that will ever be associated with his name—the "Lever Line" of steamers happily inaugurating an era of prosperity for Ireland. Mr. Lever is one of the younger members of the House of Commons, being now in his thirty-sixth year, and forming a part of that commercial element that has been lately treading on the heels of hereditary honours with great rapidity. Mr. Lever married a daughter of J. Dorning, Esq., of Swinton, near Manchester.

Mr. Lever's energy of character and indomitable perseverance are well known and clearly evinced in his career, he having established two lines of ocean steamers and been twice elected to Parliament before he was thirty-five years of age. He is also one of the directors of the South Wales Railway Company.

JOHN ORRELL LEVER, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH OF GALWAY.

MODANE, SAVOY.

PROCEEDING from Chambery to Mont Cenis the principal stations are St. Jean de Maurienne, Modane, and Lans-le-Bourg, of which we gave a View in our Number for April 7. Railway communication is now complete as far as Modane, and in four or five years from the present date, according to the calculations of Victor Emmanuel's engineers, the sub-Alpine tunnel that will connect France with Italy will be terminated. Mont Cenis will then be penetrated by carriages propelled by steam and illuminated with lamplight; the great deeds of travellers, warriors, and armies triumphant over the physical difficulties offered by the passage of the Alps in former times will no longer inspire the poet's muse, and a tour through France and Italy will consist in a monotonous voyage at the rate of forty miles an hour, the mountains being pierced by tunnels and the boundaries of the two countries converted at those points into iron-bound roads. When the passage under Mont Cenis shall have become a *fait accompli* a journey from Paris to Florence will be attended with less of the picturesque *en route* than a run down to Gravesend *viâ* Tilbury Fort, and the tourist of 1865 will be enabled to "do" the Alps, in more senses than one, by gliding imperceptibly through the large hole made under the great mountain chain whose name recalls to mind a souvenir of ancient, mediæval, and modern times in the persons of Hannibal, Charlemagne, and Napoleon.

Since the war in Italy Modane has increased in importance. It is a large, well-built country town of about 18,000 inhabitants, who seem generally in a prosperous condition. During the late campaign we gave a Sketch of the arrival of the first French troops, on their way to Italy, at the fountain in the interior of the town. Our Engraving will be found on the front page of the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 21, 1859. Our present Illustration represents the general aspect of Modane, enlivened on a recent occasion by the entry of the soldiers of the first battalion of the French 85th Regiment of the Line, who made a short halt there previously to their departure for the formal military occupation of the capital of Savoy (Chambery) as French territory.

LAUNCH OF THE "CONNAUGHT."

ON Saturday week this magnificent vessel was launched from Messrs. Palmer's yard at Jarrow, in presence of a vast assemblage of persons. The North Eastern Railway Company ran a special train, which started from Newcastle at two p.m., and this, as well as the ordinary train, which left at an earlier hour, was crowded with passengers of all classes eager to witness the introduction of the largest steamer ever launched on the Tyne to her native element. Great numbers of ladies and gentlemen clustered in and around the building-yard, crowded the decks of steamers and all sorts of craft in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations, raised upon every available elevation, and margined the opposite shore of the river. The launch had been fixed for four o'clock, and a short time previous to that hour, and while the workmen were preparing for the chief event, Mrs. Charles Palmer performed the ceremony of naming the ship by breaking a bottle of wine against her bows. Meanwhile the men were busily removing the various preps and drags which kept the *Connaught* stationary on the ways, and when the last lock which bound her to terra firma was unlocked, she moved, slowly at first, but steadily, in the direction of the river, the band of the Northumberland Artillery Militia playing "Off she goes." Increasing in speed as she proceeded down the ways, her progress to the river was as straight, rapid, and steady as the flight of an arrow, and persons of the greatest experience in these matters declared they had never seen a more beautiful launch. The following gentlemen were on board:—Lord Bury, Mr. Weir, general manager; and Mr. Sweeny, of the firm of Messrs. Nazro Brothers and Sweeny, the Company's agents at Boston, U.S.

The *Connaught* having been safely moored in mid-river, a large company of ladies and gentlemen repaired, by invitation, to Messrs. Palmer's yard, where a very substantial repast was prepared for them in one of the large workshops. Amongst those present were Mr. Charles Palmer (in the chair), Lord Bury, vice-chairman of the Atlantic Company; Mr. A. M. Wier, general manager of the company; J. O. Lever, Esq., M.P.; Mr. A. Boake, secretary to the company; the Mayor of Newcastle; Mr. Potter; Mr. Campbell, late chairman of the Great Ship Company; Alderman Lambert, of Dublin, ex-Lord Mayor; Mr. Edward M. Sweeney, Boston, U.S.; Mr. Finney Miles, of New York; Captain Leitch, Mr. J. Mc L. Henderson, Renfrew; Sheriff of Newcastle, Vicar of Newcastle (who said grace), Alderman Bell, Alderman Phillipson, Captain H. Bell, Captain Potter, Captain Woods, Mr. Thomas Bell, Usworth; Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. H. L. Pattinson, Dr. Bruce, Alderman Meade, Mr. E. N. Grace, Alderman Glover, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. Brown, ex-Mayor of Gateshead; Mr. M. Liddell, Alderman Poppelwell, also a great number of the other leading inhabitants of Newcastle and district. Some distinguished foreigners were also present.

The *Connaught* was built by Messrs. Palmer Brothers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. She is one of four great steam ships of similar dimensions intended to commence running this summer with increased speed between Galway and New York, *viâ* St. John's, Newfoundland. The improved facilities of communication by means of the new ships placed on the Holyhead service will reduce the time between London and Dublin to eleven hours, while the transit from Dublin to Galway will not, according to future arrangements, occupy more than four hours, so that a fair start from Galway within sixteen hours will be obtained by a passenger leaving London for America. Another important fact is that by means of these fast paddle-steamers telegraphic news will be transmitted between all parts of America and Europe within six days or less. The *Connaught* will probably be the fastest vessel afloat, not excepting even the *Great Eastern*. She is built for speed as well as for passenger accommodation. She is of nearly 3000 tons register, and consequently of burden exceeding almost any ship that has been built for commercial purposes. Her horse-power is 800 nominal, and upon the oscillating principle. The length of this fine steamer is 378 ft., being 360 ft. between perpendiculars. Her beam is 40 ft., and over all 71 ft. 6 in. Her depth of hold is 30 ft. The *Connaught* will carry about 300 passengers, including 200 first-class, who will be luxuriously accommo-



MODANE, SAVOY.—HALT OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO CHAMBERY.

LAYING OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S SHORE-END OF THE PLYM-SEE FRENCH PAPER.—THE STEAM-SHIP "CONNAUGHT," AT JAVORON

dated. She is constructed with a spar-deck, straight stem, and elliptic stern, and is on the wave-line principle attributed to Assheton Smith, the great modern Nimrod of the hunting-field. She carries her floor well aft, which, it is said, will give great buoyancy and steadiness at a high rate of speed. But, what is of more consequence, she is built in watertight compartments of extraordinary strength; and we are informed that, were forty feet of her bow carried away by collision or otherwise, she would still float on an even keel without risk. For transatlantic voyages paddle-steamers are much safer than screw, as they can back out of an iceberg, and stand a much better chance on a lee shore. By an improved arrangement great longitudinal strength has been given by Messrs. Palmer to this new vessel, and the transverse frames are doubled. The vessel is throughout double, and in some places treble, riveted.

The *Connaught* has two iron masts, each in one piece, and is light-rigged (so as to reduce resistance to a minimum when under steam), with fore and aft and gaff topsails. Yards and square-sails can, however, be set, if required. The rigging is of galvanised iron wire, and the life-boats of corrugated wrought iron, fitted with Gladstone's lowering apparatus. There is a telegraph from the bridge to the man at the wheel, and an indicator over the rudder to let the officer on the bridge see that his commands are obeyed. The deck fittings are of teak, and all the appliances are of the most improved description, the capstans being Brown and Harfield's patent. The saloon is magnificent with panelings of walnut root and bird's-eye maple, with beautifully-executed views of Irish scenery alternately let in; and the ladies' cabin is most exquisitely fitted up. The cooking ranges are capable of cooking with convenience for 800 persons. Bar, baths, and smoking-rooms are all equally well arranged and commodious. The accommodations for the passengers forward are equal to first-class in many ships; but the first-class and second-class passengers are completely separated by an excellent arrangement on board of these new vessels. We have stated the power of the engines. The main cylinders, 48 tons, are 80 inches in diameter, and are three in number, placed under the paddle-shaft thwart-ship, and working direct to the cranks and shafts over them. The position of the cranks being at three equal divisions of a circle, a perfect balance is given to the machinery, and the engines, which are unincumbered by air, feed and bilge pumps, can be driven at good speed in the heaviest weather. There are separate cylinders for the air-pumps, which gives great advantage to the engineer in stopping and starting the ship, and keeping the engines in bad weather at a minimum speed; and, in case of derangement or leaking, the full power of this engine is itself capable of propelling a large-sized vessel. The eight boilers of the *Connaught* are constructed on the most approved plan, and with a total heating surface of 20,000 square feet. They are heated through forty furnaces. The new principle of super-heating, or drying the steam, has been adopted through Beardsmore and Galloway's patent. The paddle-wheels are 34 feet in diameter, and made with feathering floats, which are 12 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches. The engines are by J. B. Palmer and Co.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Thomas Burke is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 16th Regiment.

The half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, is to take place on the 8th inst.

The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Mr. George Bell Chicken, of the Indian Naval Brigade, for distinguished gallantry.

Private James Pearson, formerly of the 86th Regiment, now of the 56th, is gazetted to receive the Victoria Cross for acts of bravery in India.

The project for brigading together the various regiments of volunteers in and near London has progressed satisfactorily. A committee has been appointed to carry it out.

The 1st Infantry Brigade (we are informed by the *United Service Gazette*) at Aldershott is ordered to march to Woolmer, and will be under canvas from the 14th inst. to the end of the month.

The Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Monday, at the Horse Guards, at which there was a full attendance of officers. His Royal Highness is still suffering from gout.

A general inspection and review of the whole of the troops of Chatham garrison took place on Tuesday afternoon on Chatham Lines, by Lieut.-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., K.H., Inspector-General of Infantry.

The non-commissioned officers of Chatham garrison have presented Sergeant-Major C. Wyatt, Army Hospital Corps, with a silver goblet, on the occasion of his retiring from the Army after upwards of twenty-one years' service.

By direction of the Admiralty an inquiry is now being instituted as to the police arrangements of the whole of the Government dockyards, with the view to the adoption of a more uniform and efficient system.

"Lord Clyde," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "has been relieved of the command in India, and may be expected in England earlier than was anticipated by those who were aware, some time ago, that his Excellency intended to remain another year in India. It is probable his Lordship will arrive in England next July.

The Colonel and officers of the 78th Highlanders have presented their Bandmaster, Mr. John Smalley, with a handsome cup and a purse, in recognition of his having served with that gallant regiment through Persia and India, as also for the abilities displayed by him in his profession.

Last Saturday a Volunteer demonstration came off in the Upper Park at Birkenhead. Upwards of 2000 Volunteers were present, and from 20,000 to 30,000 spectators. The demonstration was caused by the presenting of a silver and gold bugle to the 1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteers by Mrs. Brassey, wife of Mr. Brassey, M.P.

A meeting of the council of the London Rifle Brigade was held at head-quarters on Tuesday, when it was announced that the Duke of Cambridge had fixed Saturday (to-day) at 5 p.m. for an inspection of the regiment on the Parade-ground, Horse Guards. Lord Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteer Corps, has kindly consented to keep the ground.

A brilliant Volunteer ball took place on Tuesday evening at the Whittington Club-house, under the patronage of Viscount Ranelagh and other distinguished officers. The fête was numerously attended, members of 1st Surrey, 7th Surrey, West Middlesex, South Middlesex, London, Queen's, Civil Service, Central London, London Scottish, Victoria, and Artillery Corps being present in their various uniforms.

THE COASTGUARD SERVICE.—The value of wrecked property saved by this useful and gallant body of men amounts, for the year 1859, to a sum of upwards of £800,000, and the number of persons rescued by them from a watery grave, during the same period, to no less than 1250. The total charge for the coastguard force provided for in the estimates for the past year was £724,953.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—We learn, from a return to Parliament issued on Wednesday, that the British regimental establishment for 1860-61, of all ranks, numbers 144 148; and the effectives of all ranks, on the 1st of this month, 133,962. The return of the Indian establishment for 1860-61 is 83,585; and effectives (India), 94,329. The total number of embodied militia on the 1st of the month was 19,333.

Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B., died on Tuesday at his residence at Stockwell. The gallant deceased was midshipman in the *Kent* in the expedition to the Helder in 1799; and of the *Hercule*, at Cape François and siege of Curaçoa, in 1804; Lieutenant of the *Topaz* in action with two French frigates near Corfu in 1809; and commanded the *Scout* at the destruction of three French armed ships and some batteries in Sagone Bay in 1811. The late Admiral was in 1815 nominated a Commander of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his services afloat. His commissions bore date as follows: Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1806; Commander, March 5, 1809; Captain, Jan. 22, 1813; Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1848; and Vice-Admiral, July 30, 1857. A service pension becomes at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the demise of the Admiral.

TRIAL OF SMALL ARMS.—The trial of small-bore rifles proposed to be made at Hythe by the council of the National Rifle Association took place on Wednesday. Lord Elcho, General Hay, and Captain Mildmay represented the association. The only competitors who answered the invitation of the council were Mr. Whitworth and the united gun trade of Birmingham, represented by the chairman, Mr. Goodman, and the most eminent of the Birmingham gunmakers. A preliminary meeting of the council was held at Hythe on Tuesday, at which Lord Spencer, Lord Vernon, General Hay, and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn were present. After consulting with Mr. Whitworth and the United Gunmakers, it was decided that the trials should take place at ranges of 800 and 1100 yards. The result of the trial showed the superiority of the Whitworth rifle, as Mr. Goodman and the United Gunmakers withdrew from the contest before the appointed number of shots had been fired at 800 yards range.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice that he should move the rejection of the Church Rates Abolition Bill.

In answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord WODEHOUSE said that a Conference of the European Powers who in 1815 guaranteed the neutrality of certain of the provinces of Savoy which had been transferred from Sardinia to France was about to meet, but neither the place of meeting nor the bases of the Conference had yet been decided on.

The Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill passed through Committee.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The Earl of CLANCARTY, in moving for copy of any address in 1859 from the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland regarding the system of national education in that part of the United Kingdom, with the names thereto subscribed; copy of the answer returned by the Lord Lieutenant; and copy of any reply thereto from the said Roman Catholic Bishops, contended that the system of national education in Ireland had proved a failure, and its results were not commensurate with the expenditure which had been incurred with respect to it. The whole plan required reconsideration by Parliament.—The Earl of CORK defended the system, and the Bishop of CASHEL warmly thanked the Government for their efforts to maintain it.—The Earl of CARLISLE said that it was the firm intention of the Government to adhere to the principles of the system, and to do everything in their power to give a good secular education to all who were willing to receive it, at the same time affording them the opportunity of obtaining religious instruction if they desired it.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE thought that there were some inconveniences in the system, but they arose from the opposition which had been given to it rather than from any fault in itself.—After some further observations from the Bishop of Derry and Lord Lifford, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Lord PALMERSTON proposed that public business should commence in future at a quarter-past four, instead of half-past four, as hitherto.—Mr. DISRAELI said that it ought to be a condition of this arrangement that Ministers should be in their places to answer questions at a quarter-past four.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. WARNER gave notice of a clause in Committee on the Reform Bill reducing the franchise to £4 in certain boroughs, with a condition that no elector should vote for more than two candidates.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice of a clause abolishing the condition of payment of rates as a preliminary to the obtaining of the franchise.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by

Mr. BENTINCK, who said that Lord J. Russell's speech was entirely an apology for his bill—an apology which was not very graciously received by the House. He urged that Lord John, in every speech in favour of reform in Parliament, insinuated that unless it was passed some such consequences would ensue as accompanied the first Reform Bill, and especially the burning of Nottingham Castle and the riots at Bristol. The measure before the House was not, and was not meant to be, a settlement of the question, but as an instalment and a step towards future changes. He was in favour of such a reform as would confer a fair share of the representation on all classes, and remove the anomalies and injustice of the Act of 1832; but no such result would flow from the proposed bill. In fact, Lord John had always adapted his reform measures to the immediate circumstances and difficulties in which he was placed; and the House and the country would never believe that any measure he introduced was founded on any other reasons; in fact, the bill contained none of the elements or the details of a Reform Bill.

Mr. WALTER was of opinion that the effects of this bill would disappoint every expectation with regard to it, whether for good or for evil; for its effects would, he believed, be very insignificant. Why was reform necessary? Not from any grievances under which the working classes suffered which legislation could remove. One reason of reform was the necessity of a redistribution of seats in that House; another was the propriety of extending the franchise; but the most pressing of all was the constant dangling of this question before the people for the last few years. It was objected to the passing of a Reform Bill that it implied a dissolution of Parliament, and at a very critical juncture of our affairs; but he saw no absolute necessity for such a result. He argued that it was unadvisable to pull to pieces any system of machinery which had produced such good effects as the existing Parliamentary system without some positive assurance that its reconstruction would be an improvement. As to the extension of the franchise, he did not think it so much a question of numbers as of intelligence and quality in the voter. He did not distrust the working classes, but he did distrust the influences which such demagogues as Mr. Bright (portions of whose speeches he quoted) might have on those classes. He hoped that the bill would pass, but so improved in Committee as to be an honour and not a disgrace to the name of Lord John Russell and the country.

Lord J. MANNERS returned to the much-vexed question of the inaccuracy of the data on which Government had based their calculation of the additions to the franchise, and contended that it was an idle farce to go on with this measure until that question was settled. He objected to the measure, not only in reference to the borough franchise but in regard to the mode in which the counties had been dealt with, in the reduction of the qualification and the addition of third members to some of them. In a somewhat humorous strain he attributed the deficiencies of this bill to the twofold occupation held by Lord John, as a domestic legislator and the guardian of the foreign interests of England. He urged the withdrawal of the bill.

The debate was continued by Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Caird, Mr. B. Cochrane (the latter gentleman making an elaborate attack on Mr. Bright, and quoting several passages from that gentleman's speeches out of the House), and Mr. P. Urquhart.

Mr. DU CANE contrasted the variety, and even contrariety, of the arguments adduced by the various supporters of the bill, and contended that the measure had got into a dead lock; while he was at a loss to discover what was the practical advantage gained by the carrying of Lord J. Russell's resolutions against Lord Derby's bill last year, believing, as he did, that this bill was the most one-sided and dangerous of any of its class which had been presented to the House.

Mr. CLAY having supported the bill with some qualifications and suggestions for Committee,

Mr. A. MILLS pointed out that there had been in the course of the debate twelve neutral speeches, twenty-nine against the bill, and only two in its favour. He was inclined not to destroy the bill, but to assist in moulding it into such a shape as might tend to make it a settlement of the question with which it professed to deal. If such an effort should fail he should give his decided negative to the third reading.

Mr. J. LOCKE defended the metropolitan members, who, he asserted, had been held up in the debate as types of a class of representatives which the bill was calculated to increase, and which it was especially desirable not to multiply.

On the motion of Mr. K. MACAULAY the debate was adjourned to the following day.

The other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

OUR NAVAL RESERVES.

Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the state of the naval reserve, and invited the Government to give an account of its present condition and probable future progress. It appeared that foreigners were better acquainted with the state of our Navy than we were ourselves. Since the great Continental war our Navy had been comparatively neglected, and it was only from alarm at the enormous efforts of France that our Government at last roused itself from its supineness. The noble and learned Lord compared the British with the French naval force, contending that at present our own scarcely exceeded that of our rival. After enumerating the naval stations in which it was necessary that we should sustain our supremacy at sea, he observed that a disaster in the Channel could be repaired by France, but would be ruinous to England. The country could not rest satisfied while matters remained in their present position. He also quoted the authority of successive Lords of the Admiralty to show the difficulty which had been experienced in finding men for the Navy without resorting to impressment. The regulations of the service also tended to discourage seamen from joining, for they were so numerous and complex that a lawyer even could not understand them. If he himself were of the proper age, and prepared to enter the Navy, his first step would be to call in a respectable conveyancer to prepare an abstract of those regulations. He reprobated the efforts of political economists to keep down the expenditure of the Army and Navy in the vain hope of a perpetual alliance with France.

The Duke of SOMERSET trusted that it would not be supposed from the speech of the noble and learned Lord that the present Government had reduced the naval strength of the country. During the last eight months more men had been employed in the dockyards than during any previous period—not excepting those of the great Continental war. Exclusive of blockships or sailing-vessels we had afloat 50 ships of the line, 80 frigates, 19 corvettes, 83 sloops, 26 smaller vessels, and 24 special and 350 ordinary gun-boats. The French had 33 ships of the line and eight building, 33 frigates and 12 building, and about 140 sloops. As for our naval reserve, the coastguard now numbered 6802 men, and it was intended to increase it to 12,000 men. The naval coastguard volunteers amounted to upwards of 7000. There were but 1000 men in the naval reserve; but the scheme could scarcely be said to have as yet come into operation. The actual available reserve was 14,850 men. As to the regulations, they referred to different classes, and all that applied to common seamen could be comprised in a single sheet of paper. The noble Duke concluded by praising the high spirit of the Navy, which, however it might show itself dissatisfied with petty expeditions, would never be found wanting upon great occasions.

After a short discussion the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

MANNING THE NAVY.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty expressing the regret of the House that, instead of a reserve of 70,000 men, as contemplated by the Manning Commission, there were only 6362 coastguard men, including officers, 1900 district ships' companies, 1400 revenue men, 600 cruisers' men, and 5000 or 6000 coast volunteers; that, as a vote of the House had unanimously decided that the report of the Manning Commission ought to be carried out, the House prayed her Majesty would give directions that the coastguard should be completed to 12,000 seamen, as recommended by the Commission, ready to be placed in efficient ships at the several ports, instead of the present blockships, thus constituting a reserve of ten sail of the line ready for any emergency; that the number of naval volunteers, now under 1000, should be completed as soon as possible, and the other recommendations of the Commission complied with; and that the House was also of opinion that the bounty for able seamen ought not to have been lowered till the required number was complete. The hon. and gallant gentleman repeated the speech which he had made on several occasions during the present and former Sessions.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE seconded the motion.

Lord C. PAGET opposed the motion, which, he said, was founded upon a series of those misconceptions into which the hon. and gallant gentleman occasionally fell. With regard to the recommendations of the Commissioners on Manning the Navy, the Admiralty were most anxious to adopt them as far as practicable. Having detailed what had already been done in that direction, the noble Lord stated that there was a naval reserve of 1000 men, while the coastguard consisted of a force of 6632 men, exclusive of 476 marines, the whole of whom would be available in case of emergency. There was also a body of 1381 civilians, who, although not sailors, would be useful. The Admiralty were daily adding to the coastguard, which they would be glad to increase to 12,000 if Sir Charles Napier could only tell them how to accomplish it.

Sir J. PAKINGTON concurred with the noble Lord in thinking that the House ought not to agree to the motion, although he was glad it had been made, as it had elicited a satisfactory statement from the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir M. SEYMOUR complained that our legislation of late years, especially the repeal of the navigation laws, had tended to discourage the growth of seamen, while the superior advantages held out by the United States' Navy tempted many of our best sailors into that service.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Corry, Sir George Pechell, Admiral Walcott, Mr. Bentinck, and Lord Lovaine.

Sir C. NAPIER, in replying, taunted Lord Clarence Paget with having taken exception to his speeches on the ground that they did harm to the service, and reminded the noble and gallant Lord that he had himself repeatedly assured him at the Admiralty that his speeches had done a great deal of good, and that he hoped he would go on with them.

The motion was then withdrawn.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED ELECTION.

Mr. F. PEEL moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she would be pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for the borough of Berwick. The right hon. gentleman said that, although the inquiry before the Select Committee had not been completed, still there was reason to believe that gross and systematic bribery had been carried on.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS defended himself and his constituents against the allegation of Mr. Peel, and said that he had given a promise that he would not be a party to any corrupt practices; in proof of which he referred to the fact that his election had cost only £432. He and his constituents were quite willing to meet the most searching investigation.

Mr. MACAULAY thought there was not sufficient evidence of extensive bribery to warrant the House in acceding to the motion. The only proof brought before the Committee was that three or four freemen had received a few pounds each from the hands of a person who was not shown to be an agent of the sitting member.

Lord R. CECIL (a member of the Berwick Committee) gave it as his opinion that enough had been proved to justify inquiry. At the same time, he feared that a commission of inquiry would do little good in this or other cases, as the only remedy would be to deprive the offending boroughs of representation for a whole generation.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed himself in favour of issuing the commission, as, if not, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act might as well be repealed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the motion, and said he had already given instructions for the prosecution of some of the persons engaged in corrupt practices at the late election for Berwick.

Mr. HUNT suggested that in all cases in which a commission should report that the electors of any borough had been guilty of corrupt practices, the expense of the inquiry should fall upon the inhabitants as a penalty for their offence.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, in his opinion, the motion was a very proper one, more especially at the present time, when the House was engaged in the duty of endeavouring to improve the representation of the people. He hoped that for the character of the House the motion would be agreed to, and that no weight would attach to the flimsy arguments of those who wished to prevent the exposure and punishment of the guilty parties.

After some further discussion

The motion was agreed to without a division; as also a motion that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute William M'Gall for bribery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In answer to Mr. Fenwick, Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not in a position to lay on the table the correspondence relating to the abolition of the Stade Dues, as the matter was still under discussion.

Mr. LAING stated, in reply to a question put by Sir Stafford Northcote, that the commission of inquiry at the General Post Office was temporarily suspended, with a view to widen the sphere of its labours.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD asked whether it was true, as reported in the proceedings of the House of Lords, that the conference of European Powers on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice had been postponed. The hon. gentleman also asked whether the bases of the conference had yet been decided on.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that what had been stated in the House of Lords was that the time for the conference was not yet fixed, as the Sardinian Parliament had not yet sanctioned the annexation. He could not tell when the bases of the conference would be agreed upon by the European Powers.

Mr. CARDWELL obtained leave to bring in a bill for taking the census of Ireland.

The Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certified Conveyancers Bill was considered in Committee, and several verbal amendments introduced.

On the motion for proceeding with the adjourned debate on the Representation of the People Bill, Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the debate would be concluded on Thursday next. If any further adjournment should be proposed, he should feel it to be his duty to take the sense of the House against it. The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

The Customs Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Fisheries (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. HENNESSY moved the second reading of the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, and quoted a variety of statistics to show that the unsettled state of the land question in that country was inducing a system of emigration which must in the end entail the most dangerous consequences to the social and material prosperity of the empire. The hon. gentleman had not proceeded far in his speech before the hour for adjourning the debate arrived.

The Bank of Ireland Bill was read a second time.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS.

Lord RAYNHAM moved the second reading of the Aggravated Assaults Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which was, he said, to prevent the repetition of those savage assaults so frequently perpetrated on women and children. By the law as it now existed the maximum punishment within the power of a magistrate to inflict was six months' imprisonment with hard labour. It was now proposed to give the magistrate a discretionary power to order corporal punishment to the extent of fifty lashes for the first offence, with twelve months' imprisonment, and 150 lashes on a repetition of the offence.

Mr. CLIVE opposed the bill on the part of the Government, and contended that, even if the Legislature were to sanction it, it would be practically inoperative, as the severity of the punishments which it proposed to inflict woul deter persons from prosecuting and magistrates from convicting. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. E. JAMES seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH called attention to the anomaly that men upon whom the country relied for protection in the hour of danger, and who were to maintain its honour against all comers, were to be exposed to the degrading punishment of the lash, while persons who so forgot their manhood as to ill-treat women and children were to be protected.

Mr. VANCE gave unqualified support to the bill, which he believed might be improved in Committee.

Mr. HENLEY contended that the bill was not called for by any increase in the number of offences against which it was directed. If the summary power which was recently confided to the magistrates had proved ineffectual, the proper course would be to send offenders before a jury, to be dealt with by them. He was opposed to the principle of the bill, and could not consent to the second reading in the mere hope that it could be amended in Committee.

Mr. DILLWYN thought a good case had been made out in favour of the bill. He would support it, because he approved of the application of corporal punishment as perhaps the only remedy against the commission of brutal attacks upon the most helpless portion of the community.

Mr. SOTHERTON-ESTCOURT expressed his opinion that the bill would do more harm than good.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the noble Lord had failed to make out any case to justify Parliament in legislating further in this direction. He had not

proved that the number of offences had increased, or that the penalties were insufficient to deter offenders. It was no uncommon thing for wives whose husbands were in prison for assaults upon them to petition the Home Office to remit the remaining portion of their sentences, on the ground that while they suffered the family starved.

Mr. CONINGHAM desired to see all corporal punishment abolished, and should therefore oppose the bill.

After a few few words from Mr. Brady and Colonel North in support of the bill,

Mr. WALTER said he would oppose it—not for the sake of the man, but for that of the woman.

Some further debate ensued, and, on a division, the second reading was carried by 100 to 85.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

SELLING AND HAWKING GOODS ON SUNDAY.

Lord CHELMSFORD, in moving the Committee upon this bill, said its objects were not to compel the people to observe the Sabbath religiously, not to impose any new restraints upon the people, but rather to render the Sunday Trading Act more officacious, by the enforcement of stronger penalties. His bill had been prayed for by the great majority of those who would be affected by it, inasmuch as it would enable them to enjoy that real tranquillity upon the Lord's Day which they so much desired, without any detriment to their pecuniary interests. The measure proposed that between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p m., no shops should be allowed to be open for business or trading purposes; and that no hawking of goods, nor cries for the sale of them, should be permitted throughout the day (with certain exceptions set forth in the bill). Penalties for the breach of any of the provisions of the bill might be recovered by a summary process before any police magistrate.

Earl ST. GERMANS moved, that the bill be committed on that day six months, as he believed, and was informed by Sir Richard Mayne, that it would be perfectly impossible for the police to perform efficiently the duties imposed on them by the bill.

Lord TEYNHAM opposed the bill.

The Bishop of LONDON warmly urged their Lordships to go into Committee upon the bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH was opposed to going into Committee, believing that the provisions of the bill were utterly impracticable to carry out.

The Earl of DERBY argued in favour of the bill.

After a lengthened discussion the House divided. The result was a majority of 54 against 25 in favour of going into Committee.

Their Lordships having gone into Committee, it was soon afterwards agreed to postpone the further consideration of the clauses until next Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

WAKEFIELD ELECTION.—In answer to Mr. E. James, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had given instructions that in the first instance a criminal information should be filed against Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Leatham, the candidates at the last election, who were the chief offenders, and then against the persons who abetted them (Cheers).

SAN JUAN.—Mr. FITZGERALD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was prepared to give the House any information as to the present position of the negotiations between this country and the United States, with reference to the Island of San Juan; and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence with the United States Government on that subject upon the table of the House?—Lord J. RUSSELL said her Majesty's Government made a proposition in August last, which was refused by the American Government, who stated over again the claim they had previously made. Her Majesty's Government had received a despatch from General Cass, and he did not think that he could lay the correspondence on the table until they had considered their reply to it.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. MACAULAY renewed the debate on the Reform in the Representation Bill, directing attention, in the first place, to the necessity of a variety of franchise to an efficient Reform Bill. They wanted to have other statistics than those of the gross number of occupiers before they could form any adequate opinion of the intelligence of the men upon whom they now proposed to confer the privilege of the franchise. He complained of the bill of the noble Lord because it was uniform, instead of various, to suit the exigencies of the various boroughs throughout the country. He was in favour of a multiform franchise, and a multiform qualification with regard with constituencies themselves. He should like to see a personal test whereby the intelligence of the electors might be ascertained. The hon. member for Birmingham had stated at a meeting in the country that he was in favour of a rating suffrage; but he told the people whom he addressed that he should not hesitate to go with them eventually for manhood, household, or universal suffrage (Mr. Bright, "No"). Entertaining these views, he should have voted on an amendment if it had been proposed; but he thought the debate had justified the foresight of those who preferred a free discussion to a party division. He sincerely trusted that the Government would reconsider the measure, for it could not be thought that such a bill could be carried with a high hand through Parliament.

Mr. GREGORY (having been called on by the Speaker) said he thought that forty out of fifty members on that (the Ministerial) side of the House viewed the measure with disapprobation and alarm. There were, he thought, more anomalies in this bill than there were in the present system, and that the measure would furnish the advocates of electoral districts with ten times stronger arguments than he could at present use. He objected mainly to the bill because it involved no principle of permanence. He objected to it generally on account of its democratic tendency.

Mr. LONGFIELD also opposed the bill, and was proceeding with his observations when he was interrupted by an attempt on the part of an hon. member to count out the House. In consequence, however, of a rush of members into the House, upon the sound of the bell, the attempt proved abortive and the debate proceeded.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR defended the right of the working classes to the possession of the franchise, and argued that the fear of the results of democracy as experienced in America was altogether illusory. On the whole, he thought that the bill would be more satisfactory if its principle of the redistribution of seats were extended in Committee.

Sir J. RAMSDEN expressed his regret that the Government had not framed such a measure as would be more likely to command the general support. On the one side of the House the bill was denounced as dangerous, whilst on the other it was condemned for its shortcomings, and was only tolerated as a step towards something of a more decided character. It was, therefore, much to be feared that this measure would never be accepted, even by its supporters, as a settlement of the question. To such a bill he would be no party, for it would be better to do nothing than to pass a measure of this delusive character—one unworthy of Parliament and menacing to the national interests.

Mr. WALPOLE expressed his surprise that the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) should have proposed a franchise that militated against the known principles of the British Constitution, and one which he was convinced must end in establishing throughout the country a homogeneous qualification which, if once spread throughout the kingdom, would necessarily introduce into the House of Commons one class of members instead of the counterbalancing variety which they had at present. Another effect of this bill would be to dissever taxation and representation through the operation of the Compound Householders' Act upon houses below an £8 rental, while the payment of poor rates would continue to be a necessary adjunct to a higher rental for the exercise of the franchise. The low franchise proposed would also raise a class of voters, who, by their poverty, would be more or less liable to be influenced in the exercise of their franchise by money or power. The measure was one which would enlarge the constituency, but deteriorate the quality. It would place wealth and intelligence at the mercy of poverty and passion—that wealth which employs, and that intelligence which ought to govern.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the conduct and consistency of his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) and the Government upon this question of reform. They had now been six nights engaged in the discussion of this measure—a duration of time without precedent in reference to a proposition against which there was no amendment moved. The bill was brought forward in obedience to pledges—pledges, indeed, that had been given by the two great parties in this House. What was the value of those pledges if they did not proceed with this bill, but suffered it to be treated in this manner not only night after night, but week after week? With respect to the bill itself he believed that he could show that the apprehensions of its opponents were doubly and trebly exaggerated; and although a great deal might be said in favour of the different franchises that had been suggested, they were, nevertheless, novel, and therefore difficult. It was the duty of the Government, in dealing with so important a subject, to aim at what was practical as well as simple, in order that amendments and improvements might as easily as possible be engrafted upon it. The Government did not approach the subject with the feeling that the present system had failed—nay, rather they felt that it conferred great benefit on the question for which it had existed; but it was admitted to be capable of improvement, and it was their desire and object to improve it. He therefore, after the pledges which had been given, after the expectations which had been raised, must warn hon. gentlemen opposite of the danger of further and unnecessary delay. The objections which had been raised with respect to the "lodger" or other franchises were all matters more proper for a Committee, and they could better discuss them at that stage than they were now doing in listening to individual opinions on this side and on that side of the House, without giving effect to the practical decision of the House. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to notice the objections to the £6 franchise, which appeared to be the great offending feature of the bill. He ridiculed the fears of those who thought that that franchise would have the effect of deteriorating the constituencies of this country, and contended, on the contrary, that the class of voters created by the bill were, by their position and intelligence, fully as capable of exercising the franchise as independently as many of the shopkeeping electors in our boroughs. As to the augmentation which it was alleged by the opponents of the bill the £6 franchise would create, he quoted some returns to show that by migration alone more than 25 per cent of this class of people changed their residences within the period required by the bill in order to qualify them to vote. 165,000 was the *prima facie* addition which would be given to the present constituency of the country; but a considerable reduction must be made from that number from the nonpayment of rates, migration, and other causes; therefore the apprehensions entertained of the £6 electors becoming so numerous as to swamp the representation of property and station in that House were utterly unfounded and delusive.

Mr. COLLINS, amid the impatience of the House, opposed the bill.

The bill was ultimately read a second time without a division.

The 4th of June was appointed for Committee on the bill.

MUSIC.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE Mdlle. Piccolomini has appeared three times previously to her final retirement from the stage. These farewell appearances took place on Thursday and Saturday last week and on Monday last. She performed only one character, the heroine of a new opera by Signor Campana, entitled "Almina," a work which has been received with considerable favour. Its subject may be briefly explained. *Almina*, the daughter of an Italian nobleman, is about to be married, and the piece opens with the wedding festivities. But the bride is melancholy. She has been betrothed to a former lover, who is supposed to have died in a foreign land; and she is unfaithful to his memory only in compliance with the urgent entreaties of her aged father. She sinks, however, under the struggle; and when her lost lover reappears, he finds that she has married another, but has died of grief for his loss. When she has been committed to the tomb, her lover descends into the vault to indulge his sorrow by mourning over her remains. But *Almina* is not dead. She has only swooned; and, in a state of insensibility resembling death, has been carried to her grave. She now suddenly revives, rises from the tomb, and stands before her lover, who is overcome with awe and wonder, feelings immediately succeeded by mutual rapture. The pair, holding that all bonds are broken by her virtual death, and their almost miraculous restoration to each other, resolve to fly together and repair to some distant country. Five years pass away, and *Almina* and her partner are seized with the desire of returning home, hoping that they will remain unknown. But they are disappointed: *Almina* is recognised, and her husband claims her as his wife. A trial takes place in a court of justice, where the lady denies her identity, and not only asserts, but swears that she is a stranger, and her companion's wife. The proof, however, is too strong, and the court gives judgment that she must quit her paramour and return to her husband. To avoid this result she swallows poison, and expires in her lover's arms. The moral of this tale is questionable, and the story is not very probable or coherent; but it affords striking scenes and situations; and the catastrophe, thanks to the acting of Piccolomini and Giuglini, was very affecting. Signor Campana seems to belong to the school of Verdi: his music has the faults and the merits of that most popular of modern composers. The voices of the singers are often strained beyond their powers, and oppressed with a load of noisy accompaniments; there is a lack of novelty and variety; and the concerted pieces and choruses betray a deficiency of constructive skill. But, with all this, there is a great deal of pleasing melody, and some of the principal airs may probably become popular when transferred from the stage to the drawing-room. This opera, in short, if not a *chef-d'œuvre*, is the work of an accomplished musician, which Signor Campana, by his vocal pieces already known to the public, has shown himself to be.

It was after the third performance of this opera (as we have said) that Mdlle. Piccolomini took her last farewell, not only of the English public but of the stage. She has always been a favourite among us—a favourite of the public from her captivating powers as an artist, and a favourite in society from her good and amiable qualities as a lady. As the wife of an Italian gent'eman, she is about to retire into the shades of private life, where, we trust, she will find a degree of happiness far beyond that which is derived from the intoxicating breath of popular applause.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Auber's "Fra Diavolo" was reproduced on Tuesday in the Italian dress in which it was clothed by the composer himself expressly for this theatre. The performance was similar to that of two years ago, with two important exceptions—Bosio was replaced in the character of *Zerlina* by Miolan-Carvalho; and Marai, as *Lady Pamela*, by Corbari. Gardoni, as before, was the brigand-hero; Ronconi, the ridiculous Englishman, *Baron Rocburgh*; Neri-Baraldi, the young officer; and Zelger and Tagliafico the two comic bandits. Thus the cast was by no means diminished in excellence. Miolan-Carvalho played the rustic heroine with infinite sprightliness and grace, and sang with indescribable brilliancy. Ronconi's exhibition of the "humours" of a Milord Anglais on his travels was a most laughable extravaganza; and Corbari was excellent as his sentimental spouse. Gardoni, in personating *Fra Diavolo*, ought to have had a little more of the devil in him. He appears a very handsome, polite, insinuating young gentleman, but he forgets that he is at bottom a fierce, ruthless ruffian. However, his exquisite singing makes amends for all. As a whole, this most attractive opera is magnificently got up and delightfully performed.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was made up of choice materials. The first piece was an object of interest—a string-instrument quartet of Dussek hitherto unknown in this country. Dussek, though his music had almost fallen into oblivion among us, is now recognised as one of the first composers of his day. He was a great pianist, and his compositions for that instrument have lately regained even more than their original vogue; but his other works have always remained comparatively unknown. This quartet is one of a set numbered as op. 61, and is well worthy of his name. It was exquisitely played by Messrs. Becker, Ries, Doyle, and Piatti, and the audience seemed to listen to it with delight. Another object of interest was Mozart's sonata in B flat for the piano and violin, played by Hallé and Becker. This is the sonata of which the well-known anecdote is told. Mozart wrote it for a celebrated female violinist, who, giving a concert at Vienna, begged something from his pen. He composed this sonata, but only in his mind, delaying, according to his procrastinating habit, the task of putting it on paper till it was too late to write down any more than the violin part, which he sent to the lady. The concert came; the sonata was superbly played, and received with acclamations; but the Emperor, in his box over the heads of the performers, saw that Mozart had nothing before him but a sheet of blank paper. The Emperor, beckoning Mozart to him, said in a half whisper, "So, Mozart, you are at your old tricks again!" "Yes, sire," said Mozart, with a smile of triumph and confusion, "but there has not been a note lost." This sonata is one of his most charming productions. Besides these pieces, which were curious as well as beautiful, the concert included Beethoven's sonata for the piano alone, in D, played by Hallé; the same composer's trio in E flat for violin, viola, and violoncello, played by Becker, Doyle, and Piatti; and several classical vocal pieces, sung by Sims Reeves and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby.

The concert of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday morning, was not less excellent. It consisted of Mozart's seventh quartet in D, Spohr's pianoforte trio in E minor, and Beethoven's quintet in C, op. 20. Becker was the first violin, Piatti the violoncello, and Hallé the pianist. In addition to these things Hallé played several of the "Lieder ohne Worte," of Mendelssohn. St. James's Hall was crowded to the doors.

We understand that, by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq., the Vocal Association have secured the services of some of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre at their next subscription concert, Wednesday, May 16. Signor Mongini will be the principal tenor, and Signor Everardi principal basso.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STANDARD.—Mr. Charles Dillon commenced a starring engagement on Monday in "Belphegor." His performance continues to be marked by those pathetic points which first obtained for him celebrity. On Wednesday he appeared as *Claude Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons," with Miss Marriott as *Pauline*. To this succeeded Mr. W. Marston's elegant interlude of "A Hard Struggle," which proved remarkably effective. Its little heroine was played by Miss Benson with charming naiveté.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. Leigh Murray reappeared at this theatre in the part of *M. Tourbillon* in Mr. Tom Taylor's drama, "To Parents and Guardians," He was warmly received, and acted with distinguishable ability. Miss Julia Daly, who some short time since appeared at Drury Lane as an aspirant in the Yankee-girl class of character, has also been engaged, and acted as "Our Female American Cousin" with considerable effect. She may be accepted as a quieter specimen of the eccentric style required in these local impersonations.

CITY OF LONDON.—A new actor, as a metropolitan star, made his appearance as *Hamlet* on Monday—Mr. T. C. King, formerly of the Princess's, and lately of the Dublin Theatre. Mr. King has arrived in London with a very high reputation; and certainly his provincial practice has qualified him for taking an eminent position on the boards His organ is one of the finest we have heard, his declamation most impressive, and his action picturesque and pleasing. With such excellent matériel, it would be hard indeed if Mr. King did not achieve a large degree of success. As he becomes more known he will be better appreciated.

THE FARM.

THE great question as to the Yorkshire destination of the Royal Show in 1860 was settled last Wednesday in favour of Leeds. Such rivalry has never been excited before, and the voting presented a very strange contrast to last year, when only a solitary individual voted for Guildford against Canterbury. It was generally understood beforehand that York, Harrogate, and Wakefield stood not a ghost of a chance, and that Hull had only a very outside one. Its trial-ground was far too far from the town, while the prospect of an inundation of foreigners did not make up for its distance from the great manufacturing towns; and it was, moreover, almost impossible that the Society, after paying York the first compliment in 1848, could pass over the West Riding at "the second time of asking." Doncaster, from its admirable accommodation in every respect, had very fair hopes of beating its big rival; but the latter came out in such tremendous earnest, and, giving up its original plan, selected, at a great expense, such a beautiful site for the show, near the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, that it was deservedly first favourite when the polling began. Harrogate and Wakefield could not muster a solitary supporter. The proposition from the former was looked upon as a mere lodging-house speculation, and, of course, it was idle to vote for the latter when its neighbour Leeds was in the field. The strength of the other four was as follows:—Leeds, twenty-eight; Doncaster, twenty; Hull, fifteen; York, four; and, when at the third trial it became a question simply of Leeds *v.* Doncaster, "the capital of the West Riding" had it all its own way. From the determination they have shown to win, it is pretty certain that the Leeds people will not give the society such a half-hearted reception as they had at Warwick; but the sooner they pass a reform bill for their inns the better. Their deputation, by-the-by, was capitally got up; and their Mayor formed a defensive alliance against Hull and Doncaster for the day, with the Mayors of Bradford, Halifax, and Ripon.

Mr. Godfrey Wentworth's sale was not a very good one. The Woolley farm land is hardly strong enough for shorthorns; and the absence of spring grass, which is still sadly retarded by frosty nights and cold dry winds by day, tended to depress buyers. One cow, Kate Coventry, fetched 40 gs. Mr. Walsh, of Trough House, Limerick, sold off his shorthorns last week; and his cow Sweetheart (who was second to Rosette at the last Dublin show) fetched 203 gs. She was bred by Mr. Grundy, and, after being third to Diadem and Queen of the Isles in the celebrated yearling heifer class at the Chester Royal was sold in the yard that day for, we believe, 170gs., to Mr. Douglas of Athelstaneford, and went from his hands to Ireland. Mr. Barnes has declined the Railway Cup which he won at Dublin last month with his bull Dr. M'Hale, as the conditions were too stringent, and more suited to the days when there were scarcely two good shorthorn bulls in Ireland, and it was necessary, by hook or by crook, to retain them in the country. How they have been keeping their cattle alive in many parts of Ireland is a mystery, as hay is at £12 a ton, and often not to be got for love or money. Last Saturday, however, a change took place, and two days of consecutive rain "made the country look £3 per acre better." Decimation is a very mild term to apply to the cattle deaths; and it is also said that in the northern parts of Northumberland Mr. Cookson's hounds gave up hunting sooner on account of the number of dead sheep lying about the fields. The extra straw of England, mixed with oilcake, has stood it in good stead at this pinch. We hear that 180 gs. was refused by Captain Spencer at Dublin for his yearling heifer Bloom, which he purchased as a calf for 110 gs. at Mr. Wetherell's sale; and it is worth recording that at the last Lincoln fair, 160 hoggets belonging to Mr. William Greetham, jun., with a dash of Aylesby blood on Lincolnshire, made £4 5s. a piece.

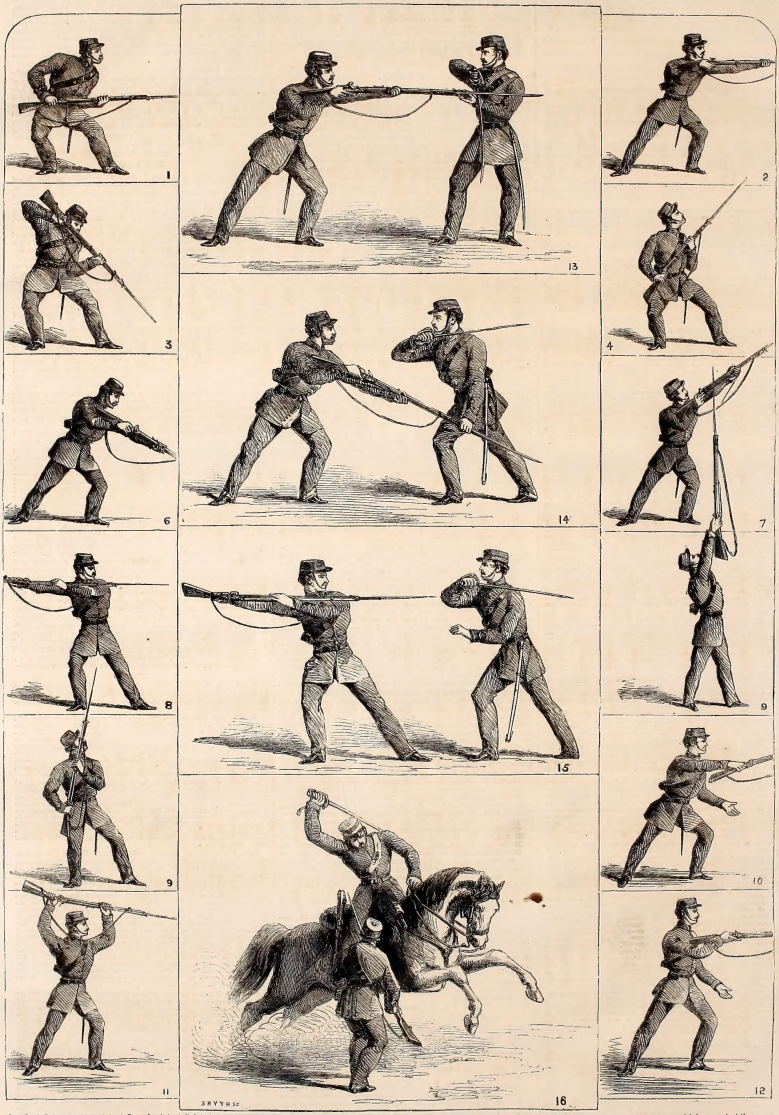
A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* suggests the establishment of an Order of Britannia as a reward for the display of science, skill, bravery, fortitude in trying circumstances, resource in danger, &c., in the Royal Navy and merchant service.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 914 boys and 885 girls—in all 1799 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1650.—The deaths in London last week were 1268, showing a slight decrease on those of the previous week, and a considerable decrease on those registered in the earlier half of April. Still, the deaths were more numerous by 85 than they would have been if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Of six nonagenarians who died in the week one was a man aged 91 years; the rest were widows, aged respectively 90, 94, 95, 97, and 98 years.

A SALE OF RARE BOOKS took place during last week at Haarlem. Among them was a copy of "Les Chroniques de Monstrelet," 3 vols. folio, printed (circa 1500) by Verard, on vellum, with upwards of one hundred and fifty illuminations in gold and colours. This copy is said once to have been sold for 34 florins, but now at 6150 florins it was secured by Mr. Toovey. The only other copy of the three volumes that is known to exist is that in the Imperial Library, Paris. The British Museum possesses only vols. 1 and 3: these formerly belonged to Henry VII. The finest copies known of the emblems by Withers, as also those by Cats, with his other works, were in the collection.

THE GUN-BOATS AT HASLAR.—The *Times*' Portsmouth correspondent writes to reiterate his statements with reference to the gun-boats at Haslar. He did not refer, he says, to the vessels built by those firms which have addressed letters to the *Times*. "The four boats on the condition of which I framed my report I will call by numbers—1, 2, 3, and 4. The repairs to No. 1 are for the present suspended, a special report having been made of her condition. This is the boat whence were extracted the short copper bolts. No. 2, like No. 1, has her repairs suspended for the present, and is also, in a similar manner to No 1, stripped of her planking. No. 3 is partly repaired; but her defects have been little short of those of Nos. 1 and 2. Not only, as I have before stated, are the majority of the timbers of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 liberally marked with 'sap,' but in several instances they have been barely squared, and plainly show the growth of the wood. Plank with the 'sap' on it has not only been used freely, but the faulty side of it has been bolted next to the vessel's framing, and communicated its rot to the timber of the vessel itself. The planking on the outside thus presenting a hard, firm appearance, has been found one of the most difficult points to deal with; and I am assured on competent authority that this great evil in the construction of the vessels has proved to be the 'rule,' and not the 'exception.'"

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.—It is understood that the Attorney-General will modify his new Bankruptcy Bill to meet the main suggestions of the commercial body, expressed through the Mercantile Law Amendment Society. In its original form the bill provided that a sale under execution should have the effect of an act of bankruptcy, and the sheriff, consequently, would have been deterred from paying the proceeds to the judgment creditor. That functionary, however, is now to be at liberty to do so at the end of seven days after sale, unless he has notice of petition for adjudication; and subsequently, unless a petition for adjudication be presented within sixty days after the sale, the execursion creditor is not to be liable to refund the amount to the assignees—the Act of Bankruptcy, in fact, not dating till that period. Another amendment gives power to the majority of creditors to remove the proceedings to the County Court, whatever may be the extent of the estate, the original proposal having been that this facility should only exist in cases where the assets would not exceed £1000. At the same time a reduction is to be made in the stamp upon petition for adjudication. The intended charge was £10, with a proviso that £5 should be returned should the assets prove below £300. The amount is now to be £3, subject to an increase for estates over £1000. Finally, it has been agreed that creditors' assignees shall be selected from the creditors, and that they are to have authority to appoint a manager to wind up the estate for them, and who is to be paid out of the receipts.—*The Times (City Article).*



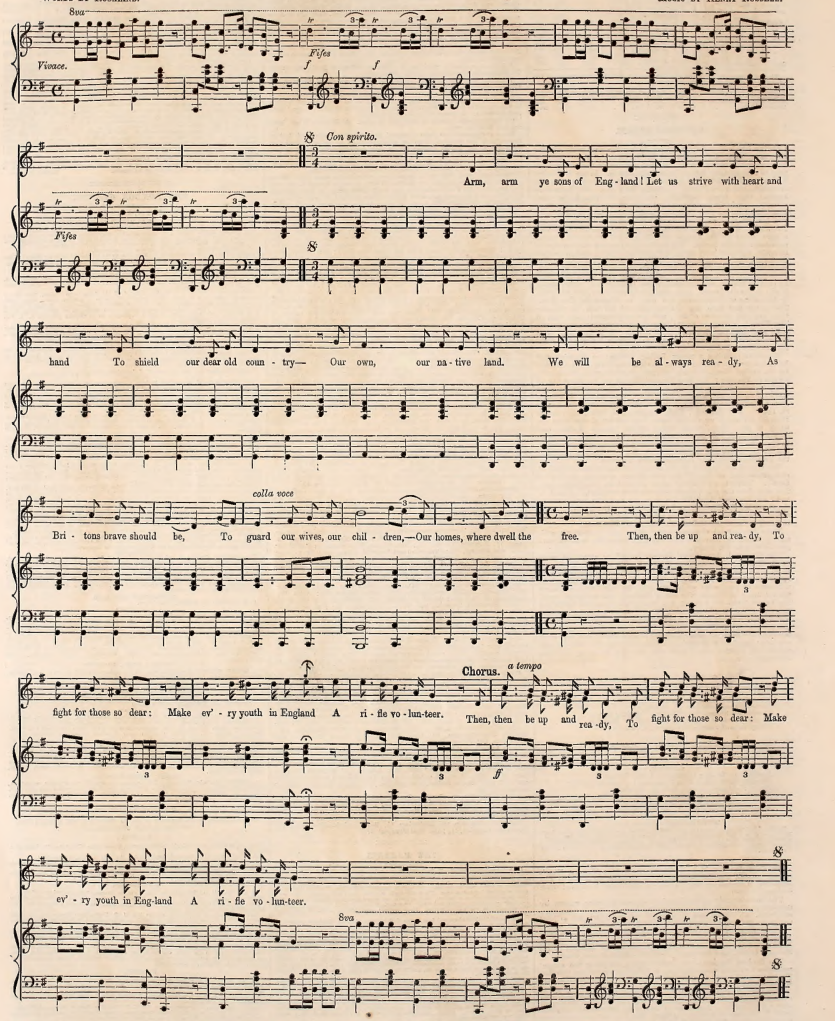
Guard. 2. Point. 3 Low point. 4 Second point. 5. Point. 7 High point. 8 Shorten point. 9, 9. Point. 10 Lance point. 11. Prime parry. 12. Second motion in lance point. 13, 14, 15, 16. Attack and defence against the sword

THE SWORD-BAYONET EXERCISE AS PRACTISED BY THE BRITISH INFANTRY.—SEE PAGE 431.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF ENGLAND

A PATRIOTIC SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY ROSALIND. MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.



II.

We now are strong in number;
And if war should come again
Our native shores to sully,
Our force shall not be vain.
Whatever foes attack us,
Oh, we will strive to prove

The bulwarks, then, of safety
To the island home we love!
Oh, then, be up and ready,
Before our foes appear:
Let every man in England
Be now a volunteer.

For in the cause of freedom
Shall our banner be unfurled;
With "Liberty" our war-cry
We may defy the world.
But long may Britain flourish
Ere the day of war appears,

When she shall need to summon
To arms her volunteers.
Now, let's be up and doing,
That when that day is near,
We find each man in England
A gallant volunteer.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°	•	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
April 25	29·949	43·4	31·4	·65	4	34·6	53·0	NE.	589	·250
" 26	30·186	40·8	32·2	·74	7	40·4	50·3	NE. NNE.	411	·000
" 27	30·260	41·5	29·7	·66	8	35·2	49·0	N. NNE.	274	·000
" 28	30·307	43·2	34·6	·74	7	31·8	53·3	N. NE. E.	175	·000
" 29	30·378	49·0	37·0	·66	3	31·6	60·9	SE.	113	·000
" 30	30·400	51·1	38·5	·65	3	31·9	62·0	NE. E.	217	·000
May 1	30·225	54·4	31·4	·45	0	41·4	64·3	NE.	547	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·913	30·160	30·265	30·300	30·390	30·439	30·331
Temperature of Air	45·0°	42·4°	43·6°	44·8°	51·0°	50·4°	57·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	40·2°	38·7°	38·8°	40·1	45·2°	45·2°	48·9°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	N.	[illegible]	SE.	NNW.	NE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER has held undisputed sway during the past week, and the Roodee has been duly patronised by the heroes of the "Battle of Farnborough," whose "hug" on that memorable morning did not tend to enlarge their bumps of mutual esteem. In the Grosvenor Stakes Promised Land led in his old style from end to end, and Avalanche had not a ghost of a chance with him. Mr. Eastwood's beatiful Oaks mare, Butterfly, won her Palatine Stakes race cleverly. Traducer was more suited as to distance in the Wynnstay Handicap than the Two Thousand, and Big Ben who has gradually run himself into condition since Northampton, followed up his Newmarket victory in the Mostyn Stakes. The Chester Cup proved a mere canter for St. Alban's (5st. 3lb.), about whom 5 to 1 was at once taken for the Derby. The twenty-nine starters were not drawn in ranks, and there were nearly a dozen false starts; and the winner made such strong running from end to end that before half the distance was traversed half the field were hopelessly out of the race. Petra justified the truth of her very high trial with Promised Land by running second, and Longrange was last but one. The winner is also in the St. Leger. Last year he only ran twice, and was sixth to Mainstone at Stockbridge, and third to Winton for The Ham. This is the first time that a three-year old has won the Chester Cup, carrying upwards of 5st.; and his performance, like that of The Wizard, is likely to create some lively competition for the two great stud cracks at Grimston next month. It is said that Buccaneer is gone to Woolcot, and not to William Butler's, as Newmarket rumour had it.

Doncaster promises a merry Spring Meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Out of sixty-two, no less than forty-three accepted for the Spring Handicap (although five have since paid), which is to be run on Tuesday; and the Hopeful Stakes, on the same day, is likely to bring out, as of yore, a large field of youngsters. York takes up the tale on Thursday and Friday. Sweetsauce, Homeward Bound, Rattlebone, Stockton, Paleface, and Restes are in the Spring St. Leger; and Butterfly, High Treason, and Thormanby, in the Biennial, for which we should fancy that neither of the latter are likely to go. The Zetland Stakes entries include Walloon and Folkestone, each with that strange penalty of 2lb., which only seems to linger at York. The Salisbury Meeting is on the same two days; but Malton, which might have given such a fine finishing touch to the Yorkshire week, has disapeared from the scene.

The United All England Eleven commence their season on May 14 at Sheffield, and on May 28 the two Elevens meet for the fray at Lord's. Tarrant, a promising young player from Cambridge, will, it is said, join the All England side on that occasion. June 7, 8, and 9 are the days fixed for the champion eleven to meet another eleven at the Trafford Ground, Manchester. During the present month George Parr is giving the benefit of his professional lectures to Harrow, Jackson to Oxford, and Caffyn to Winchester.

There are several changes among whips and huntsmen; and, among others, we hear that James Maiden leaves Mr. Greaves, and goes as whip to Mr. Tailby.

The Cleveland Agricultural Society intend to come out most spiritedly at Middlesborough-on-Tees on the 9th and 10th of August next. The best thoroughbred sire for general stud purposes is to receive a premium of 100 gs; and the second, one of 20 gs. A nobleman or gentleman connected with the turf, an experienced trainer, and a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of breeding horses, both for hunting and racing purposes, are to be the judges. Prizes of 10 sovs and 5 sovs are to be given to the best hunting and hackney geldings and hunting and hackney mares, not less than four years old, and all of them must jump timber and thorn fences on the ground. The foxhounds are not overlooked, and they are now judiciously divided into three classes—to wit, entered hounds and puppies (one of each sex), and sires not being less than four-season hunters.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—The Promised Land, 1. Avalanche, 2.
Palatine Stakes.—Butterfly, 1.—First Lord, 2.
Wynnstay Handicap.—Traducer, 1. Comforter, 2.
Mostyn Stakes.—Big Ben, 1. Dictator, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Ben Webster, 1. Golden Pippin, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Brandy Ball, 1. Weardale, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Mainstay f., 1. Job, 2,

WEDNESDAY.

Biennial Produce Stakes.—Curlew, 1. Niger, 2.
Members' Plate.—Jack Spring, 1. Defender, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate.—St Alban's, 1. Petra, 2.

THURSDAY.

Dee Stakes.—Brother to Rainbow, 1 Sir William, 2.
Cheshire Welter Cup.—Irish Emigrant, 1. Tommy Noble, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Brandy Ball, 1. Norman, 2.
Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Horace, 1. Golden Pippin, 2.
Third Biennial Stakes.—Big Ben walked over.
Stand Cup.—Brandy Ball, 1. Golden Pippin, 2.

LATEST BETTING.—THURSDAY NIGHT.

DERBY.—7 to 2 agst The Wizard (t), 5 to 1 agst St. Albans, 7 to 1 agst Umpire, 10 to 1 agst Buccaneer, 11 to 1 agst Thormanby, 15 to 1 agst Mainstone, 20 to 1 agst Nutbourne, 20 to 1 agst High Treason, 35 to 1 agst Cramond, 1000 to 30 agst Horror, 1000 to 15 agst Brother to Rainbow (t), 1000 to 15 agst Sir William (t), 10,000 to 100 agst Traducer (t), 10,000 to 100 agst Upperhand.

Mr. C. H. Pearson, M.A., Professor of Modern History, King's College, London, has been appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts Examiner in English History, in place of Sir Edward S. Creasy, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Secretaryship of the Board of Inland Revenue, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Keogh, is not to be filled up. The two assistant-secretaries, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Sargent, will, in future, act as joint secretaries, and thus an annual saving of £1600 will be effected.

The advocates of the Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa intend to hold a public meeting at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 24th inst., on which occasion addresses will be delivered by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Brougham, Archdeacon M'Kenzie, and others.

The Bank of England has decided upon adopting the recommendation for closing at an earlier hour on Saturdays, on after the 19th inst. The business will terminate on Saturdays at three o'clock in the afternoon, instead of four, as at present.

Miss Catherine Sinclair, who presented to the Edinburgh Town Council the first public fountain erected in that city, has given the Council £100 to be expended in the erection of seats in the different thoroughfares, some in the shape of benches, and others little iron seats projecting from lamp-posts, one on each side in the line of the street.

Walter Scott Douglas, whose career of crime is said to have been originally owing to the perusal of "Jack Sheppard," has made a second most daring escape from Newcastle gaol. The details disclose no little negligence on the part of the prison officials. The local magistrates have suspended the deputy governor and turnkey from office till the next Quarter Sessions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Home Securities during the present week, both for Money and Time, prices have steadily advanced, and the market has assumed a more favourable appearance. The improved feeling in it is easily accounted for. In the first place, we have had a steady influx of bullion, over £300,000; in the second, a large portion of the gold at hand has been sold to the Bank of England; and, in the third, money for commercial purposes, though in fair demand, has become easier in price.

In Lombard-street the supply of surplus capital has increased to some extent, and the best bills are now taken freely, at the annexed rates:—Short, 4¼ to 4½; three months', 4⅝ to 4½; four months', 4½ to 4¾; and six months', 4¾ to 6 per cent. The payment of the balance of the Victoria loan of £2,650,000, and £234,000 on the South-Western Stock, has produced rather more demand for money in the Stock Exchange; but there has been no anxiety shown in reference to payments falling due on the 4th.

The amount in specie taken out by the present steamer for India is £219,679, wholly on merchants' account. The West India packet carries out £8000 in silver.

The silver market is very flat, at a further decline of 1s. 8d. per ounce, Mexican dollars having sold at 62d. per ounce.

We learn that the Bank of Tennessee, with a capital of £740,000, has stopped payment. This event has produced much surprise here.

Nearly the whole of the foreign exchanges are favourable to this country; however, future exports of bullion are likely to be on a very moderate scale. The stock in the Bank of England is likely to increase during the next three or four weeks. At present it is about £15,000,000.

On the Continent money is still low in price. At Brussels it has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Some excitement has been observed amongst the holders of Indian Securities in this country, from an announcement to the effect that they are liable to the Indian income tax of four per cent, in addition to that levied in this country. The drafts upon the Indian Treasuries have been reduced from 2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d., being the difference of the tax in question. The step is by many persons considered a most injudicious one.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have given notice that they will be prepared to receive tenders on the 9th of May, through Messrs. Capel and Co., for £1,111,500 Preferential Six per Cent Debentures, to bear interest from the 1st of January last at 80. The whole amount is required to pay off a loan, so that there will be no addition to the company's debt. The instalments will extend from the 9th of May to the 26th of June.

Home Stocks were firm on Monday, and prices showed an improvement when compared with Saturday. Consols for Money, were done at 95⅛ ¾; Ditto for Account, 95⅜ ⅝ ¾; The Reduced, 93⅜ ⅝ ¾ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ⅝ ¾ ½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅝; India Five per Cents, 106⅝ ½; India Debentures, 1858, 96⅞ 97 96¾; Ditto, 1859, 96¾; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 9s. prem.; India Enfaced Paper, Five per Cent, was 98½ ½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103⅞, 104, and 103½. Tuesday was observed as a close holiday. On Wednesday, no change of importance took place in the quotations, and the Market, generally, was less active. Bank Stock marked 225 to 227; India Stock, 219½; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 98⅛; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103 ¾; The Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 93¾ ⅞ ⅝ ¾; Consols for Money, 95¼ ⅝ ½ ½; Ditto for Time, 95⅜ ½ ¾ ½; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. prem.; India Bonds, 10s. dis.; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 7-16; India Five per Cents, 106½ ¾; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 97½, 97, 97½; Ditto, 1859, 97½. There was very little fluctuation in prices on Thursday:—Consols, for Money and Time, were done at 95½ ⅝; The Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95⅝ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. prem.; Bank Stock was firm, at 226 to 227; India New Loan, 106½ ¾; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 103¾ to 104.

The tendency of prices in the Foreign House has been decidedly an upward one. The amount of business transacted, however, has not been to say extensive, and the leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Austrian Five per Cents, 1859, 73; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99⅝; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91½; Chilian Six per Cents, 102½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅞ to 22¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91⅞; Ditto, Uribarren, 82¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69⅝; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44 to 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 108½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Russian Three per Cents, 67; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, New Deferred, 37½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 77; Ditto New, 61¼; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½. The Scrip of the new Brazilian loan has been ¼ ½ prem.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and prices, generally, have been well supported:—The shares of the Union Bank of London are firmer, and have advanced to 25¾; Bank of Egypt, 22½; British North American, 56; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; Colonial, 37⅜; London Chartered of Australia, 23; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London and County, 35½; London and Westminster, 58½; London Joint-Stock, 31¾; Oriental, 42 ex div.; Ottoman, 18¼; Provincial of Ireland, 83; South Australia, 30.

Colonial Government Securities have continued firm in price:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have realised 114; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 100½; South Australian Six per Cents, 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady:—Australian Agricultural have marked 32; Berlin Waterworks, 4¾; English and Australian Copper, 2½; Great Ship, ½; London General Omnibus, 1¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4¾; National Discount, 4¼; Oriental Gas, New Shares, ⅝; Peel River, Land, and Mineral, 49¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 18½; Ditto, New, 34½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17⅝; Royal Mail Steam, 50; South Australian Land, 35½; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Grand Junction Guaranteed Six per Cent, 12¼; Kennet and Avon, 6½; Regent's, 20½; Chelsea Waterworks, 15½; East London, 125½; West Middlesex, 106.

Globe Insurance Company's Shares have been done at 100; Guardian, 52¾; Alliance, British and Foreign, 16¾; Ditto, Marine, 68½; Atlas, 16½; Indemnity Marine, 160; Royal Exchange, 307; European Gas, 10½; Great Central, ditto, 10; Imperial, New, 30½; London, 42 ex div.; Western, 12½.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been somewhat restricted:—Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 2⅜ to 2⅞ prem.; Universal Marine, ½ to ⅝ prem.; and London and Provincial Marine, 5-16 to 7-16 prem.

For nearly all Railway Shares the demand has not increased to any extent, even though the traffic receipts continue good; nevertheless prices, almost generally, have ruled somewhat higher. The total "calls" for this month are £1,784,200—£1,500,000 being for South Austrian lines, held chiefly abroad. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 103½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 31½; Great Northern, 116¾; Ditto, A Stock, 118¾; Ditto, B Stock, 132½; Great Western, 70⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾; London and Blackwall, 69½; London and Brighton, 114; London and North-Western, 101¾; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Midland, 117⅝; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 10½; North British, 61¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96⅜; Ditto—Leeds, 49½; Ditto—York, 80; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 44½; Scottish North-Eastern, 36; South-Eastern, 87¾; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 78; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 10⅝.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 208; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 102.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 102¾; Great Northern Five per Cent, 112; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 118; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Midland Four-and a-Hal per Cent, 101½; North-Eastern Four per Cent, 87; South-Eastern (Reading Annuities), 23½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97¼; Eastern Bengal, 4½; Geelong and Melbourne, 21; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34; Great Indian Peninsular, 100¼; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Madras, 98¾; Scinde, 100.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4⅝; Bahia and San Francisco, 6⅝; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅞; and West Flanders, 6.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (April 30).—To-day's market was rather scantily supplied with English wheat; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of fully 1s. per quarter. There was only a limited sale for foreign wheat—the show of which was but moderate—at next to nominal currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, but not cheaper. The barley trade was very firm, and extreme rates were paid for all descriptions of barley. Malt, however, moved off slowly, on former terms. The oat trade ruled steady, at fully last week's currency. Beans advanced 1s. per quarter, and the value of peas was well supported. Flour changed hands slowly, at barely stationary prices.

May 2.—All kinds of wheat and flour were a dull inquiry, at about Monday's quotations Spring corn, however, commanded very full prices.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 52s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 71s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 46s.; town households, 40s. to 41s.; country marks, 34s. to 36s. per 280 lb.; American, 25s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed has been in somewhat steady request, at fully last week's prices. Most other seeds, however, move off slowly, on former terms. Cakes continue firm in price.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 49s. 6d.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover, 38s. to 52s.; white ditto, 84s. to 96s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 2d; barley, 37s. 11d.; oats, 24s. 5d; rye, 31s. 5d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 38s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 48s. 2d; barley, 37s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 7d.; beans 40s. 5d.; peas, 38s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 109,957; barley, 14,929; oats, 7472; rye, 70; beans, 4205; peas, 549 quarters.

Tea.—Importers, generally, are firm, but the business doing is only moderate. Common sound congou is quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

Sugar.—On the whole, a fair demand prevails for most kinds of raw sugar, at quite last week's quotations. Refined goods command previous rates, common brown lumps having sold at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed and pieces sell steadily, on former terms.

Coffee.—Most descriptions are in fair, but by no means active, request, on former terms.

Rice.—A few parcels, about 15,000 bags, have found buyers, at previous rates. The demand is much less active, when compared with last week.

Provisions.—We have scarcely any change to notice in the value of butter, and sales are wholly confined to immediate wants. Bacon continues in request, and prices have an upward tendency. Hams and lard are firm in price.

Tallow.—The business doing in this article is only moderate. Prices, however, are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 55s.; for delivery during the last three months, 5.s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at from 28s. to 28s. 3d. per cwt on the spot. Most other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. to 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The dealings in the rum market are somewhat restricted. Brandy moves off slowly, at from 8s. to 11s. 6d. per gallon. Hamburg spirit is quoted at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English ditto, 2s. 1d to 2s. 3d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 17s 6d. and £5; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade less active.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s.; and manufacturers, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per ton. Market dull.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being more favourable, most kinds of hops move off slowly, at about previous quotations.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial have commenced slowly, and prices have a drooping tendency. In the private market scarcely any business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are limited and the demand is steady, at from 95s. to 180s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, May 3.)—To day's market was seasonably well supplied with beast, amongst which were 160 oxen from Spain. All breeds met a dull inquiry, and Monday's currency was barely supported—the highest quotation for Scots being 4s. 8d. per 8lb. We have to report a heavy demand for sheep, at, in most instances, a decline in value of 2d. per 8lb. Lambs—the show of which was moderate—changed hands slowly, at from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb. Prime calves supported previous rates; but inferior veal was dull, and 2d. per 8lb. lower in price. The pork trade was heavy, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. In milch cows, very little was doing. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 7000; calves, 250; pigs, 342. Foreign: Beasts, 224; sheep, 520; calves, 170.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade, generally, is heavy, at drooping prices:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. R. D. B. Cunninghame to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. E. Logan to be Captain: Cornet O. Lever to be Lieutenant; Troop Serg. Major B. Edmonds to be Cornet. 4th: Cornet C. R. N. Royds to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. A. W. Travers to be Captain; Cornet W. J. Scarlett to be Lieutenant.

18th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. E. Shaw to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Major R. F. Mountain to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major W. J. Bolton to be Captain: Lieut. M. Tweedie to be Second Captain; Quartermaster Serg. J. Hamilton to be Quartermaster.

Coast Brigade of Artillery: Serg. Major S. Blair to be Quartermaster.

Royal Engineers: Brevet Col. W. S. D. Broughton to be Colonel; Brevet Major H. A. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Captain the Hon. J. J. Bury to be Captain; Lieut. F. Mould to be Second Captain.

3rd Foot: J. J. Twining to be Ensign. 6th: A. R. 'A. Collis to be Ensign. 10th: Major General T. Burke to be Colonel. 58th: Cornet J. Clarke to be Quartermaster. 60th: Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be Lieutenant. 61st: Lieut. A. Bailey to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. E. Ness to be Lieutenant. 69th: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Heatly to be Major. 83rd: Major A. B. Hankey to be Major. 87th: Lieut. J. R. Simpson to be Captain; Ensign A. A. Von Beverhoudt to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major H. Hardinge to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major the Hon. J. Stuart to be Major; Lieut. C. R. H. Nicholl to be Captain; Ensign W. Grant to be Lieutenant.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. G. W. Reade to be Adjutant.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—C. Scott, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, to be Honorary Surgeon to her Majesty; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. S. Macdonell to have the honorary rank of Inspector General of Hospitals; E. W. Ward to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—T. J. Lang to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of General the Right Hon. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to the rank of Field Marshal:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. W. Brotherton, K.C.B., to be General; Major Gen. Sir L. B. Lovell, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. H. K. Bloomfield to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major C. S. B. E. Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. M. Boxer to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General O. Felix:—Brevet Col. J. Lawrenson to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Baumgartner, C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major H. Jackson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Cox to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., G.C.B.:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bart. to be General; Major-Gen. St. J. A. Clerke to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. S. J. Hodgson to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Blane, C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major H. D. Smart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. O'Connell to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the decease of Lieut.-Gens. F. L. Doveton, T. King, and Major-Gen. J. Home:—Majors-Gen. P. Montgomerie, W. H. Hewitt to be Lieutenant-Generals; Cols. M. Carthew, A. Abbott, J. E. G. Morris to be Major-Generals.

The undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows—viz.: Cols. J. Glasfurd, R. Farquhar, C.B., to be Major-Generals; Lieut. Cols. C. Taylor, C. F. Liardet, G. Kirby, T. Martin, De B. J. Brett, J. Sleeman, to be Colonels; Majors P. Christie, H. Mackenzie, W. J. Church, G. Harvey, F. J. Carruthers, A. M. Molyneux, J. G. Stephen, T. J. Gardiner, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capts. R. W. D. Nickle, M. Wood, T. Haines, W. C. Alexander, T. Jenkins, to be Majors.

Paymaster C. E. Preston to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 27, 1860; Jan. 1. Quartermaster T. Hassall to be Captain, the rank being honorary only, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 17, 1855; April 12.

NOTICE.—The Queen has been pleased to command that, as "The Artillery Company" of London has always been known under the title of the "Hon Artillery Company of London," that designation shall in future be officially borne by the Regiment.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Quartermaster H. F. Cooper to be Captain; First Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Mackery to be Captain: First Lieuts. W. H. H. West and H. C. Mudge to be Captains; First Lieut. and Quartermaster A. Woirige to be Captain; Second Lieuts R. G. Sharp, T. M. Whale, E. O. B. Gray, W. R. F. Hopkins, A. E. Otter, F. A. Oglo, F. E. Begbie, G. H. T. Colwell, J. S. Derriman, E. E. Hill, H. W. B. H. Everitt, and H. E. Sturt, to be First Lieutenants; First Lieuts. W. H. Clements and J. S. Mould to be Quartermaster; First Lieut. J. P. Murray to be Adjutant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. M. CHEETHAM, Worksop, linendraper.

BANKRUPTS.

R. S. BEGBIE, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant.—J. WENHAM, Swaffham, Norfolk, watchmaker.—J. LORD, Halifax, dyer.—JANE ANSELL, North Ockendon, Essex, draper.—T. LAMBERT, jun., Stowupland, Stowmarket, steam thrasher.—J. COPE, Longton, Staffordshire, china manufacturer.—J. T. RUSSELL, Northampton, linendraper.—W. BIRT, Liverpool, boot and shoemaker.—J. BRIMELOW and R. and S. DANIELS, Bedford, Lancashire, silk manufacturers.—W. BLACK, Prospect House, Charles-street, Holloway, builder.—S. J. MEANEY, Liverpool, newspaper proprietor.—E. H. SPARK, Heathcote-street, Gray's-inn-road.—J. EYRE, Chowbent, Leigh, Lancashire, silk manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. MOORE, Nicholson-street, Edinburgh, photographer.—SMITH, ROGER, and SMITH, Glasgow, merchants.—H. S. BROWN, Perth, potato merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

. HEWITT, jun., Halvergate, Norfolk, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

E. H. SPARK, Heathcote-street, Gray's-inn-road, jeweller.—R. D. CLEGG and F. ANGERSTEIN, Friday-street and Fleet-street, City, atmospheric clock dealers.—W. P. GOOSE, Downham Market, Norfolk, builder.—S. GOSTLING, Castle Acre, near Swaffham, Norfolk, butcher.—W. COOPER, Cheriton, near Alresford, Hampshire, butcher.—J. E. CLARIDGE, Hill Croome, Worcestershire, and Charlborough, Oxfordshire, drover.—W. H. MERRICK, Halesowen, Worcestershire, innkeeper.—J. DOWELL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—T. BROOKES, Birmingham, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. HAYWOOD, Coventry, Warwickshire, ribbon manufacturer.—J. LANGBY, Barnstaple, Devonshire, linendraper.—J. LAFFERE, Plymouth, chemist.—H. W. LARARD, Hull, Yorkshire, jeweller.—R. B. FOSTER and J. FRASER, Liverpool, commission agents.—W. SMITH, South Shields, Durham, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. BROWN, Aberlady, Haddingtonshire, wright.—D. M'CALLUM, Glasgow, wright.—A. CHRISTIE, Edinburgh.—W. J. SMITH, Portobello, near Edinburgh, commission merchant.—J. J. D. COUTTS, Kilsyth, wright.—W. WRIGHT, Edinburgh, boot maker.—R. BUCHANAN, Glasgow, newspaper proprietor.

⁎ *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 29th of April, at No. 11, Queen's-terrace, Queen's Gate, Viscountess Hardinge, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 14, Hereford-street, London, the Lady Saltoun, of a daughter.

On the 14th of Mach, 1860, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Colonel Henry A. Turner, Commanding Royal Artillery, of twins, a son and daughter.

On Sunday, the 29th of April, at Richmond, the wife of John Chas. Sharpe, Esq., of Fleet-street, London, banker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult., at Plympton St. Mary Church, Devon, John, second son of Geor William Soltau, Esq., of Little Efford, to Florence, widow of the late Sir William Morris Young, Bart., of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and second daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, in the same county.

On the 26th ult., at Stradishall, by the Rev. J. G. Evans, John Brown, jun., of Great Yarmouth, son of John Brown, Esq., of Gorleston Lodge, Suffolk, to Katherine Wilhelmina, daughter of the late David Mignot, Esq., M.D.

On the 24th ult., at Penge, Surrey, by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., Richard Booth, Esq., of Glendon Hall, near Kettering, to Margaret Home, younger daughter of the late John Gibson Reeves, Esq., of Moseley, near Birmingham.

On April 26, at Christ Church, Moss Side, Manchester, by the Rev. J. B. Wheeler, Rector of Coppenhall, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Cosmo R. Gordon, Hamilton Gray, youngest son of Mr. Artemas Cambridge, of Birkenhead, to Elizabeth Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Wheeler, of Green Heys.

DEATHS.

On the 1st of March, at Fort William, Calcutta, of malignant cholera, Lieutenant Jas. Walker King, 60th Royal Rifles, 1st Batt., eldest son of Sir James W. King, Bart., Clk., aged 23.

On the 29th of April, at Langham House, Portland-place, London, Frederica, Countess of Mansfield, in her 87th year.

On the 2nd of May, in Grosvenor-place, Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart., of Shrubland, Suffolk.

On the 24th ult., aged 19 years, James Brougham, youngest son of the late Captain Martin Irving, of Stobars Hall, Westmoreland, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for that county.

On the 26th ult., at the Rev. F Durnford's, Eton College, John Egerton Leigh, aged 15, second son of Major Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, Cheshire.

On the 30th ult., at 20, Regent-terrace, Penzance, Emily, the beloved wife of Alex. K. Mackinnon, Esq. and eldest surviving daughter of Christopher Netherwood, Esq., aged 33.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, 47, David-place, St. Heliers, Jersey, deeply lamented, Edward Baxter, Esq., aged 53.

On the 23rd ult., at Rome, of congestion of the lungs, Frances, wife of Robert Charles Winthrop, jun., Esq., of Boston, U.S.A., aged 24.

On the 19th ult., at Rome, Marie Henriette Eléonore Blount, second daughter of Edward Blount, Esq., of Paris, aged 18.

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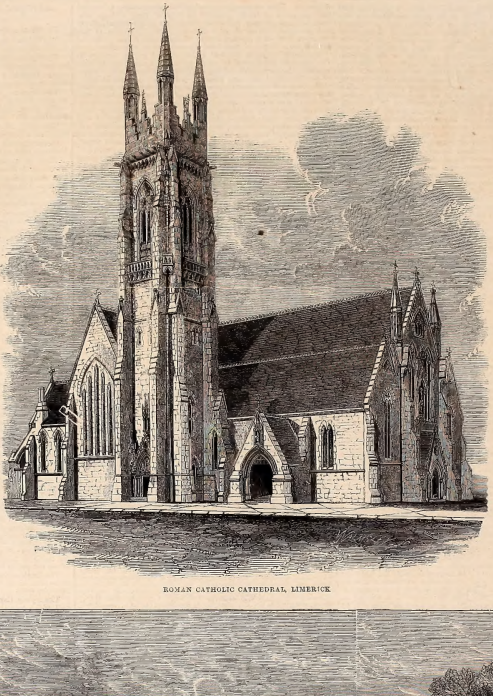
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LIMERICK NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

THE new Cathedral in Limerick dedicated to St. John the Baptist, of which we present this week to our readers a north-west View, is a noble instance of the pious zeal and generosity of the people of the diocese of Limerick, who have raised, by the united contributions of all classes, at the call of their venerated Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, one of the grandest ecclesiastical buildings ever erected in Ireland. The church is cruciform in plan—having a nave, chancel, transept, and aisles; the aisles being double to the chancel, terminating in chapels. The total internal width across the west end is 74 ft.; and across the east end, including the chapels, 118 ft.; the total length inside being 168 ft.; the height from floor to wall plate is 48 ft.; and the height to apex of roof, 79 ft. The two sacristies are placed behind the chapels, each being 41 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.; and the tower is placed at the junction of the transept and nave. The architectural details are simple in character, suitable to the hard mountain limestone of the country—the material employed for all the external work, with the exception of the group of sculpture on the west front, representing the "Crucifixion," and the tympanum over the tower doorway, in which will be represented the Blessed Virgin in the attitude which has been adopted to symbolise the "Immaculate Conception," surrounded by angels and by a group of such of the canonised doctors of the Church as have written on the dogma. These groups will be executed in Portland stone. The tower itself is to be erected as a monument to commemorate the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception; and portraits of his present Holiness the Pope; of some of the Irish bishops who were present at the definition; and of Bishop Ryan, the founder of the church, will be introduced in the sculpture. The tower is 37 ft. 6 in. square at base, and 101 ft. 6 in. high to the top of the metal finials of the four pinnacles.

The great feature of the interior will, of course, be the high altar, which is of the ancient form, crowned by a ciborium or canopy of stone, supported on columns of Irish red marble. In the centre, under the canopy, is placed the throne for exposition, approached by a permanent flight of steps behind the altar; and on each side are carved statues of St. John the Baptist, St. Patrick, St. Munchin, first Bishop of Limerick; and of St. Bridget, in attitudes of devotion. The table itself is of Limerick marble, the substructure being of alabaster and coloured marble, adorned in the centre by a group, carved in pure white alabaster, of the sacrifice of Abraham. The canopy is richly vaulted and carved, so that this altar will form, perhaps, the noblest in the kingdom. It will be surrounded on three sides by metal screen, and curtains, but is so placed that the functions performed at it will be visible from all parts of the church. The stonework of the altar has been executed by Mr. White, the sculpture by Mr. Theodore Phyffers. The ceiling above is divided into panels, and will be richly decorated in gold and colour by Mr. Westlake. Only one of the side altars will be completed at present, and that will be decorated by a large painting in oil, by Mr. Russell, representing the Mother of our Lord holding the Divine Child in her arms, and surrounded by angels. This chapel has also a statue of the Blessed Virgin, executed in Rome, the gift of W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.

The church will be opened some time in the approaching summer; but plenty of scope for further generosity will even then be left in the completion of the tower, the three side chapels, the pulpit, font, and other requirements, and the general decoration of the interior. The whole of the works have been erected from the design of M. P. C. Hardwick, the contractor being Mr. Walkes, of Limerick, and the cleric of the works Mr. Attan.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, LIMERICK.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

GIVING their "New" Brethren, as usual, a week's start, the Society (Old) of Painters in Water Colours opened their annual exhibition to private view on Saturday last, and to the public on Monday. Before speaking of the contents of this exhibition we cannot help giving vent to a few expressions of regret upon the miserable dearth of show room in the metropolis, which the history and condition of these two societies, and the art to which they are devoted, display. Excluded from the walls of the Royal Academy by the rules of that establishment, the Water Colourists of England fifty-six years ago took an apartment, approached by a long and steep flight of stairs, in Pall-mall East, for the exhibition of their works, and were speedily acknow-



"SLEIGHING FERNS," BY HENRY MOORE, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ledges to be a new institution. In the course of a few years this sole-called "gallery" was found to be much too small for the purpose intended, and a quarter of a century ago a "New" sanity was established, in a "gallery" of its own, at the other extremity of Pall-mall. Again, at a later period, it was discovered that the female artists, who chiefly practise in water colours, could not be accommodated in either of the galleries appropriated to that department of art, and they in turn were compelled to set up an independent exhibition for themselves. The public are thus compelled to visit three distinct establishments, paying three several shillings, and buying as many catalogues before they can see the year's productions in an art peculiarly national; and a divided action, accompanied by unseemly jealousy and rivalry, is maintained between artists who ought to work in common fellowship towards a common end. It was impossible to foresee, in any way thereby, how well-deserved the wish of peers, and bishops, and members of Parliament, and ladies of quality, which filled the two White-hour Galleries on Saturday last, could be realised without having these reflections forced upon the mind, accompanied by a strong conviction of the necessity existing for applying a remedy to an acknowledged and growing evil. If the arts of a country are to be claimed, as some persons have called them, as the property of the nation and not of individuals, it is the duty of the public to provide for their proper accommodation; and the case of the Water-Colour Societies, in common with that of the Royal Academy, of the National Gallery, and of all the art institutions of the kingdom, is that of a retarded action and a hampered development, for want of a commensurate field for their operations. The arts and the art-treasures of England have outgrown their room, and no trust that when any attempt is made to supply it, it may be done upon an adequate scale, and with a due regard to the interests of all.

Looking at the present exhibition, we find that a very similar remark applies to it as that we made of the exhibition of the Old Masters—namely, that its average merit is, if anything, above the average, whilst it contains few, if any, of those brilliant exhibition overage, whilst it contains few, if any, of those brilliant exhibition *tours de force*—which on some recent occasions seem to have been put forward for the mere object of challenging comparison, disparaging the result, with only a few years' interval. The water-colourists would seem to have settled down resolutely to the practical work of art, satisfied with the fruits of their experience, and cannot well be overrated, and content to get on without resort to expedients which are inconsistent with the true principles of art, and which must only lead to error and disappointment. Thus we are glad to see opaque colours less called into use to heighten effect—a combination incongruous as that of oil colours with water or crystal with plaster of paris; less, also, of scraping and chipping of the paper surface, by which subtlety and sometimes brilliancy are obtained—a realised a temporary glitter at the expense of truth, and with a certainty of ultimate and permanent disfigurement.

We must deal with our survey with premising that the catalogue is rather inconveniently compiled, inasmuch as it contains no index of exhibited works, and the contents are hidden away. We have been compelled occasionally to recur at intervals to the works of the same individual, artist, instead of, as we would prefer, reviewing them at one view.

Near the door we are greeted with a cheerful and spirited interior by G. Dunlop Leslie—"Christmas Revels at Haddon—Bringing in the Yule Log" (7), seen by fire and torch light, and with a very effective and skilful arrangement of contrast. Next to it is a companion piece to "Treport, on the Coast of Normandy" (9), by John Callcot, the title seen in the light in a soft and pearly atmosphere. "Sir Walter Raleigh" is a scene of a grander kind by Arthur Glennie—"View in the Valley of Lauterau, the site of Hoover's Castle, Canton Unterwalden, Mount Lucretia on the left" (10); a truly classic subject, treated with broad and brilliant touch. The companion picture (20), "Early morning, from an opposite locality," is also extremely beautiful. And now, *par parenthèse*, we are introduced by Mr. O. Oakley to "Scenes of Greenwich Pensioners' Recreations" (11); a group remarkable for intelligent character in the faces, and most conscientious drawing throughout.

Edward Hargitt—whose scene at a shipwreck, with the hurrying down of the life-boat, last year commanded universal and well-merited attention, now exhibits a large picture in a somewhat similar subject—"The Last Man from the Wreck" (14), which is so masterly in composition and execution that we can only express a regret that it does not come up to its predecessor in the exciting interest of the story. As it is, you may study it for an hour or so, and you will discover new matter for admiration in the composition and materials—the bold abruptness of the shelving rock—the wild fury of the foaming sea—the broken spars and fire of the shattered remnants of the wreck, from which "the last man" is being hauled by means of rope ladder—the life-boat in the distance, in which another vessel is seen labouring hopelessly to avoid impending catastrophe—the excited anxiety of the crowd of spectators on shore—all constitute a picture of unusual and stirring interest. Mr. Duncan's skill in the representation of water, and his fine judgment in the introduction of small craft, are well displayed against dark and neutral tints are illustrated with peculiar effect in the present production. "Shipping Intelligence: The Off Liverpool house" (55), and "The Inchcape Bell" (178), by the same artist, are less pretentious works, but of equally considerable merit.

We must pay our respects to another great master in the economy of colour, but who works in a different line of subject—John Gilbert. His dashing equestrian pictures of "Knights of Trumpets and Kettledrums" (21), we see how much may be accomplished with the slight pitches of red and yellow, relieved and toned by masses of grays and neutral tints. Shakespeare's comic heroes and Falstaff in particular, are always favourite subjects with this artist, who treats us to two capital scenes from the adventures of the latter—"Falstaff's Disgust at Being Dragged Sculler," and "Ancient Pistol brings Falstaff Tidings from the Court" (73). But his largest and chief work in the present exhibition, and upon which he has evidently bestowed abundance of pains, is "The Trial of Anne Askew, the Wards in Jarndyce to 'the Lord Chancellor'" (83), from Dickens's "Bleak House," a composition of many figures, great full of necessaries, and abounding in humour.

Joseph Nash, always so much at home in the architectural interiors and mediæval scenes in general, has a cleverly-composed scene of "Commonwealth Troops in Possession of the Chapel of the Dukes of Norfolk, Attached to Arundel Castle" (24). The "Old Parlour" ment is strewed with dismantled armorial honours, church plate, and other furniture, determined with wilful waste by the Puritan zeal of wealth soldiery, a little the worse for a recent encounter; whilst at one side, elevated above the rest, a trooper is seated on a table holding forth in accents of terrible denunciation against backsliders. "The First of May in the Sixteenth Century" (59), by the same, is in a different vein: the quaint procession of morris dancers passing round the Maypole in front of the old-fashioned mansion form a lively and picturesque picture.

S. Read's church and other interiors have a peculiar quality which elevates them above the ordinary run of architectural subjects. He does not exactly display any pretence at poetic treatment in the common sense of the word, which implies falsification of the original; on the contrary, they are remarkable for their truth and scientious truthfulness; but they show in the artist, in an eminent degree, so much of the higher qualities of the poet and painter as to reproduce them with breadth and effect. His largest work, "Interior of the Church of St. Paul, Antwerp" (189), for grandeur and simplicity of general effect, as well as for the careful treatment of the abundant details, leaves nothing to desire. Above all things, we admire in the boldness with which the great expanse of the high-arched roof is given under the influence of an all-pervading light, of which we see no attempt at "cutting up" by the introduction of adventitious tints and shades. The "Tomb of Rubens, in the Church of St. Jacque, Antwerp" (65), with the well-known altar-piece introducing portraits of the great painter and his family, is a little shady of engrossing beauty and interest. "Fountain in the Goose Market, Nuremberg" (67); "Court of Limlithgow Palace" (68); "Corridor in the Brewers' Hall, Antwerp" (161); and "Chapel of the Virgin, in the Church of St. Paul, Antwerp" (170), are amongst other actualities which Mr. Read has dealt with in an equally felicitous manner. In a little picture of "Crosshall Hall" (164), which we engrave, the artist comes out in a different mood—a mood of his own—which he has already frequently indulged in. Here we have the ruined so'itude surrounding a deserted hall, the scene of feudal grandeur in days of yore, with its old-fashioned iron gateway, and moat crossed by a single-arched bridge, the whole quaint forms of long-neglected trees, upon one of the branches of which is perched a stray contemplative raven. Lake and landscapes of Rowsland, this little picture is full of suggestion.

We cannot conclude our first notice without paying homage to Cuyp—the Hague has taught him how to paint, and has inspired even himself in his three most striking exhibits. His large work, "Ruins on the Tower of Brederode, Son, Holland" (1), is dated 1859" (105), is one of the most gorgeous sunlit pictures we ever met with, the magnificent architectural features of the ruins being treated with the highest efforts of historical art.

"SLEIGHING FERNS." BY H. MOORE.

It is not often that we have such a more truly honest bit of landscape painting than in Mr. H. Moore's "Sleighing Ferns," now exhibiting at the Portland Gallery. The scene is a broken woodland in a hilly district, the ground covered with fern, which is being cleared. The handling of the foliage is very truthful and telling, both as regards structure and colour, the richer green being judiciously tempered with warmer tints. The sky, which is somewhat hard and cold in character—as it usually is—can be seen in summer in this fickle climate—is vigorously and solidly painted. The great skill is shown in graduating the point of the sleighing fern, from green to yellow, and in varying the degree of light and shade. The group of labourers with horses in the foreground is introduced with great judgment, and is carefully drawn and painted, as is the whole picture. The horses must be commended for the admirable regard for form and bone, the perfect modelling, and surface treatment displayed in them.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ORIGIN OF SPECIES.—In the new numbers of the *North American Review* and *American Journal of Science* we have the opinions of two American men on the Darwinian theory. In the former Mr. Wallace discusses in a very thoughtful manner its excellence as a work of imagination in the highest sense of the word. In the latter Professor Dana criticises Dr. Asa Gray speaks much more favourably of the work. He says "it is a masterly exhibition of the facts which bear upon the theory, and of what can be said for and against it. For reserves his judgment as to the theory."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The report of the annual meeting took place. The visitors' report testified to the unprecedented prosperity of the institution. The following noblemen were elected to be elected to the council:—The Duke of Northumberland, president; Wm. Pole, F.R.S., treasurer; Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, secretary; Duke of Bedford, Earl Cowper, Earl Ducie, Lord Aldborne, Sir H. J. Murchison, Sir C. Fellows, Sir C. Hamilton Ross, Professor Odling, Professor Dewar, Dr. Frankland, Dr. Andrew Jones, J. Bigsby, and L. Powell; Messrs. W. H. Grove, Q.C., J. Pollock, J. Spottiswoode, and Professor Tyndall. Mr. Tyndall's discourses and interesting experiments on *Relapsing* (i.e. the freezing together of pieces of ice) were listened to with great attention by a crowded audience. He said that the vacuous theory of Professor Forbes, and the kinetic theory of Professor Clausius, were the two theories which explained the phenomena.

CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED EHRENBERG, the eminent Prussian naturalist, who died on the 23rd ult. a foreign Associate of the French Academy of Sciences; in the room of his distinguished countryman, Professor Wöhler, the following candidates were—for Ehrenberg, 36; and for Liebig, 21; for Wöhler, 1. The new academician himself, by the aid of the microscope, to those physiological researches which have made his name a household word in Germany. He also discovered a scientific tour through Egypt and Abyssinia, and attained the rank of major in the field corps of engineers. His name will be perpetually associated with the microscopic animals named by him Infusoria, and of which, as the result of researches, he formed entire choice of mountains, rock, Silurian strata, and even coal-measures. Some of his gold cruet and has played a very important part in the industries was published in 1838.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ADAMS'S LECTURE.—Professor Adams in the second lecture "On the Atlantic Ocean." Little was known of its deep waters until the late soundings of Lieutenant Berryman, of the U.S. ship *Arctic*; and of Lieutenant Dayman, of the British ship *Cyclops*, in the years 1849-50, when sounding to the depth of 2,000 fathom, a new apparatus was invented by Lieutenant Brooke, of the U.S. Navy, and described by Mr. Fox. Shortly after Lieutenant Dayman was enabled to map out the bed of the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Irish coast, discovering the Newfoundland plateau of shelly bottom. The lowest depth marked by Lieutenant Dayman is 2,400 fathom, but Professor Adams said that his theory was that the water fells in proportion to the depth; sometimes from 32° on the surface to 38° at low depths, and remained after the latter temperature. Professor Huxley were exhibited under a microscope, showing the remains of minute animals which had been brought up from the bottom of the sea. Mr. Massey's deep-sea sounding apparatus (kindly lent for the occasion) was exhibited and explained by Professor Adams. Some interesting relics of history, of this course, are Central Africa and Australia.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS (Submarine Department at Woolwich) gave the Friday evening discourse, every sentence of which conveyed valuable information to the public. The subject was "Submarine Mines, with reference to the Efficiency and Welfare of Military Forces," to which the attention of the country has been specially directed of late by the operations of the Crimean War. Colonel F. J. Yorke was in the chair. We can only mention briefly the principal points touched upon by Mr. Malet. Submarine mines of a century gave were made of wrought-iron shells and hoops welded together, and of a form which was adopted from the experiments of Sir Charles Pasley, of the fifteenth century they had been superseded by bronze; and in the present century by cast-iron and wrought-iron shells. Owing to the uncertain durability of that material, engineers have made many experiments, and at Liverpool, above the Canada Dock, a magazine of 1,000 tons capacity has been constructed. We have been successful, the having presented to the Royal Engineers Establishment at Chatham, by Mr. Mallet, and others have been for more successful in concentrating the explosive force. The gun-cotton is manufactured by pressing it upon a cylinder of cast or wrought-iron, which leave about a quarter of an inch space between the cotton and the shell. Mr. Malet then explained the galvanic apparatus, the construction of which was described by Professor Abel at the Royal Institution. He first to cast masses of steel large enough for the purpose, and then to roll them into plates, which were afterwards bent by him to their adoption in Prussia. Mr. Whitworth has recently applied the principle of hooping to his guns, and has succeeded in obtaining homogeneous iron, to the manufacture both of rifle-barrels and his new compressed steel guns. Mr. Whitworth's method is to make the gun-cotton of a tube of homogeneous iron, upon which wrought-iron rings are shrunk by hydraulic pressure. Besides the use of explosive material, especially for small arms, having by becoming acid injured them, Mr. Abel has introduced a method of rendering gun-cotton absolutely safe. After careful experiment, Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Abel have succeeded in firing a charge of gun-cotton submerged in water by means of a voltaic battery at the agent for firing mines. This was shown. Volunteer submarine mines have also advantageously replaced wrought-iron shells. The construction of receptacles for submarine charges; as waterproof linings for gun-cotton cartridges, and connecting wires, was also explained. The welfare of the troops has also recently been greatly promoted. India-rubber bags are now used for the conveyance of water in the interior intrenchments, and soluble glass and other materials have been employed for the purpose of rendering the water in wells, &c., undrinkable by the enemy. Drinkable water for troops on the march were described, as well as the method of rendering unwholesome water wholesome. Also of rendering unwholesome water wholesome and palatable. In conclusion, Captain Scott, assistant-director of works, and Lieutenant Bailey, R.E., explained the library, to which numerous additions were referred to. Chlorine, and the of its separation. Soda and chlorine were referred to. Chlorine, and the chief manufactures of soda, bromine and iodine, were shown to exhibit many analogous circumstances even more energetic chemical action than chlorine. The relations of phosphorus, sulphur, hydrogen, and carbon to each other and to oxygen were then considered. The discourse concluded with a brief account of the comparative affinities of the metals for oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, and its analogies.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The Prince Consort has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College.

The British Museum is closed until Tuesday next, when it will be again opened for public inspection.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to withdraw that part of his budget which imposes a stamp duty upon benefit building societies.

The Emperor of Austria has sent two hundred gold ducats for the subscription in favour of Nobmi Trecbo, great-granddaughter of Racine.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Colin Blackburn, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 920,000 lbs., a decrease of 414,000 lbs., compared with the previous statement.

Count Caravac has been presented with the citizenship of Florence for the discovery of Galileo's tomb.

There is a talk of a journal in the French language being brought out in Rome, with M. Louis Veuillot for editor.

A shockingly fatal accident at Chicago has occurred, leaving deficiencies of £130,000. It is said to be a very flagrant affair.

Mr. George Bowyer, M.P. for Dundalk, was on Tuesday enrolled an effective member of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers.

The sittings of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Post Office arrangements have been suspended.

A boy named Redman has been killed by a lioness at Great Grimsby, owing to his persisting in venturing too near the cage.

A coal agent at Oxford, named Tubb, has been committed for trial on nine charges of embezzlement, and bail has been refused.

Prince Amadeo is suffering much from a disease in the eye, the effect of which is to render the unhealthy labours on which he is engaged.

The guarantee fund in connection with the International Exhibition of 1862 amounts to nearly £200,000.

The Royal College of Physicians has at length determined to grant honorary degrees to physicians.

The wife of General de Lamoricière received an ovation from the ladies of Lyons on her passage through that town.

The Court of Queen's Bench has fined the Ecclesiastic Institution has been sold to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral for £1600. The original cost was £3000 or £4000.

The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have adopted addresses to her Majesty, soliciting the honour of a visit from the Prince of Wales to the provinces of Canada.

The satirical journal of Turin, called the *Cassparella*, has been condemned to pay a fine of 2000 francs and to a fine of 200f. for having published disrespectful articles against the Emperor of the French.

Upwards of £1000 has been subscribed towards the restoration of the Lancaster Parish Church, for which the cost is to be completed, and three competitors, a sum of £3000 will be required.

The *Post* publishes a letter which states that a man named Sodaer has been condemned at Munich to twelve months' imprisonment for embezzlement of the funds of the Bible Society of the Bavaria.

The ice on the Neva broke up on the 5th ult. On the 6th the Commandant of the Fortress of St. Petersburg crossed the Neva, according to custom, on foot, and declared that the navigation was open.

The Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg is about to send a scientific expedition to the north-eastern districts of Siberia, which are but little known to Europeans.

The Rev. Mr. Wood, a Methodist preacher, has been convicted in North Carolina of circulating Helper's "Impending Crisis" an anti-slavery work, and sentenced to a two years' imprisonment.

In the elections for the Chamber of Nassau at Wiesbaden, a few days ago, Bishop Wilhelmi proposed the suppression of the gaming-houses, and, after a violent discussion, the proposition was agreed to.

Saunders's Newsletter says it is currently reported that Mr. Bagwell, M.P., has consented to accept the office of Chief Secretary, and about £18,000 for the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin.

The large cotton-mill of Messrs. Wheelwright and Dyson, at Rishworth, in the West Riding, has been burned down in Shrewsbury yesterday week.

The Queen, Captain Liebnitzky of and from Stettin from Liverpool, with a general cargo, capsized and sank off the Start on Wednesday week. Six men were drowned.

James Ranald Martin, Esq., Examining Physician to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, is to be a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division).

One day last week an explosion of firedamp occurred at the Newton Colliery, Mountain Ash, South Wales. Three men lost their lives, and a fourth was so much injured that his life is despaired of.

Tuesday morning being the birthday of Prince Arthur, the bells of numerous churches in metropolis were rung, and flags were displayed from the public offices.

The son of the unfortunate General Ortega, after having petitioned in vain for his father's life, has left Spain for Rome, to take service under the Papal banner.

A fine life-boat has been sent by the National Life-boat Society to Penzance. The boat is thirty feet long, seven feet wide, and rows six oars.

On Sunday night two men, named Tyler and Weller, were agitating in Bolton, when the platform on which they were standing gave up in a dying state, and expired shortly afterwards.

Mr. Arthur Cohen has been unanimously chosen Dean or President of the Faculty of Procurators of Glasgow, that office having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander Ure.

Lord Truro's *Gazette* formally notified that Mrs. Duncan Stewart was presented at her Majesty's Drawing-room on the 8th of March "through handkerchiefs."

The *Northern Ensign* says that there is now no room to hope that the safety of the crew of the missing boat, the Lily, is not drowning. Fourteen men have suffered by the calamity.

On Sunday, Wombwell Wood, about five miles from Barnsley, was found to be on fire in several places. A twenty-five acres of underwood and saplings were consumed before it could be extinguished.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Hospital, Birmingham, on Monday, Dr. Waite was unanimously elected a physician, in the room of Dr. Walter, resigned.

The losses being sustained by farmers in the counties of Cork and Tipperary by starvation of their cattle, owing to scarcity of fodder, is said to be enormous.

Dr. Letheby has reported against the use of perchloride of iron in deodorising the sewage of Leeds, the effect it has temporary, and will only retard decomposition for about nine days.

A Vienna letter says that measures to have become epidemic have been taken by the Government.

Mr. Barclay morning M. Robert, director of the Bank, and one of the purest musicians of the day, died suddenly on Sunday, at Brighton.

A foot-bridge across the Thames at Richmond is about to be erected for the purpose of connecting the villas on St. Margaret's estate with the town.

Mr. John Wray, who has been Receiver of the Metropolitan Police for the district of Hammersmith, died on Sunday, and is succeeded by Mr. Maurice Drummond.

The Local Committee of Glasgow are taking active steps for the celebration of the British Science Association in St. tember next, and have opened a subscription to defray the expenses, which has been liberally responded to.

Early on Thursday week the members of the ex-Royal family of Naples were all assembled, at Arcachon, in the chapel of the villa, celebrating the seventy-ninth birthday of the Countess de Neuilly. The family subsequently breakfasted together, and parted at Perpignan.

The French Government is about to send a double expedition to Timbuctoo, one part of it starting from Algeria and the other from Senegal. The expedition will, it appears, be accompanied by a strong military escort, partly composed of Turcos and partly of Europeans.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 8196. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 3671; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 1984; on the three students' days (admission to the public), 1,107; students' evening (Wednesday), 132.

A silver "cradle" candelabrum has been presented by the Corporation of Cork to Lord Lurgan, in commemoration of the birth of a son during the first year of his mayoralty. The cradle, 2ft. high, is of the weight of the testimonial exceeds 400 ounces, and the cost is £500.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the golden days of H. B. (the present generation may require to be told that these initials, being interpreted, mean the designation of the last and the best of political caricaturists), there was a famous sketch of a Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer sitting in a desolate attitude on the Treasury bench, and it was entitled "A good man struggling with difficulties." Even such a sketch might be now made of Lord John Russell on the nights when his Reform Bill is being made a shuttlecock of from one side of the House to the other. There he sits with his arms folded and his hat drawn over his eyes, alone in more senses than one, for the underlings of the Government do not think it necessary to show their allegiance to him, or their adhesion to his measure, by putting in appearances. To be sure, by his side sits Lord Palmerston; but hour after hour passes and no word is exchanged between them, for the Premier is assiduous in cultivating that deep repose which long habit enables him to snatch with singular facility on the accustomed cushions of the House of Commons. Indeed, that faculty was exhibited in an especial degree on an occasion when he might have been supposed to have been likely to be wide awake. During a long and ingenious vindication by Mr. Denman of the claim of Tiverton to the undisturbed possession of the political rights which it has hitherto enjoyed, his noble colleague was locked faster than ever in that oblivion which he seems to be able to reconcile with the necessary vigilance of the leader of the House and the head of the Government. Lord North, when First Minister, has been known to sleep in the gallery nearly through a debate, and towards its close come down to his place, obtain a rapid résumé from his Secretary to the Treasury of the salient points of the discussion, and then make most telling and striking speeches in reply to every body. This is a precedent for a somnolent Premier, and no man is better able to do the same thing than the present possessor of the chief office under the Crown. Nevertheless, he must have been roused the other night when Mr. Black delivered a remarkable address against the main feature of the bill, which set gentlemen opposite dancing in their seats, and caused Lord John's crouching attitude to assume a more painful intensity. On that same evening there was a gathering on the Conservative benches which was explained when Sir Bulwer Lytton rose. The collapse of the debate since that time has been so complete that one's memory of that speech has grown faint, but it is unquestionable that it was a magnificent oration. Every sentence was a picture, and, as a piece of oratorical composition and construction, it was as nearly perfect as possible, while the impression which it produced was, for the time, immense. Nevertheless, taken critically, it may be likened to champagne—sparkling, foaming, creaming, rich in flavour, and stimulating for the moment, but wanting in body and evanescent in reference to effect. The draught, delicious as it was, was rather too large. In plain English, the speech was just half an hour too long. It would have been better if the classical episode had been omitted. When a gentleman begins to talk to the House of Commons about Athens every one but the members for the Universities, who feel called on by the requirements of their position to look as appreciative as they can, gets fidgety, and the appearance of listeners becomes protesting. Latin quotations are just endured; but when a speaker goes as far back as Greece for his illustrations, there is a manner about the House which indicates the existence of an idea that any such allusions ought to have been put into schedule A of the first Reform Bill. Sir Lytton, too, made a mistake when he kept harping on the enormities of Mr. Bright. So ludicrous has become the constant repetition of references to the hon member for Birmingham that it is time that a standing order should be passed limiting the number of times in which his name should be introduced into speeches. Nevertheless, something of this everlasting onslaught is owing to the remarkable sensitiveness which Mr. Bright displays at attacks made upon him. Why, even when such a curds-and-whey politician and orator as Mr. Baillie Cochrane endeavoured to add his contribution to the pile of stones which are being constantly thrown at the member for Birmingham, he was weak enough to give to such an assailant the advantage to be derived from his getting angry, and at last to cap the triumph of his puny antagonist by rising and leaving the House.

Many signs indicate that the Opposition believes itself capable of carrying out a policy of obstruction; but it was hardly to be supposed that resort would be had to such physical means of stopping the progress of the Reform Bill as blocking up the door of the House in order to prevent members entering to save the ridicule of a "count out." Even such a step was taken, however, and a compact body of robust Conservatives filled up every avenue into the body of the House, when an attempt was made to make the debate on the bill for the amendment of the representation of the people a lapsed order. Through this phalanx, with difficulty, broke a forty-first member, we verily believe the individual being Lord John Russell himself, who, scared and agitated, came in person to the rescue. It was this circumstance which probably induced the noble Lord to rise and deliver his speech in the debate at a moment when no such climax had been reached as demanded the intervention of a Cabinet Minister of the first rank, for he perhaps felt that things were taking such a course that the discussion might come to an untimely end without his contribution. In truth, though earnest and assured enough in manner, there was visible effort in Lord John's speech, and he seemed as if he was only conscientiously discharging a duty, which was akin to delivery from a burden. Whispers were about early one evening that Mr. Gladstone was to make a sacrificial appearance in favour of the Reform Bill, but an opportune east wind intervened, and bronchital influences prevailed over the sympathy of a colleague. Well, Chatham found gout not so inconvenient from a public-life point of view. It is really hard that one cannot recur to one's memory of a speech without the everlasting intervention of the *argumentum ad hominem* directed against Mr. Bright. Here we have Mr. Walter speaking sentences which seem word for word reproductions from leaders in the *Times*, and he, too, bitterly, very bitterly—with a bitterness that appeared almost personal—anathematises the member for Birmingham for, of all things in the world, questioning the motives of the gentlemen who compose the Conservative party! Mr. Walter sits always in close vicinage to Mr. Bright; he is almost always in the same lobby with him on divisions. Why so much virtuous indignation against him? Mr. Walter declared that he is so marked a specimen of that, to us, mythical individual, an independent member, that his political existence depends on himself alone. Does he in this respect ignore Printing House-square, and does he believe solely in his squirearchcial qualifications in Berkshire. If so, why talk, as we have said, *Times* leaders, and take his illustrations from the machinery of the leading journal. All we can say is that, looking at this gentleman's speech as a whole, we can fancy how tempting it must have been to one of his own trenchant staff. What a slashing article might have been founded upon it.

One very significant occurrence of the past week claims our attension. There has evidently been a gathering together, in doors and out, of the opponents of the abolition of church rates. That bill has been fought with great pertinacity this year in Parliament; and on the third reading, which was carried by so narrow a majority, the demonstration was one of the most *prononcé* that perhaps has been witnessed for years in the House. The agitation and excitement on the Opposition side was immense. It was with difficulty that the tellers were enabled to perform their function of declaring the numbers, so great was the talking and bustle; and before they were able to speak out the tale there were enthusiastic exclamations of "only nine majority;" while the cheering afterwards was not only long-enduring and tremendous, but positively fierce; and even when it had exceeded the limits of nine times nine and one cheer more, a prolonged yell from the midst of the crowd at the bar rung through the silence that had at last been obtained. This demonstration, of course, means something, and it is not very difficult to divine what it means.

Another year, and yet Lord Lyndhurst lives for his country. Simultaneously that noble Peer and Sir C. Napier in the two Houses were discoursing on the affairs of the Navy—

Superfluous lag the veterans, &c.

Let us drop the curtain.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCE CONSTANTINE CZARTORYSKI.

The venerable Prince Constantine Adam Alexander Czartoryski, whose decease has just occurred, was the only brother of the present head of the Zukow and senior branch of the family, Prince Adam Czartoryski, Duke of Klewan, now living in Paris. Prince Constantine Adam Alexander Czartoryski was born the 28th of October, 1773, and married, first, the 16th of September, 1808, Angelica, daughter of Michael, late Prince of Radzevill; and secondly, the 20th of March 1810, Maria, Countess Dzierzonowska, who is deceased, and had one son by his first wife, and three sons by his second wife. Prince Constantine Czartoryski lived at Vienna, in strict and dignified retirement, not at all engaging himself in politics, but taking great interest in, and patronising all that related to, art. Two of his sons are the editors of a monthly publication, which is devoted to the formation and encouragement of artistic taste. Prince Constantine had a box at the Burg Theatre, near that of the Emperor, and until the last few weeks was a constant attendant at the performances. His style at home was that of a grand Seigneur. He was much loved and respected, and to him his countrymen had ready recourse when in difficulty or distress. He was, in fact, a true and worthy scion of the once regal, and, in every sense, always princely, house of Czartoryski.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF MANSFIELD.

The Right Hon. Frederica, Dowager Countess of Mansfield, was the daughter of the Most Rev. Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, and was married on the 16th of September, 1797, to William, third Earl of Mansfield, the grand nephew of the first Earl of Mansfield, the eminent William Murray, Lord Chief Justice of England. By this marriage (her husband the Earl died on the 18th of February, 1840) her Ladyship had issue three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters survive her. Her eldest daughter, Lady Frederica Louisa, wife of the late Colonel the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, died in 1823. The Countess's youngest daughter, Lady Emily, is the wife of Colonel Hugh Francis George Seymour. The Countess's eldest son, William David, is the fourth and present Earl of Mansfield. Her Ladyship, who was much respected, died on the 29th ult., at her town residence, Langham House, Portland-place, in her eighty-sixth year.

THE DOWAGER LADY LANGFORD.

The Right Hon. Frances Rowley, Dowager Baroness Langford, who died on the 30th ult., at her town house, 47, Berkeley-square, in her eighty-sixth year, was the only daughter of the Hon. Clotworthy Rowley, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Crosbie, Esq., and was granddaughter and heiress of Elizabeth, in her own right Viscountess Langford, wife of the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley. She was also first cousin to the great Duke of Wellington and to the Earl of Longford. Her Ladyship was married, in 1794, to her first cousin, the son of Thomas, first Earl of Bective, the Hon. Clotworthy Taylour, who assumed the name and arms of Rowley, and was created Baron Langford on the 30th of July, 1800, and died on the 13th of September, 1825. Their issue were two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, and the Hon. Mdme. de Satgé, and two sons, of whom the younger is surviving—viz., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley. Their other and elder son was Hercules Langford, second Baron Langford, whose grandson is Hercules Edward, fourth and present Lord Langford, who is in his fourteenth year, and is at Eton.

THE HON. CHARLES KENNEY.



The Hon Charles Kenney, President of the Island of Monserrat, and formerly Captain in her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, son of the late Charles Kenney, Esq., of St. Katrines, Liberton, and Castle-street, Edinburgh, died on the 18th of March last, in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, aged seventy. This gallant Peninsular and Waterloo officer joined the 52nd Regiment as Ensign, at Busaco, in 1810, and from thence served throughout the Peninsular Campaign, distinguishing himself at the following actions and battles—viz., Pombal, Redinba, Casa Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onore, Ciudad Rodrigo (siege and storming), San Millan, Vittoria, Vera heights, Pyrenees, Nivelle (and was wounded), Nive, Orthes, Tarbes (was wounded), and Tolouse, and was afterwards present at Waterloo, and was there again wounded. He received for his conduct the war medal with seven clasps and the Waterloo medal. He had been for some years senior member of her Majesty's Council and Stipendiary Magistrate of the Island of Nevis, and was appointed to the Presidency of Monserrat shortly before his death. He married Jessy, relict of the late Henry Harding, Esq., of Nevis, and direct descendant, on her maternal side, of the Rev. Edward Moore, Vicar of Over, in the county of Chester, who died in 1757, and was descended from Chancellor Sir Thomas More, whose arms he bore. A century ago the Moores intermarried with the ancient family of Dawson, of Kingston, a member of which, Francis Dawson, was the well-known sportsman and comrade of George IV. when Prince of Wales.

The Kenneys—the paternal family of the Hon. Charles Kenney, just deceased—are sprung from an ancient Irish source. The Hon. Charles Kenney's father, Charles Kenney, Esq., who settled in Scotland in the last century, was possessed of large estates in the West Indies. He married Judith Aletta Benners, of very ancient Dutch lineage, and related to many distinguished Dutch and Danish families. She, too, inherited West India property.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CAMERON.

Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron, who died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on the 20th ult., aged seventy-three, was the second son of Lieut.-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., who raised, equipped, and commanded that very distinguished Highland regiment known as her Majesty's 79th Cameron Highlanders. Nathaniel Cameron's brother, Philipps-Cameron, the eldest son of the late General, was killed in action at the head of his regiment at Fuentes d'Onore, in Portugal, leaving his brother Nathaniel, who commanded the 2nd battalion, surviving. Nathaniel was present with his battalion at the siege of Copenhagen, and continued in the service until the peace of 1815, about which time he retired into private life. He was nephew to the Dowager Lady Lichfield and to the Baroness de Rutzen, and consequently was first cousin to the present Lord Lichfield and to Lady Elcho. His first wife was Miss Cuny, an heiress of ancient family residing at Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, daughter of the Rev. John Cuny, and granddaughter of Sir Richard Philipps, of Picton Castle, and niece of Joseph Pryce, Esq., of Court of Came and Gellyhyr. The gallant Colonel subsequently settled near his wife's estates, adjoining Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan. On the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 he was three times successively elected Mayor of Swansea, and was solicited to represent in Parliament that borough, but he declined. He married, secondly, rather late in life, Miss Shewell, of Lewes, in Sussex, sister of Colonel Shewell, so well known at Balaclava. He left no issue by his second marriage; but by his first marriage Colonel Cameron left two sons and eight daughters, one of whom intermarried with the eldest son of Mr. Bruce Pryce, near Cardiff, and another with Edward M. Elderton, Esq., of the Temple, London.

RALPH PRICE, ESQ.

Ralph Price, Esq., who died at his residence at Sydenham, Kent, on the 3rd ult., in the eighty-first year of his age, was the second surviving son of Sir Charles Price, the first Baronet, of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey, for many years M.P. for the city of London. He was born on the 8th of February, 1780, and at an early age entered upon mercantile pursuits under the auspices of his father, who, being then much engaged with public duties, intrusted the chief conduct of his business to his son, who continued to take an active part in mercantile affairs until his death. He was much respected and esteemed both in public and in private life. Mr. Price was for many years vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and for upwards of thirteen years he filled the important office of treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, from which he retired in 1847. There are but few of the charities of London of which he was not a liberal supporter. Mr. Price married, the 3rd September, 1805, Charlotte Savery, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Carterett Hardy, Colonel Commandant of the Royal York Fusiliers, and by her, who died the 1st April, 1850, he has left two sons and three daughters:—viz., Ralph Charles, who married, the 1st Oct., 1835, his cousin, Eliza Albinia, daughter of the late Sir Charles Price, Bart., and has a numerous family; Francis Lysons, who married, 28th Dec., 1854, Louisa Georgina, second daughter of the late Charles Burlton, Esq., of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, and has one daughter. The daughters whom Mr. Ralph Price has left are Charlotte Mary, who is unmarried; Sarah Anne, the wife of Simon Adams Beck, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey; and Laura Frances, the wife of Robert Still, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and of Sutton-hill, in the county of Surrey.

Memoir of Jean Becker.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with pleasure the biographical sketch given of me in your valued Paper; but one point in my musical education was omitted, to which I now beg to draw your attention. Although I certainly began the study of music without a master, yet, before I went to Paris, I had a most efficient and clever master in Herr Kettenus (now residing in London, was leader under Jullien, and now engaged at her Majesty's Theatre), and the deep gratitude which I owe him induces me to trouble you with this letter, with the earnest hope that you will insert it in your next Paper.—Jean Becker, 17, South Molton-street. April 30, 1860.

It is reported that the Government have signified their willingness to negotiate for the *Great Eastern* to take out the telegraph cable about to be laid between Singapore and Rangoon, an opportunity which it is presumed the directors will be glad to seize on any reasonable terms.

"ILL MAY DAY." BY JOHN LEIGHTON.

Mr. John Leighton has just completed a remarkable picture, illustrative of an incident in the domestic history of England, which has given an ill name to the first day of "the merry month of May"; we may add that the subject is one which, we believe, has not before been treated by the painter, and the work, therefore, has the combined recommendation of high intrinsic merit, striking historical interest, and complete novelty. The incident to which it relates is one which strongly marks the spirit of the times in the early part of the sixteenth century, and has been so graphically described by Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of England," that we cannot do better than quote the passage:—

On the 1st of May, 1517, the national jealousy of the Londoners regarding foreigners broke out into that formidable insurrection of the apprentices in London, which is called in our domestic history "Ill May Day." There is no evidence that the Queen unduly patronised foreigners, yet the popular fury was directed against her countrymen. Several Spanish merchants' houses were sacked and burnt, and the inhabitants were murdered. The Duke of Norfolk, who had been incensed by the recent murder of a priest of his household by the citizens, was sent to quell the uproar; and then proceeded to dispense martial-law in the turbulent metropolis. This he did with such vengeance that dozens of the unfortunate boys who had raised the riot were soon seen hanging over their master's signposts. As several hundred apprentices were captives to the vengeful Duke, their mothers supposed all were to be immolated in the same manner. Calling together all their female relatives, they went to the palace, and, with streaming eyes, raised such a piteous wail for mercy that the Queen heard the cry of maternal agony in the retirement of her chamber. She summoned her sister Queens, Margaret of Scotland and Mary of France, to aid her. They flew with dishevelled hair to the King, and, kneeling before him, begged for pity on the misguided boys. Every one was struck with the benevolence of Queen Catherine, because the rioters had directed their fury against her nation. This incident is commemorated to her honour in a ballad-poem of her times, which preserves many curious traits of that era. "It is most likely by Churchyard, who was the contemporary of Catherine, and an *habitué* of her Court."

In the treatment of his subject Mr. Leighton has managed to give it a character bespeaking the period to which it refers. In the architecture and furniture of the King's Palace at Westminster, in the glimpse of the outer world seen on the left, and in the cloistered recess on the right, we clearly read the solid grandeur of the Tudor period. The bluff King is represented of the very type which has become traditional of him; and the wily Cardinal, in his robe of rich silk, is a perfect historical study. The Spanish loveliness of Catherine of Arragon contrasts well with the blonde beauty of the two sisters of the King, Margaret of Scotland, and Mary of France, in which the artist adheres correctly to authorities. But all these, though in themselves essential points, are of secondary consideration when compared with the ingenious construction of the remainder of the composition, and the powerful and appropriate action of the figures which tell the story. The three Queens, on their knees in various attitudes of supplication, mingle their intreaties with the more distant wailings of wives, mothers, and sisters of the unfortunate apprentices, who are seen in the courtyard, with ropes round their necks, awaiting their doom. This last-named group, discovered through a partially-opened curtain, is a picture in itself, and fully divides the interest with the more impassioned action in the foreground.

Mr. Leighton has completed the historical character of his picture by surrounding it with an appropriate border of panel work, in which are carved or attached representations of the Royal arms, as well as those of the City and of the principal London companies.

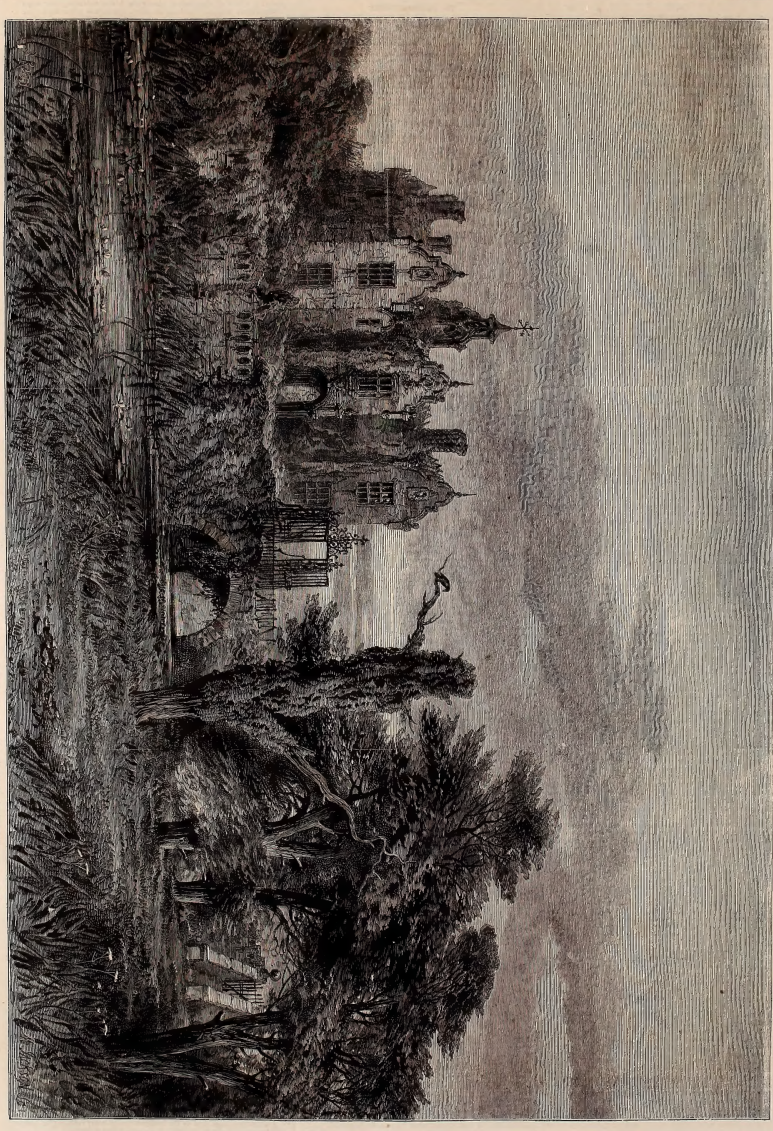
Births, Deaths, and Marriages in 1859.—The total number of persons married in England in the year 1859 was 335,800; the births in the year were 689,558; and the deaths, 441,249, being a majority of births over deaths of 248,309. Of the births, 352,616 were males, and 336 942 females; of the deaths, 223,789 were males, and 217,450 females. The number of persons married in London within the year was 54,540; the births, 92,971; and the deaths, 61,950, being a majority of births over deaths of 31,021. The population of London in 1851 was 2,362,236.

The National Shooting-match.—The Grand English Shooting-meeting, arranged under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, will commence, at Wimbledon Common, on the 2nd of July. The number of prizes will be large, and the competitors will be divided into two classes, "Volunteers," and "all comers of all nations." In the volunteer department there will be six ranges, varying from 300 to 1000 yards—the shooting at the lowest range to be "off" the shoulder, and at the remaining five ranges, from the knee. The Queen's prize of £250, together with the gold medal of the association, will be offered for competition at ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and the contest for the prize will be confined to those who have shown most skill at the shorter distances. For "all comers of all nations," the ranges will vary from 200 to 1000 yards, and the Prince Consort offers a prize of £100 to the best shot at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The minor volunteer prizes will be contended for with the long Enfield; but before specifying the description of the rifle with which the gold medal and her Majesty's £250 shall be competed for, the Association has determined that a trial of different small arms shall take place, in order that the most effective weapon may be selected.

Training-ships.—Now that the state of our naval reserves has attracted considerable attention some account of the training ships, in which the naval volunteers are drilled, will not be without its interest. In the *Times* of Tuesday we find such an account:—"Those who go on board expecting to see the neat discipline and uniformity of dress which prevail on board a regular man-of-war will be disappointed. Gold lace and quarter-deck routine is wisely kept as much in the background as possible. Thus the men, being all merchant seamen, come in what dress they like, and as long as they go through their twenty-eight days' drill in the course of the year—doing duty at whatever periods are most convenient to themselves—they earn their £10, and can go about their business till the twelvemonth has expired, when they take twenty eight days more in the same manner. Those on board the *Brilliant*, a 26-gun frigate, now lying in the West India Docks, are all in the West India trade, and, as a matter of course, prefer to take their twenty-eight days' drill at once. Those in the coasting and home trades take four drills of seven days each, whenever they choose, in the intervals between their regular voyages. On board the *Brilliant*, as in all the other vessels, the men come on board at 9.30 in the morning, when they are mustered and told off to their guns in time to commence at ten o'clock. From this till twelve they work at the guns, when they are allowed two hours for dinner, falling in again at two and drilling till 4.30, when they are dismissed and go home, having, of course, the rest of the day to themselves. These hours are easy enough, yet, short as they are, from the men liking the exercise (especially the broad sword), they contrive to make astonishing proficiency when the time of their drill is taken into consideration. Yesterday on board the *Brilliant*, from the time the word was given to fall in till they had fired three rounds from each gun at 400, 600, and 800 yards' elevation, was only four minutes—a most creditable result when it is recollected that some of the men had only been a week at quarters and none had fully completed their twenty-eight days."

Masked Ball at the Hotel d'Albe.—*Galignani* contains a lively account, which we abridge, of a bal costumé given by the Emperor of the French at the Hôtel d'Albe on Tuesday se'nnight. The Emperor made his entry shortly after eleven, in a black domino, which he only removed during the evening to substitute for a blue one. The Empress, who arrived soon after, was attended through the rooms by Prince de Metternich. Her Majesty also wore a domino, which, to the general surprise, she never took off, report having affirmed that she was to appear as Diana, the Huntress. Her Majesty only remained a short time. The costume of the Princess Mathilde was of a most unusual description, as the texture of her skin was completely darkened, to represent a copper-coloured Indian, and to suit a curiously picturesque attire, lightly fastened together. The Countess Walewska represented Water, being dressed as Undine. She wore a coronet of diamonds, surmounted by a conch shell of diamonds and opals. Behind floated on her shoulders marine shrubs. Air was personified by the Countess de Morny, who wore a head-dress of diamonds with wings at the sides, her hair being powdered with silver, whilst behind were to be seen light pinions. The Princess Swiskowska represented Earth. Her head-dress was composed of a crenelated tower in gold, ornamented on one side with a cornucopiæ, from which fell flowers and fruits. Fire was represented by Princess Czartoriska, daughter of Queen Christina. She wore a diadem of flames of gold, her hair being powdered with gold, and flames of the same metal were intermingled with her hair. At two o'clock the curtain, which hung between the pillars of the garden corridor, was raised and presented a sight the magnificence of which could scarcely have been imagined, unless in beholding some picture by Paul Veronese. This was the banquet hall, which to that hour had not been opened. The corridor led on to galleries, which extended down both sides of the hall. At the farther end scenery had been arranged so as to vanish into distance; a fountain sent up its waters in the foreground, and on them an electric light was so adjusted as to give the watery spray as it rose and fell the appearance of frosted silver. The scene was most beautiful, and called vividly to mind those abodes only read of in the "Arabian Nights." The Emperor sat down at one of the tables, but did not remove his mask even while taking refreshment. Among the costumes noticed for their historical correctness and splendour were those worn by three English officers—Captain Lumley, in the character of the Earl of Essex; Colonel Burnaby, as Gustavus Adolphus; and Captain Maxse, as Francis I.

"1LL MAY DAY," FROM A PICTURE BY JOHN LEIGHTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE



"SPRITES' HALL," PAINTED BY SAMUEL READ, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 434.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

MAY.

According to an ancient authority, May is represented with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and bluebottles; upon his head a garland of white, damask, and red roses; in one hand a lute; upon the forefinger of the other a nightingale, with the sign Gemini. In the olden time all ranks of people went out a maying early on the 1st of this month. In the north of England the inhabitants have always been famed for their strict adherence to ancient customs. On this day, generally called May Day, the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight, and walk to some neighbouring wood, accompanied with music and the blowing of horns, where they broke down branches from the trees, and adorned them with nosegays and crowns of flowers. When this was done they returned with their booty homewards about the rising of the sun, and made their doors and windows to triumph in the flowery spoil. The after part of the day was chiefly spent in dancing round a tall pole, which was called a maypole, placed in a convenient part of the village or hamlet, where it stood consecrated, as it were, to the goddess of flowers, without the slightest violation offered to it, during the whole circle of the year. It is thus described by the poet:—

> Your maypole deck with flowery coronal;
> Sprinkle the flowery coronal with wine;
> And in the nimble-footed galliard all,
> Shepherds and shepherdesses, lively join.
> Hither, from village sweet and hamlet fair,
> From bordering cot, and distant glen, repair.
> Let youth indulge its sports, to eld bequeath its care.

An all-wise and beneficent Providence has decreed that no season of the life of man, doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, should be without some sort of recreation or enjoyment to unbend the mind, soften the rigour of trials, or, by rest, renew the strength for future toils. No sooner are the labours of agriculture suspended, or confined to the barn and farmyard, than the fields, cleared of their late exuberant crops, and left to recover their fertility through the nitrous particles of frost and snow, are thronged by birds and animals of the chase of all kinds, ready to furnish pleasure to the sportsman of every degree, from the ancestral halls of England to the humble homestead. Let us enter the latter, where the bulky woodstacks supply the farmer's chimney with a lively blaze, and the good man, seated with his family and dependents around the cheerful hearth, tells and hears alternately the village tale, while the rustic song and harmless joke go round, enlivened by the brown jugs of mirth-inspiring October ale. Or, if he is in the prime of life and fond of the chase,

> he follows to the field
> Some sporting lord.

Then is the grand music of the horns and the hounds, the exhilarating cry of the huntsman, the oft-repeated peals of the slaughtering gun delightful to the ear of the tiller of the soil, who dreads not the havoc and destruction of his standing crops, the reward of his expense and toil, by the too ardent sportsman. Were but this destructive eagerness for pleasure restrained within due bounds, and the land suffered to be cleared before the lovers of field sports commenced their career, no farmer would grumble; on the contrary, it is evident that he must be a gainer by them.

The oats, beans, hay, straw, bran, pollard, &c., consumed or used by the horses and dogs, the number of extra servants kept by the landlords or proprietors of land, who must all be fed from the produce of the farm, and the strangers who are constantly drawn from all parts to partake of those sports and expend their money, must be more than a sufficient remuneration for a few gaps in his hedges or a few trifling repairs to his fences. Were the sportsmen, therefore, more considerate in this respect, and, more particularly, were the game laws less severe on the farmers, who support the game they dare not pursue, or, were gentlemen less strict in forcing their severity, and suffered the farmers to join in moderation in those exhilarating pursuits, we should hear no more grumbling at the destructive ravages of hunters, and the partial and unjust rigour of the game laws. It would be easy, too, to prove, that if the farmers themselves were interested in the preservation of game, it would be in greater plenty, and poachers would be no more, as every farmer would be a gamekeeper. Such lenity, therefore, would redound to the interest of the sportsman, as well as to the satisfaction of the farmer, and its beneficial results would be soon apparent. The brood of partridges would no longer be destroyed in the nests; the young leverets would not be killed ere their tender limbs gave them a chance of flight for their lives. There would be no longer any night hunting, stalking, driving, nets, gins, wires, and other destructive schemes for killing game by coveys or dozens; but all would be fair sporting. The farmer would consider the season of rest from his agricultural labours as the period of enjoying the pleasures of the field, and he would be as anxious for a plentiful supply of game as any landed proprietor. We can speak from a somewhat long experience that in those parts of the country where the owners showed a feeling of liberality towards their tenants, and alone enforced the rigour of the law against regular poachers and vagabonds, mercifully forgiving those who were unwillingly led into temptation, and who would be ruined by incarceration in prison, there was always to be found the greatest plenty of game of every kind. "Time has circled on"—winter has given way to spring—and yet there is no diminution of out-door amusements; for, although the hunter is summered in the stable, or turned out to grass—the kenneled greyhound no longer hears the three "soho's" before the timid hare is put from her lair, and the pointer, setter, and retriever are enjoying a few months' repose after their labours in the field and forest, the sportsman has to prepare for a summer campaign against the finny tribe; to handle his bat and show how *scores* were won; to prepare his bow and arrow; to fit out his yacht; to watch the progress of the high-mettled racers at the Newmarket Spring and Epsom meetings; to get his gun ready for a day's pigeon-shooting at Hornsey Wood or other suburban localities; for angling, flyfishing, cricketing, archery, yachting, racing, and pigeon-shooting can be carried on to perfection during the merry month of May. If the air is cold and raw, the wind high, and the water rough, or if much rain prevails, it is a perfect waste of time to attempt to angle in the Thames, and we should advise the follower of "old Izaak" to devote those hours to preparing his implements of destruction. The pliant rod ought to be carefully examined, the joints and rings looked to, the landing-net repaired, the luring fly formed, and the book replenished with the well barbed hook, fine, round, strong catgut, whipcord, scissors, lines, nippers, and wax. The fisherman will then be ready to avail himself of the first fine day, when a serene sky, a light air, and smooth water will give him every prospect of success. To those who are expert at flyfishing for trout we strongly recommend a visit to the numerous rivers and streams that run throughout the United Kingdom. With a mayfly, on a dark, breezy day, free from a cold, cutting wind, from six to twelve in the morning, and from three till dusk in the afternoon, the lover of the "gentle crafte" may calculate upon an excellent day's sport. There is a great variety in the size and colour of trout, as every stream and lake differs in the quality of this fish. In the clear, pure waters in rocky and mountainous countries trout grow very large, and sometimes weigh from eight and twenty to thirty pounds; large, rapid rivers contain them from ten to fifteen pounds weight, although the generality of them in our streams do not exceed five pounds. In fast-flowing brooks, which, upon the fall of heavy showers, swell to a great height, but which in fair weather have but little stream, plenty of small "swift trout" are to be found amidst the eddies, deep holes, and amongst the roots of trees. The first care of the flyfisher ought to be to keep as much out of the sight of the fish as possible, throwing the line lightly on the water, so as not to make the slightest splash; the fly should fall as light as thistledown would settle upon it; and the best device for deceiving the trout is to keep the point of the rod in a tremulous motion, thus giving apparent life to the glowing yet treacherous insect. In natural-fly fishing it will only be necessary to select those which present themselves by the waterside in the greatest numbers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Secretary.—According to the opinion of the best players the Evans's attack is invincible, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Lange are now engaged, it is reported, on a treatise to prove that it cannot be successfully opposed.

Arthur.—What the "Chessplayer's Handbook" says, and says *rightly*, is—"The two Knights, with the assistance of the King, cannot *force* checkmate; unless, indeed, the adversary has a Pawn, which may, sometimes, be made the means of effecting it with only a single Knight"

V. de L., Weimar.—We have received and perused with much pleasure your "Schach-Erinnerungen Nebst den Spielen des Greco und Lucena," and shall take an early opportunity of directing attention to its interesting contents.

Pellegrino.—No; but he would do better—that is, give mate on the fourth move.

T. J. H.—Next week. The number required is not at hand.

N. F., Cardiff Chess Club.—We are glad to hear some stir is being made by the chess-players of Wales; hitherto they have been strangely apathetic. Send a few more specimens of Cardiff play. The variation of the *Muzio Gambit* received, you are probably aware, is no novelty: it was published by Koch; was carefully analyzed by Ghulam Kassim, and has been adopted in England for years. Besides, in your game, Black does not seize the advantages afforded him, very alertly. At move 17, by playing B to K R 6th, he must have won the adverse Queen; at move 22, instead of Kt to K 2nd, he should have played Kt to Q B 6th; and at move 23, in place of P to K B 4th, he must have won "incontinently" by Q to K R 4th.

Argus.—The new series of "La Regence," edited by Mr. Journoud, may be obtained from Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, Foreign booksellers, Marlborough street, Oxford-street.

F. A. Miles.—It shall have attention.

C. Schnitzler.—The copy was destroyed.

G. N.—Possibly, but is it worth the trouble?

Morden Hall.—It is quite correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 844 by Anna, W. Pavitt, A. Alfrédy, D. Weederskene, C. Schnitzler, Derevon, P. B., J. W S., Harry, Marian, Toby, Lex, I. F. C., Norman C. P. G., W. L., N. F. N., George, B. G. M., Andrew S., Parkes, W. C. B., X. Y. Z., 1830, A Rifleman, Long Tom, Mary Quiz, Percy, F. T. W., Middy, R. T. D., E. S., Omega I. G., W. H. R., L F., I. N. D., Joseph, Pill garlick, E. T. F., Fanny, L. R. D., Lusignan, Topsy, F. R. S., Peregrine, S. E. V., R. T. O., are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 845.

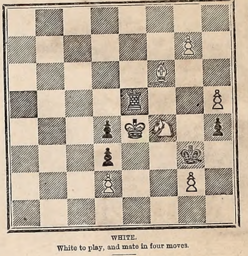
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 6th	P takes Kt or (a)
2. P to K 5th	R to Q R sq
3. B takes P (ch)	K takes B or P
4. K to B 3rd or R 3rd	Anything
(According to Black's last move)	
5. P to Q Kt 4th. Mate.	

(a 1. P takes K P
(If 1. P to K 4th, then follows 2 Kt to K R 4th, 3. Kt to Kt 2nd; 4. Kt to K 4th, and mate next move)
2. Kt to K B 4th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 846.

By Conrad Bayer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

In our last the arrival of M. Andersson, the famous German player, in Paris was announced, and through the kindness of a correspondent we hope to be enabled to present week by week some of the many interesting games which he has played or may play with the leading masters now in the French metropolis. Up to this time he has contested five games only with M. de Rivière, of which each won two, and the last, given below, was a drawn battle.

Game between Mr. Anderssen and M. de Riviere.

(Allgaier's Gambit.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt takes Kt P	Kt takes K P
7. P to Q 4th	

(P to Q 3rd, leading Black to play Kt to K Kt 6th, gives White a brilliant but not an enduring attack. When the Pawn is played to Q 4th, Black cannot safely move the Kt to his 6th.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
7.	P to K R 4th
8. Kt to K B 2nd	P to Q 4th
9. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
10. Q B takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
11. Kt takes K Kt	P takes Kt
12. Q to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
14. Q to Q R 4th	Q B to K 3rd
15. Castles	R to Q sq
16. Kt takes K P	R takes Q P
17. R takes R	B takes R
18. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt 5th

(Very well played)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
19. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
20. P to Q R 3rd	Kt takes B (ch)
21. P takes Kt	K to Q 2nd
22. K to Q B 2nd	P to Q B 4th

(Black has now the better game.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
23. R to K sq	R to Q B sq

(Threatening the advance of his Q B Pawn)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
24 B to K 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
25. R to K B sq	

(He dared not take the offered Pawn.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
25.	B to Q 5th
26. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
27. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 5th
28. Kt takes P (dis. ch)	K to Q 3rd
29. R to K B 4th	

(White has to contend with many difficulties at this point. All things considered, the move in the text was probably the best at his command, though this was far from satisfactory)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
29.	P takes P (ch)
30. K takes P	B takes Q Kt P
31. R to Q Kt 4th	B to K B 4th (ch)
32. K to K 3rd	B to Q B 8th (ch)
33. K to K B 3rd	R to Q B 6th (ch)
34. K to K B 2nd	B takes B
35. P takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
36. P to Q R 4th	R to Q B 5th
37. R takes R	P takes R
38. K to K 3rd	P to Q B 6th

(Decidedly inferior to playing his King to Q B 4th)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
39. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
40. K to Q 4th	P to Q B 7th
41. Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 4th
42. K to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
43. Kt to Q B sq	B to Q 8th
44. K to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
45. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
46. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd
47. K takes P	B takes P (ch)
48. K to Q B 3rd	K to K 4th
49. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to K B 4th
50. Kt to Q B 5th	

And the game was ultimately drawn.

In addition to the games played with M. de Rivière, the German master has contested eleven against the redoubtable M. Kolisch, of which each won five, and the last was drawn; five games against M. Laroche, winning three and losing two; and five against M. Journoud, of which M. Anderssen scored three, lost one, and drew the fifth.

THE STANLEY-SCHULTEN BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Sir,—I find "A Correspondent" has been directing his attention to the "Stanley-Schulten" variation of the *King's Bishop's Gambit* while, curiously enough, I was also considering the same opening, and had noticed several important variations, one of which is almost identical with that discovered by your correspondent. My examination, however, was directed principally to find an answer to Black's move of—11. K Kt to K 2nd, given in the "Handbook," p. 321, as the best defence for him. My variation is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. P to K 5th	P takes P
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq
9. P takes P	B to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 4th
11. B to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd, or (a)
12. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
13. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to K sq

(If Black play K to Q sq, the answer may be 14. Q to Q 5th, leading to many interesting variations.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
14. P to K 6th	P takes P
15. B takes K P	B takes B
16. Q to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 5 (best)
17. P to K R 3rd	Q to K B 4th
18. Kt takes K Kt P	

(Regaining the gambit Pawn and the piece sacrificed, and Black's isolated Pawn must also fall eventually; White, therefore, has the better game.)

(a)	
11.	P to K Kt 5th
12. Q Kt takes K B P	Q to K B 4th
13. B to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
14 B takes B	P takes Kt

Thus far the play is precisely the same as that published in your Number of March 24, excepting that the Rook's Pawns are unmoved; I do not now immediately check with the Kt, however, but first play—

15. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 5th (best)
16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq (best)
17. B to K Kt 5th	

Winning a piece by force, and having besides the superior position.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Fred. Deacon.

MR. RAREY IN THE EAST.

After a tour of observation among the Arabs, extending over more than three months, the king of horse tamers has returned to our shores for his last "session." Several very advantageous offers were made to him to lecture in the French provinces, but he had to decline them all, and after four exhibitions in Paris he pushed on to Rome and Naples, and so, by Sicily and Malta, to Alexandria. Beyond the Roman habit of not shoeing the hind feet of their horses, his note-book up to that point had received very few entries, but he found himself among more congenial scenes as he sailed up the Nile towards Cairo, in the second week of February. It was just the season for turning out the Arab horses to grass, and there they stood up to their knees in it (with an ever-shifting background of camels, donkeys, and buffaloes, on whose back three or four dusky urchins might be seen riding home at nightfall), mile after mile, in bay, chestnut, and flea-bitten grey platoons, about five yards apart, and tethered to stakes by one fore and both hind legs, so as just to command their allotted range of herbage. At Cairo his stay was very limited, although he received a pressing invitation from the Viceroy of Egypt to visit him at his country seat, higher up the river; but to gaze on the high-caste "children of the star" was his sole mission, and he had no time to linger. He accordingly went on at once with his party across the Great Desert to the shores of the Red Sea, and, taking leave of them there, merely stepped aside to see the pyramids as he retraced his steps to Alexandria.

Hence he sailed to a port near Jaffa, and reached "the Eternal City," and it was on a picturesque, grassy knoll, hard by a grove of olives, that he gave the Pacha a specimen of his art. His Highness had ordered out for his inspection four of his best mares of the purest Nedgedee caste, and after he had ridden one, a grey (whose antics would have quite qualified her for a *danseuse* among the sawdust on "the Surrey side"), he took a brown horse from the hands of the attendant eunuch, and with the aid of the "two little straps" made him follow him everywhere about the pasture. The grey mare, whose ragged hips and long neck did not improve her, was a little over fifteen hands, and so highly valued by her master that he had refused a thousand pounds for her.

Then followed an excursion to the Dead Sea, which was somewhat spoilt by a party of Bedouins, who descended on the tent and cooking utensils, and showed their disgust at the absence of nobler plunder by making the cook stand and deliver his watch, and maltreating the solitary soldier for turning saucy in his remonstrance. Mr. Rarey and his party were some miles ahead at the time, but the former profited by the lesson, and left everything behind in Damascus, down to his very keys, when, merely accompanied by Major Frazer, of lion-hunting fame, and an interpreter, he spent several days in the desert in search of horse lore, riding up to each encampment he could descry, and trusting for food and a night's lodging to the sheiks of the village.

At Beyrout, on his return, he found the best Arab he had seen on his travels among a lot of twenty, which some Sardinian officers had got together on a roving commission from their king. Rhodes and Smyrna had little to show in this way; but at Constantinople there were several studs (including that of the renowned Omor Pacha), principally saddle-horses, and nowhere did Mr. Rarey find the horse better understood or more scientifically handled. The Arabs seemed to fall far short in the latter point of what he had anticipated. Their habit of sharing their tents with the foal from the very day it is dropped has given them a perfect mastery over generation after generation of horses as they arise; but their critic was strongly tempted to doubt whether they have thought out any system, or could grapple on any fixed principle with a horse that was new to them. He was more confirmed on this point by the utter helplessness and fright they exhibited when the little entire horse on which he made his last desert tour became uproarious one morning, and refused to let one of them put his bridle on. "The Prophet" was invoked in vain that time, and there was nothing for it but to send a messenger for Mr. Rarey to the tent of the sheik, and request him to leave his repast of brown bread and wild honey forthwith, and come and put matters to rights, a point of no great difficulty when the crowd of agitated turbans could be thrust back a space. He also thought their mode of putting shoes on very unartistic; but the shoes themselves seemed to conform with more exactness to the structure of the feet.

Both his views on this point and his general experiences of desert life will lend not a little novelty to the lectures which he purposes giving before he returns home to Ohio, next fall. We have had "original," "female," "Irish," and "Mexican" horse-tamers in the field since fashion first set in this direction; but still Mr. Rarey holds that vantage ground which the finest horsemen in the world have long since accorded to him, both for facing a savage or "gentling" a nervous subject into confidence. It is idle to the last degree to expect that horses will not lapse after they have received one lesson from him. Clever as he may be, he cannot checkmate nature by working a miracle. The most that he can do is to indicate the mode of treatment, and show how completely it works the desired effect in his own hands; but it is only by a constant and patient repetition of it (as in the cavalry regiments, where the most incorrigible subjects have been made permanently useful by it) that a horse can be taught to shed its old vicious habits, and cease to be a pest both in and out of the stable.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The progress of large works within the metropolitan districts has been of late so rapid that many of them approach completion before the public has been made aware of their commencement. Amongst the achievements of this description the construction of the Victoria Railway Bridge over the River Thames is most prominent; it has been commenced since the 8th of June of last year, and it is confidently stated that it will be open for traffic in the month of June of this year. Now, when it is considered that this bridge is as substantial as any spanning the River Thames, and that it is founded as deep as, or deeper than, any of the metropolitan bridges—that its piers are of the most substantial masonry—that each part of its massive iron arches are fitted together as accurately as the best-constructed machine or steam-engine, and that its coffer-dams have had to be placed in a deep tide-way one cannot but feel surprised, largely mixed with admiration, that even a combination of engineering skill, assisted with the utmost energy of experienced contractors, should have been able to accomplish in so short a time a structure of this magnitude, which heretofore usually absorbed years of labour.

The railway of which this bridge is so important a feature is one of the smallest in England, if we judge by length alone, but one of the most important if we take into account the multifarious objects it will accomplish, and the great combinations it will effect. The North-Western, the Great Western, the Brighton, the South-Western, the new Dover lines, will all find a common centre for the debarcation of their passengers at the central terminus at Pimlico; and although the works are in design of the most substantial and comprehensive character, yet it is almost certain a few years will develop the necessity of even great additions being made for a traffic the most extensive which has ever been concentrated in one spot.

The engineer to this great work is Mr. John Fowler, who is also the engineer to the Metropolitan Railway, the works of which we illustrated in a recent Number.

Ordnance Survey.—The engineers intrusted with the preparation of the Ordnance survey have sent in their annual report. The one-inch maps are mostly published; the six-inch maps are much less advanced. With regard to the larger scale of twenty-five inches to a mile, there still remain three-fourths of England to be surveyed, a preference having been given to Ireland and Scotland; but it is strongly recommended that this great work be completed. The cost of completing it would not exceed £1,450,000, and would probably be less. "The Principal Lines of Levelling in England and in Scotland" will be published this year, and will close the great trigometrical operations of the survey, which commenced under General Roy in 1784. This department is gradually collecting the most perfect set of maps of every part of the world. It is executing plans of the barracks and forts of this kingdom, and plans of different colonies. Among its publications will be found a map of Europe, showing the position and produce of the coalfields, and the dependence of the several States upon each other for the supply of that great munition of war; plans of Peninsular battles, and plans in illustration of the late Italian campaign, copies of which have been sent to the head-quarters of every regiment, to enable the officers to study the tactics of the armies then engaged.

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THE VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OVER THE THAMES AT PIMLICO.—SEE PAGE 453.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 5, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1030.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

THERE has arisen a small knot of persons in public life who have started and are supporting a theory that amounts to this—that nobody but the actual, positive, and all-the-year-round inhabitants of London have any personal interest in the material ordering of the metropolis. It is seriously asserted, and somewhat insolently maintained, that the chief city, the great moral heart of England, is, for all purposes connected with its convenience, its improvement, or its beautification, in the same category with, say, Penzance or Berwick-upon-Tweed. We are actually told that it is a kind of national sin to countenance the expenditure of a shilling on this metropolis out of those national funds to which the people all over the country contribute—that is to say, the dwellers in London proper are to be taxed locally for the erection and maintenance of what, by a figure of speech, may be called a gigantic cosmopolitan hotel, for the comfortable and pleasant reception of as many millions of outsiders as choose from time to time, for their own pleasure or business, to throng into its area, without their being asked for the slightest contribution, even in the most indirect manner. It seems to have been forgotten by the unphilosophic and inconsequent holders of this doctrine that, if the arrangements of the metropolis could be managed by the phrase "London for the Londoners," one of our great social problems might be more easily approached, and with a better prospect of solution. If our provincial friends would abstain from adding their presence from time to time to the actual population of this city, however curious the effect might be, there would be some weight in the protests which are made against the application of public money to what, by a perversion of speech, are called local objects in the metropolis. Of course this is talking of an impossibility and an absurdity, because it implies the stoppage of that quick and vigorous circulation which takes its start from the great centre of our social organisation. Without for a moment advocating by the remotest implication any principle of centralisation, let us take a glance at some of the institutions which make a convergence towards the metropolis a material necessity. The people of this country are still so old fashioned as to entertain a loyal affection for their Sovereign; and we should like to know how many persons from the country come to town in the vague hope of catching a glimpse of the Queen. The Court, which is technically located in London, cannot be considered a purely local institution. How many thousands and hundreds of thousands does Parliament, not merely as a political and legislative institution, but in relation to that which is known as private business, bring from the provinces for six months of every year? Then our Supreme Courts of Law; the public offices, towards which must tend all the vast interests comprehended within the words Colonies, War, Home Department (Ireland and Scotland included); the Revenue is the population which throngs around them cockney, pure and simple! Is it for two millions and a half alone of the people of England that there have been established the British Museum, the National Gallery, the various societies for the promotion of art, science, and literature, the great medical schools; the University of London, so wide in its area, but necessarily having a metropolitan fountain-head; the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Gardens, Exeter Hall (surely at this moment no one can say that this is a local establishment), the Operas, and that long list of institutions which, while they are in their inception metropolitan, are in their essence and character national? Not to speak of the centre and turning point of the trade of the world, and insinuating a hint of the cosmopolitan nature of what is called the money market, may it be allowed to murmur that the port of London is not altogether to be taken out of consideration as the place of arrival of shipping that may be counted by thousands, of persons who may be enumerated by millions, and merchandise that can only be estimated by



CHOIR OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL—LOOKING WEST.—SEE PAGE 453

beginning with billions? The pertinency of these observations is connected with a subject which has been lately mooted, and the only argument against which has been derived from the doubt as to whence the necessary funds are to be derived. The question is, whether a great metropolitan improvement is an imperial or a merely local one. That question—namely, the embankment of the Thames—is now fairly before Parliament and the public. It is a fact within every one's personal experience that the streets of London are fast becoming impassable. It is a simple truth that it takes longer to get from London-bridge to the Great Western Railway than from London-bridge to Brighton, or than from the Great Western to Oxford. The relief of the traffic of the streets has been the subject of all sorts of plans and theories, but among them none seems at once so desirable and so feasible as the embankment of the Thames. This matter has been under the consideration of Committees and Commissions from so early a period as 1824, but nothing has resulted but the inevitable blue-books.

At this moment the matter has assumed a more immediate and pressing importance. The Metropolitan Board of Works is about to construct its low-level sewer, the course of which is to run under the Strand and Fleet, threatening the foundations of Somerset House and St. Paul's Cathedral, besides stopping the traffic of these thoroughfares for two years. That body, we are informed, is not unwilling to return to a plan which was once sketched by their engineer and approved by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson for taking the sewer along the banks of the river; and, if the works were to be undertaken in conjunction with the embankment and the formation of a roadway, it is believed that a better outfall, less expense, and easier construction of the work would be the result. Something has been said about the rights of the wharfingers along the river banks, and the difficulties arising out of their vested interests and the proportionate compensation. But there is in the plan proposed a course pointed out by which the business of the wharfingers would not only be undisturbed, but the facilities for carrying it on greatly increased, and an ornamental character imparted to their locations, the knowledge of which circumstances has, we understand, quite won over the suffrages of that trade, and they are even prepared to contribute towards the realisation of the scheme. It is understood, also, that in the carrying out of the embankment a large quantity of land, amounting to more than thirty acres, will be reclaimed from the bed of the river which might be made available for building purposes. This would create a fund towards the payment of the expenses of the undertaking, and ultimately go far to render it a profitable concern from a commercial point of view.

The projects which are in contemplation by different railway companies for crossing the Thames with their lines ought to be considered with due reference to an embankment of the river, which has a natural and obvious connection with the ordering and disseminating of the traffic which they are seeking to bring into the midst of London. Again, the operations of the Board of Works for sewage purposes involves the drawing away of a large quantity of water from the Thames; and this will render an embankment absolutely necessary, to put the stream into proper condition for navigation, while it would do away with those hideous and pestiferous mudbanks, which are bad and intolerable enough now, but the area of which would be vastly increased when the volume of water in the bed of the river was to a great extent reduced. In a sanitary point of view this consideration is so obvious and so patent that it needs hardly a word to be added in order to give efficacy and importance to the argument; but at the proper time the medical testimony of men like Dr. Letheby will be produced with reference to this point. It may also be mentioned that the Board of Conservancy of the Thames are not only favourable to this scheme, but are so desirous of seeing it carried out that they have expressed their willingness to devote a large portion of the revenue of the reclaimed land to that purpose.

The above remarks are intended only as a prologue to a more extended, detailed, and specific examination of this subject which it will be our duty to make on future occasions. Only the most salient points involved in the question have been glanced at; but they are, we think, sufficient to direct public attention to a most important subject, and one which we again declare to be more imperial than local in its nature and objects. The population of London is, by this time, nearer three millions than two and a half; but, when to that circumstance is added the startling statistical fact that no less than thirty millions of persons passed in and out of the metropolis by the various railway termini last year, it will be seen at once that, in addition to the locomotive requirements of the stationary inhabitants of this huge city, street accommodation is needed for this enormous migratory population. One thing is clear, that if it can be shown as it easily can, that the embankment of the Thames is a necessity, the subject will duly take its hold on the public mind, and after that there is little to fear with regard to its final accomplishment. Sir Joseph Paxton has succeeded in obtaining a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the subject, and, if that body decide that the plan is such a one as ought to be realised, there is no doubt that the necessary means will be provided.

Massacre of a Missionary Crew.—A communication received from the Falkland Islands states that some of the natives of Terra del Fuego have captured the missionary schooner *Allan Gardiner*, and murdered the master, the catechist, and the whole of the crew, save one, who managed to escape. The lamentable death of Captain Gardiner, after whom the above vessel was named, and the check which the mission in consequence received, are still fresh in the public recollection.

The ladies of Bologna last February opened a subscription in order to present to King Victor Emmanuel a splendid saddle, which has cost above £2000. The poorest women of Bologna have taken part in the subscription, and the saddle was presented on the 1st inst. to his Majesty. It is of red velvet, all embroidered with silver and gold. The bridle, of morocco leather, is adorned with beautiful gold ornaments, and for the front of the horse's head there is a sort of gold brooch, containing three rich jewels—an emerald, a ruby, and a diamond—forming the Italian colours.

Literature in Belgium.—By a decree of the King of the Belgians a sum of 20,000f., to be taken from the funds of the Department of the Interior, is to be divided among the authors of the best works written either in French or Flemish on the development of Belgium since 1830. A sum of 5000f. will be given for one on intellectual and moral development (literature, science, fine arts, &c.); 5000f. for the best on material progress (agriculture, industry, commerce, railways, &c.); and the remaining 10,000f. among the other works which shall not have gained the principal premiums. The Government reserves to itself the right of having the works translated which receive the premiums. The various papers must be sent to the Minister of the Interior before the 1st of May, 1863.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that a decree modifying the project of law concerning sugars and coffee has been submitted to the Legislative Body.

A notice has been posted up at the Bourse stating that the Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations will continue to buy 427,900f. of Rente stock per day until the 7th of June.

By command of the Minister of Justice, M. Dupin, Procureur-General, has appealed to the Court of Cassation, on grounds of public interest, against the judgment of the Imperial Court of Paris in the matter of Bishop Dupanloup and the family of Bishop Rousseau. It will be remembered that the judgment acquitted Mongr. Dupanloup on the charge of defamation against his deceased predecessor.

The operations for establishing the boundary line between France and Piedmont commenced on the 1st inst.

The camp at Châlons is definitely organised. It is composed of three divisions of infantry, a division of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, three companies of drivers, a detachment of hospital mates, and a detachment of gendarmes. The troops altogether amount to 40,000 men. It is expected that the camp will become a first-rate military school. Several new theories are to be reduced to practice which are based on principles applicable to infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The experience supplied by the war in Italy, and the employment of new and powerful firearms, will give rise to some very important manœuvres which will excite no common interest throughout Europe. The camp of Châlons, like the camps of St. Omer, Boulogne, and Satory, will be visited by practical military men sent there by the various Governments of Europe to witness the manœuvres. It is expected that the Emperor will pass a considerable portion of the summer under canvas, manœuvring his armies.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the individual payment for exemption from military service at 2300 francs, and the bounty on re-engagement for seven years' service at 2000 francs.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has issued a fresh circular note demonstrating the strategic importance of the neutralised provinces for the maintenance of the neutrality of Switzerland.

In reply to M. Thouvenel's attempt to show that it was in favour of Sardinia, and not in the interest of Switzerland, that the neutralisation of Northern Savoy was sanctioned by the Powers that signed the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, M. A. Pietet, the son of the Swiss Plenipotentiary at Paris and Geneva in 1814 and 1815, has communicated to the *Journal de Genève* a series of extracts from his uncle's diplomatic correspondence, showing that it was the Genevese deputies who supported the project of neutralisation and ultimately gained for it the assent of the Congress.

The Federal Council has received a note from the French Government respecting the maltreatment and insults which had been offered to Frenchmen in Switzerland, and requesting that steps should be taken for the prevention of the same. The Federal Council has, we are informed, directed a rigorous investigation to be instituted upon the subject. A despatch from Geneva asserts that official inquiries have proved these allegations of France to be absolutely false.

ITALY.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has made an enthusiastic progress through Æmilia. The Syndics of the Romagna presented addresses to the King, adding £200,000 as a voluntary contribution towards the expenses of the State. The clergy of Bologna also presented an address to his Majesty on the 2nd. A splendid ball was given at the theatre in honour of the King, who was most enthusiastically received. A hymn was sung by one hundred of the principal lady inhabitants. The ball was crowded. His Majesty arrived on the 4th at Modena, and went to the cathedral, where he assisted at the celebration of a "Te Deum." A great concourse of persons was assembled, by whom the King was heartily cheered. The King returned to Turin on Tuesday evening, and was met by the inhabitants, by whom he was warmly cheered.

The result of the elections which are known up to the present time shows a considerable majority in favour of the Ministry.

General Garibaldi and M. Robandi have announced to the Piedmontese Chamber their resignation as deputies for Nice.

Count Cavour has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Vintimig'ia (in answer to one in which that functionary begged to be informed whether the place in question was to be ceded to France), stating that there can be no doubt about the nationality of its inhabitants, and that therefore it is to remain annexed to the Italian kingdom, to which it has always belonged.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope, by a proclamation published on Thursday week, "makes an appeal to Catholics" to subscribe to the new Roman five per cent loan of £2,000,000, of which £600,000 is said to have been already subscribed in Belgium.

The French garrison, as we are informed simultaneously from Rome and Berlin, will not leave Rome, except the Pope insists upon it. The Turin journals had announced its impending departure.

General Oudinot has given a denial to the report that he intended taking service in the Pontifical troops.

A despatch from Rome states that one thousand Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona, in order to join the Papal army.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The news from Sicily is still scanty and uncertain, but enough is published to indicate that the insurgents, fighting in an irregular manner, have maintained their ground against the Royal troops. A Neapolitan official despatch yesterday week asserted that tranquillity had been restored throughout the island; whereas unofficial accounts of the same date affirmed that the insurrection was spreading, and that the Neapolitan troops were blockaded in the principal towns, of which they retained military possession.

A new and important ally to the insurgents has appeared on the scene in the person of Garibaldi. The semi-official *Patrie* and *Pays* declare that Garibaldi (having first resigned his post in the Sardinian army) sailed for Sicily on Saturday night last. The Sardinian Government had seized his arms and ammunition, and had likewise caused the port of Genoa to be watched. But he had obtained a supply of arms which had not been landed in the Piedmontese States, and a vessel had cleared from Genoa for Malta two days previously, and had put to sea. He found means to join this vessel, which then proceeded to Sicily instead of Malta. The *Opinion Nationale* affirms that Garibaldi's expedition is composed of several vessels, which will assemble off the island of Capraja, and will then proceed to Sicily. As for the strength of the insurgents whom he may join, and the force which he carries wtth him, little is known, though it is asserted that Garibaldi has with him 1800 men and twenty-four cannon.

The Turinese journals publish a letter from General Garibaldi, in which he says:—"It is the duty of all to encourage, aid, and augment the number of combatants against oppression. It is not the insurrectionary party in Sicily whom we are assisting, but Sicily herself, where there are enemies to contend with. It was not I who advised an insurrection in Sicily; but from the moment that our Sicilian brethren threw themselves into the struggle I considered it my duty to assist them. Our battle cry will be, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!'"

The *Patrie* of Wednesday evening publishes the following details respecting General Garibaldi's expedition:—"Independently of the vessel of Garibaldi, two other steamers have left Genoa, having on board 1400 men, consisting principally of the former Chasseurs des Alpes, Romagnols, Lombards, and several Genoese. A fourth vessel, it is said, left Leghorn for the same destination as the others, and three vessels have started from different points, all of which would join the division out at sea. All these vessels, in order to mislead the Piedmontese authorities, had taken their papers for Malta. The expedition is reported to be organised on a very grand scale, being provided with arms, ammunition, provisions, and matériel for a campaign—in fact, with all necessary resources for sustaining a contest for several months."

Mazzini has issued a proclamation calling on the Sicilians to arm. It is remarkable for the declaration that Mazzini, sacrificing his Republican principles for the sake of Italian unity, desires to see Victor Emmanuel King of Italy.

The latest accounts from Sicily represent the insurrection as still continuing. The head-quarters of the insurgents are at Cefalu, some fifteen leagues from Palermo. The Royal troops have several times attacked this position unsuccessfully. The duty of the Neapolitan cruisers is so difficult that Garibaldi will probably succeed in disembarking.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess of Prussia left Berlin on Saturday evening for Coblentz, where her Royal Highness will remain for about ten days, when a short visit will be paid to the Court at Carlsruhe, after which the Princess will go to Baden-Baden for some time. Her Royal Highness will return to Berlin about the middle of June, and then will reside at Babelsburg Castle.

The discussion in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the question of Schleswig terminated on the 4th inst. The motion of M. Carlowitz—"That the Prussian Government should exert all its efforts to procure for the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein the full possession of their rights, which had been grossly infringed upon"—was adopted by an almost unanimous majority of 305 votes, with M. de Blankenburg's amendment "in concert with her German confederates."

Last Saturday the Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber two bills granting a sum of £1,300,000 to defray the increased military expenditure arising from the augmentation of the army, in pursuance of its new organisation, and providing that sum by a continuance of the 25 per cent added to the land tax when the Prussian army was mobilised before the peace of Villafranca.

The Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of Tuesday, unanimously granted the supplies applied for by the Government for placing the army on a war footing.

SPAIN.

The papers have published the text of an abdication of all pretensions to the throne of Spain on the part of the Count de Montemolin and Don Fernando. This renunciation is now said to be unfounded. Be this as it may, it seems certain that the two pretenders have been set at liberty, and that they were removed from Tortosa on Monday for embarkation on board the steamer *Colon*, which was to convey them to Cette.

The Council of State is about to be reorganised.

The Cortes have been convoked for the 25th of this month.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople to the 2nd instant assert that 45,000 Russians were collected upon the Pruth. It was also reported that the Porte had assembled a corps-d'armée of 30,000 men at Widdin. The Capitana was nearly unprovided with troops, the number of effectives being only 10,000. A change in the Ministry was still expected.

THE UNITED STATES.

The proceedings of the Charleston Democratic Convention still formed the topic of the day. Nothing definite had been resolved upon. All the factions were confident of success. The Convention has elected the Hon. Caleb Cushing as permanent chairman. The town was filled with delegates.

The reply of Lord John Russell to the last note of Secretary Cass on the slave trade was received by the last mail, and discusses points of international law at great length. It is said to be very severe upon the course of the United States.

INDIA.

The publication of an official minute in a Madras newspaper has revealed the fact that Sir Charles Trevelyan, with whom all the members of the Madras Council appear to concur, strongly disapproves of Mr. Wilson's financial proposals. Sir Charles Trevelyan thinks that an income tax and a tobacco tax will cause the greatest discontent among the native population of the Madras presidency, and that a license tax will produce an insignificant revenue. He believes that the deficit in the Indian revenue may soon be covered by the natural increase of receipts, and by a great diminution of military expenditure effected by a great reduction of the native army. He consequently thinks it unwise to irritate the minds of the people, at least in the Madras presidency, by new and burdensome taxation.

The ryot disturbances continue, but a bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council for the summary enforcement of contracts for the present season.

The Viceroy's progress has terminated.

A revolution, headed by General Mosquera, has broken out in New Granada.

M. Oerstedt, celebrated as a jurisconsult, and ex-Prime Minister of Denmark, has just died at Copenhagen, aged 82.

The large Baptist chapel and school-room at Annotto Bay, Jamaica, which cost more than £3000, were recently destroyed by fire.

Prince Napoleon and the late King of Bavaria have both arrived at Geneva. The former is accompanied by M. E. de Girardin.

Count Apponyi and Count Barkoczy, two of the Hungarian noblemen whom the Emperor Francis Joseph appointed members of the new Council of the Empire, have refused to accept the appointment.

The inhabitants of Mannheim have presented a petition to the Baden Chamber of Deputies praying the Government to co-operate with Prussia in re-establishing the Constitution of 1831 in Electoral Hesse.

A letter from Pesth describes the grand national demonstration there on the funeral obsequies of Count Szechenyi. Over 80,000 persons were present, and cries of "Eljen Kossuth!" and "Eljen Szechenyi!" were heard.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday a communication from the Foreign Office was read, stating that the subject of the abolition of the Upper Elbe tolls was before Government with a view to future negotiations.

Accounts from the Red Sea of a recent date (says the *Journal du Havre*) state that Captain de Russel, of the French Navy, had signed at Gondar with the King of Abyssinia a treaty of commerce and friendship very advantageous to France.

Captain Paynter, of the *Racoon*, has been honoured by the King of Sardinia with the cross of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, for having been the first to salute the national flag in the port of Leghorn on his Majesty's arrival there.

A fine portrait of the Queen, the gift of her Majesty to the Parliament of Victoria, has recently been received in Melbourne from England. An address of thanks to her Majesty from both Houses of Legislature has been passed in recognition of the gift.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Russia, on the report of the Minister of Justice, has just decreed that burgesses and enfranchised peasants shall henceforth, like nobles, not be subject to corporal punishment unless in virtue of a regular judgment.

The Queen has appointed William Doria, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation to the Argentine Confederation; and Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, in the room of Mr. Doria.

The *Indépendance* says that the *Courrier de Paris*, which has long gone begging for a proprietor and an editor, has at length fallen into the hands of M. Emile de Girardin, and that the Government has ratified the nomination of M. Duvernois as editor.

The *New Zealander* of February 27 contains an account of the insurrection of the natives in the province of Taranaki, who had taken up arms against the Queen's forces to prevent the survey of a portion of land at Waitara by the Government agents.

The Queen has appointed A. G. Archibald, Esq., to be Attorney-General; J. Howe, Esq., to be Provincial Secretary; W. Annand, Esq., to be Financial Secretary; J. M'Cully, Esq., to be Solicitor-General; and J. H. Anderson, Esq., to be Receiver-General, for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Old Adams, the great Californian hunter, has arrived in San Francisco, with one hundred and fifty living animals of his own capturing. Among them are seventeen dancing and performing bears, buffalo, elk, two California lions, tigers, lynx, cougars, snakes, condors, vultures, and eagles.

It is stated in a letter from Nice that a petition to the Emperor, praying that the title of Count de Nice may be conferred on the Imperial Prince, is being numerously signed by all towns and villages of the county; and that the ladies of the city are signing a similar petition to the Empress.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE "RENOWN," a splendid ship of 1400 tons, was launched on Tuesday from the yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, at Blackwall, amidst a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The Paddington vestry have determined to prosecute another defaulting rate-collector, Mr. Charles Fox Thatcher, whose deficiencies, as at present ascertained, amount to £1500.

At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, a man named Corby was fined 40s. for using violent and offensive language in the neighbourhood of the church of St. George'-in-the-East, on Sunday evening.

The upper floor of one of the houses lately in the occupation of the London and County Bank, in Lombard-street, gave way last Saturday beneath the weight of the rubbish which was placed upon it, causing the death of one man, and the serious injury of several others.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 13,072. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 5209; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 5642. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1849; students' evening (Wednesday), 282.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE, on Monday, another charge, growing out of certain irregularities which are alleged to exist in the prisoner's petty cash-book, was preferred against Mr. Richardson, the late secretary of the London Rifle Brigade. The prisoner was committed for trial, loudly protesting his innocence.

The promoters of the Great Northern Palace at Muswell-hill have notified that, sufficient capital not having been subscribed, there wil be no allotment of shares at present, and that all applications are considered as cancelled; but that arrangements are in progress for ensuring the construction of the building on such terms as will leave no doubt of profitable results.

Mr. Straight, Clerk of Arraigns at the Central Criminal Court, committed suicide on Thursday se'nnight by hanging himself in his bedroom. The deceased gentleman had held the office only a short time, having succeeded Mr. Clark in July, 1858. A coroner's jury, last Tuesday, returned a verdict to the effect "That the deceased had committed suicide while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."

During the progress of the last act of the opera of "Dinorah," at Covent-garden, last Saturday night, an explosion of one of the instruments by which the concentrated light in the shadow dance is produced took place, and seriously injured a boy. The Queen, at whose desire the opera was being performed, manifested great anxiety as to the result of the explosion, and received from Mr. Gye in person an assurance that no serious calamity had occurred.

SITE OF TYBURN GALLOWS.—Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope writes to the *Times* that, in the course of some excavations, on Monday, connected with the repair of a pipe in the roadway, close to the foot pavement along the garden of his residence, Arklow House, Connaught-place, at the extreme south-west angle of the Edgware-road, the workmen came upon numerous human bones. "These were obviously (he writes) the relics of the unhappy persons buried under Tyburn gallows.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 903 boys and 900 girls (in all 1803 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-9 the average number was 1683.——In the last five weeks the deaths in London have constantly declined: in the last two the decrease has not been very considerable. In the week that ended last Saturday the number registered was 1205. In the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1072. A labourer died in the workhouse, Greenwich, whose age is stated to have been 100 years. Two women died at the respective ages of 97 and 98 years.

CONFERENCE OF CLERGYMEN.—On Tuesday morning a conference of the leading clergy and laymen of the Church of England was held at the Freemasons' Hall for the purpose of considering the present aspect of affairs in the Church, and hearing the opinions of some of her ablest and most enlightened members. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair. Representatives from nearly every diocese were present. The conference was convened, under the auspices of the Church Protestant Defence Association, for the purpose of discussing the following points:—The case of St. George's-in-the-East, Church Discipline, Extension of the Freedom of Religious Worship, Liturgical Revision, Uniformity Acts and the Law and Canons of the Church. The proceedings were conducted in private.

POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of medical students was held at St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain a proper measure of Poor Law Medical Reform, whereby the standing and the position of the administrators of relief might be improved, and a more efficient measure of it be awarded to the sick poor. The chair was occupied by Mr. Potts, M.P. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously carried; and a petition to Parliament founded on these resolutions was adopted. The opposition made by boards of guardians to Mr. Pigott's bill for the relief of poor law medical officers has, it appears, compelled that gentleman to withdraw it; but only, we are happy to find, that he may introduce another which will receive the support of the Government.

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—A sumptuous entertainment was given last Saturday by the Royal Academy of Arts to inaugurate the opening of this year's exhibition in Trafalgar-square. The company was much larger than on any previous occasion. Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord J. Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Milner Gibson, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Stanley, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir J. Lawrence, Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes, and Professors Owen and Faraday were among the guests. The entertainment was served in the east room. The president, Sir Charles Eastlake, occupied the chair, which was placed immediately in front of Phillip's picture of "The Royal Marriage." The usual toasts were proposed, and speeches were made by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and others. The company afterwards partook of coffee in the model-room, and then separated.

A SINGULAR TRIAL took place at the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday. A young man, who was stated to be a commissioned officer in the Army, was tried on a charge of having stolen a portmanteau which contained articles of value. The portmanteau was stolen from a train on the Great Northern line, in which its owner was a passenger, and on the same day the prisoner, with the portmanteau in his possession, put up at an hotel in Covent-garden. A cabman proved that he drove the prisoner from the railway station on the night of the robbery, he having the portmanteau with him, and a pawnbroker gave evidence that the prisoner had pawned a large portion of its contents; so that there could be no doubt either of the fact of the robbery or as to who was the thief. The prisoner, however, delivered a clever speech in his defence, in which he sought to produce the impression that he had been made the innocent victim of other parties, whose names he was bound by some mysterious obligation of honour not to divulge. But, unhappily for him, his lodgings had been discovered, and as a large quantity of other property was found in them, the Assistant Judge deferred the sentence till the next session, in order to enable the police to ascertain whether the prisoner had been concerned in any other railway robberies.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEER RIFLE BRIGADES.—The City of London Rifle Brigade, about 1200 strong, was last Saturday inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, the Colonel of the Brigade, on the parade-ground in front of the Horse Guards, St. James's Park. The brigade went through a number of evolutions, eliciting loud cheers from the spectators. At the close of the inspection the Commander-in-Chief complimented the men on their proficiency in their drill.——On Wednesday the effective members of the various corps forming the second brigade of volunteer corps assembled at Holland Park, Kensington, Viscount Ranelagh acting as brigadier. The Queen's or Westminster Corps were headed by their Commandant, Earl Grosvenor, M.P.; Lord Radstock was present with the West Middlesex; and Colonel Lindsay with the St. George's. The latter corps had the honour of presenting arms to her Majesty as they were marching to the ground, her Majesty happening to be driving down Rotten-row at the same time. Among the corps brigaded were several members of the Six-foot Volunteers, and also of the Volunteer Engineers. The total number of volunteers present was nearly 2000, the South Middlesex being very strong. The usual brigade evolutions were executed with almost the precision of regular troops, and Viscount Ranelagh expressed himself much gratified with the manner in which they were performed.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—On Wednesday, at Burlington House, took place the annual ceremony of the admission of candidates for degrees of the London University and the presentation of scholarships and prizes. The amphitheatre was filled with a company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the proceedings, and the Chancellor of the University, Earl Granville, presided. The registrar, Dr. Carpenter, read a brief report, from which it appeared that at the matriculation examination of the university in the past year 254 candidates were admitted, sixty-seven candidates passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, thirty candidates passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, seventy candidates passed the final examination for the degree of B.A., ten graduates passed the first voluntary examination in the text of the Scriptures and in Scripture history, thirteen candidates passed the final examination for the degree of M.B., eleven candidates passed the examination for the degree of LL.B., thirteen candidates passed the final examination for the degree of M.A., eleven passed the examination for the degree of M.D., and one candidate obtained the degree of LL.D. The gentlemen to be admitted to degrees were successively called up and presented to the Chancellor by the principals or other professors of the colleges and institutions in which they had been educated. The presentation of scholars, exhibitioners, medalists, and prizemen then took place. Earl Granville having delivered an excellent address, the proceedings, which were of a most satisfactory nature, were brought to a close.

THE GREAT FRAUD ON THE UNION BANK.—The criminal proceedings which have been taken against Pullinger, in connection with the gigantic frauds which he has perpetrated on the Union Bank, passed through another, and a very important, stage last Saturday, at the Mansion House. He was first charged with the embezzlement of £350, and after the evidence had been submitted he pleaded guilty, declaring that it was his intention to give no unnecessary trouble. Mr. Lyttleton was then arraigned with Pullinger on a charge of stealing a sum of £3000. Mr. Lyttleton gave a perfectly satisfactory explanation of his share in the transaction. All the entries relative to it which he inserted in his book were correctly made; what he did was done under instructions received from Pullinger, who was his superior in office, and against whose integrity of course, at that time, not the faintest suspicion was entertained; and Pullinger alone profited by the misappropriation of the money. Under these circumstances the prosecution withdrew the charge against Lyttleton, and the Lord Mayor, amid the cheers of a crowded assembly, declared that he left the court without a stain upon his character. Pullinger was committed for trial on both charges.——Last Tuesday the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court returned true bills against Pullinger; and on the same day he was placed at the bar, and pleaded "Guilty" to all the charges preferred against him. The sentence was deferred.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY was held on Monday. Lord John Russell, as usual, presided, and made a few earnest remarks in support of the society, dwelling strongly on the unsectarian principle upon which it is based. The report contained a very gratifying account of the educational operations of the society. The report stated that the training college for young women was in course of erection at a cost of £15,572, and was expected to be completed in September next. The institution would be conducted upon the principles of the society, which were unsectarian but not secular, religious but not denominational. The number of boys admitted into schools during the past year had been 656, and the average daily attendance was 603. The number of girls admitted during the year was 388, the average daily attendance being 380. The Bangor institution for young men was likely to be ready for opening at Christmas next. The total receipts of the year, including a donation of £100 from the Queen, £100 from the Duke of Bedford, and £750 from the Committee of Council on Education, amounted to £23,305 10s. 8d.

The eightieth anniversary meeting of the NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY was held on the same day at St. James's Hall—the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The total receipts of the society for the year were £3218 12s. 2½d.; the total expenditure being £3038 13s. 4d. The issue of Bibles within the year was 35,824, and that of Testaments 2036.

On the evening of the same day the annual soirée of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE was held at Freemasons' Hall. There was a numerous attendance. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. Williams, from Nineveh; the Rev. Dr. Murray, of America; the Rev. Baptist Noel; Mr. Melville, of Geneva; the Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin; the Rev. G. Monod, of Paris; the Rev. J. Field, late Wesleyan Missionary in India; and the Rev. J. Baillie.

At the Poultry Chapel, Cheapside, the annual meeting of the IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY was held on the same evening. The report stated that the efforts of the society had never been so successful as they were during the past year. "In the province of Ulster during 1859 the truth of the Gospel became a power as by Divine command." Several gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided the same evening at the sixteenth annual meeting of the RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, held in Exeter Hall. The number of Sunday schools in connection with the Union is now 199, with an average attendance of 24,860 scholars. There are also 146 day schools, with an average attendance of 15,389 scholars, and 215 evening schools, with an attendance of 9050, making a total of 560 schools and 49,290 scholars. The total income during the year has been £5865, and a balance of £909 now remains in the treasurer's hands. The Chairman, in a long and fervent speech, advocated the claims of the schools on Christian, philanthropic, and economical grounds. The Rev. J. M. Hassey, Lord Ashley, the Rev. E. P. Hood, Rev. W. Curling, and the Rev. Dr. M. Lean also delivered addresses.

The hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the WESTMORELAND SOCIETY was held at the London Tavern on the same evening, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and President of the society. The children maintained and educated in the society's school were introduced into the room during the evening, and their appearance gave great gratification to the numerous supporters of the institution present. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £400.

The annual meeting of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES was held on the same day—the Rev. James Hill in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. T. Arnold, Dr. Urwick, R. Ashton, S. Frazer, Dr. Brown, and other clergymen.

Among the meetings which took place last week after our Journal was at press are the following, held yesterday week:—

The sixty-first anniversary meeting of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY took place at Exeter Hall, and was numerously attended—Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Edwardes presiding. The total issues of the society last year amounted to 41,710,203 publications, being an increase of 4,537,360 over the previous year. The total amount of grants, in tracts and books, made in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, was 5,800,385 publications, of the value of £6163 12s. The total amount received for sales was £86,732 11s. 2d., being an increase of more than £10,000. The total amount of the grants was £12,072 12s. 5d., and the total amount of benevolent receipts £9128 13s. 4d., leaving a deficiency of £3440 1s. 11d., which was reduced by legacies to about £2000. Among the speakers were the Dean of Carlisle, the Rev. Dr. Murray, of the United States, and Mr. J. G. Hoare.

The annual general meeting of the GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—the Hon. Wm. Ashley in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that the gross total of the receipts of the society, as compared with the year 1858, is much the same, deducting the £2000 changed in 1858 from investment in Consols to investment in land; the total is £31,558 14s. In 1859 it was £31,399 19s. 5d. The donations of 1858 were £2584 2s., exclusive of annuities founded by individuals, to contrast with £2597 0s. 7d.; and the annual subscriptions, in which it is pleasant and hopeful to see a gradual increase, rose from £3817 11s. to £3987 10s 6d. The number of cases which have received temporary relief have amounted to more than 1800. The applications in 1859 were 784, and the grants 484, to the extent of £1299 11s. 5d.—making the assistance thus rendered by the society to the governess in her period of trouble £15,564 3s 9d. A poll took place for the election of four annuitants of £20 each from a list of 146 candidates.

The fifty-second anniversary meeting of the LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS was held in Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The income of the society amounted for the year to £32,451. The general expenditure of the society at home and abroad had amounted to £32,546, and £693 had been paid in addition to widows and disabled ministers. At present 1000 Jewish children receive instruction in the various schools connected with the society. Speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Rev. Canon Stowell, Mr. G. C. Colquhoun, the Rev. J. Alcock, the Rev. Dr. Ewald, and the Rev. E. Bayley.

The Trinitarian Bible Society and the Prayer Book and Homily Society held their annual meetings on the same day.

The fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of the SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION was held on Thursday se'nnight, in Exeter Hall, which was crowded. There was a large muster of the lay and clerical supporters of the Union on the platform. The Union issues eight periodicals, the yearly circulation of which is 1,340,352 copies. The trade operations of the Union have increased, the sales at the depository having amounted last year to £17,041 3s. 6d., being £2277 in advance of the previous year. The profits from these sales had been £1,092, 17s. 7d. The expenditure of the benevolent fund, during the year, was £1185 17s. 4d; the income, £1116 7s. 3d.

The annual meeting of the CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY was also held on Thursday se'nnight, in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Additional pastoral supervision is provided by the agency of this society for upwards of three millions and a quarter of the population. The total income of last year was £41,475 18s. 9d., being £2380 16s. 6d. less than the preceding year. The expenditure was £41,036 12s. 5d.

The annual general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS was held on Thursday week at the United Service Institution—General Sir J. Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., in the chair. The report stated that the number of inmates at present in residence was thirty-seven, and four additional widows were elected by the subscribers. The cash account showed the amount of annual subscriptions and donations, £1426 8s. 8d.; proceeds of triennial festival, £249 0s. 6d.; collections in churches on Thanksgiving Day, £208 9s. 5d.; dividends, £119 5s. 1d.; balance in hand, £574 18s. 6d. £200 has been added to the funded capital, which now amounts to £4141 3s. 1d.

Last Tuesday morning the annual meeting of the members and friends of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS IN IRELAND was held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Colquhoun. Mr. G. Maxwell read an elaborate report, which consisted mainly of details of the operations of the missionaries in their respective spheres of labour, and gave accounts of many extraordinary conversions. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. W. C. Plunket, M.A., Thomas Chambers, Esq., the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, M.A., the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Mr. Bateman, and other gentlemen.

The 102nd anniversary of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Frank Crossley, Esq. The total receipts, to December 31, were £8078 7s. 1d. Deducting all expenses, a balance remained at the above date of £7245 8s. 8d., and £900 had been received since. The subscriptions amounted to £900.

A festival took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in aid of the CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL. The Earl of Devon presided, and was supported by the Dean of Manchester (honorary treasurer of the hospital), General Walker, and about 150 subscribers and friends of the charity. From 1834 to the present time this hospital has administered to the wants of 301,000 patients. Of these, 46,000 had been cases of accident; 27,388 had been in-patients; and 273,000 had been out-patients. The sum expended during that period had been £63,208. A liberal collection was made amongst the gentlemen present; and amongst those who sent contributions the name of Mr. W. Delafield was announced for 100 guineas.

The anniversary festival of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a dinner at the London Tavern, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope presiding. There are 236 boys and girls in this asylum, but there were still 116 unsuccessful candidates. The amount of subscriptions and donations announced amounted to nearly £2600. A subscriber to the institution has offered to give 100 guineas if nine others can be found to do the same within six months.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the theatre of University College, to inaugurate the first term of the SCHOOLMASTERS' SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Lord Brougham presided on the occasion, and the theatre was crowded by schoolmasters, public teachers, and schoolmistresses, who seemed throughout to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The object of the movement contemplated by this society is to encourage the teaching of social science in all its branches.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report stated that the receipts from ordinary sources for last year had been £80,837. There had been a special collection for the extension of missions in India of £4927, and for the extension of missions in China £8141, making, with the odd shillings on each item, a total of £93,906—exceeding that of any previous year by £475. Several ministers, both of the Established Church and of the various religious denominations, were on the platform, and some excellent addresses were delivered.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Massowah (Abyssinia), Mr. W. C. M. Plowden, is dead.

The proceedings taken against Mr. Liddell in the Appeal Court, Doctors' Commons, have fallen to the ground, Dr. Robertson, the Judge, having decided on Wednesday that he possessed no jurisdiction.

Mr. Robert Williams, late beadle of St. Stephen's Church, Willenhall, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for his gallantry in rescuing three boys who had got into a pond, through the ice giving way, on the 12th of February last.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Defensive works on an extensive scale are still carried on with great activity on the coast of Brittany and Normandy. I am assured that the official returns show that the number of seamen inscribed in the maritime inscription is 68,000."

The Swiss Riflemen having challenged our English Volunteers to take part in a national match, Captain Ross, of Netherley, wrote accepting the challenge, and was informed that the Swiss range did not exceed 550 feet, or 183 yards. Captain Ross offered to shoot them 1000 or 1200 yards, but his proposal was declined.

A telegram from Hanover affirms that the treaty with England respecting the Stade tolls, which expires on Monday next, will probably be prolonged for a term of three months, in order that time may be allowed for an arrangement for the redemption and abolition of that obnoxious impost on British vessels.

A circular note of the English Board of Trade, addressed to the foreign Governments, invites them to send their official delegates to London to attend a preparatory meeting, which will take place on the 13th of July, three days before the regular opening of the fourth International Statistical Congress.

M. Auguste Mariette, an eminent French archæologist, writes from Egypt that he has discovered the remains of a large palace in granite, in the immediate vicinity of the Sphinx. He takes this palace to be that of Chephrem, who built the great pyramid. No less than seven statues of this Prince have been found in the palace.

RUMOURED ROYAL MARRIAGES.—It is rumoured in the Court circles at Berlin that a double matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the princely house of Hohenzollern and the Royal house of Portugal. The current report is that the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, now aged twenty-five, is to be married to the younger sister of the King of Portugal, Donna Antonia, born in 1845, and that the King of Portugal will marry the younger daughter of the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Princess Marie, also born in 1845. It will be remembered that his Majesty was previously married to the sister of this Princess, the Princess Stephanie, who died last year.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—A variety of estimates of the Civil Service class for the year ending March 31, 1861, have just been issued. The estimate for "public works and buildings" is £621,090, being a decrease as compared with 1859 of £171,854. For "salaries and expenses of public departments" the sum required is £1,413,503, or an increase over the previous year of £8. The totals to be voted for expenses connected with "law and justice" amount to £2,565,301, being a net increase over 1859 of £20,651. For "education, science, and art," £22,541 less than was voted the previous year is asked for. The sum required is £1,305,912. The estimates for "colonial, consular, and other services" show an increase of £55,302. The sum required is £484,812. The sum of £253,610, being an increase of £10,816, as compared with 1859, is required for "superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes."

THE KING OF SARDINIA AT BOLOGNA.—A letter from Bologna dated May 2 describes the King's visit:—"The 15,000 men of the garrison and the National Guards were all under arms at one o'clock. It had rained all the morning pitilessly; it rained at one harder than ever. Out the poor troops turned, cloaked and hooded, the bersaglieri with draggling cock feathers, the lancers splashing with streaming wet pennons, the infantry wearily tramping in six inches of mire. Towards three, however, there was something like a break in the clouds, and it had actually almost entirely ceased to rain at three, when the cannon announced that the King was one full hour before his time. The very suffering endured, the prolonged misery to which men and women had made up their minds, enhanced the thrill of joy which the first report of artillery sent through every man's heart. Here he was! The roar of the multitude preceded him, loud enough to drown the scores of drums and jingling music which greeted him at every street corner. Here he was! Here they were! A squadron of lancers, then a squadron of mounted militia, four carabineers, then the Royal travelling carriage (an open carriage), the King, with Farini on his left, with General Cialdini and a numerous staff riding in a motley retinue before, behind, and all round; then more carriages, with a mob of Court and State dignitaries; then more carabineers, lancers, and yeomanry—the cortége wet, splashed, and spattered—men and beasts, King, Ministers, courtiers, and general, one grand layer of mud; and thus they passed on down the street of San Stefano, across the Cartoleria Nuova, into the Strada Maggiore, to the Piazza del Gigante, and came to alight at the door of San Petronio. Two canons and about fourteen priests were scraped together, in sheer defiance of the rebellious Cardinal Archbishop. The "Te Deum" was sung. At the Townhall the King was accommodated with another—a drier, but, alas! a close—carriage. He thus traversed the other half of the city, went out at the gate leading to San Michele in Bosco, the famous convent on a hill half a mile from the gate—that convent being the only mansion for Royalty Bologna has to boast. The view of the gay convoy as it wound up the ascent, escorted by hundreds of prancing steeds, by hundreds of waving flags, and scarcely protected by thousands of glittering bayonets from the vast ebbing and heaving crowd which pressed and clamoured around it on all sides, is something to be remembered by all who witnessed it."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL GREY AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A lively and entertaining correspondence which has passed between Lord Grey and Lord John Russell has just been published. Lord Grey, in his late anti-Reform speech, accused Lord John of having committed his colleagues to the question of Reform upon his own individual responsibility, and without previous consultation with them. The statement was universally supposed to have reference to Lord John's abortive measure brought forward in 1852, and accordingly Mr. Walpole repeated it in that sense during the recent debate on the Reform Bill. Mr. Walpole was, however, interrupted by Lord John Russell, who made the brief but emphatic remark—"It is not true." Lord Grey thereupon addresses a letter to "dear Lord John," in which he explains that he referred to a declaration of opinion made by his Lordship when Premier, some three or four years previously, and that this was the pledge which was made without the knowledge of the Cabinet, and which he deemed inexpedient. Lord John makes a caustic reply, and one not at all calculated to restore Lord Grey's equanimity. He first states that he has referred back to his speeches delivered in 1848 and 1849, and finds that they are of "a very Conservative nature"—an opinion in which he will be confirmed by the public recollection. He then rebukes Lord Grey for having divulged Cabinet secrets. The passage is so good, and at the same time so brief, that it will bear reproducing in this place:—"I have no recollection of anything which passed in the Cabinet at that time, but if I had I should not think myself at liberty to refer to any differences in the Cabinet to which I belonged without the permission of the Queen, which I have not asked, and do not mean to ask." Lord John then contrasts his defence of Lord Grey's colonial policy against the attacks made upon it in 1848 with Lord Grey's conduct in "hoarding up accusations" to be used against him eleven or twelve years afterwards. All this is preliminary to what is intended to be the most damaging part of the letter—viz., a quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grey in 1852, in which that noble Lord not only explained the grounds upon which Lord John thought it desirable that a Reform Bill should be introduced, but expressed his own personal concurrence in these opinions. The concluding notes are exceedingly curt, but the phrases "dear Lord Grey" and "dear Lord John," are retained to the last.

LITERATURE.

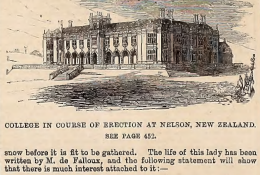
THE AMATEUR FLORIST'S GUIDE (John Heywood, Manchester); THE MANSE GARDEN (Blackwood, Paternoster-row); THE GARDEN THAT PAID THE RENT (Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly); THE GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S REASON WHY (Houston and Wright, Paternoster row); THE WILD FLOWERS OF ENGLAND (Houston and Wright, Paternoster-row).

Every year is tending to prove the truth of the Baconian apothegm that "a garden is the purest of country pleasures." It has not only soothed the careworn heart of a Napoleon, but wood Mrs. Siddons for a space from tragedy to nature, and inspired the most elegant chapters that ever fell from Charlotte Elizabeth's pen. Humble as well as high life have alike owned the same gentle influence, and in Lancashire especially the taste has descended from father to son among the weavers. In "The Amateur Florist's Guide" we find the men of Hillocks bearing their part very nobly since 1725, when the ominous of the Flemish weavers who brought their tulips over with them among their household gods, dovetail themselves here and seal to the auricula. The variables soon began to be called after their own names. The Taylor family still think proudly of "Taylor's glory, white edged;" and that of the Hoyle makes all the country worthy with "Hoyle's lovely Ann, grey edged." The peculiarity of this excellent little book is that it gives a brief history of its cultivators and triumphs with each flower. In the chapter on tulips Swetchine, it is modeled on "Our Farm of Six Acres," and the "tottel of the whole" seems to be that the writer, after deducting what was charged to the house, made profits to the amount of £37 15s. The remarks on the "strange people" who will insist on calling butterflies lepidopters and rose beetles cetonias, are well worthy of attention. When we remember how Linnæus fell on his knees at the sight of a mere furze-coloured beath we almost tremble for the effect which the illustrations of such a thing as "Vanessa Io" will produce on "Vanessa" would have had on his quiet, Swedish heart, After seeing it here we feel as if we should never pass common ling again without stooping to admire it. Independantly of the pictures, poetry, and letterpress, the orange binding is most elegant and well befitting the floral offering which it encloses. The "Gardener's and Farmer's Reason Why" bears rather the stamp of a Cirencester College classbook than of one likely to find its way into the kitchens, where "Why do dunghens emit a peculiarly pungent odour" or, "What are the views of Liebig expressed in his latest work?" are queries never likely to fall on the ingate's or visitor's ear. Still, this form of conveying information has been wonderfully popular, and the style in which it discourses on every possible point from manuring with rape dust to feeding calves on turnitopes, is invaluable for those who care to trace everything to first causes, or are obliged to gird on their armour for an examination or a farmers' club discussion.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood.—In an article headed "Warand Progress in China" it is said down as undeniable that an unexpected burden must accrue of military and naval operations is necessary for English Imperial interests, as contradistinguished to the mere narrow views of the native dealer and emigrant-resident, and may be most profitably carried out in Northern China—that is north of, and beyond, all our present mercantile establishments—with this twofold object:—first, to open up rich regions populated by Asiatics in a high state of Eastern civilisation, all of whom will become our customers; and that European manufactures on their minds by Englishmen appearing among them in a military character will tend to the future security and profit of our missionary and merchant. Secondly, that we have to impress upon an Eastern Court the grand fact that the defeat of the forces of Great Britain, and the slaying and wounding of four hundred fighting men of her contests, is not an act to be passed over with a tame apology without indemnity, or without guarantees against its recurrence, when perhaps some unfortunate collection of traders shall fall under the wrath of Emperor or mandarin. This theory is aptly worked out, and is well worth attention. "Judicial Puzzles" is a renewal of a class of articles which were very frequent not long ago in this magazine, and we can trace the old hand in this dissertation on a *cause célèbre* which is known in connection with the name of Elizabeth Canning. We have the heads of "Wellington's Career," and a very cheering and laudatory review of "The Mill on the Floss." The bantering article headed "A Feuilleton" is happily managed, and is very amusing; not the less that the humour is not too long drawn out. The paper on "Switzerland and Annexation" opened in a manner worthy of Mr. G. H. Lewes, and is besides a very good dissertation on the subject. As a whole, *Blackwood* holds its own and something more this month.

Fraser.—Certainly in this age, and more than ever in this country, and at this particular time, a treatise on "Compromise" is appropriate; and here we have Mr. Wyvle Martin's very interesting generality on the "terms on which every body surrenders," and illustrating the proverb "that half a loaf is better than no bread." Mr. Peacock's "Gryll Grange" proceeds in that quaint and peculiar vein for which this writer is known. The Rev. Dr. Opimian, though in a certain degree a reproduction of the same author's "Dr. Folliott," is capitally done; and the oddity of some of the grouping and characters, though great, are so managed as not to be at all outrageous. The paper on "The Dignity of Dulness" is obviously suggestive of quips at the article itself; and it may be forgiven if it is hinted that, on the whole, the subject is successfully illustrated in the mode in which it is carried out. Mr. Theodore Martin gets a very full, perhaps a little too full, share of appreciation in reference to his translation of Horace, which, however, we admit is good enough to warrant this special dedication to its merits. "The Last Prize Fight" has been attached to the dignity of a monthly notice, and the subject is treated pretty much as it has been in every other quarter—that is, with abstract condemnation of the system, but a sort of proud interest in the immediate event. We are introduced to the life and writings of Mdme. Swetchine, a very pious Russian lady, a Catholic, who has written sundry "Pensées," some essays, and some aphorisms, which she calls "Aireles," which word signifies a plant, the fruit of which requires to pass a winter under the



COLLEGE IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.
SEE PAGE 425.

snow before it is fit to be gathered. The life of this lady has been written by M. de Falloux, and the following statement will show that there is much interest attached to it:—

Sophie Sormont, afterwards Mdme. Swetchine, was born at Moscow in 1782. Her grandfather had been Governor of Siberia, and her father, M. Sormont, was a secretary to Catherine II. Sophie Sormont married the General Swetchine, who held an important office under the Emperor Paul I. The General declined to enter into the conspiracy against Paul, and died before the assassination of that monarch, and the succession to the throne of Alexander I., General Swetchine was suddenly deprived of his office. Still less after the occurrence of these events could the General look for any favour from the party predominant at the Russian Court, and he and Mdme. Swetchine retired to their estate in the country. Many years afterwards Mdme. Swetchine gained some influence over the Emperor Alexander. It was entirely a religious influence; but, being dreaded by certain persons at Court, old grievances were raked up against the General, and advantage was taken of some error committed by a subaltern under his orders to bring accusations against him. The General, disdaining to justify himself, resigned to leave Russia. He retired with his wife into France, where they passed the greater part of the remainder of their lives. Mdme Swetchine, however, maintained a correspondence with the Emperor Alexander, which lasted from the time of her departure from Russia until the death of the Emperor. While residing in Russia Mdme Swetchine had, after a course of careful study, become a convert from the Greek to the Latin Church, and had openly declared her conversion. During her stay in France she became an intimate friend of many of the most eminent men in that country; amongst whom may be mentioned M. Cuvier, M. de Gerando, M. Abel Rémusat, the Abbé Lacordaire, the Duc de Broglie, Father Ravignan, M. de Montalembert, M. de Torqueville, and the Count de Falloux, who has written her life and edited her works. Though her chief thoughts were given to religion, she was, in the best sense of the words, a woman of the world, taking an interest in political affairs and greatly occupying herself in practical charities. When in Russia she had been President of the Society for Succouring the Victims of War. (*Présidente de la Société de secours pour les victimes de la guerre.*) Naturally she was a devoted friend to the poor, and was known as "the mother of the poor." She would have been a beautiful place which did not belong to her; "*Sa propriété*," she adds, "which brings after it so many troubles, would cause me to renounce that repose of a Quietist which I should wish never to be interrupted by the shocks of life. I own to you while blushing at my want of simplicity that I have no love for the country. I neither care to plant, or sow, or cultivate, or embellish, and I should not be at my ease except in a place where all planting, or sowing, and embellishing were cut without my participation." It does not appear, however, that she was otherwise than an excellent mistress of serfs, and the distaste she had for the duties of a proprietor was probably acquired in the course of a careful performance of them. Indeed, in all the relations of life she appears to have been an admirable person; and her correspondence shows that she was one of the best and truest of friends. Her letters to M. de Montalembert are very striking in this respect.

The above mention does not at all include all the articles in this month's number.

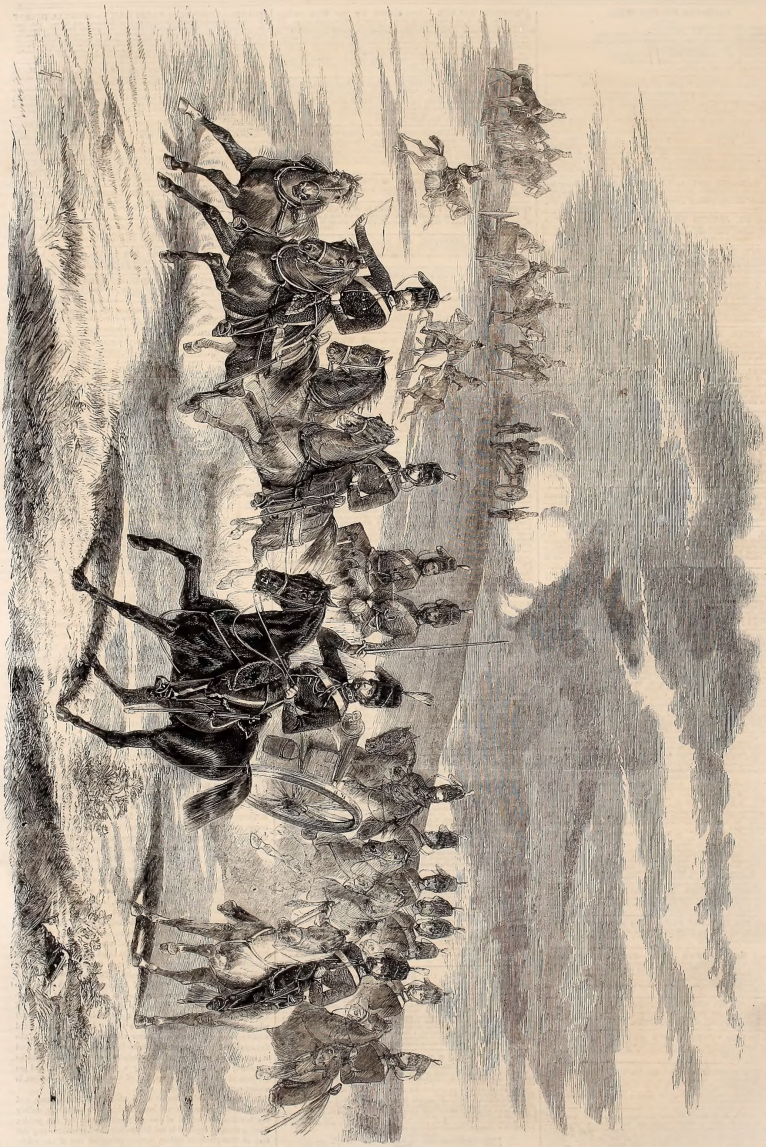
The Universal Review.—The district of South America, which is known as "Chili" is regarded as the best of the capabilities of the Spanish Americans, and a standard of progress to which it has been hoped the other countries of that continent can be brought. The subject, therefore, is well worth considering, and here we have a very excellent paper in relation to it. Dr. Doran contributes one of those articles which belong to his specialty under the head of "Notes on Names and Nicknames," and it will probably strike the reader that the prevalence of the latter denomination is much more considerable in high places and in connection with notable persons than might have been supposed. The "Heroine" of the review—namely, Mr. Jeaffreon's "Sir Everard's Daughter"—is brought to a conclusion. The leading idea of the story is good, and is, we believe, founded on fact; the working out is not always equal, and wants a little more cunningness of hand than has on the whole been exhibited. We have a recurrence to a peculiar vein of this metal—namely, Russian literature, which is here illustrated by Mr. Sutherland Edwards in an article on "Russian Fairy Tales and Fabulists." The remarks on Nathaniel Hawthorne so exactly coincides with our notions of that author that we modestly abstain from praise which might after such a confession be suspicious. The severest critics and the strongest opponents of Mr. Disraeli will probably be inclined to admit that the article which is headed with his name not only displays great knowledge of the idiosyncrasy of the man, and much familiarity with the peculiarities of his position, but is, on the whole, a correct estimate of his gentleman, as a party leader, seems to us to be exact. The best article in the number of this review, in the sense of being able and exhaustive, is, we think, that on "American Literature." Of the groundwork and theory of the argument we will in this place say nothing.

The Cornhill.—The continuation of "Framley Parsonage," with which the number opens, is very satisfactory. There are bits in it that are as full of life as those in which the tale has done of late. "Campaigning in China" is eminently suggestive on the face of it, and there is a freshness in the information to be obtained from a statement of observations of a practical man "made during a march of five days, just a year ago, with a thousand men in the province of Quantung." Lord Macaulay's "Essay" is an interesting sketch of a specimen of one of our modern modes of education, and induces a hope of its being followed by others that the "Early Church" papers are intended to be coeval with the existence of the "Cornhill;" "Past is, to be sure, of the work of doom." The somewhat thin vein of Becky Sharpe, which we began to trace in Bessy Prior, in last month's number of "Lovell the Widower," is becoming more pronounced. The recent chapters of the tale are excessively amusing, but they are not in the highest tone. The patriotic suggestion with regard to a general order of merit, and the way in which the argument is put and illustrated, has, of course, found many sympathisers among the readers of whom we wonder to scrutinise ourselves. As we have before said, we always feel uncomfortable in dealing with this magazine, because really it is surrounded by specialities which make it quite out of the pale of criticism.

There is a very well-considered and cogonscant article in *Colburn's New Monthly* on "Toulon as a War Port;" and timid inhabitants on our south coast may be gratified to learn that Cherbourg is so decidedly pregnable as not actually to be, as a fortress on the French seaboard that great efforts are being made to make Toulon a *pis aller* in case of accidents. A service is done in drawing attention to "Sir Robert Wilson's Russian Journal," which is the narrative of events during the invasion of Napoleon I. and the retreat of the French army in 1812—events in which Sir Robert, as British Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Russian army, took a very influential and indeed prominent part. The continuation of the "Outre-Manche Correspondence" in *Bentley's Miscellany* is very well done this month. The idea—that of a Frenchman writing his views on men and things in England to a friend in Paris—is a good one; and this time the field over which he ranges is sufficiently varied and entertaining. There is a capital sketch of the life of Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, in which the Marshal is made to appear, and apparently with cause, in a very satisfactory light; and, indeed, we believe that the notion which was formed of him in society in this country was very much akin to the estimate which is here taken of his character.

On more than one occasion we have stated that we like the downright tone of the *Constitutional Press*, the flavour of bitter in all its articles by no means exceeding the limits of literary tonic. There is a paper on Lord John Russell this month, which, severe as it is, is hardly more so than might be expected in a magazine which opposes such principles as those advocated in the *Constitutional Press*; and really there is in it some statements and some arguments which it is difficult to controvert. Of course, on such a subject as "Whig Blackmailing" the serial is in its peculiar element. The Gothic architectural question is continued, and the case for the imperial is worked with ability and much knowledge of the matter. In the *Eclectic* the eye will probably be caught by a paper headed "The Great Armada Fight." Not long ago the word "Armada" found its way into some discussion on the efforts of France to reconstruct and enlarge her navy; and a well-told tale of that grand story of England may, probably, now not be without its use, and certainly cannot be without interest. The portion of the subject contained in this month's number is, however, only preliminary. The rest of the magazine is quite equal to its established character. The *National*, in adding another to its issue of "Parliamentary Portraits," has taken Mr. Disraeli in hand, and his personal and Parliamentary qualities are photographed at the same time faithfully and gracefully.

THE GREAT SEAL OF FRANCE ATTACHED TO THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN 1527.—SEE "RELICS OF THE PAST," IN SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 459



NEW TROOP OF VOLUNTEER HORSE ARTILLERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 451.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 13.—Rogation Sunday.
Monday, 14.—Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
Tuesday, 15.—Martial Law proclaimed at Meerut, 1857.
Wednesday, 16.—O'Connell died, 1847.
Thursday, 17.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
Friday, 18.—French Empire established, 1801.
Saturday, 19.—St. Dunstan.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 40	8 14	8 51	9 25	9 58	10 30	10 59	11 27	11 54	—	0 16	0 35	0 54	1 13

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, May 14, and during the Week, the new and successful Comedy of THE FAMILY SECRET, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Miss B. White, Mrs Wilkins, &c., will appear; after which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only, THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT: Mr. Buckstone. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, SOMEBODY ELSE; concluding with THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD: Messrs. A. Wigan, J. S. Toole, Billington; Mrs. Wigan, Miss H. Simms; and OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN: Miss Julia Daly, &c. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—On Monday and during the Week, A FRIEND IN NEED; DIDO—Miss Wyndham, Mr. Charles Young; and A CHANGE OF SYSTEM. To commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty; Manager, Mr. C. Hughes.—Monday, May 14, and during the week, the successful spectacle of THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. Scenes in the Arena, by incomparable artistes, including little Menoni. Box-office open daily. Commence at Seven.

MISS THERESA JEFFERYS' FIRST GRAND CONCERT, THURSDAY NEXT, May 17, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Artistes engaged: Mesdames Parepa, Palmer, Laura Baxter, Ransford, Clari Fraser; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Elliot Galer, Ramsden, John Morgan, Santley, Viotti Collins, and Miss Arabella Goddard. By permission of Lieut.-Col. Earl Grosvenor, M.P., the Band of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers will perform. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Area and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of the Libraries, at the Hall, and of Miss Theresa Jefferys, 21, Soho-square.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at Eight.—Mdlle. Maria Brunetti, Mdlle. Vaneri, Signor Mongini, Signor Everardi, and Signor Sebastiano Ronconi (from Her Majesty's Theatre, by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.); also, Mdme. Goldberg Strossi and Miss Stabbach. Pianoforte, Mr. J. F. Barnett. Choir of 200 voices. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. each, at the Hall

MUSICAL UNION.—LUBECK and KOMPEL.—Tuesday, May 15, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Three, Quartet, B flat, No. 78, Haydn; Duet, G minor, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven; Quartet, E flat, op. 58, Spohr; Solos, Pianoforte. Artists, Kompel (from Hanover), Goffrié, R. Blagrove, and Piatti; Pianist, Lubeck. Tickets for Visitors, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Co.; and Ollivier, Bond-street. Members can pay for Visitors at the Hall.
J. Ella, Director.

MISS LEFFLER'S GRAND CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Miss Rose Hessee, Miss Leffler, Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brandon, Mr. John Morgan, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; Violin, Mdlle. Sophie Humler; Harp, Mr. Ellis Roberts; Harmonium, Mr. Scotson Clark; and Distin's Ventil Horn Union. Conductors: Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. J. G. Callcott, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Kingsbury, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. May be obtained of Miss Leffler, 71, Oxford street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Messrs. Cramer and Co., and Addison and Co., Regent-street; Davies, Library, 35, Portman-place, Maida-hill; B. Garty, Esq., 4, Elizabeth-place, North Brixton; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The next Concert will take place on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, at ST. JAMES'S HALL—Principal performers:—Pianoforte, Herr Ernst Lübeck; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD BALLADS by the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, Every Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, at Three, and on Saturday Evenings, at a Quarter-past Eight. Conductor, Mr. Land; Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Tickets and Numbered Stalls at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is fixed for MONDAY, June 18, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge. The Programme will be on the same scale of former years. Early application for the few remaining Stalls and Boxes is respectfully solicited at Messrs. Chappell's; Messrs. Leader and Cock's, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s; Hammond's (late Jullien), Regent-street; Mr. Ollivier's, and Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; the Box-office of her Majesty's Theatre; and Mr. Benedict's, 2, Manchester-square, W.

MDLLE. MARIA DE VILLAR, Court and Concert Singer to the Prince of Hohenzollern, begs to announce that her FIRST EVENING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 18th of MAY, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, under the immediate Patronage of the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Jane, Countess Dowager Somers; the Countess of Haddington, the Lady Clarence Paget, the Lady Theresa Lewis, the Lady Manners, Lady Knatchbull, Mrs. Philip Yorke. Artistes: Miss Palmer, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mdlle. Maria de Villar, Mr. George Perren and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists: Mdlle. Marie Wieck, Herr Louis Ries, Herr Lidel, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Harpist to her Majesty the Queen. Conductors, Mr. Benedict and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Reserved Seats, numbered, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Family Tickets, admitting three, £1 1s.; Unreserved, 5s. Tickets to be had at Mdlle. de Villar's residence, 10, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; Messrs. Addison, Holliers, and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; Messrs. Wessel and Co.'s, Hanover-square; and the principal Musicsellers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY, MAY 19.—Mr. W. VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—SELECTIONS from the Operas MARITANA, MATILDA OF HUNGARY, and LURLINE. The following eminent Artistes will assist:—Vocalists: Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss A. Thomson, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Mdlle. Parepa; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. Ramsden, and Mr. Weiss. Piano, Miss Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Becker. Conductors, Mr. Manns and Mr. W. Vincent Wallace. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Concert to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Tickets at Cramer's, Regent-street; Chappel's, New Bond-street; at all usual Agents'; at Sams' and Mitchell's Libraries; 2, Exeter Hall; and the Palace.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—1. Overture to "Maritana." 2. Ballad, "In happy moments (Maritana), Mr. Ramsden. 3. Ballad, "Alas! those chimes" (Maritana), Miss Poole. 4. Duet, "Of Fairy Wand" (Maritana), Mr. and Mdme. Weiss. 5. Ballad, "Old friends and other days, Miss Fanny Huddart. 6. Grand Variations on "La Cracovienne," Miss Arabella Goddard. 7. Ballad, "Scenes that are brightest" (Maritana), Mdme. Weiss. 8. Scena, "Hope in sorrow, Mdlle. Parepa. 9. Song, "The Bell-ringer," Mr. Santley. 10. Ballad, "There is a flower that bloometh," Mr Perren. 11. Grand Scena (Violin Obligato, Herr Becker), Miss Augusta Thomson. 12. Fairy Trio, "'Tis now our festal hour!" Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Poole, and Miss Fanny Huddart.

Part II.—13. Overture to "Lurline." 14. Romance, "Sweet form" (Lurline), Mr. Sims Reeves. 15. Quartet, "Though the world" (Lurline), Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Fanny Huddart, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Weiss. 16. Ballad, "Gentle Troubadour" (Lurline), Mdme Laura Baxter. 17. Ballad, "A Father's Love" (Lurline), Mr. Santley. 18. Romanza, "The Gipsy Maid," Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. 19. Concertino for the Violin (composed expressly by W. Vincent Wallace, for), Herr Becker. 20. Ballad (MS.), "They say that all things change," Mr. Sims Reeves. 21. Ballad, "The coming of the Flowers," Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington. 22. "Cavatina, "No, my Courage" (Maritana), Mr. Weiss. 23. Trio, "Turn on, old Time" (Maritana), Miss Poole, Mr. Perren, and Mr. Weiss.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'Clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL Every Evening Next Week but Saturday, and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three, in their BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The present month is the last in London.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—ALBAIN'S Choir and Orchestra will give their Incomparable Concerts of Refined Negro Music, in Court Costume, thus:—Waltham, May 7; Highgate, 8; Poplar, 9; Uxbridge, 10; and Enfield, 11. Address Wm. Albain, 21, Newington-crescent, S.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author, entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at Market Harborough, May 15; Kettering, 16; Hitchin, 18.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

RAREY.—Mr. J. S. RAREY has the honour to announce that he will give a Series of EIGHT FAREWELL LECTURES at the ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE upon his System of HORSE-TAMING, commencing on MONDAY, May 21, and continuing every evening through the Week, at Eight p.m. TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES, TUESDAY, the 22nd, and SATURDAY, the 26th at Two p.m. Several extremely vicious subjects have been secured and it is fully expected that this—positively Mr. Rarey's last series of Lectures in London—will be the most interesting of any he has ever given. The prices of admission have been reduced to the following rates:—First-class (secured seats), 1s. Second 5s.; Third, 2s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 19.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, Open at Ten. On Wednesday great performance by 5000 children and adults of the Tonic Sol Fa Association. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte Performances daily. The Picture Gallery is reopened; Machinery in motion; beautiful Show of Flowers throughout the Palace and great display of Tulips on the terraces. Friday: Eighteenth Anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday—Military Bands, &c. Saturday, open at Ten: Mr W. VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND CONCERT, to commence at Three o'clock. Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—The JUVENILE FESTIVAL of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association will take place in the Great Orchestra on Wednesday next, May 16. The Choir, numbering 4000 Children and 1000 Adults, instructed in the Tonic Sol-Fa method. Conductors, Mr. John Sarll and Mr. W. S. Young. Miss Elizabeth Stirling will perform on the Great Organ at intervals. Open at Ten; Performances to commence at Two. Admission One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence; Reserved Seats (in the Galleries only), Half-a-Crown extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The great Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits this Season will be held on Saturday, May 21. Open at Twelve. Admission, by Two-guinea Season-tickets, free; One-guinea ditto, on payment of Half-a-crown: Day-tickets, 7s. 6d., or if purchased before the day, 5s. each—these are now ready at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall, or may be had by order of the usual agents. The Entries close on May 19. Schedules can be had on application to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Show.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall mall East (close to the National Gallery), Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Joseph J. Jenkins, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
James Fahey, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. Open from 9 till 6, daily.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

EASTWARD, HO! and HOME AGAIN!—These two interesting pictures, painted by H. O'Neil, Esq., A.R.A. (representing the departure of our troops for war and their subsequent return), are now being EXHIBITED TOGETHER, for the first time, in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six daily. Admission, 6d.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW OPEN at 12, PALL-MALL, in the rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the pictures, to be given to the funds of the home for day workers, at 44, Great Ormond-street. Admission, 1s.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS OF ST. JOHN'S, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square, will be OPENED (D.V.) on ASCENSION DAY, May 17. Service in St. John's at Half-past Two; with Sermon by Rev. Canon STOWELL. Ceremony of opening in the Lecture Hall of the Buildings at Four o'Clock. His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH in the Chair. Evening Reunions at Half-past Seven. The buildings are situate No. 54A, Tottenham-court-road, and No. 5, John-street, and comprise National and Infant Schools for 1000 Scholars, lecture-hall, industrial department, and residences for the teachers. Funds are much needed to complete this institution—the fruit of five years' painstaking on the part of many—so as to render it effectual, with God's blessing, in leavening the masses into his truth. Help will be thankfully received by Rev. Wm. Gill, 23, Russell-place, W.; or by Edw. Newton, Esq., 30, Fitzroy-square.

ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING the GENERAL WELFARE of the BLIND.—Patroness, Her most gracious Majesty the Queen.—A Public Meeting of the Members and Friends of the above Association will be held at ST JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on Friday, May 18, 1860, at Three p.m. The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London in the Chair. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colchester; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P.; the Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray, M.P.; the Rev. Canon Dale, and others are expected to address the meeting. Tickets may be had of J. Masters, New Bond-street; Messrs. Seeley, Hanover-street; Miland's Library, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square; St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and at the Institution and Dépôt for Brushes, Baskets, Mats, and other Work of the Blind, 127, Euston-road, N.W.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—A PUBLIC DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, 153, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart M.P., G.C.B., &c., &c., in the chair, in aid of the general Expenditure of the Hospital, and with a view to the formation of a Special Fund for extinguishing the Mortgage Debt, which now presses so heavily upon the financial resources of the Charity.
Philip Rose, Hon. Sec.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT, 32, Ludgate-street. —NICOLE'S celebrated Large Musical Boxes, at £1 per Air, Operatic, National, or Sacred. Snuffboxes, 14s. 6d. to 40s. each. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and M'CULLOCH, as above.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. — Engraving on Stone, Silver, Emblazoning, &c., in accordance with the laws of Garter King of Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d. Book Plate Arms, 21s.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

CAUTION on HERALDRY. — The Nobility and Gentry complain of the Errors committed in Armorial Bearings by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others. Bachelors are represented married, the married bachelors, and the maiden widowed. The Public for protection, and to prevent being censured, should consult her Majesty's Heralds, or the Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office, who execute Engraving, &c. Lincoln's-Inn MANUAL OF HERALDRY, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. Arms Painted, Empaled and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the Royal Heraldic Office name and county. Arms quartered and painted. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d; in Colours, 5s. Family Pedigrees traced, 21s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. By T. CULLETON, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C. The Science of Heraldry taught.

CREST DIES cut, 5s.; Book Plate engraved with Arms, 10s.; ditto Marking Plate, 5s.; Crests engraved on Seals or Rings, 6s. 6d.; Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter; Livery Button Dies, 38s. per pair; Embossing Press for Stamping Paper with Crest or Address, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary by appointment, 20th of April, 1852, and Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each. 50 Embossed Enamelled Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Sent free for stamps. A Copper Plate Engraved in any style and 50 Visiting Cards for 2s., post-free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR LINEN.—The best and only method of marking linen, silk, stockings, coarse towels, &c., so as prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a Thousand Pieces of Linen can be marked in one Hour, with Initials, Name, Coronet, or Crest; with directions for use. Sent post-free for stamps. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.
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STEVENS'S PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINES, adopted by Government, the East India Council, &c., &c., are being rapidly introduced into all Institutions, by Master Bakers, also by private families. Ensure thorough cleanliness. The most expensive repays its cost in a year. In sizes to knead from One Peck up to Five Sacks of Flour. Prices from 50s. to £90. Prospectuses, fully illustrated, post-free.—5, 6, and 7, Cambridge-road, N.E.

MINERAL BATHS OF ELSTER (Kingdom of Saxony, District of the Voigtland), near the Saxon-Bavarian Railway Station of Plauen. Season, May 15 to September 15. The mineral springs of Elster, distinguished by their richness in sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, iron, and carbonic acid, prove their peculiar efficacy in cases of obstruction in the systema portar, in the liver, and in the spleen, &c., in cases of hæmorrhoidal affections, gout, scrofula, anæmosis, chlorosis, general nervous and muscular debility, catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels. Being situated in a most healthy and romantic mountainous country the establishment is distinguished, as well by a management generally acknowledged as excellent and offering all desirable comfort and amusement (classical music included) as by extraordinary cheapness of living, viz.—Season tax, 2 thalers (6s.); season fee for music, 1 thaler (3s.); table d'hôte, from 12 to 15 neu-groschen (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.); lodging, in proportion to size and furniture, from 3 to 8 thalers (9s. to 24s.) a week. A telegraphic station is open day and night. Royal Commissariat.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE: CONDIMENT OR NO CONDIMENT.
First.—Is a saving of four shillings per week in the keep of a horse, with better health, less grooming, and more work, worth fourteen feeds of THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, costing only 1s. 3d.?
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These are the GRAND QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, and to all of them Thorley's customers return him an affirmative answer—to the first, Yes; to the second, Yes; and to the Third Yes. A pamphlet showing this, and a profit of from £100 to £500 per cent on the use of Thorley's Condiment, will be sent free by post on application.
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PARIS.—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris. For tickets or further information apply at the London-bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London-bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S Pianoforte Pupil, Master H. C. ALLISON, will perform FAIRY FINGERS (W. H. Holmes), and a Classical Selection, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.

MR. METCALFE'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 11 Paddington-green, W. Single Baths may be had. Descending and Ascending Hot and Cold Douchés, Cold Wave Douché, &c. Vapour and Sulphuric Turkish Baths.

SELECT PLANTS, Post-free, at the annexed prices:—12 superb varieties, Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 fine var., Verbenas, 3s.; 12 Calceolarias, 4s.; 12 fine var., Chrysanthemums, 3s. 6d. From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. CALDESI, BLANFORD, and CO. (late Caldesi and Montecchi), beg leave to state that their sole Establishments are at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.'s, Pall-mall East; and at 6, Victoria-grove, Kensington-gate, W., where their business in all its varieties of Portraiture, Reproduction of Pictures, instantaneous Photographs of Groups of Animals, and the celebrated "Cartes de Visites" is carried on as usual under the superintendance of Mr. Caldesi, and of his Partners.

AMERICAN WASHING-MACHINE.—WILLIAMSON'S PATENT.—No hand-rubbing required. Price £3; with Wringing and Mangling Machine, £6. Purchase-money returned within one month if not approved of.—133, High Holborn.

SEWING-MACHINES, the simplest and best for family use, as they cannot get out of order, from Four Guineas each. Also the latest improved Machines for all trade purposes.—J. MARTIN, Agent, American Warehouse, 164, Strand.

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PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW BARS, for shop and domestic windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., &c., by LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Park Glassworks, Birmingham.

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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS.—Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS. — Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

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CAUTION TO INVALIDS.—Many invalids complain of a discreditable practice pursued by a questionable class of chemists, interested in the sale of ordinary or inferior preparations, of detracting, by ingenious invectives and disparaging remarks, from the high and popular reputation of
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
The superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is too universally recognised for such mercenary endeavours to be successful in their object, but, to avoid trouble, purchasers are advised, whensuch annoying and unscrupulous interference takes place, to resort to a really respectable chemist, or to apply directly to Dr. de Jongh's Agents, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1824.
All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1860, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.
Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of George Cutcliffe, Actuary and Secretary.
13, St. James's square, London, S.W.

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER.
COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

The Illustrated London News of the 2nd of June next—a Double Number—will contain two magnificent Pictures, printed in Colours, namely:—The Rush-gatherers, — Lough Corrib, Connemara, Ireland, from a Painting by J. J. Hill, in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists; and Early Summer-time, from a Painting by B. W. Leader. Also a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

The House of Commons by its vote on Tuesday night decreed that the paper duty was an unjust and impolitic tax, and wisely repealed the burdensome impost. It is true the majority in favour of its abolition on the third reading of the bill was not so triumphant as many sanguine persons were led to expect. But few are aware of the strenuous efforts which have been secretly made by interested individuals to defeat the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme. Only the initiated can comprehend the secret influence that has been exerted to overthrow this important measure—the intriguing and compromising which have been going on in order to induce the unscrupulous and indifferent to enlist into the Opposition ranks. The clique of monopolists who desire to tax the consumer for their own benefit is small; but in proportion to the smallness of their numbers has been the importunity with which they have persecuted the independent members of the Legislature, and the cunning with which they have endeavoured to corrupt. Notwithstanding, however, the active exertions of this selfish cabal the House of Commons has boldly vindicated its character, and met the wishes of the nation in an honest and liberal manner. The bill for the repeal of the paper duty has passed its third reading in the Lower Chamber, and has now only to undergo the formality of being sanctioned by the Peers of the realm. This, however, is more a ceremony than a serious matter of business, although some who regret that the measure was not lost in the Commons look forward with a faint and sickly hope to its rejection in the House of Lords. We can conceive, however, no possible danger for the bill when laid on the Lord Chancellor's table. It is a purely fiscal measure, and the Lords will never venture to meddle with the financial arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Did it involve political or social principles the question would be different; as it stands, it is only a point of revenue, and on subjects of this kind the opinion of the House of Commons is wisely considered decisive.

But there is another danger which still besets the measure, and which, if triumphant, would considerably, if not entirely, nullify the benefits the repeal of the duty will obtain for the public. Having escaped Scylla it is not impossible the Legislature may fall foul of Charybdis, or rather, having struggled out of the quicksands and whirlpools of these two deities, it may yet be allured by the song of Circe. Mr. Puller is to ask for a differential

duty of one penny per pound on all paper imported into England from France. Mr. Puller is to be the Circe that would artifically allure the House of Commons back to the principles of protection. It is, therefore, necessary that the representatives of the people should be put upon their guard against the insidious manœuvres of this gentleman and his friends. The question now simply is, having struck off the fetters of monopoly, are we to reimpose them for the benefit of a class of protectionists? The complaint put forth by them is that the trade will be ruined if it is compelled to compete with France without being swathed and swaddled in the nursing bands of protection. In France, rags are cheaper; in France labour is cheaper. This is the burden of their grievance, and these false seers of evil prophesy the ruin of our paper-manufacturers, the destitution of thousands of families, and the desolation of the paper-mills, the nest, woodbined cottages that cluster around them, and the pretty villages that now flourish by the brook side. But all this is mere sentimentalism. If in France labour is cheap and rags are cheap, we would simply reply, that everybody who has studied the question knows that there is no trade to be purchased on the other side of the Channel, and that in Great Britain machinery and enterprise and capital are abundant! We have refused to foster the factories of Manchester and Birmingham by import duties on foreign cotton or hardware; but we have fostered our industry with the innumerable busy hives which swarm around them. Been reduced, in consequence, to mouldering and deserted ruins? The same energy, the same ingenuity, the same command of resources which enable Birmingham and Manchester to outdo the other marts of the world will enable the paper-manufacturers successfully to vie with their competitors on the other side of the Channel, both in the quality and the price of their produce. At this very time the English manufacturer of paper is told by the Frenchman on neutral ground in America and beats him fairly in open competition. They will contend henceforth with unfettered limbs. The outcry originally was that the impost on paper, had it was not the greatest drawback. The only surveillance of the Board of Excise, the delays and the annoyances caused by the intrusion of a Government officer, it was pretended, were a far more serious grievance. From this day, however, the paper-manufacturer is left to himself and to them. There will be no prying individual peeping into their mills to report progress and to take the measure of their industry. Their ingenuity and activity will be allowed to expand, only to be limited by their own skill, or confidence, or want of it, to the end that it is impossible for us to compete with France, because rags, the raw material, are so cheap in that country, the argument has been so frequently refuted that we are really ashamed to notice it again. There are, however, those who think that it is not known fact that England has annually exported rags in considerable quantities, and this is a proof that there can be no dearth of material at present in this kingdom. But why are our paper-manufacturers so anxious for the rags of France? There is scarcely no other country in the world where people wear shirts, and where, shirts being worn, they become old? It is absurd to argue as to narrow a circle, when it has been demonstrated repeatedly that the world is the market, from every corner of which these rags may be collected; and, if foreign ports are closed against us, have we not India, with two hundred and fifty millions of human beings, all clad in cotton, at our command, and whence we may draw an inexhaustible supply?

All statistics prove, however, that of late years the consumption of paper has increased weekly, and that, despite this important fact, the number, the power, and the material, of one sort and another, more abundant than ever. Under any circumstances there will never be no possible reason why we should revert to the system we repudiated fifteen years ago and tax the nation for the benefit of a dozen individuals. We have refused to do this for the agriculturist; we have even recently discarded the old principle for the distillers, the hop-growers, the weavers, and the corkcutters—industries with far greater interests at stake—and shall we now go back to a system of taxation and impose a duty on paper for the purpose of putting hundreds of thousands annually into the pockets of a selfish clique, and but a very few thousand pounds—less, in fact, than the income of many country gentlemen—into the Exchequer? This is not confined to the manufacturers of the paper trade itself. But the imposition of a penny import duty will act as a blight upon the aspirations of authors and the enterprise of publishers, whilst the manufacturers themselves, secure of protection, will fail to throw their whole energies that amount of zeal and talent which competition would have compelled them to do. Reviewing, therefore, all the facts of the case, we feel certain that the House of Commons cannot prove so false to its great principle of sixteen years' standing as to consent to adopt the motion of Mr. Puller. A battle will be fought over that question; but, as the Ministers are pledged to fight it out uncompromisingly, we can foresee but one issue to the struggle. The House of Commons is bound in honour, remembering the tradition of the past and the glorious career of prosperity for this country which free trade inaugurated, to reject the proposition once for all, by a large, nay, an overwhelming, majority. The liberal members have but one course to pursue, and if the amendment be pressed to a division the list will be anxiously consulted by every constituency to see whether its representative in Parliament upholds the tenets of Free Trade or echoes the resuscitated cry of Protection.

RID of the Reform Bill for a month, the House of Commons has returned to budget questions—paper and wine have had their turn, and Mr. Disraeli has had an opportunity of "firing away good stores" at Mr. Gladstone, whom the former gentleman evidently will have entirely failed as a financier, and to be not much of a logician, though skilful at embrowding himself in the "glittering robes of eloquence." A discussion raised by Mr. Walter, in consequence of a question put by the handsomest compliments to gentlemen who contribute to the press, and who his Lordship was obliging enough to say were, from their talents and information, acceptable in the best society in the world. Mr. Disraeli was of about the same opinion, and, in reference to press attacks upon himself, said that if they were true he had no objection to a little malignity. Mr. Horsman talked the usual nonsense about the "anonymous," as if there were any anonymous in journalism beyond the adoption of the common form of phraseology for the avoidance of the egotistic first person. His absurdity and self-contradiction were sufficiently rebuked in the House to require no additional comment. In the Lords the Prayer-book question was brought on by Lord Ebury, but Bishops of all phases came to the rescue, and the mild Evangelicism of the Primate, the High-Church vigour of the Bishop of Oxford, and the sound, common sense of the Bishop of London were all arrayed against the astounded ritual reformer. All agreed that, as nobody could agree upon alterations, things had better remain as they are, and the Prayer-book is to be intact.

The Sicilian revolution would seem to have begun in earnest. General Garibaldi has thrown himself into the cause, and with arms and men is working against the existing tyranny. Massini proclaims that "the hour has struck," and that the Italian should fly to arms, and add their country to the united Italy under the brave King to whom M. Mazzini now proffers allegiance. The Sardinian Government makes show of displeasure and disavows sympathy with the Red Republican party, but is very vigorous in repressive measures, though in the event of Sicily freeing herself, and seeking annexation to Sardinia, a new complication of difficulties will arise. It will be a question how far France and Austria will permit the aggrandisement of a friend of Victor Emmanuel's power. Meanwhile every one must wish success to those who are seeking to put down the horrible and ignoble despotism of the Neapolitan Government. The Pope is stated to be in a bewildered state, and to regard the present crisis as but with a hopeless dismay. It is said that his Holiness's hea lth is very unsatisfactory, and that he is compelled to have recourse to stimulants and other powerful support. Antonelli is thought to foster his evil genius, whose fate is governed by chance.

Who is to be the American President? The question is virtually settled, it is believed; but the news has not, while we write, reached us. The next mail will probably bring it. Mr. Douglas's friends are by no means confident that he will carry were; but his chances were still held to be better than any one else's. It may be a comfort to know that, although this gentleman—whose *sobriquet* in the States is the Little Giant—has considerably declined in the estimation of the Democratic party, believed by his admirers that this was done only for political purposes, and that "the Douglas heart is true." The intended marriage between the niece of the present President of America and Lord Lyons excites much interest, and it is hoped that treaties of loyalty every four years, produce a certain amount of good feeling in society in the States.

At home nothing of interest has been excited by the announcement of the Royal prizes for rifle-shooting, and there is no reason to believe that the Wimbledon muster will be a very remarkable one. As it is in every one's power to qualify himself for competition, there is no reason why "a splendid assortment" of crack shots should not appear on the field. The alleged private grievance about the rank of the officers not being recognised at Court appears to be based on a mistake; such, at least, is a Ministerial explanation in the Lords. It would be most impolitic to discourage and annoy the volunteer by any such declaration with implied in the supposed regulation; nor can we understand how a gentleman who, giving his best zeal and ability to soldiership, is elected by his comrades, his gentlemen, as their officer, with the approval of the Queen, should not be entitled to the rank this conferred as the son of any retired buttermonger or tailor who has bought young Fitzlord or Fitzcabbage into the army with money. We are quite willing to see Dorset or other illustrate trouncing. We hope that an official declaration will settle the question at once and for ever.

Inhabitants of the Strand must be delighted to hear that when their term comes for the Serpent, the gentlemen as their worship will take such order with them as will make that thoroughfare impassable at some points for about two years. And inhabitants of England will be still more interested in hearing that the huge tunnel which is to pass under the Thames between Whitehall and Great Queen Street House and a good part of St. Paul's Cathedral. So said our Prime Ministers in the House of Commons on the occasion of Sir Joseph Paxton's motion for a Committee to consider the Thames embankment question. Their speech has been regaled with such rapidity that it deserves mention in a London chronicle, a fortnight having sufficed to lay the massive stonework from end to end. In four years the traffic of Fleet-street has worn down the old pavement, and the new is already in a bad way. Such is our topography let us mention that Mr. Hope writes to say that workmen have this week discovered a number of bones near Connaughtplace, and that he supposes them to indicate the site of Tyburn Tree.

The East Norfolk Militia, which has been assembled during the last three weeks for the purpose of training, has had varied training and exercise, has been again disembodied.

The Quarterly sermon of his Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire will be preached by the Bishop of Ripon, at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside, on Thursday morning next.

Mr. J. Ashton Bostock has presented to the Royal Society the electrical machine constructed by Dr. Priestley, which had been bequeathed to him by Dr. Priestley's son, Joseph Priestley, Esq., of Northumberland House, and figured in Rees's "Cyclopædia."

"THE GRAND NATIONAL ENGLISH LOTTERY OF 1860."—By a communication from the Board of Trade we are informed that two packets of papers, purporting to be English lottery tickets, printed in Spanish, were lately picked up by the Coast-guard on the beach between Deal and Walmer. The packets were directed to Mchachill, whose names are printed at the bottom of each ticket, known nothing of the matter, and have given the police all the information in their power. Among money from the pockets of the orchestra. The face of the tickets bears the following inscription:—"Gran Lotteria Nacional Inglesa de 1860. Numero . . . Billete entero . . . 2,000 reales vellon. Veinte Reales Vellon.—Destinada para el billete de doble numero para el billete de cuarto de calibre en Londres en dia Viernes primero de Febrero de mil ocho cientoy sesenta.—Bitchchill Hermanos, Tesoreros.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode on horseback on Saturday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with Princess Alice, visited the Botanical Gardens, and subsequently took a carriage drive. In the evening the Royal Majesty honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode on horseback, attended by the Hon. Reginald Fitzroy, Captain Fitzroy, Major-General Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, T. T. Burlay, Esq., Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Helena, and Louisa, visited the Society of Arts in John-street, Adelphi. Her Royal Highness afterwards rode on horseback, and visited the National Portrait Gallery in Great George-street. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa visiting the Royal Italian Opera.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a concert, in which the following artists, viz., Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, and Lablache, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Signore Giuglini, Gardoni, Zelger, Belletti, and Santley took part. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady G. Somerset and Colonel Home Purves. The Duke of Cambridge was present during the concert. Relief of Windsor, and the Meeting of Generals Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.

The Duchess of Athol has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, visited Mr. Mayall's photographic exhibition in Regent-street on Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards sat to Mr. Mayall for photographs.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Wednesday, from Gosport.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane are expected at their mansion in Park-lane a few days from Scotland, for the season.

The Countess of Rimnould gave her second soirée dansante on Monday evening at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The entertainment began to arrive shortly before eleven o'clock, and carriages continued to set down company until midnight.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

NEW INDUCTION-MACHINES.—In consequence of the introduction into Paris of a new machine invented by an American mechanic, and a regulation by M. Jamin and other philosophers, M. Ruhmkorff has, in a short space of time, made several different and very important improvements on his usual, and at once good.

STEARN'S Wedge of perfect whiteness has been made by M. Reisig. The straw is cut up into small pieces. Its extractive matters, silica, &c., are got rid of by the successive action of water, soda, lime, and carbonate of soda. The now soft, flexible fibre is washed and boiled into a pulp, to which is added a little sulphate or hydrochlorate acid. After a few hours it is deodorized by hypochlorite of magnesia. When the chlorine has been removed by ammoniacal gas, the pulp is fit for preparation for the machine.—*Dingler's Polytechnische Journal.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Austen delivered the second lecture on Physical Geography on Thursday (last week), the subject being Central Africa and Australia. He described the physical geography of the continent of Africa at some length, contrasting it with the state of knowledge twenty years ago. He traced the course of travellers into the interior, and the results of those explorations, proving in each case that there is no such central range of mountains as had been previously believed; and that all the peculiarities of climate and the difficulties of access arise from there being an outer wall or coast range of moderate elevation bounding a remarkably level interior. In the hilly and broad depression; which in Africa is well watered and has numerous lakes, but in Australia is almost entirely destitute of water and barren. The lecture was illustrated by large maps lent by the Royal Geographical Society. Earthquakes will be the next subject of lecture.

MR. EDWIN LANKESTER delivered the Friday evening discourse, "On Bread and Bread-making," on Friday evening last. He said: "Bread is a substance which is prepared from various seeds. The former may be either fermented or unfermented; the latter, unless otherwise specified, are fermented bread is made from the flour of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or rice, unfermented bread. The structure and chemical composition of wheat-flour were considered, and illustrated. The grain of wheat is the fruit of the plant, and the coats of the fruit and the outside of the seed constitute the bran; the white interior portion of the seed is the superfine flour; but it contains a nitrogenised flesh forming principle called gluten, or gliadine, which, when fermented, gives bread its brown colour, gives less colour in unfermented bread. The processes of making fermented and unfermented bread were described. In the former case, the fermentation is made by mixing water containing carbonic acid with wheat flour in a dough. The carbonic acid is generated by the aid of yeast, which, in the proper quantities of the flour are unchanged by this process. In fermented bread a portion of the starch is converted into sugar and alcohol, which are produced by means of vesiculation. The starch is fermented bread is more easily converted into sugar by the mouth and stomach, and thus more easily digested; but it is more prone to acid decomposition, and thus disagrees with some persons, to whom the use of unfermented bread may be advantageous. The process of *baking* was examined, and a description given of a new oven which admits of the introduction of steam, and thus produces a moist fire from hard crust. This mode of baking had been recently adopted by Mr. Bonham, of Regent-street. Mr. Lankester considered that the use of fermented process are the saving of a small proportion of the starch which is converted into sugar and alcohol, and the production of a more digestible and delicious effect arise from eating unfermented bread, there is no doubt that the more general adoption of the process of making bread unfermented would cause a reduction in price. The reason for the introduction of alum into bread was then discussed, and, as there is of no advantage in manufacturing bread, its disuse may be regarded as an advantage in the new process.

MR. F. A. ABEL (of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal) on Saturday last delivered his third lecture on the association of Heat with Chemical Action, the subject on the nature and effects of continuous and explosive chemical changes. Explosions of combustible gases are unstable in their nature. The oxides of chlorine, bromine, and iodine, for example, readily undergo explosive decomposition when subjected to the action of light. If brought into contact with substances possessing powerful affinities for oxygen, they undergo rapid explosive change. If the oxygen exerts, under those circumstances, a much more rapid and intense action upon the substances with which it is brought in contact than when, if they were to be submitted to its influence when in the ordinary gaseous condition. Mixtures of such compounds as metallic elements with oxygen (such as nitric and chloric acids), either free or in combination with bases) and all metallic oxides which are capable of yielding, by the action of their oxygen, will act as oxidising agents. The powers of an oxidising agent are found to be the reduction of such substances as sulphur, charcoal, &c., are regulated partly by the physical properties of the substance to be oxidised and partly by the facility with which the oxidising agent undergoes decomposition. An account was given of the most important oxidising agents of the present day, and the chief explosive substances were experimentally shown.

DR. BENCE JONES on Tuesday last gave his third lecture on "The Herbivorous Mammalia in the Zoological Gardens," the subject being especially the habits of the ruminating tribes of the ox, goat, and antelope tribes (with graphic illustrations, partly by Captain Harris). The Brahminee bull, or zebu, was first considered, and the sacred character in India, and consequent tampered life and dangerously irregular habits, duly noticed. The peculiarities of the hair and udder were next described. The distinctions between the bridled gnoo and the common gnoo (one of which latter has been added to the gnoo-room) were pointed out, as well as their whole gentleness, whereby they are enabled to escape from their dreadful enemy the lion, by their extraordinary speed and activity. The Indian Bison, a especial regard to the hope of its naturalization in Bushey Park, was then considered. The Cape buffalo, or "wild ox," having been pronounced excellent by those persons discharged from the Crimea, the Cape buffalo was then considered in favour. In conclusion, some remarks were made on the affinities of the ruminant family. The next lecture will be on camels.



"A FAIRY TALE," BY F. WYBURD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 433.

SIR CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE was born at Plymouth on the 17th of November, 1793. He was the youngest son of Mr. George Eastlake, Solicitor to the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate at Plymouth. This gentleman was one of the earliest of that patriotic and enlightened band, to which Brougham and Birkbeck have since belonged, which espoused the cause of public education; and was the founder of the Public Library at Plymouth. The same feeling prompted him to give his sons the best education in his power. Charles, accordingly, was sent to the Charterhouse School, but had not been there long before the example of his fellow-townsman Haydon stimulated him to the adoption of the fine arts as a profession, in which he has since occupied so distinguished a position. It was in 1807 that Haydon exhibited his first picture, a "Rizpa," the fame of which reached young Eastlake's ear, and, having then not yet attained his fifteenth year, he addressed his father entreating to be allowed to leave school and study the art of painting. This desire was at once complied with, on condition that he should for a time continue his classical studies with a private tutor. His industry and earnestness in the acquirement of learning showed that his desire to become a painter was no pretext for relinquishing school pursuits, and enabled him to turn his time at this important period of life to valuable account. Meanwhile he had made sufficient progress in drawing to admit him as a student at the Royal Academy, where he attracted the favourable notice of Fuseli, himself a scholar, and who worthily filled the offices of Keeper and Professor of Painting in that institution.

About this time, through his family connections, our subject became acquainted with Mr. Jeremiah Harman, who had a fine collection of paintings. That gentleman gave him the commission for his first picture, "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," for which he paid him a liberal price. After painting other pictures and several portraits he was sent by this kind patron to Paris, where he spent some months studying and copying from the works of art then collected in that capital, which, however, he was compelled abruptly to quit on the return of Napoleon from Elba. In the course of the same year (1815) after the battle of Waterloo, and while the young artist was employed painting portraits in his native city, Napoleon appeared in the port of Plymouth on board the *Bellerophon*. Mr. Eastlake took advantage of every glimpse he could obtain of the ex-Emperor to made sketches of him, by the aid of which he executed a picture of Napoleon—the size of life—at the gangway of the *Bellerophon*, attended by some of his officers. This work attracted great attention, and was so well sold as to enable the painter to proceed to Italy upon his own resources. He then, in 1818, proceeded to Greece, on a commission from Mr. Harman, to make sketches of the architectural remains and scenery of that classic soil. In part of these journeyings he was accompanied by Brockedon, the painter (too early cut short in the path of fame), and Charles Barry, the architect, whose subsequent career has been so distinguished and so eminently favoured by fortune. On his return, after nearly a year's absence, having visited Malta and Sicily in the course of his tour, Mr. Eastlake painted a picture of "Paris receiving the Apple from Mercury," figures life size. Shortly afterwards, on the death of his father, he returned to Rome, where he became much occupied in painting a class of subjects illustrative of the local features, inhabitants, and customs of modern Italy. His first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1823, his earliest contributions having been scenes in which public buildings, as the Castle of St. Angelo, St. Peter's, &c., were a principal feature. He soon followed these with subjects taken from Italian life in the neighbourhood of Rome. Amongst these, subjects of banditti life, then much in vogue with travellers and readers of travellers' adventures, occupied a prominent position, and ever commanded attention by the vigour and originality thrown into them as well as by their artistic merit. In 1825 his "Girl of Albano leading a Blind Woman to Mass" evinced the artist's power over subjects of a more refined sentiment. But the commissions which poured in upon him for these Italian subjects threatened to condemn him to a monotony of style from which it required a strong effort to detach himself in favour of a higher order of subject. Commissioned by the Duke of Devonshire, he painted a picture on the story related by Plutarch, of Iolas, the Spartan, who, appearing in a battle undraped and armed with sword and spear, was mistaken for a god. This picture, consisting of numerous figures, and of medium gallery size, occupied the painter nearly two years, and produced considerable sensation amongst the artists and dilettanti at Rome. In England it was not so popular, not so generally appreciated; but its merit was acknowledged by the Royal Academy, of which body he was elected an Associate in 1827. In 1828 appeared "Pilgrims Arriving in Sight of the Holy City," one of the artist's most successful pictures of this class, and so well known by the engraving. About this time, captivated by Venetian colouring, he painted some subjects of half-figures, life size, sometimes of chival-

rous character, sometimes taken from the picturesque peasantry of Italy. Of about this period may be mentioned "Gaston de Foix," and an "Arab Selling his Captives;" pictures of a higher class than his banditti and contadini. But in a still higher range was a small picture from Spenser's "Fairy Queen," after completing which he was, in 1830, elected a Royal Academician. In the same year he returned to England, and established himself in London.

The subjects now treated by him were undertaken chiefly to turn to account his materials from the costume and scenery of modern Greece. Of these his "Greek Fugitives" is well known by the engraving. Another large picture, "Greek Captives," has not been engraved. He varied his studies at this time by portrait-painting, and by his favourite half-figures in the Venetian style. He also occasionally treated small fancy subjects, and historical and modern Italian subjects. His "Escape of Francesco da Carrara," which has been engraved, was twice painted by him, one example of it being in the Vernon Gallery. His favourite subject, of "Pilgrims Arriving in Sight of the Holy City," previously mentioned, was also in so much demand that he produced no less than seven versions of it, all differently treated. Latterly, however, he was so continually applied to for repetitions of his works, in which respect he may be likened to Scheffer, that he at length renounced the practice as interfering too much with the exhibition of his works.

A new and important change now took place in the artist's style; scriptural subjects engaging his attention, which he treated with a poetic spirituality of conception, a noble aspiration after ideal beauty in his sainted celestial personages, and a refinement of taste in all the treatment, which have not been surpassed since the days of early Italian art. Of this new and elevated order of subjects his "Christ Blessing Little Children" was the first important example. But the most perfect specimen of his religious art was originally the "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem," which was repeated by the artist, one example of it being in the Vernon Collection. His "Hagar and Ishmael" was again and again repeated. The "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem" is also generally known by the fine mezzo-tint engraving of it by Cousins. The picture of "Christ Blessing Little Children" was for many years in the hands of Mr. Watts, the engraver, whose highly-finished work has been recently given to the public.

But while these works were extending his reputation as a painter it became generally known to those whose society he frequented that Mr. Eastlake possessed no common attainments in letters, and a mind of singular clearness and vigour, combined with great aptitude for business, so rarely met with in combination with genius for the arts. This union of qualities attracted the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, who recognised in Mr. Eastlake one singularly fitted for what might be called those civil functions of art which require both the man of learning and the man of business. Accordingly, in 1841, on the appointment of a commission consisting of twenty noblemen and gentlemen, and presided over by Prince Albert, for the purpose of promoting the fine arts in the decoration of the new palace of Westminster, the office of secretary was offered to Mr. Eastlake and accepted. That so little has been accomplished as the result of the now nearly twenty years' deliberations of this commission to redound to the honour or credit of, to the encouragement, of the arts of the country is not the fault either of the industrious secretary or the arts themselves.

The position of secretary to a body thus established for the purpose of giving a variety of commissions to artists, and leading necessarily to continu contact with a class of minds always of a highly-sensitive nature, was necessarily one requiring no small gift of discretion and courtesy; and there is no doubt that the exercise during many years of these indispensable qualities, in addition to the known influence enjoyed by Mr. Eastlake over the illustrious and noble personages comprising the board of which he was secretary, led in a main degree, and independently of all consideration of his position as an artist, to the election of the Royal Academy, which, in 1850, elected Mr. Eastlake their president; when, the election having been confirmed by her Majesty, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Charles's presidency, up to the present time, has been marked by the concession of one or two reforms which the public voice had, amongst many others, long demanded, tending either to enlarge the usefulness of the Royal Academy as an institution, or to curtail the privileges of its members as a class—such as the admission of engravers to full membership, and the abrogation of the "wrangling days," which were complained of as giving undue advantage to the privileged few over their compeers "outside."

Meanwhile Sir Charles Eastlake's pen had not been inactive in the service of art. His "Materials for the History of Oil Painting," a modest title for a work of so much research, has been warmly welcomed by those most intimately aware of the requirements of such a subject. Of this work the first volume only has appeared, published in 1847, referring almost exclusively to the technical mysteries of the art. It was followed in 1848 by "Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts," a collection of papers written for the *Quarterly Review*, and for the Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, &c., which had more reference to defining the philosophy of art.

The amount of knowledge both of the principles and practice of art, so rarely found in combination, thus shown to be possessed by Sir Charles might seem to have eminently qualified him as a guide in all that concerned the acquisition and preservation of the art treasures of the nation. Accordingly, Mr. Eastlake was appointed Keeper of the National Gallery, on the death of Mr. Seguin, in 1843, a post which he resigned in 1847. In 1850, on the invitation of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Gallery, chiefly on account of his knowledge of the Italian masters. He has since been appointed director, under a greatly-extended form of organisation. Of the success which has attended Sir Charles Eastlake's labours in these various capacities it is not our province nor our wish to speak critically in this article. The picture-cleaning question, at one time agitated with so much virulence, is still a moot point with some



SIR CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, D.C.L., F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



"THE WINDINGS OF THE USE, FROM DANY FARE, THE SEAT OF CAPT. CRAWSHAY," BY TENNANT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 485

and the work done would not at this time be made better or worse by any observations we could offer upon it. In the selection of pictures for purchase, if he has not always been fortunate enough to satisfy all tastes, we have no doubt he has invariably been actuated by the purest motives and the sincerest desire to give value and completeness to a collection avowedly and glaringly deficient in many important particulars. Those who know the difficulties to be encountered in filling up the blanks in a large and important collection of this kind, in the face of the competition of other collectors, and the intrigues and tricks of picture-dealers, will be forward to make allowances for any shortcomings or failures which must inevitably attend the most zealous discharge of public duty; whilst those who are most forward to denounce such shortcomings are frequently of that class which has directly contributed to the contrivances and difficulties which have resulted in them.

Sir Charles was married, in 1849, to Miss Rigby, a lady of eminent intellectual qualities, and author of the "Baltic Letters" and other works.

Our Engraving is from an excellent photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE remarkable debate and still more remarkable division in the House of Commons on the Paper Duty Bill, on Tuesday evening, was a palpable evidence of the renewed organisation and adroit leading of the Conservatives. Everything betokened the setting of a trap for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the early part of the evening there was the thinnest of Houses, evidenced by an attempt to count out, and there was much doubt whether the Paper Duty Bill would come on at all. It is probable that the managers of the Opposition were aware that there was a dinner party somewhere at which many of the Ministers, Mr. Gladstone included, were to be guests, as was observable afterwards to the uninitiated by the appearance of two-thirds of the Cabinet in evening costume. Mr. Gladstone had closed the debate on the Wine Licenses Bill at a late hour on Tuesday morning with a lengthened and vigorous speech; he appeared before the Committee on Packet Contracts at midday, and was under examination for a long time; he was in the House at its sitting, and went away at half-past seven with a lingering and reluctant air after an earnest consultation with Mr. Brand, the whipper-in;" and returned at a quarter past nine o'clock, having gone through the social duty of sitting as long as he could spare at some good man's feast. Late on Monday night, and without public notice, Sir Stafford Northcote had put an amendment to the third reading of the Paper Duty Bill on the notice-book which was insidiously directed to its destruction. At about half-past nine or so, the rest of the business having been disposed of, this bill was called on. At this time there were very few of the supporters of the Government present, but the Opposition benches were better occupied. While Sir Stafford Northcote was speaking the members of that party came in, and by the time he had finished they were arrayed in that compact and serried order, filling every available seat, which their discipline on due occasions enables them to maintain. The Ministerial benches shortly became tolerably full, but were not packed—far from it—during the whole evening. It was now palpable that a *coup* had been planned for which Ministers were not prepared; and the continual flitting in and out of the Government managers of the House, coupled with the assumption by Mr. Brand of that ghastly smile which whippers-in in difficulties think it necessary to preserve on their countenances, showed that there was to be what is called a squeak for it. The tone of the debate was dead against the bill, not merely as regarded its actual opponents, but its supporters were flurried and clearly unprepared for the struggle that was imminent. When, however, Mr. Edward Ellice rose, and, with the authority of a Parliamentary Nestor and in the voice of a Parliamentary Stentor, thundered out his denunciation of the whole principle involved in the remission of the duty, the Treasury bench was fluttered, and the Bentincks, and Lord Robert Cecils, and others of the extreme Conservatives, who, especially in the former case, by their gestures, and their sneering laughs, and ironical cheers, act as the fuglemen of the Opposition, grew quite hilarious.

At length Mr. Gladstone rose, his countenance sicklied o'er with a pallor which was intensified by his white cravat and suit of solemn black, and looking worn, wearied, and anxious. He had evidently wound up his unstrung nerves and depressed physical energies to a desperate effort; and, certainly, there never was a more gallant struggle against a combination of vigorous opposition, half-hearted support, and personal weakness and languor than he exhibited. Nevertheless, there ran through his speech a tone of doubt and uncertainty as to the issue, which alternately caused him to be reckless in argument and beseeching in appeal; and ever and anon, as satirical comments and ironical cheers arose from the front Opposition bench, where Mr. Disraeli sat radiant, and taking hugely-written notes on large pieces of paper, which he spread out, like linen bleaching on a lawn, on the box before him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stopped and turned like a lion at bay. It was a magnificent but painful sight, for there was no mistaking that the contest had taken such a turn that, like that famous speech of Chatham in which, though dealing with the general topic, "every word was Murray," the attack was more personal against Mr. Gladstone than against the measure itself. By giving way to Mr. Thomas Baring for a brief space Mr. Disraeli lost nothing of the vigour and intensity of his reply, for the great merchant prince is an impressive and energetic speaker, and he helped to intercept the force of Mr. Gladstone's highly-wrought peroration; and the comparatively calm and measured manner in which the leader of the Opposition began was perhaps a more tactical opening to his speech than might have been the case if he had rushed at once at his adversary. It might, perhaps, be going too far to say that Mr. Disraeli, as an orator, is a master of personality, sarcasm, and invective, and nothing else; but such an assertion would be very near the truth. He has a singularly happy knack of blurting out, as if they were wholly unprepared—which most likely they are not—phrases which are as startling by their novelty as they are pointed in their meaning; such, for instance, as when, in an airy parenthesis, he talked of the "mysterious dogmatism" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this and its like, he poured out in one long stream right across the table upon Mr. Gladstone, who lay back in a recumbent position on his seat, with his eyes closed, and probably with a fearful effort of self-command, never moved or stirred until the close of his critic's speech, when he rose, and in a few words, simple but most expressive, from the deadly and unnatural calm with which they were delivered, gave the lie to Mr. Disraeli as plainly as the forms of the House and the courtesy of the occasion allowed. As the long train of those who voted against the bill passed along the front Opposition bench member after member paused before Mr. Disraeli and spoke words of praise and congratulation, and one or two looked as if they would fain have shaken hands with him if he would have allowed them to take such a liberty, which he never does, while he, for the first time, suffered himself to be guilty of "nods and becks and wreathed smiles," and his countenance spoke as plainly as a face could that he hoped that he had vindicated his right to that thorough restoration to the leadership of his party which, report says, has recently been questioned, and, still more recently, formally and entirely recognised. Indeed, it would seem as if the great stroke of Tuesday night was the result of that reconciliation and reorganisation which it is said has been lately effected between Mr. Disraeli and some of his revolted followers. Accompanied as this debate was by singular incidents and cross-purposes, it was not to end without an occurrence more out of the way than all the rest; for, by one of those mistakes which, during large and crowded divisions, happen to most members once at least in the course of their Parliamentary lives, the seconder of the resolution by which the House two years ago condemned the paper duty, and on which its remission has now been technically founded, got into the wrong lobby, and, in conformity with the rules of the House, was absolutely made to record his vote against a measure of which he has, in and out of Parliament, been one of the most consistent and steady supporters.

When the debate on the Reform Bill had faded like a dissolving view the House seemed to draw a long breath of relief. A month's repose from the fret and fever which the position created was heartily welcomed. Nevertheless, the last night's debate was a good one. It would be blamable not to allude to the admirable appearances made on that occasion by the two members who resumed the discussion. Mr. Kenneth Macaulay has, as far as we recollect, never before taken a formal part in a formal debate; and all we can say is, that he will be fully justified hereafter in taking up a more prominent attitude than he has hitherto assumed, for he exhibited all the qualities which go to make up a crack Parliamentary debater, which were by no means deteriorated by a slight modest nervousness which is anything but unbecoming in one who is what is called a young member. Mr. Gregory fairly took the House by surprise. Everybody who knows anything about him is aware that he is a smart man of the world enough, and he has of late acquired a sort of flickering prominence as a member. But no one supposed that he was master of the capabilities which go towards making up a long, argumentative, well-illustrated, and cognoscent speech, or that he would even at times rise into something very near eloquence. It was well known that the bill had got into such a strait that, if any erratic member had moved its rejection, no one can say what would have been the result. The Government advocacy had halted and fluttered uneasily night after night, and at last it was resolved that what the Spanish actors called the *gracioso*, or what English comedians designate the "star" of the company, should be put up to retrieve their doubtful fortunes. And so, with an air "melancholy and slow," Mr. Gladstone at length rendered himself to the discussion; and, though somewhat constrained at first, and seeming as if he were only dutifully redeeming a pledge, he was roused by the aspect of the strangers' department, which was crowded by peers and diplomatists, some of them showing, by their appearance in that conventional costume of short breeches and stockings and buckles which survives, despite all Reform Bills, as one of the institutions of England, that they were fresh from the atmosphere which surrounds Royalty. He did his spiriting manfully and even grandly, and certainly saved the debate from a further adjournment.

We hardly know why, but we would fain pass by that painful episode in which Mr. Horsman and Mr. Walter figured. It seemed as if the latter gentleman was driven by a last provocation to deliver himself of a grievance with which he has long travailed. One could not help thinking that he had many a day since been smarting under a conviction that sidelong attempts had been made to cause him to feel that his position in the House was equivocal, and was glad to have an opportunity for uttering an indignant protest against a state of things which is manifestly inconsistent with the broad principle on which our representative institutions are founded. If members of the House of Commons imagine that that assembly, constituted as it is, represents public opinion more aptly than the institution which a gentleman of the press by his own avowal—Mr. Disraeli—contumeliously denies to be an estate of the realm, they will probably some day come across teachings and experience which will convince them that they are mistaken. Before parting with this subject we cannot refrain from a word of eulogy on the tact and spirit with which Lord Palmerston staved off a discussion of very doubtful advantage, and put an end to a scene which was the very reverse of agreeable. He has reasserted his powers of leadership which he has to a great extent not exercised with any activity of late, for he shunted away the personal debate, and by the display of a little determination on a previous occasion he brought the palaver about the Reform Bill to a close.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord CLANRICARDE, deferring to the wishes of the Government, postponed his motion on Savoy.

The Sunday Trading Bill was passed through Committee *pro formâ*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. S. HERBERT gave an explanation respecting the China expedition.

Mr. WALTER called attention to a letter he had received from Mr. Horsman, which he conceived affected his right to address the House. A discussion of a personal nature followed, in which Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli took part.

The Exchequer Bills (£13,230,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Census (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, as was also the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill.

THE WINE LICENSES BILL.

The House renewed the adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Liddell, Mr. V. Scully, Mr. Humberstone, Mr. E. James, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Buxton opposed, and Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. C. Villiers, Sir S. M. Peto, and Sir W. Miles, supported the bill, on the understanding that amendments might be made in Committee.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that he was not unprepared to discuss and consider any modification of the details of the bill to which reference had been made. The real question of principle was whether it was intended to stand rigidly by the present system of licensing; and the object of the bill was to permit the use of a wholesale beverage, and one not calculated to produce intemperance in the strict sense of the term.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, a division was taken, the numbers being—For the second reading, 267; against it, 193.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duchy of Cornwall Limitation of Actions Bill and the Bankruptcy Law (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord EBURY moved an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a commission to prepare such alterations and amendments in the Canons and Book of Common Prayer as to them may appear desirable.

An interesting discussion took place, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Oxford, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of London, and Earl Granville, on various grounds, objecting to the motion, which was eventually withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. BENTINCK, in moving for papers in connection with the Civil Service examinations, called attention to what he deemed a hardship suffered by a lad in whom he took an interest at the hands of the Civil Service Commission.—Mr. GLADSTONE generally defended the necessity of preserving the independence of the Commissioners, and urged that, in such a case as this, the House would do well not to exercise its right in calling for explanations.—Mr. M. MILNES and Lord R. CECIL supported the motion.—Sir G. C. LEWIS urged that if, as he thought was admitted, the system was one which ought to be maintained, it was necessary to make the answers to the examination papers confidential.—After some observations from Mr. G. W. Hope and Mr. Lowe, a division was taken, when the motion was negatived.

PAPER DUTY.

On the resumption of the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill,

Sir S. NORTHCOTE contended that the present state of the finances of the country rendered it undesirable to proceed further with the repeal of the excise duty on paper.

Mr. M. GIBSON defended the bill.

The discussion was continued by Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Puller, Sir M. Farquhar, and Lord Harry Vane.

Mr. Ellice and Mr. G. W. Hope signified their intention of voting against the third reading.

Mr. GLADSTONE elaborately reviewed the various objections which had been advanced, and answered them with minute detail.

Mr. T. BARING protested against the parting with an amount of revenue which might be, and he believed was now, wanted for the purposes of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI pointed out that the excess in the estimates over the original calculation, and the probable addition of other expenses, as for instance for fortifications, would not only absorb the surplus of revenue for which credit was taken in the Budget, but the demands would exceed the sum now given away by the remission of this tax.

On a division the numbers were—For the third reading, 219; against it, 209. The result was received with great cheering and counter-cheering.

Mr. Stewart stated that Mr. Ingram, the member for Boston, had gone into the lobby and refused to vote; and, as Mr. Ingram admitted that he had done so, having gone into the lobby by mistake, the Speaker ordered his vote to be added to the number for the amendment, which then stood 210.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE PIERS AND HARBOURS BILL.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed.—Mr. LINDSAY opposed the bill on the ground that it conferred powers upon the Board of Admiralty which could not be satisfactorily discharged, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—After a short discussion the House divided, when the second reading was affirmed by a majority of 99 to 80.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill,

Mr. BAZLEY moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. He believed that a mutual understanding could be arrived at between masters and operatives without the interference of Parliament.

Lord ASHLEY said the House already possessed sufficient information upon the subject, and it would be a waste of time to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

Colonel PATTEN opposed the amendment because he believed that the reopening of the inquiry would inevitably shelve the bill for the present Session.

Lord J. MANNERS thought the question was ripe for settlement, and that it would be inexpedient to delay legislation.

Sir J. GRAHAM supported the amendment, and stated that in so doing he had no desire to shelve the bill; but he thought that before any legislation took place some satisfactory settlement ought to be arrived at with regard to the details of a measure which affected most materially the operations of an important branch of national industry.

Mr. HENLEY said he would support the amendment provided that the inquiry of the Select Committee was confined to a settlement of the provisions of the bill.

After some further discussion,

Sir G. LEWIS recommended that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee, upon the understanding that their inquiry should not be unnecessarily protracted.

Sir H. CAIRNS supported the amendment, which, upon a division, was rejected by a majority of 184 to 147.

The House then went into Committee, and the first clause was under discussion when the House resumed.

The other business was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PAPER REPEAL DUTY BILL.

This bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice of his intention, on the motion for the second reading of the bill, to move that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of WICKLOW hoped that the Government would afford ample time for the consideration of the measure before they asked for its second reading. He should be sorry to see that House deviating from the usual practice by rejecting bills of that character coming up from the other House. If, however, the Government were determined to persevere in hurrying on the second reading, he thought it would be the bounden duty of their Lordships, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, to reject the measure.

At a subsequent part of the evening, on the second reading of the Customs Bill,

The Earl of DERBY said the reason why the party with whom he was connected did not offer a substantial opposition to the Customs Bill was because they felt that the overthrow of that measure would upset the arrangements entered into by commercial men upon the faith that it would be accepted by Parliament. They considered the treaty entered into with France a most improvident act on the part of the Government; and the proceedings taken by the French Government since they were armed with the power which the treaty gave them showed that they were not inclined to exercise it without mercy. In respect, however, to the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, his party could fairly meet the question without interfering with the financial affairs of the Government. His noble friend had given notice of an amendment for the rejection of the bill. He would only say, that no exertion on his part would be wanted to save the Government upwards of £1,500,000 of revenue ("Hear" and laughter).

The Public Improvements Bill and the Petition of Right Bill were severally read a second time.

A series of bills for the consolidation of the criminal law passed through Committee.

The Exchequer Bills Bill (£13,230,000) and the Customs Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE REFORM BILLS.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Baxter and Mr. Scully, said it would be inconvenient to postpone the Committee upon the English Reform Bill until after the Scotch and Irish bills had been read a second time, because the effect of such a postponement would be to reopen the whole question of the franchise. With regard to postponing the latter measure until next year, either Lord Palmerston or he would state the course which the Government contemplated pursuing.

THE LATE ABSTRACTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.—Mr. S. HERBERT, in answer to Major Sibthorp, said that the War Office had been in communication with the police authorities on the subject of the late abstraction of examination papers, and were not without hope of detecting the offenders.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. Palk, said that the report of the Commission on the National Defences would be ready in a few days, and, until it was produced, he should not ask a vote from the House for those defences.

THE POOR LAW BOARD.—Mr. C. VILLIERS, in answer to Sir M. Peto, said that the Government intended to propose the renewal of the Act constituting the Poor Law Board, but not to create any fresh powers relating to the removal of nuisances.

WINE LICENSES TO REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

In Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the new scale of duties to be charged upon licenses to refreshment-houses, and upon licenses to sell foreign and British wines therein.

Mr. AYRTON denounced the proposed system of licensing, and complained that the Committee was left without any information as to what the term "refreshment-houses" was to mean.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill would define what those houses were to be, and by agreeing to the resolution no one would be pledged to any particular description of house. The right hon. gentleman, in reply to Lord J. Manners, said that if Ireland and Scotland were included the new licensing system would, he believed, yield to the revenue from £60,000 to £70,000 per annum, the larger proportion of which would accrue from wine licenses.

A discussion then arose with regard to the description of houses which the term "refreshment-houses" was to include, and also as to the power of interference on the part of the police which would be given under this new licensing system.

The Committee then divided upon the first portion of the resolution, charging 10s. 6d. for a license to keep a refreshment-house where the rent is under £20 a year, which was agreed to by 173 to 108.

On the next item in the resolution, imposing a duty of £1 1s. upon refreshment-houses where the rental was upwards of £20,

Mr. AYRTON moved to substitute 10s. 6d., in order to create one uniform rate of duty,

After some discussion the amendment was rejected by a majority of 159 to 88, and the original proposition was agreed to.

The remainder of the resolutions were agreed to without opposition.

The House then went into Committee upon the bill, and the remainder of the night was occupied by a consideration of its clauses.

The marriage of Mr. Adeane and Lady Elizabeth Yorke is fixed to take place early in June, at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire.

The Great Ship Company notify that they intend dispatching the *Great Eastern*, from Southampton, for New York, on the 9th of June. Only three hundred first-class passengers will be taken; the charge for a return ticket is £40.

The Woolwich factories are engaged night and day in the production of Armstrong cannon, of all sizes, from 6 to 100 pounders. It is anticipated that 1200 of these terrible weapons, chiefly of the larger description, will be turned out this year.

A dinner will take place on Saturday, the 16th of June next, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Grenadier Guards, at which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, as Colonel of the regiment, will preside.

A dramatic performance will be given on Tuesday next at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, the profits of which will be devoted to the erection of a simple monument in Highgate Cemetery, where the mortal remains of Mrs. Warner now repose.

"DELTA RIG."—A new kind of rig for ships has been invented by Mr. J. T. Dodge, which, from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter Delta, is called the "Delta Rig." Its intention is to modify and economise the present system of rigging and working vessels by the introduction of simple, yet efficacious, means, inasmuch as it is alleged to embrace the following advantages:—1st, a saving of from 35 to 40 per cent in the outfit; 2nd, sailing nearer the wind and spreading more available canvas; 3rd, possessing the advantage of "shortening sail" from the deck, thus rendering "carrying-on" practicable even in squally weather, and hence the probability of the performance of safer and quicker passages.

ALUMINIUM.—M. Fabian states that he has employed a gold-beater upon this metal, and has found its ductility to be near to that of gold and silver, the thin plates resembling the latter in colour, but being less brilliant. M. Wöhler, in his "Annalen," details his experiments on the combustion of the wire and thin plates of aluminium (which produces a dazzling light), and the oxydising action of boiling water upon aluminium. He considers the properties of aluminium to be subordinate to its physical state, and thus explains the contradictory assertions made respecting it.

ŒRSTED'S PIEZOMETER, an instrument for measuring the compressibility of gases, has been made by Mr. Ladd, of 31, Chancery-lane, and was exhibited by him at the Royal Institution last Friday.

MUSIC.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" at Her MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on Saturday last, presented two very important novities: the appearance of Signor Everardi in the character of the base and of Mdme. Borghi-Mamo in *Zerlina*. Everardi supplied a desideratum which has been felt ever since the days of Tamburini—an adequate representation of the most arduous character of an opera stage. Since Tamburini every performer who has essayed the character of the brilliant nob in *Don Giovanni* libertine has, more or less, made a failure. Those who have been able to act the part have been unable to sing the music, and vice versâ. Everardi presents both. He is young, handsome, and *distingué* in aspect and manner, and is able to assume with equal felicity the dignity of the high-born Spanish gentleman, the ease and gaiety of the man of pleasure, and the reckless daring of the desperate reprobate. With all this he is a singer of the highest class; he has a rich and mellow baritone voice, made for Mozart's superb music, which he sings in the purest style and with perfect fidelity to the author's text. We need scarcely add that his success was complete. Equally successful was the charming personation of *Zerlina* by Borghi-Mamo. She painted to the life the giddy little peasant, fluttering her heart with an emotion of simplicity and innocence that the audience are as ready to forgive her as her lover-spouse, she lives herself on his money, and pours out her contribution in the irresistible melody,

Batti, batti, O bel Masetto,
La tua povera Zerlina!

The public are well acquainted with Titiens's fine performance of *Donna Anna*, equally admirable as a grand and sustained piece of acting, and a superb display of vocal power. Mdlle. Vanzi, a young partner of merit, sustained the difficult part of *Donna Elvira* with considerable power, both dramatic and vocal. The insipid part of *Ottavio* gave Giuglini little opportunity to show his talents to advantage, but afforded scope for some fine vocalisation. And Violetti's *Leporello*—though not marked with the genius of Lablache or Tamburini—was an intelligent performance, humorous as a whole, was well put upon the stage, the scenery, costumes, and decorations being appropriate and in good taste as a whole, and every scene, which, to use the words of a morning contemporary, with whom we entirely agree, "is always spoiled in this country by a vulgar and tasteless display of dancing and pantomime, was left to the troop of linkboys, with showers of red and blue fire, worthy only of the conclusion of a Boxing-night burlesque.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, on Tuesday, there was another novelty of remarkable interest—the appearance of Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho in the character of *Rosina*, in the first act of "Il Barbiere." The lady, hitherto known to the English public only by her charming and intelligent performance of *Dorothea*, was decidedly more successful as the heroine of Rossini's most gay and brilliant comic opera. She was the very best ideal of the youthful Spanish maiden, and her acting called out all her powers, which are of a most captivating character. Her singing was the very perfection of the florid style, and as it would be reminded our readers of Mdme. Persiani or any other singer we have ever heard. To Persiani's inexhaustible richness of voice she joined her finish and brilliancy of execution. We must add, however, that, while our ears were charmed with these vocal efforts, they did not always satisfy our judgment. She frequently sacrificed the fortune to such a degree of ornamentation as many of her own ideas for those of Rossini, that it was no longer possible to recognise the musician. This may be very well up to the meagre outlines of an inferior composer; but the text of Rossini, like that of Mozart, should be preserved intact. Still, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho's able comic opera has seldom been better performed. In the character of *Count Almaviva* Mario has no rival, either as an actor or a singer; and Graziani, in the lively gesture of his fun-loving barber, was the imagined by Beaumarchais; it is pure comedy, without the slightest taint of exaggeration or vulgarity. Zelger's *Bartolo* was one of the imitations of Lablache that, when the purely doctor came upon the stage, his appearance was saluted by hearty, unaffected laughter. Lablache's English interjections; and, though the whole performance was clever, yet there was something teasing in being incessantly reminded of the great blank that is left in the part. Ronconi's *Don Basilio* was a very able performance, and the very small part of *Berta* deserved mention from the spirit with which it was acted and sung by Mdlle. Cotti.

The Lyceum has been opened by Mr. Laurent, for the performances of French opera, and Auber's well-known opera "Le Domino Noir" has been performed on Wednesday evening. The prima donna, Mdme. Faivre, was already known to the public, having been the principal member of a French company who gave similar performances here last season. This lady is a lively actress and an excellent singer of the French school; and the audience, on the first night of the season, appeared to be in a most favourable humour to find fault with the performance, which is stronger than that of last year. Auber's opera—last night's performance by the way—is one of the most effectively performed, and received with immense applause by an audience, a large portion of whom seemed to be *compatriotes* of the performers.

Of the MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace, on Friday last week, we have in another place given a general account, with a view of its most picturesque feature, the great torch light procession in the evening. At present we have only a few words to say about the musical feature of the festival—the monster performances of Mendelssohn's last and greatest work, the oratorio of "Elijah." For this performance there was the enormous band of 3000 voices and instruments—a strength without precedent in the annals of music, with the exception of the Handel Festivals, and in a smaller place, when the number of performers was nearly equal. The choral voices, too, were the same. Since the Handel Festivals they have been frequently brought together and kept in training with a view to this performance. To make such a host move together with precision in obedience to the conductor's baton was a task which probably no other conductor but Mr. Costa could have achieved; but he did achieve it in a manner truly astonishing. The execution of Mendelssohn's grand masses of harmony derived additional grandeur from the thoroughness of discipline employed to secure it. The principal solo-singers were Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. To make themselves distinctly audible in so vast a space was a most arduous task. It was wonderfully accomplished by Mr. Reeves and Mdlle. Parepa, whose clear, brilliant voices rang through the whole building; and even the voices of lower pitch were, on the whole, satisfactorily heard during the performance as a whole, it was a sublime display of the powers of harmony.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY has begun this, its forty-eighth season, with unusual spirit and vigour. A foreign poet is in some account of the first concert; the second, on Monday evening last, was, if possible, even more brilliant and successful. The selection of the selection will be sufficiently apparent from the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia No. 7	...	Haydn.
Recit. "Ecco il Cimbalo," and Aria, "Agitato un pò," Mr. Sautley ("Voce di Paco")	...	Mozart.
Concerto, Violoncello, Mr. Ernst Lidwell	...	Romberg.
Recit. "Ove abbandonerò infelice," Mdlle. Parepa ("Olimpia")	...	Weber.
Overture, "Ruy Blas"	...	Mendelssohn.

PART II.

Sinfonia Pastorale	...	Beethoven.
Recit. and Aria, "Le Nozze de Cortolani"	...	Mozart.
Scena, "Ombra adorata," Mr. Ernst Lidwell	...	Ernst Lidwell.
Duetto, "Quel Sguardo," Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Sautley ("Lucrezia Borgia")	...	Donizetti.
Overture, "Fra Diavolo"	...	Auber.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.

Haydn's symphony—one of the twelve distinguished by the epithet "grand," which he wrote for the concert-room during his visit to London, and first performed at the once-celebrated "Solomon's Concerts"—is a *chef d'œuvre* of the illustrious musician. Haydn's symphonies have been thrown into the shade by the bolder, loftier, vaster works of Beethoven; but they are full of imperishable beauties, and still give delight to every listener possessed of taste and feeling. It was heartily enjoyed by the audience; and its delightful impression on the ear and the mind was not obliterated even by Beethoven's inimitable piece of descriptive music, the Sinfonia Pastorale.

Herr Lubeck—who appeared for the second time before an English audience, his first appearance having been at a matinée of the Musical Union—showed himself to be a pianist of the very highest class. His performance of Mendelssohn's concerto united every variety of excellence—colossal strength and boundless execution, joined to the softer beauties of grace, refinement, and expression. In short, we have never heard finer playing; and the audience, to judge from the vehemence of their applause, seemed to be of a similar opinion.

At this, as at the previous concert, the vocal music was even of a higher order than usual. Miss Parepa's performance of the great air from "Oberon" was a superb display of vocal power; and she was equally successful, though in lighter style, in the fine air from "The Siege of Corinth." Mr. Sautley's scena from the "Nozze di Figaro" was delightfully sung; and Ernst Lidwell's singing made us wish (which we have often done before) that some theatrical manager would revive that peculiar but most interesting and pathetic opera.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—A new drama, in three acts, was produced on Wednesday, entitled by Mr. Buckstone, under the title of "Family Secret." It is not likely to gain for the author all the popularity that followed his comedy of "Extremes," but it is certainly a clever production. It possesses the appearance of having been written to needs much compression and polishing. Too frequently the dialogue is crude and pretentious. But the characters are numerous and varied. Mrs. Wilkins has an excellent character as a nervous lady, who makes the most of the part. Other minor segments her importance by it without diminishing her size or health. Mr. Buckstone, too, rejoices in the part of her son, a young man who is no longer willing to be considered a boy, and who wonders why the heroine *Ina* (Miss Sedgwick) cannot see in him an eligible husband. Mr. Howe (a newcomer, for Lord Dundreary is not Mr. Farren). We make his Lordship's acquaintance first at the cafe de Londres, where he is entertaining a friend, Captain Childe Harold, in order to escape marriage with a young lady recommended by his father, but whom he has never seen. By good luck his young friend has left his name with the waiter at the cafe, but his Lordship has been induced to give a pledge to a *Lady Frances Vere* (Mrs. Fox), who is the wife of a friend of his father, that a contract with *Ina* can honourably be fulfilled. This is, of course, effected. The lady is the daughter of his friend's eldest son, whose grandfather—the family have sympathies we are sorry to say—has been estranged, unknown to his Lordship, because the daughter married between the parties. The heroine is of the generous order, and burns the fatal documents. *Lord Avonmore* feels, however, he cannot take the same steps of generosity with the lady who has released by *Lady Frances*, who pairs off with a former lover, *Colonel Vilas O'Donnell* (Mr. Howe). The success of this drama greatly depends on its comic scenes, which have little to do with the real plot, but which are yet artfully introduced. Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Wilkins are in these most effective. The heroine scarcely suits Miss Sedgwick's style; nevertheless, she acted it with great spirit, and frequently commanded great applause. The curtain fell to a decided success.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL announce that their popular entertainment will never again be given in London after the present month.

THE FARM.

The gilt cocks and foxes which have so long done duty as weather-vanes indicators have at last ceased to point due east, and the rain which accompanied the change of wind has been hailed by many farmers as heart-ease more. In the northern part of England the unwonted fall of rain has been accompanied by a considerable change. Many of them get into ravines in search of the few blades of grass near the water and die there, owing to absolute weakness when their carcases become dry. The Scotch cattle, on the other hand, are thrifty housewife whose sympathies were so touched by the famine in Ireland that she sent a cargo of pigs and fowls, in a steamer with a cart, in hopes that the neat train would bring some hay up-country that was not required for cattle. Such benevolence has made a most salutary mess of them in the boiler.

The duties and privileges of landlord, tenant, and labourer form the subject of a very valuable lecture lately delivered by Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire, to the members of the Farmers' Club assembled at the Swan Hotel, Lutterworth. It has published in a pamphlet form. As a farmer, land-valuer, landagent, and land-surveyor, Mr. Beasley has had ample experience in the very front rank, and the lecture is a brief digest of nearly forty years' experience, and is, therefore, a pleasant as well as practical. He points out with no small force how difficult it is for an agent to deal with those who have not acquired some knowledge of the law. Quite as many tenants as agents do not understand even the rudiments of the grammar of farming, and he suggests that while the eldest son who takes to the estate should be educated just as carefully in them as the younger brothers are in the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Farmers, he regards leases in themselves, he does not coincide in the usual belief that they are the high road to prosperity, and considers that the privileges are not always worth the money that is paid for them. Leases, as a general thing, have a tendency to do away with small farmers altogether by consolidating their farms, and rendering it unhesitatingly declares to be a great mistake. His impression is that the profession of land-agent is not properly understood, nowhere for seven years, and so on, till either party becomes tired. The subject of manure valuing between the new and the out-going tenants receives a large share of attention, and is of more value than the view which he takes of this much-vexed question. The key of the lock-up game laws bounded by the following figures, we sought the counsel of Mr. Baker, of Dishley, as lovers came for each, entirely upon the ground that it is not worth while to kill a hare, too many young farmers get up their farming rudiments receives a well-timed rebuke. The latter would do wisely to adopt his motto, the neglect of which is the cause of many a failure in life—"Be wit—" Strict attention to details."

The *Mark Lane Express*, in pointing attention to the growing exclusiveness of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Out of the twenty-four members of council, only the Duke of Richmond's late farmers, three implement-makers, an engineer, a seedsman, a chemist, and a proprietary, while the lords and commoners' interest is represented by fifty-five. The spirit of cliquerie has been rather strong on some recent occasions, and three or four tenantfarmers of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Leconfield, and Lord Egremont have just been passed over to make way for a Duke, an Earl, and a Right Honourable. Among the names of those who have left Lord Ernest Bruce sought so especially to guard when he was the president of the Smithfield Club, and whose interests were dear to Mr. Pusey, Mr. Tite, and it seems pretty well settled that the 1862 meeting is to be held in London.

Mr. Stafford has a draught sale of shorthorns at Burghley on Thursday next, and Mr. Wetherell, sen., announces one at Bushey Grove Farm for July 5. Among the Bushey lots are two yearlings and eight bull calves by Great Mogul, who was twice first and twice second in the stock at the Royal and Yorkshire meetings in 1857-58, as well as Baron of Bushey by Booth's Bridesman and Folkestone by Windsor. The rest of the sale consists of dairy heifers, polled Scots, and Southdowns. We have a large gathering of Scots at Perth, and a good lot of shorthorns shipped by Mr. M'Dougal, of Australia, with the exception of a 2000 guinea bull—Booth's Conscript—which was pronounced at starting to be the best condition to stand so long a voyage. Shorthorns generally are improving in size and quality, which is now shipped, it is marvellous how comparatively seldom such casualties occur.

Mr. Macready writes to the *Times* to contradict a report which has been circulated in reference to one of his daughters appearing on the stage. "there never having been the shadow of foundation for the report of her intention to quit the sphere of private life to which she has been educated."

A short return of what the Aldershott Barracks have cost was moved for yesterday morning. It is as follows:—Purchase of land, £144,666; permanent and hut barracks, £1,139,503; bringing water to the barracks, £10,774; total, £1,294,943.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Senatus Academicus of Glasgow University have elected the Lord Advocate to the office of Dean of Faculties.

A pitman belonging to Cowpen has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment by the Northumberland magistrates for having lighted his pipe while at work in the pit, thereby jeopardising his own life and that of his fellow-workmen.

Early in the autumn a monument in honour of the Indian hero Havelock will be publicly inaugurated in Sunderland. The Committee managing-in-Chief will be invited on the occasion, and hopes are entertained that Lord Clyde will be present.

At two children were playing on the railroad at Cwmbargoed, near Merthyr Tydvil, a train of trucks approached, and Mary Ellis, a girl of fifteen, raised to rescue them. She was struck down, together with the children, and all three were killed.

The *Cotsman* mentions that the failure of the legal firm of John and Anthony Biaikie, of Aberdeen, and the flight of the senior partner. The deficiencies, within a comparatively few days, have occurred variously of the gravest kind, are stated at £200,000 or £300,000.

An application was made to the Secretary of State on behalf of Richardson, the forger, who was sentenced at the Durham Spring Assizes to fifteen years' penal servitude, and died in the Hamilton Gaol of the prison on a ticket-of-leave. Richardson is suffering from pulmonary consumption.

Messrs. G. Bailey and Co., of the Albion Clockworks, near Manchester, have just completed a time-piece for the tower of the town of Stalybrid Church, Yorkshire, which strikes the hours and quarters upon steel bells by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., Sheffield. The largest bell, number, are each six feet in diameter. The main wheels are eighteen inches in diameter.

A NEW GREEK CHURCH FOR MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday morning the foundation-stone of a new Greek church was laid by the Rev. B. Morse, Chaplain to the Greek community in Manchester. There were a number of Greek merchants and gentlemen present. The site chosen for the building is on high ground, adjacent to the Higher Broughton road, and nearly opposite Salford Botanical Gardens.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL LINE TO SHERBORNE.—Another road is in the direction of railway communication between London and Exeter, through the centre of Dorsetshire, by the line of the Dorset Central Railway. This line, which is to connect the Somerset and Dorset at Sherborne with the Salisbury and Yeovil line, which was opened for traffic in July last year, was opened for the public conveyance of passengers on the entire course to Exeter.

CONSECRATION OF SPIRE CHURCH, BERKS.—The old parish church of Speen has recently been completely restored and rendered very elegant and commodious, through the liberality of the Rev. Sir Henry W. Wigoche, who has, it is stated, spent about £3000 in the work. On Thursday week the church was opened for divine service, when it was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Bishop of Salisbury.

THE WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL CONSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY was laid at St. Helen's, Lancashire, on Thursday week, by the Rev. Thomas Beard, Provincial Grand Master of the Order of Freemasons in that district. The building, to be called the Holy Cross Catholic Church, will afford accommodation for 1000 persons. It is to be erected from the Hathershaw, presented by the late Mr. William, Fenkoth Cottam. The funds have been raised by private subscription.

A murder has just been committed in the neighbourhood of Ripon, the victim being a child. From the immediate cause a wrangle appears to have arisen, after maltreating the child in a most brutal manner, the murderer threw it into a pond from the personal violence which was first inflicted upon him, or from suffocation from the subsequent burial, does not appear. The man is now in custody, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against him by the coroner's jury.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—The reopening of the venerable church of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, which for several months had been closed for the purpose of undergoing the needful services of restoration, took place. The whole interior of the nave, built by King Harold, has undergone a thorough repair, and the fine old roof has been restored to its pristine state carefully preserved by the architect, Mr. W. Burges. There are several new stained glass windows, the gift of Queen Victoria, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the late National Gallery, and other friends of the personal residence of the late Archbishop Howley, who was for many years rector of Waltham. The munificent gift of £1000 by Miss Burdett Coutts, to meet the necessary outlay, is mentioned with deserved gratitude by the rector.

TESTIMONIALS.—A salver, with other plate, of the value of two hundred pounds, was presented to Alderman Nelson Smith, ex-mayor of the borough of Barnstaple, have just been presented to Richard Brownlow, Esq., by the friends and supporters of the Liberal cause, as a memorial of the kindness and courtesy, and liberal conduct as Mayor of Barnstaple in the year 1859, and of his services since that time as the agent of the England Society to the town.—An elegant silver service for tea and breakfast has just been presented to William Tyrrell, Esq., by the inhabitants of Deal, Walmer, and their vicinities, in token of their appreciation of his valuable services as chairman of the Deal Board.

EXTRAORDINARY IRISH EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL.—The official returns of the emigration from Liverpool to the present colonies continue especially as regards the great exodus of the Irish population. During the last month 19,197 persons left Liverpool under engagements entered into by ships "under the Act" to the United States, of whom 9677 belonged to Ireland, 2,520 to Scotland, 6,000 to England, and 1,000 to Wales, while 10 were of other countries. In the previous month 30 cabin and 659 steerage passengers sailed for Australia, and 1,000 for New Zealand. The emigration is limited to two ships "under the Act," with 31 cabin and 815 steerage passengers (743 adult)—363 English, 79 Scotch, 393 Irish, and 60 of other countries.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Dowager Lady Leigh: The will of the Right Hon. Marguerite, Dowager Lady Leigh, was proved by the Right Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh, the Hon. Henry, Baron Leigh, and the Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh, the sons, and the Hon. Mary Agnes Leigh, the daughter, the executors, whose personalty was sworn under £14,000. Her Ladyship has bequeathed her plate, linen, china, furniture, and wearing apparel to her unmarried daughter, and her marriage it will devise to her two younger sons; and leaves her interest in certain policies of insurance, jewellery, books, pictures, ornaments, and all the books, drawings, paintings, and the rest and residue of her property to her sons. She has appointed her seven daughters and one son Dowager Lady Leigh, and Lady Stanley, the widow of her son Lord Stanley, of Alderley, guardians of her grandchildren. She has left legacies to her son; and Captain the Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh, R.N., her son-in-law, and her executors, power being reserved to the Right Hon. Ryce Rice Charles, and to Reuss Keppel Craven, Esq., to appoint successors to the trustees in case of their death. The will is dated the 3rd of September, 1852. The personalty was sworn under £30,000.

Sir Thomas Isaac Tyrwhitt, Bart., M.P.: Sir Thomas Isaac Tyrwhitt, late of his property, real and personal, the furniture, plate, linen, china, stores, and wearing apparel in his residence, and his horses and carriages, to his son, immediate legacy of £1000; and, upon her decease, bequeaths to each of her daughters a legacy of £1000, and to her son, Sir Thomas, and her son, Sir Thomas and William M'Mahon. The will, which is confined within three folios of foolscap, was executed on the 3rd of December, 1859, and witnessed by James W. Freshfield, jun., and Henry Helps, both of New Bank-buildings.

Major-General W. H. Low: The will of Major-General William Henry Low, late of No. 26, Pall-mall, and 16, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, both in London by his nephew, Thomas George Law, and George John Rush, Esq., both of Dublin, the executors, whose personalty was sworn under £21,000. He has left an annuity to the widow of his late brother, Thomas Henry Low, also an annuity to the widow of his nephew, Charles Low, for their respective lives; and has left legacies to his grandnieces and others; and the residue of his property after such legacies and annuities shall have ceased to his nephew and nieces, the son and six daughters of his said late brother, Thomas Henry Low, deceased, and to the survivors and survivor of which he leaves £250—St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Servants' Soldiers' Daughters Home, and the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers Widows.

HER MAJESTY'S screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning, under canvas, for Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. R. E. Brooke, Rector of St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, to be Rural Dean of Manchester. *Bucks*: Rev. C. Bullock, to Quainton. *Worcester*: Rev. W. Whitehead to Avington. *Hants*: Rev. J. Bramley to Sopley. *Lincoln*: Rev. Somersetshire: Rev. H. Sandford to Bath. *Berks*: Rev. Sir Henry W. Wigoche, Bart., to Speen. *Cheshire*: Rev. J. Mackie to the Incumbency of Bromley. *Devon*: Rev. James Buller to Exeter. Rev. E. T. Waite to Dunsford. *Hants*: Rev. J. Gordon to Wootton, Isle of Wight; Rev. G. Lyon to Ryde. *Yorkshire*: Rev. Thomas Beard to Ripon; Rev. A. J. Pery to Lockford, near Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. Thomas Dowell to South Sydenham, Devon; Rev. R. L. Sheddan to St. Giles's, Oxford.

SUBIACO, IN THE PAPAL STATES.

FIFTY miles to the west of Rome, among the mass of mountains in which the River Anio hollows out the deep ravine that formerly served as a frontier, the traveller, in following the course of the river, arrives at a sort of wide basin opening out between two enormous piles of rocks, from which a fresh and transparent stream rushes from fall to fall to a place called Subiaco, of which we here give an Illustration. This grand and picturesque site attracted the attention of the Roman Emperor Nero, who had the waters controlled by dykes, and constructed below those artificial lakes, bathe, and a villa called from its position Sublaqueum, of which some remains still exist. The cruel Emperor resided here occasionally. But a more agreeable memoir is attached to the neighbourhood and name of Subiaco, rendered celebrated by the circumstance that, four centuries later, a young noble, desirous of avoiding the pleasures and dangers of contact with the world, sought by solitude and suffering to bring his soul into more immediate communion with the Almighty. The baptismal name of this youthful scion of the Ancicus family was Benedict; and it was he who heralded the foundation of the Order of Benedictine Monks, an order which has produced so many learned and pious men during a series of ages. St. Benedict, for he was afterwards canonised, attracted to his solitary mountain retreat a number of youths disposed to follow his example of virtue and piety; but, owing to jealous persecution, he remained in this hermitage only a few years, subsequently retiring to Mont Cassin, where he terminated his career in the full exercise of his mission, dying while engaged in prayer. St. Benedict was born A.D. 480, and died A.D. 543.

The modern town of Subiaco, near Teverone, on the frontier of Naples, is fifteen miles E.S.E. of Tivoli, and contains three thousand inhabitants. It possesses a fine church, dedicated to St. Andrew, a Papal palace, and a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Pope Pius VI. Its principal trade consists in ironfounding and the manufacture of paper. This occasional residence of the Popes deserves also the respect of lovers of literature as having been the first place in Italy in which a printing-press was set up.



SUBIACO, IN THE PAPAL STATES, NEAR THE FRONTIER OF NAPLES.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. DE BELIGNY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FROM JAVA.

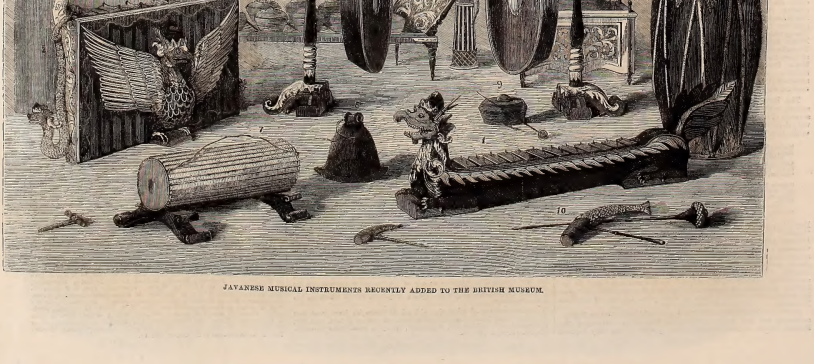
A NUMBER of musical instruments, collected in the Island of Java by the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, have recently been presented by his widow to the British Museum. The collection is placed in the British and Medieval Room. Most of these instrument resemble the staccato or harmonium. The sound is produced by the stroke of a hammer. The gúmbang-gínges (No. 1), of which there are several in each band, have metal plates laid across different-shaped imaginary animals, the bodies or trunks of these being hollow. In the géender (No. 2) the metal plates are thin, of a different form, and suspended by strings. The gongs (No. 3) are about three feet in diameter, and are struck by a mallet covered with cloth or elastic gum: they sustain the harmonious sound in a very perfect manner, and are probably the most powerful and musical of all monotonous instruments; the two gongs differ from each other by one note. The bónang, or krómo (No. 4), are a sort of bells placed on a frame, suspended by cords, and contain a regular diatonic scale, and nearly two octaves. These, however, are never played singly, but harmonise with the instruments on which the air is played. The kénong (No. 5) is also of metal, and is suspended by tightened cords to favour the vibration. The drum (No. 6) is struck with the open hand and fingers only. No. 7, a drum; No. 8, a bell; No. 9, the general shape of the sort of bells suspended on frames, &c.; No. 10, mallets, or hammers, used for striking the various instruments. A gámelan, set, or band, of these instruments costs from 1000 to 1600 dollars (£250 to £400). The principal manufacture of these instruments is at Grésik. The gongs, in particular, furnish a valuable article of export. Every native chief in authority has one or more of these gámelans, and there are more or less perfect sets in all the populous towns of the Eastern province.

NELSON COLLEGE, NEW ZEALAND.

THE first stone of a new educational institution has been recently laid in Nelson, New Zealand, by the Governor, Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., with much state, in the presence of the heads of departments of the general and provincial Governments, members of the Executive and Provincial Councils, the Bishop of Nelson and clergy of various denominations, and a large concourse of the inhabitants of Nelson. The following particulars are collected from the address of Dr. Greenwood to the Governor, and the exp anation of Mr. Beatson, the architect, as reported in the *Nelson Examiner*.

The design to establish a college in this province is no new one, but a coeval with the proposal to form the settlement itself, and was put prominently forward as one of the great objects which its founders proposed to accomplish. It was not, however, until the affairs of the settlement were transferred from the New Zealand Company to the British Government that there was any hope of carrying out the original design. Towards the close of 1850 the claim of the settlers to a portion of the money arising from the sale of land in the colony for educational purposes was, after careful investigation, fully recognised, and the money paid to the trustees of the college, who in the course of a few months purchased a house for the residence of the principal, built the present temporary schoolroom, and opened the school. By the end of the year the institution was placed on a more permanent footing by the appointment of the present council of governors, the deed prescribing their duties and laying down the principles of the college was drawn up, and the respectable office of visitor accepted by his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

The new building will stand on the slope of a hill, which has been excavated, and the earth thrown up into terraces, so as to form a level platform of nearly 200 feet square. This, with the foundations, which are of rough stone, brought up to the present level from the solid ground beneath, has been done at the cost of nearly £1000, and the contracts for the whole building, exclusive of the foundation, will amount to about £7100. In compliance with the wish of the governors to have a building which should remind them of dear old England, the architect, has selected for its design the mixed style commonly known as Elizabethan (of which Woolaton Hall, Notts, and Longleat Hall, Wilts, are celebrated specimens) as peculiarly adapted for sound construction in wood, of which material, in consequence of the frequent occurrence in this province of earthquakes, the whole of the structure, except the chimneys and roof coverings, is to be composed. The principal front of the building will face the north-east, and will extend 140 feet in length; the north-west front will be eighty-two feet in length. The buildings will form two sides of an inner court or quadrangle, on the south-west side of which will be ranged the domestic offices, and this open space will allow for any required future extension of the buildings, both on the fourth (south-east) side and in the centre. The college will comprise spacious classrooms for more than 100 students, and dining-room, head master's room, and office of the secretary, accommodation for two resident masters, and sleeping accommodation for thirty-four students, the upper story of the frontage of one wing being appropriated to the use of the matron, steward, and female servants of the establishment. From the centre of the front elevation a tower will project, which, rising above the



JAVANESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

main roof, will distinguish and give character and projection to the wings.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone the company adjourned to the Freemasons' Hall, where a déjeuner had been provided, and where the healths of the Queen, the Governor, the Bishop, Captain Cracroft, Colonel Mould and the guests of the day, the College Governors and the Master of the College, were drunk with enthusiasm; the festivities of the day being concluded by a ball in honour of his Excellency, which also took place in the Freemasons' Hall.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

THE choir of Lichfield Cathedral is now undergoing considerable alteration under the superintendence of Mr. Scott. The masonry is throughout being substantially repaired, and new fittings, including a bishop's throne, are to take the place of the late unsightly work. It is intended also to introduce polychromatic decoration to some extent. This department has been intrusted to Mr. Octavius Hudson. The repairs of the masonry are being done by the staff of men connected with the cathedral, under the foremanship of Mr. Hamlet; the woodwork is contracted for by Evans, of Elsaton; the stone carving is being done by Farmer, of London; and the metal screens and gas-fittings by Skidmore, of Coventry; the whole being under the supervision of Mr. G. Clark, the zealous clerk of the works. Our View embraces the chief part of the new oakwork in the choir and screens behind, with the handsome screen dividing it from the nave, also sundry restorations now in progress in other parts of the fabric. It is intended to restore the altar-table to its original position, and to re-erect the reredos which was taken down in the changes made some sixty years ago. This will permit the use of the Lady Choir for the early service appointed by the statutes to be daily said there. It ought to be generally known that the statutes distinctly provide for a service for the convenience of artisans, servants, labouring people, and those engaged in trade ("non modo servi, sed etiam minorum gentium artifices et mercatores," are the words of the statute) at an early hour, about seven in the morning, to be said, and not sung, in the lady choir; but, that part of the edifice having been injudiciously thrown in to form part of the great choir, the important and truly English service ordered so considerately to be there performed has been almost necessarily omitted since the change. The communion-table and reredos will in future stand at the second pillar westward from the Lady Chapel; and near to it, some yards farther on the south side, the bishop's throne, between which and the gates opening into the choir will be, on each side, eighteen stalls, besides the sub-stalls. The additions which Bishop Langton made to the church about 1296 were very considerable. He may almost be said to have rebuilt it as it now is for the most part, which will account for certain variations in the detail of the inner arches, &c. The stone vaulting dates from the time of Bishop Blythe, who lived a little before the Reformation. It is now in course of being rescued from the whitewash which has so long hidden much of its beauty. In clearing it traces of the old colouring and gilding have been distinctly revealed, and these features will now be, partially at least, restored.

INDIAN DWARF.

MOHAMMED BAUX was born at Benares in the year 1839. His parents and his brothers and sisters are all rather above the middle height, and he himself was not considered a small child; but it was soon discovered that he did not increase in size as other children did, although his mental qualities were rather above than below the ordinary standard. His father was employed as a sepoy in the East India Company's service, and continued so till he was discharged as being unfit for duty. For many years, it seems, Mohammed was the pet of the districts about Calcutta, often being invited by the most distinguished native and British residents to their houses, where he was always a welcome visitor from his amiable conduct and pleading manners. At the commencement of the outbreak in India it appears that, either from love of adventure or from fear of his being secured for a novelty, his brother took him up the country, visiting the stations at Mirajpore, Chundergar, Allahabad, Futtehpore, Gonderbars, Patna, Dinapore, Delhi, and Cawnpore. For some short time he was in the Lord Sahib's camp, but a sudden movement of the camp left him in the rear. It seems that at Cawnpore he witnessed the dreadful massacres that there took



MOHAMMED BAUX, THE MINIATURE MAN OF INDIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

place of the ladies and children, and was only himself (to use his own words) saved "because he was a dwarf, and never did any harm, and could light nobody." He returned to Calcutta in the latter end of 1859, and, becoming intimate with a Mr. Francis, the gentleman under whose care he now is, determined to accompany him to England, arriving here by the *Nile* at the end of last March. Mohammed Baux is about thirty-seven inches high, with very easy, unembarrassed manners, is able to converse in English, and is remarkable for his gentlemanly deportment.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SERPENTINE.

PREVIOUS to the commencement of the works for the purification of the water of the Serpentine by means of filtration there existed at the head of the lake a dirty duck-pond of about a foot in depth, into which the Ranelagh sewer periodically discharged its contents. This now forms the site of the Italian garden, designed in connection with the intended filtering basins, and in this garden are being placed the fountains and other ornamental works sculptured by Mr. John Thomas, by whom many of the most beautiful of the carvings and statues of the Houses of Parliament were executed. We present our readers with a view of the large fountain now being erected in the centre of the water-front of the garden. The large basin is sixteen feet in diameter, and was intended to deliver two million gallons of purified water into the Serpentine during every twenty-four hours in addition to the quantity discharged by the jets. This basin is sculptured in Portland stone, and bears on its centre a group of Tritons affording support to a highly-sculptured marble tazza, from which it is intended there shall ascend a jet or sheaf of water of considerable magnitude and many varying forms. On each side of this fountain, and somewhat raised above it, are seated two female figures of colossal size, bearing urns, from which will be discharged copious streams of water into the basin below. These figures are differently and gracefully treated, as also are their adjuncts the two swans, intended to be principally seen from the interior of the garden. The level of the basin is approached by a flight of massive semicircular steps, the lower one of which is carved into leaves bending over the basin. The backs of the figures rest against highly-decorated pedestals, forming the termination of an ornamental balustrade enriched at intervals with very ornamental flower-vases of varied designs, all executed by Mr. Thomas in Portland stone. On the sides of the garden the enclosure is continued by similar pedestals and vases, but here the balustrades give place to open railings and gates of elegant design.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SERPENTINE.—FOUNTAIN IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE ITALIAN GARDEN.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON
(VOLUNTEER RIFLE REGIMENT).

THIS company, of which the Prince Consort is Captain-General and Colonel, has existed for more than two centuries. It exercises by virtue of warrants under her Majesty's Royal sign manual, and is maintained by its permanent members without public aid. The officers hold the Queen's commission, and first pass through the successive non-commissioned grades. The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles, and has also an artillery division, with four field-pieces. The present strength of the corps is about six hundred. At its head-quarters in Finsbury are a drill-ground of seven acres, and a hall for winter drill, with conveniences, classes for fencing and broadsword; and it has a long-range at a little distance from town. The Sovereign or her apparent has usually been the Captain-General of this company. Prince George of Denmark (the husband of Queen Anne), George I. (who gave the company £500), George II., and George IV. (when Prince of Wales), held the command, as did William IV., succeeded by the Duke of Sussex, upon whose death the command was accepted by Prince Albert. On the occasion of Royal visits to the City the Artillery Company attend as a guard of honour to the Sovereign: as on Nov. 9, 1837, when Queen Victoria dined in Guildhall; and on Oct. 25, 1844, when her Majesty opened the Royal Exchange. Another mark of Royal favour, in addition to several others received, by this company, has just been bestowed upon it. The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the following announcement:—"The Queen has been pleased to command that, as the 'Artillery Company of London' has always been known under the title of the 'Hon. Artillery Company of London,' that designation shall in future be officially borne by the regiment."

A troop of horse artillery is to be attached to this regiment, under the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, its Captain-General, and Lord Colville, its Lieutenant-Colonel. The ranks of this troop are being rapidly filled up. Its uniform is blue, edged with scarlet and silver, with brown leather belts and sable-coloured busbys. The chargers with which every member provides himself may vary in height from fifteen hands one inch to fifteen hands three inches. The command of this new troop, we are informed, has been awarded to Captain Jay, an energetic officer of this corps. For many years he has had the company of the rifle division of this regiment, even previous to the time of its being armed with the Enfield rifle. With the exception that each member will have to provide himself with a horse, the expenses will not far exceed those of the infantry. The income arising from property belonging to the Honourable Artillery Company is not less than £2000 per annum, which sum is always applied to the services of the regiment and, consequently, its permanency is as secure as its renown.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LIVERPOOL SAILORS' HOME BY FIRE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

EARLY on the morning of Sunday week the upper portion of the Sailors' Home at Liverpool was found to be on fire. The fire police, a corps of men from her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, and a crowd of other persons were soon on the spot, but in spite of their efforts the building was soon gutted. The four bare walls are now alone standing. At the time the fire broke out there were in the building about one hundred boarders and seventeen officials, but only three lives were lost. A policeman fell from the top of a high ladder which broke under him, and, as he fell some fifty feet, was killed on the spot. One of the stewards in the establishment, while engaged with some other persons in getting the books out of the bank, was jammed under a mass of débris, the lower part of his body being

fearfully crushed: he died in about an hour after his removal to the Southern Hospital. A third person has subsequently died from the severe burns which he received. The local Marine Board occupied offices in the building, which was considered to be almost fireproof, though the men's berths in the dormitories, where the fire is supposed to have originated, were made of pitch pine. The building cost £30,000; it was insured for £10,000, and the interior fittings for £1000. The books have been recovered, and the business of the Home is in the meantime being carried on in the Custom House arcade and in portions of the dock offices.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE settling on the Chester Cup has gone off remarkably well, owing to St. Albans having come into the betting so very recently and at so short a price. For the Derby The Wizard still holds his place pretty firmly at 3 to 1, while St. Albans is only two points behind him. Umpire, who is said to have an excessive dislike to getting into a van, is again very shaky, although his admirers would have taken 10 to 1. Buccaneer is said to be doing steady work at Woolcot's, and is quoted at about the same price as Thormanby, who has held his own very steadily all through the spring. Upperhand has some admirers at 100 to 1, who maintain that his Chester race was a mistake, and that he was rapidly catching his horses at the finish. It may be that he requires a longer distance and a course with fewer turns in it, or else he has utterly deceived Fobert, who did not hesitate to say that he believed he had a second Dutchman in him. Unless Underhand has sadly gone off, he ought to be able to try a Derby horse very highly, but the little bay's bad Chester Cup running shows that he is not an infallible barometer.

The Bath meeting will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday. St. Albans, Loiterer, The Gentle, Cape Flyaway, Seclusion, Lupellus, Man-at-Arms, and Buccaneer are amongst the Three-year-old Biennial horses; but neither the first nor the last named are likely to start; and Seclusion will probably give us the first specimen of her ability to get the Oaks distance. Sister to St. Albans (who will, no doubt, honour another venal borough by taking its name), Lava, Big Ben, and Shillelagh, a good-looking colt of Lord Strathmore's, are in the Two-year-old Biennial; and Little Lady, The Rover, Actæon, and Romsey are leading names in the T.Y.C. Kelston Stakes. The Somersetshire Stakes stands for Wednesday; and so do the Weston Stakes, which include Big Ben, Zodiac, and Walloon. Harpenden has a pleasant little meeting on Friday, and then comes "the great secret" of the year.

The Spring Meeting at Doncaster has been quite a failure, both in point of fields and attendance. Stockton beat his old opponent Ripon by a head for the Trial Stakes; and Little Lady, despite her 7lb. extra, won the Hopeful Stakes very cleverly. The time of the year at which the meeting is now held thinned the candidates for this race by at least two-thirds. Homeward Bound disappointed his backers in the Handicap, in which Desmond made his own running throughout. This son of Bandy suffered a twenty-length defeat from The Gentle this spring; and the long lead with which the other jockeys indulged him on Tuesday can only be accounted for by the fact that they believed he was simply making a pace for First Lord. Wednesday's racing introduced us to the first winner by Rifleman; and Little Lady, with 7lb. extra again, showed her gameness in a head-and-head finish for the Glasgow Plate. We should think that we have seen about the last of the Doncaster *May* meetings, and that they must return to the old March *régime*.

The United All England Eleven commence their campaign on Monday at Sheffield, where they are matched against eighteen of the Hallam Club, and two professionals; and on Thursday they confront sixteen of the Reigate Club with Caffyn, and another professional player. The United team Consists of V. E. Walker, Esq., Carpenter, Grundy, J. Lillywhite, Hearne, Mortlock, Griffith, Lockyer, Wells, Stubberfield, Sewell, jun., and Ellis. They have not yet finally settled who are to represent them on the 28th, but it is generally understood that the All England Eleven on that occasion will consist of J. Cæsar, A. Clarke, Dait, Tinley, Wilsher, A. H. Stephenson, Diver, Tarrant, Hayward, Jackson, and G. Parr. It is feared that Wisden will not be able to play this season. There will also be a match at Lord's, on Monday, between the Marylebone Club and Ground and the West Middlesex and London Union Rifles; and on Thursday the Household Brigade meet the Peripatetics.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Stockton, 1. Ripon, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Neophyte, 1. King Edward, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Little Lady, 1. Ivanhoff, 2.
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Desmond, 1. Weatherbound, 2.
Municipal Stakes.—Buttercup, 1. Gameboy, 2.
Londesborough Plate of £50.—Amsterdam, 1. Black Cloud, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Betting-room Stakes.—colt by Rifleman, dam by Sleight-of-Hand, 1. Hetty, 2.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—King Edward, 1. Gay f., 2.
Glasgow Plate.—Little Lady, 1. Viscount Brignall, 2.
Scurry Stakes.—Neophyte, 1. The Norman, 2.
Chesterfield Plate.—Amsterdam, 1. Rescue, 2.

YORK RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Jack Spring, 1. Prologue, 2.
Zetland Stakes.—Walloon 1. Lopcatcher, 2.
Great Northern Handicap,—Ben Webster, 1. Pax, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Annan, 1. Buttercup, 2.
Knavesmire Plate.—Hetty, 1. Meyerbeer, 2.
Spring St. Leger.—Cape Flyaway, 1. Andover Colt, 2.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

City Bowl.—Apollo, 1.
Craven Plate.—Chere Amie, 1. Romsey, 2.
Wiltshire Stakes.—Pan, 1. Rajah Brooke, 2.
Salisbury Stakes.—Folkestone, 1. Baroness, 2.

AQUATICS.—The first match of the season of the ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB will take place on the 30th inst. with cutters of the second, third, and fourth classes for a series of valuable prizes. The second race will take place on the 14th of June for cutters of the first class, and also a match amongst amateurs; and on the 29th of June the schooner race is to be sailed. From the number of new yachts building first-rate sport is anticipated.

The entries for the first great regatta of the ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB closed on Wednesday night, and are as follows:—Third-class yachts, under 10 tons: *Haidée*, 8 tons, Mr. Thomas Bartlett owner; *Clara*, 7 tons, Mr. J. B. Burhey; *Violet*, 9 tons, Lore De Ros; *Surprise*, 8 tons, Mr. Thomas Carr. Extra-class, under 6 tons: *Eugénie*, 6 tons, Mr D. T. White; *Blue Bell*, 6 tons, Mr. J. W. Ridgway; *Spray*, 5 tons, Mr. George Haines; *May Fly*, 4 tons, Mr. William Roe. The race takes place on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., and there are three prizes in each class, both of which are open to any yacht club. The course is from Erith, round a boat moored off Coal House Point, and back to Greenwich; and the *Prince of Wales* General Steam Navigation Company's steamer will accompany the race, with the Hon. Artillery Company's band on board, leaving London-bridge at nine o'clock.

CRICKET.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.—The MARYLEBONE CLUB celebrated their seventy-third anniversary, and fairly opened the cricket season for 1860, on Wednesday week, in the pavilion at Lord's. In the absence of the noble president, the Earl of Coventry, the president elect, Lord Skelmersdale, presided over a highly influential assembly of the patrons and supporters of the noble game. Prior to the dinner an important addition, both in rank and numbers, was made to the club, in the election of new members.

THE SURREY COUNTY CLUB celebrated the commencement of the season by holding their annual dinner yesterday week at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. H. Marshall, president of the club, occupied the chair, the vice-chair being filled by Mr. H. Mortimer. This is the largest club in England, comprising 800 members, 125 new members being this year elected.

The programme issued by the executive of both these clubs for the season comprises some first-rate matches. The first match of the season by the Marlebone Club will be played on Monday next, the 14th inst., eleven of the M.C.C. and Ground contending against eleven of the West Middlesex and London University Rifles.

OXFORD: Gentlemen v. Players.—On Thursday week this match was commenced on the Magdalen Ground, Cowley Marsh, Oxford. The ground was remarkably well attended, the Prince of Wales (who has entered as a member of the Bullingdon Club) and a large party of fashionables honouring the match with their presence. The match was resumed on Friday, but ended in a draw. The following is the score up to the close of the play:—Gentlemen, first innings, 126; second innings, 105. Players, first innings, 117; second innings, 51. The Players had 64 runs to get to win, and seven wickets to go down.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	
May 2	30·081	55·5	34·0	·58	0	44·0	65·1	ENE. NE.	558	·000
„ 3	30·170	53·1	33·8	·51	1	43·9	63·3	NE. NNE.	399	·000
„ 4	30·148	50·6	39·4	·68	3	37·9	63·0	NE. ENE.	145	·000
„ 5	30·142	44·1	36·8	·77	9	38·2	51·9	E.	332	·000
„ 6	30·145	44·2	31·1	·63	7	36·9	55·0	ESE.	345	·000
„ 7	29·706	51·4	39·3	·66	7	36.8	61·6	E.	326	·000
„ 8	29·561	53·6	46·8	·79	7	46·6	61·5	SSW. SW.	428	·036

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected,	30·108	30·157	30·223	30·144	30·153	29·812	29·583
Temperature of Air	58·1°	53·6°	46·5°	45·3°	47·2°	53·9°	56·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·5°	44·5°	43·1°	43·7°	41·2°	46·0°	51·7°
Direction of Wind	NE by E	NNE.	NNE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SW. by S.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that most of the foreign exchanges are favourable, and that some large parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England, thereby increasing the stock to over £15,000,000, the business done in most Home Securities this week—owing in some measure to the complication of affairs in Italy—has been very moderate, and prices have fluctuated to some extent. The Unfunded Debt has ruled heavy. Rather large sales have been made, and the premium has further declined.

On the whole there has been a full average demand for money, and in most instances the rates of discount have been supported. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 4¼ to 4½; three months', at 4⅝ to 4¾; four months, 4½ to 4¾; and six months, 5 to 6 per cent. At those quotations the supply of capital is considerably in excess of some previous weeks.

With the exception of £225,000, which is still being arranged for, the whole of the £1,111,500 of Preferential Six per Cent Debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has been subscribed for. The subscription lists ranged from 80 to 84; but the board has wisely determined to allow the whole issue to be made at 80. Considering the large amount required, the success of the loan must be regarded with much satisfaction.

Rather over £260,000 in gold has come to hand, chiefly from Australia. For export there is scarcely any demand, and the amount disposed of to the bank is £350,000. The principal shipment is £114,150 in gold, and £17,350 in silver, to the Brazils. The value of the gold known to be on passage from Australia is about £400,000.

Letters from Constantinople give a deplorable picture of Turkish finances. The debts of the country, including £10,500,000 due from the Civil List, are £43,000,000.

A new banking company, entitled the "London and South African Bank," has been started, with a capital of £400,000. The shares have been done at ¾ to 1 prem. Another similar project, with a capital of £500,000, is shortly expected to appear in the market.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have been engaged in their investigations in connection with the transactions carried on for Pullinger by members of that body.

On Monday Home Stocks were far from active, nevertheless, no change of importance took place in the quotations. Bank Stock left off at 227; Reduced, and New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; India Stock, 220; India Five per Cents, 106⅝; Rupee Paper, 98⅝ and 104¼; India Bonds, 10s. to 5s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. In the early part of Tuesday prices were heavy, but, as the account passed off satisfactorily, the quotations subsequently rallied:—Consols for Money were done at 95 to 95⅜ ½; for Account, 95½, to 95⅝; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, sold at 93⅜ ½ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock marked 226 to 227½; and Rupee Paper, 98½, 99. There were some fluctuations in prices on Wednesday:—The Reduced Three per Cents were 93¾ ⅞ ⅝ ½; Consols for Transfer, 95⅝ ½ ¼ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 106½ ⅝ ½; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, 1859, 96⅞ 97; Ditto Bonds, 5s. dis.; Consols, for Account, 96⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; India Stock was 221½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent. This reduction, however, had scarcely any effect upon Home Stocks:—Consols, for Money, sold at 95⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 95⅜ ½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock was 226 to 227; India Stock, New, 106½ ¾; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 98½.

Ocean Marine Insurance Shares have been done at 2 13-16 to 15-16 prem.; Universal Marine, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; and London and provincial Marine ¼ to ⅜ prem.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending April 7:—

Bank of England	£20,918,670
Private Banks	3,457,617
Joint-stock Banks	3,067,840
Scotland	3,882,292
Ireland	7,095,428
Total	£38,421,857

Compared with the four weeks ending April 9, 1859, the above figures exhibit an increase of £131,589 in the circulation of notes in England, and of £377,762 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

In the Foreign House the transactions have been on a full average scale, both for Money and Time. Prices, generally, have shown some firmness, but the market has continued wholly free from excitement. The leading quotions for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅞; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 108; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Russian Three per Cents, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, New Deferred, 33¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 77¾; Ditto, New, 62¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 101¾; Brazilian Scrip has sold at ½ prem.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably numerous, and the quotations, generally, have been well maintained. Australasia have realised 70½; Bank of London, 51¾; British North American, 56; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 32; London Chartered of Australia, 23; London and County, 35¾; London and Westminster, 60½; London Joint-stock, 32¼; Oriental, 42 ex div.; Ottoman, 18¼; Union of Australia, 45¾; Union of London, 25¾; and Unity Mutual, 19.

In the value of Colonial Government Securities very little change has taken place, and the transactions have been to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1881, 114; Ditto Five per Cents, 102; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 100; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 100½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 108½; South Australian Six per Cent Bonds, 111½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½.

The Miscellaneous Market continues inactive:—Crystal Palace Shares have marked 32½; Ditto, Preference, 100; Electric Telegraph, 105½; English and Australian Copper, 2⅝; General Steam, 25; London General Omnibus, 1¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4⅝; National Discount, 4⅛; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17½; Rhymney Iron, New, 5¾; Royal Mail Steam, 50 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6⅝; Berlin Waterworks, 4⅞; Chelsea Ditto, 16; East London, 126; West Middlesex, 106½; Waterloo Bridge, 2¾; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 28; Ditto, New, of £7, 25.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been somewhat but prices have continued to fluctuate with Consols. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 104; Caledonian, 91⅝; Eastern Counties, 54¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32; Great Northern, 116½; Ditto, A Stock, 118; Great Western, 69¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105⅝; London and Blackwall, 70⅛; London and Brighton, 114¼; London and North-Western, 101⅝; Ditto, Eighths, 10; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43⅝; Midland, 117¾; Norfolk, 55; North British, 62; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½; Ditto, Leeds, 51½; Ditto, York, 80⅝; North Staffordshire, 13¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45⅜; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 36¼; Ditto, Scottish Midland Stock, 89; South-Eastern, 87; Vale of Neath, 59; Waterford and Limerick, 24½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 126¾; Ditto Five per Cent, 113½; Northern and Eastern, 56.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Cornwall Five per Cent, 20¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76; Great Western Five per Cent, 102½; Ditto, Chester Shares, 20; London and Brighton Six per Cent Stock, 138; Londonderry and Coleraine, 2; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 141; North British, 110; Ditto, New, 107½; Ditto, Border Union, 1½; North-Eastern—G. N. E. Four per Cent, 96¾; South-Eastern—Reading Annuity, 23; South Wales Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97½; East Indian, 102; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 101¾; Geelong and Melbourne, 21¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93½; Ditto, Debentures, 67; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1872, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 100⅛; Madras, Fourth Extension, 9½; Scinde, 100½.

FOREIGN.—Buenos Ayres and San Fernando, 5⅞; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34½ ex div.; San Paulo, 1⅝; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 12⅞ ex div.

Friday Afternoon.

Home Securities have been somewhat inactive to-day; in prices, however, very little change has taken place. Consols, for Money, have marked 95¼; for the Account, 95⅜ ½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents have sold at 93⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 7s. prem.; India Bonds, 10s dis. Indian Securities are firm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are inactive.

The return of the Bank of France, made up to yesterday, shows an increase of rather more than three millions in cash, 10¾ millions in bills discounted, and 26 millions in the Treasury balance. The advances have decreased 10¼, the circulation 22¾ millions, and the current accounts half a million of francs.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat came fresh to hand to-day, coastwise and by land carriage. Good and fine samples realised full prices, with a moderate demand; but low and damp parcels moved off slowly, at the late decline in value. We were fairly supplied with most descriptions of foreign wheat. Millers operated with great caution; nevertheless, Monday's currency was supported. In floating cargoes very few transactions were reported; in prices, however, no change took place. There was scarcely any inquiry for malting barley, at irregular quotations; grinding and distilling sorts, however, ruled steady. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, yet prices were well supported. Oats commanded full quotations, but the demand for them was by no means active. Beans and peas were a steady inquiry, but flour was a dull sale.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1420; barley, 330; malt, 3060; oats, 20; flour, 1650. Irish: oats, 90. Foreign: wheat, 5050; barley, 1790; oats, 13,040; flour, 300 sacks, 1000 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 52s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 40s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 63s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 69s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 35s. to 37s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 38s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 46s.; town households, 41s. to —s.; country marks, 34s. to 38s. per 280lb.; American, 25s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—Both linseed and rapeseed are in fair request, at very full prices. Canary, however, is still dull. Most other seeds support previous rates. Cakes continue steady.

Linseed, English crushing, 49s. to 53s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s. 0d.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 47s. to 54s.; white ditto, 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 7d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 5d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 34s. 0d. beans, 42s. 4d.; peas, 39s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 5d.; barley, 37s. 3d.; oats, 24s. 4d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 101,914; barley, 10,883; oats, 7143; rye, 228; beans, 3616; peas, 679 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. Privately, the quotations are supported; but the demand is by no means active.

Sugar.—All good and fine raw sugars have moved off steadily, at full quotations. Low and damp parcels, however, have met a slow inquiry. Sound floating cargoes have been sold at extreme rates. Refined goods are steady, at from 52s. to 55s. per cwt. Crushed is worth 49s. to 50s. 6d.; and pieces are selling at 42s. to 48s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The transactions have not increased, when compared with last week; yet prices generally, are well supported.

Rice.—Nothing of interest has transpired in this market. Prices are barely supported, owing to the dull state of the wheat trade.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter are a dull sale, and the quotations rule almost nominal. Bacon is less active, at about previous rates. Hams and lard command very full prices.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, and prices continue to give way. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 52s. 6d. to 54s.; for the last three months, 50s. 6d. to 51s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 28s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils support previous quotations. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; rough, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in improved request, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Very little change has taken place in the value of brandy. Grain spirit is in improved request, chiefly on French account.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 0s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s per load. Trade less active.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, but at a decline in value of from 0½d. to 1½d. per lb. Privately the market is heavy.

Potatoes.—Only moderate supplies are on offer. On the whole, the demand is steady, at from 95s. to 185s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market is but moderately supplied with all kinds of hops. Generally speaking, the demand rules steady, and prices are well supported. Mid and East Kent pockets, 8 s. to 140s.; Weald of Kent, 62s. to 84s.; and Sussex, 62s. to 76s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 0d. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 10).—To-day's market was scantily supplied with beasts, in, for the most part, very middling condition. Prime breeds moved off steadily, at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy, on former terms. We have to report a fair demand for sheep, the show of which was moderate, at full quotations. Lambs commanded extreme rates, with a healthy inquiry. About 300 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The supply of English calves was limited; of foreign, good. The demand was inactive, yet prices were supported. Pigs and milch cows sold at full quotations; but the inquiry for them was far from active. Per 8lb. to sink the offal: Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 2d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 792; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 6529; calves, 444; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 170; sheep, 600; calves, 304.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat here to-day are moderately good. Prime qualities move off steadily, at full prices; but other kinds are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Cornet C. G. H. Rowley to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
4th Light Dragoons: Lieut.-Col. F. C. Aylmer to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major G. J. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Militia y Train: Capt. C. Hunter to be Captain.
10th Foot: Lieut. M. Coke to be Lieutenant. 12th: Lieut. H. L. W. Phillips to be Lieutenant. 15th: Lieut. F. R. Fishbourne to be Instructor of Musketry. 19th: Capt. M. Williams to be Captain. 21st: Lieut. I. T. Griffin to be Captain; Ensign J. Blaksley to be Lieutenant. 24th: Capt. D. Gibson to be Captain. 25th: Ensign H. J. Harvey to be Lieutenant; Assist. Surg. J. T. Milburn to be Assistant Surgeon. 60th: Ensign H. R. Treeve to be Lieutenant. 68th: Serg. H. Sladden to be Quartermaster. 84th: Capt. T. C. Lloyd to be Captain. 87th: Ensign J. H. Vowell to be Instructor of Musketry. 91st: J. T. Rogers to be Ensign. 100th: Lieut. F. B. Bleazby to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. LONG, Leeds, spirit merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

B. T. OAKSHOTT, Portsea, brewer.—C. S. DUGGAN, Bridgehouse-place, Newington-causeway, Surrey, wholesale stationer.—H. TRENTER, Ipswich, butcher.—B. ABRAHAM, Taunton, jeweller.—I. HANSON, Halifax, innkeeper.—B. KURZ, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, jeweller.—W. BEDFORD, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, baker.—W. HARRIS, Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, cattle dealer.—J. STANLEY, Walsall, Staffordshire, draper.—T. MOORE, Morland, Worcestershire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. J. D. PAUL, formerly of Brompton, London, now of Glasgow.—H. J. M'ARTHUR, Crosshill, West Kilbride, commission agent.—H. GREENLEES, Paisley, manufacturer.—MILLAR and PATERSON, Hamilton, builders.—J. EMSLIE, Dunfermline, manufacturer.—J. HENRY, Milton of Campsie, baker.—A. BLAIKIE, Aberdeen, advocate.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

WAR OFFICE.

27th Foot: Major-Gen. J. Geddes to be Colonel. 46th: Major-Gen. T. G. Ball to be Colonel. 56th: Major-Gen. H. W. Breton to be Colonel.
4th: Light Dragoons: Capt. the Hon. C. J. Keith-Falconer to be Major; Lieut. W. Chaine, un., to be Captain; Cornet J. E. Bradshaw to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

E. JONES, Woodbine-villas, Battersea, hosier.—J. SMITH, Fareham, Hampshire, grocer.—J. WILSON, Sunderland, shipowner.—G. DRAKE, Eversholt-street, Camden-town, jeweller.—J. S. BEALE, Paddington-green, Paddington, surgeon.—F. MILLER, Poland street, Oxford-street, lead merchant.—J. NEWNS and J. H. WILKINSON, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, drapers.—V. ALLEN, Newport, Monmouthshire, draper.—J. PALMER, Gloucester, ironmonger.—J. BELL, Liverpool, shipwright.—T. MILLS, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. J. WAITT and G. STEWART, Glasgow, wholesale stationers.—H. ANDERSON, Rothesay, Buteshire, apparatus manufacturer.—W. MOFFAT, Glasgow, butcher.—A. STEVEN, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant.—T. TORRANCE, Airdrie, surgeon.—J. HUTTON, Dysart, accountant.—P. D. DENHOLM (deceased), Edinburgh, contractor.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Advertisement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 14th of March, on board the ship "Kennington," off Cochin, the Baroness von Jasmund, of a son.

On the 3rd of February, 1860, at Queenstown, Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Captain Frederick P. Sneevin, of a son.

On the 29th of March, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of C. F. Woodgate, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Château Neuf, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Andrew Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th inst., at the Church of St. Giles, Camberwell, by the Rev. William Whitehead, Mr. Joseph Brigham, of Camberwell-grove, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel Sanders, Esq., of Longfleet, Poole, Dorsetshire.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., in Albemarle-street, Mary, Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, 41, Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. and Most Rev Thomas, Lord Archbishop of York.

On the 3rd inst., at Drumcondra Castle, Ireland, of bronchitis, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, in her 82nd year, after an illness of ten days.

On the 4th inst., at 56, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Matilda Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Knatchbull, in her thirty-fourth year.

On the 27th ult., at Leghorn, Archibald Fisken, youngest son of Peter Inglis, Esq., of Ingliston, Victoria.

On the 1st inst., at Abbey Wood, Kent, Richard Hoare Dowling, Esq., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

On the 24th ult., at 28, Portsdown-road, Maida hill, London, James Brougham, youngest son of the late Capt. Martin Irving, of S'onara, Westmoreland, J.P., and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, aged 12 years.

Supposed to have been lost with the passengers and crew of the ship *Andromache*, near the Cape on his return from Ceylon, which he left on the 6th of April, 1859, John Macgregor Beecroft, midshipman, only son of the late John Beecroft, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for Western Africa, and Governor of Fernando Po, of Whitby, Yorkshire, and late of Clifton Park, Birkenhead, aged 20 years.

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12 Table Spoons..	30 ..	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons..	40 ..	15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 ..	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto ..	25 ..	9	7	6
12 Table Forks ..	30 ..	11	0	0	12 Table Forks ..	40 ..	15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 ..	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto ..	25 ..	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10 ..	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12 ..	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle ..	10 ..	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle ..	11 ..	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto ..	10 ..	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto ..	12 ..	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..		2	2	6
1 Fish Slice (pierced)..		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)..		3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons ..	10 ..	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons ..	14 ..	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..		1	5	0

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Bottles included.
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All Duty Free.
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Comprising :—
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All the New Colours in Plain, Checked and Striped Glacés, for Young Ladies' Wear.
The principal Novelties in CLOAKS and MANTLES, as produced in Paris, in Glacé Silk, Plain and Fancy Cloths, and all the new materials.
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The Half-Guinea Cloth and Cashmere Jacket, Loose and Tight.
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EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES FOR MAY and JUNE.
HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., of 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, have the honour to announce that they will display, on Monday next, and during the Month, a magnificent collection of Novelties, consisting of Silks of Lyons and Spitalfields manufacture, an unusually large collection of Light Tissues, which have been manufactured for them exclusively ; Gauzes from Lyons and Chambery ; Muslins from Mulhouse ; Indian and French Shawls ; Laces of English and Foreign make, including some exquisite specimens from Barcelona and Brussels ; and an entirely new collection of Ball Dresses. H., J., and Co. solicit an early inspection.

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NEUTRAL-COLOURED COMPLETE SUITS of one material, introduced last season for Gentlemen, and subsequently improved by variety of materials, the fastening by a top link or button, which serves for a letter-seal when engraved with crest or coat of arms ; is registered 6 and 7 Vict., and the complete suit is occasionally under, and seldom exceeds, three pounds in cost.
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H. J. and D. NICOLL are prepared, at short notice, to produce Court Suits and Servants' Liveries, by applying to them in Regent street, London.

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BURNING OF THE SAILORS' HOME AT LIVERPOOL.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. A. HEFFER.—SEE PAGE 425.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

After a mature consideration of the contents of the Royal Academy Exhibition, just opened, we regret to be obliged to say that it is no improvement upon many of recent years, but, on the contrary, is, in many respects, falling off from them. In one or two particulars it is marked by considerable changes—some, perhaps, would call them reforms—upon former practice. In the first place, the uppermost tiers of pictures—"tripers" or "sky scrapers," as they were sometimes called—has been discarded, a simple and elegant arrangement of line ruling has the dismal octagon room, also, so long the condemned cell of unbefriended genius, is no longer used for that use, and only to see again and again Landseer has a fine picture, remarkable for the fulness and variety of material contained in it, and the investigation of which claims a considerable share of time and study. Phillips's "Royal Marriage" also attracts the little throng of connoisseurs who will always congregate before sudden gown in the Black Brunswicker, and Sir A. Stuart's and O'Neil anatomical tours de force in the varying tints of white satin; and O'Neil enforces a passing glance by the impetuous appeals of his "Volunteer" in the shipwreck scene; and, when we have said that we have named all that secure anything like marked attention from the public. The combined industriousness of the whole of the hanging committee is not equal to that commanded by the "Eastward Ho!" of 1858, or even by the "Back Again" of 1859, or the "Derby Day" of 1856, or even by the "Derby Day." The exhibition, in short, is a most dry one, under the former and present regime, and the more pleasant one enough as a whole, but is deficient in salient points, as has been pointed out to the members; or, as a certain friend remarked metaphorically, but intelligibly enough, "You don't go away carrying the brass."

In one class of works we have, indeed, no falling off: the portraits are as numerous, as large, as staring, as bewildering, as glaringly coloured as ever, so as to exaggeration to say that they occupy full half the wall space in the rooms, and, being for the most part disfigured with the best known and worst likenesses, their numerous and superficial areas render the more conspicuous by the very absence of the merit by the which, under like conditions, pictures in other years generally surmounted. Connected with portraiture, however, there is one whole branch of art which is unusually prominent—namely, photography, the fierce struggles against the inroads of photography, has at length departed boldly from the wide wall space in the large rooms, which is now occupied by architectural and other drawings, leaving behind only a few straggliers, by no means choice specimens, to take refuge in the screen in the small room, and to appear more at an obsolete art.

Proceeding now to commence our critical survey, we remark, upon examining the catalogue, that the members of the Academy are less numerously represented than on almost any former occasion. Mr. Charles Bell Birch, Macbeth, Mulready, T. Faed, Pickersgill, R. W. Ward, Boxall, and T. F. Lewis are altogether absent; and of those who "grace by their presence" the greater number have but a single exhibit. The whole numbers of paintings by the academic body are a hundred and ten, of which thirty-seven are portraits. The numerous artists excluded from the publicity, however obscure and unsatisfactorily, to be afforded only by the great liberality of the council of the year, and its catholic rules and regulations of the academical body, might find in this poor display of industry on their part an additional ground of sarcastic complaint against the tendency to the meagre contributions by members of the establishment, they might, if they ask, in it what use there is in electing for art themselves should exercise so large and irresponsible a control over the labours and prospects of the whole body of artists of the country?

Millais' "The Black Brunswickers" (29) is a composition of two figures, intended, we believe, as a companion to his last celebrated effort, "The Huguenots," and very similar to it in character and purpose. The Black Brunswickers, as is evident from the crowned band, bent on avenging the death of the Duke of Brunswick, their master, and pledged neither to give or receive quarter, are a band of ruffians of a desperate kind to their breast. A young officer of which they are about to depart for the field of Waterloo, when his vengeance is distracted by the appeals of a girl, with downcast eyes, presses him back, whilst with one hand behind her she attempts to keep from the sight of her lover that is endeavouring to open. There is a perplexed and half-annoyed expression on the face of the young officer as he turns from the girl the discovery of a lurking passion for him which he had not sought for; and he evidently hesitates for the instant how to act. The scene, in which the spectator is made the unseen witness, is partly diverted by the introduction of a little pet dog, who, standing on its hind quarters, seems to beg the young man's pardon for the rough usage as too frequently the case with Mr. Millais, are not in the best drawing, being too long and ill-proportioned, and the figures are not sent of roundness about them, and of air between them and the wall which closes in the background. The general treatment of the various articles of equipment and costume is something marvellous: the bridled coat is perfect to a stitch, the white satin dress is absolutely satin, and the book of the girl, and other properties, is the very model of highly-polished leather.

Phillips has unusually brought out the exhibition in the difficult portrait subject, "The Marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick of Prussia, January 25, 1858." The former is the daughter of Queen Victoria, and the ceremonies had been, by judicious arrangement, moulded into something like picturesque form. The scene of the bridegroom's entrance into the church in the middle of the picture is especially pretty. The likenesses are, for the most part, good, being a little conventionalised, perhaps, and there, and the colour is partial to "merry as a marriage bell." On the opposite wall of the room to the Academicians hangs (159) the scene his favourite Spain. There is much intelligence displayed in the contents in the expression of the bull-fight audience, and the fashionable life impinging in insipid propriety behind her fan—her handsome mantilla, her waxen profile, her white, upturned, earnest gaze. The colour throughout is admirable for richness of tone and solidity of touch.

In Ansdell's picture, "The Lost Shepherd" (59), is on a peculiar subject: a lost shepherd is frozen to death in the snowy wilds of the Highlands, mourned by his wife and child, and by a sympathising group over him. Of the latter, also, we may be allowed to question the originality, reminding us as it does of the sympathetic drawing of "The Dead Soldier" by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, in previous years, and we do not well know for what reason. Putting aside these considerations, however, the execution is the most masterly, vigorous, and successful that ever came from the artist's hand.

A. Hart shows a good deal of careful study and clever designing in his historical picture (74). "Archbishop Langton, after a Mass in the Cathedral of Old St. Paul's, on the 25th of August, 1214, consecrating the Earl of Pembroke and the Barons to exhort from King John the Ratification of the Conditions of the Charter of King Henry I." The figures, which are numerous, are all in animated movement, and the faces are full of the most earnest expression; but the colour is pale and inharmonious—a fault which may also be attributed to "Shared Music" (179), and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" (135), and which seems to have become a habit with the artist which he will not easily get rid of.

"The Flood in the Highlands" (160), by Sir E. Landseer, will challenge a long inspection, so full is it of materials, all with more or less of meaning implied in them. As the title indicates, it represents one of those dreadful inundations so common in the highlands after the autumn rains, by which whole villages have sometimes been destroyed. Here has just passed over a cottage, and the raging torrent has left to the thatched roof of their dwelling, where, gathering around them some few articles of furniture and any of their stock they have been able to collect. they await in anxiety and alarm the course of events. The assault proceeds from the left, where a flat of timber, which has swooped in his cloak, shuts his eyes against a scene which he has evidently witnessed with horror in the past. Near him is the young wife and mother, who, with terror depicted on her face, presses to her bosom an infant of apparently a few months old, that is eagerly nestling to her, their faces strongly marked with alarm, complete the human group, commingling with whom are various domestic animals, a goat, a sheep, and a dog, the last of which, by their looks, show that they share in the alarm of their masters. Between the foreground and the middle ground in the terror of the storm, is seen struggling to force its way over the side of the thatch to obtain a footing, a stag of large dimensions, in the exaggerating rage of life—his eyeballs starting from their sockets—and near the point of exhaustion. On a ladder which leans against the wall of the cottage, and which is seen to the left, has, under the excitement of terror, has just laid an egg, which has broken as it fell, and is found on the ground at the bottom. Near him is the body of water running under the very eave of the cottage door some ducks are contesting the ability of their wings against the violence of the tumultuous party. On the roof of a neighbouring cottage the inhabitants are seen pulling in desperation at a rope to secure the cattle which have been carried away by the flood, and is on the point of being signified. To complete the disorder and terror of the scene huge trees are seen uprooted and floating by, and, in the distance, against the walls of the cottage, overhead; and angry rain-clouds flying across the sky, and that too with terrific rapidity, are indicated. Acknowledging a grand poetic conception and great pictorial capabilities in the subject of this work, we are compelled to say that these abilities in the subject are unequally to have grappled with it in its severer conditions. He does not ride the storm, nor direct the whirlwind. The striking terrors of the scene are not sufficiently felt in the midst of the realities, but poetic imaginings and reminiscences, softened by time and distance are required to give the grandeur which is wanting. Owing to them is marred by the introduction of trivial incidents—to wit, the egg and cat business, and the ducks and the dog, which, with the exception of the latter, are disadvantage to the unity of the picture. Moreover, the high finish and eminently successful handling bestowed upon the accessories and animals generally, and the too evident appearance of the tameness of brush displayed in the more essential portions of the picture, viz., the figures, water, and sky, are pronounced feeble and unequal to the grand.

In scripture subjects we have Dicksee's remarkable specimen, "Harmony," not entirely satisfactory, imitating some of the best externals of the early church painting, but without the spirit and purpose which gave it life. The composition of Solomon (153) on the subject of Mary, who, "rising up in those days, went into the mountainous country with haste," is pleasing. The figure of Mary is attenuated, mean, ill drawn; and the pale face, with its prominent nose and drooping mouth, is not the ideal of the mother of the Saviour. The unassisted Solomon is not the ideal of the mother of Solomon. The landscape in which she is placed is spotted with poppies, "pale, pale poppies," and "leaves the light of love," and, still further to carry out the suggestions of the text, a lamb is about to be sacrificed on the altar of some heathen deity, and is seen in the picture. Surely here we have little made of a great subject.

Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Romeo and Juliet" (4) has great respect and admiration for the dignified pathos, the grandeur, and purity of soul depicted in the Saviour; but the scene is unfortunately for a picture painted in 1854, and revised in 1851, is more elevated in sentiment and more harmonious in treatment than the present, and mystifying work.

By a rapid descent from the sublime to the droll, we now alight upon Frith's picture of the exhibition, "Pegwell Bay, Kent—A Recollection of October 5, 1858" (141), the date having reference to the appearance of the comet, which is duly accommodated therein. This must be pronounced a very curiously of minute handiwork; every part, from the sun shade of the lady to the fish of the basket, is worked up with the finish of a miniature, and the tables and wide-spreading rocks, the ladies' red-striped petticoats and the white shells in their tiny baskets, being painted in the very highest style of the art. The accessories which render every microscopic detail palpable to the naked eye.

Mr. Goodall's picture, a terrible scene from a dark passage in history—so full of distinction and abnormal colour that it is, we have no doubt, destined to be a favourite for popular engravings, and to mean the first French Revolution. "The Tuileries, June 20, 1792" (163), was the scene of a wild, fiendish mob, who, with the most frightful oaths and execrations, broke in, taking refuge behind a barricade of tables and chairs in the hay of a window, bore with dignified composure the insults and violence of the infuriated rabble that poured in a torrent through the palace. The faces of the latter are full of expression, and the whole picture is remarkable for the qualified by the introduction of the young girl, who is recorded to have been mobbed by the gentle sex, and who, with her mother, is seen sympathising with the royal sufferers. Elmore has created a difficult subject in a masterly manner; and in point of colour, which some story, cannot fail to rivet attention, and command admiration as a work of art.

Frith, in his sole exhibit, "Claude Duval" (162), takes another incident from an age gone by, and which is more suited to the days of Charles II. than to the present century in the nineteenth century. And is remarking that we must append the addition that we look upon it as a failure. The story is one of the highwaymen, Mulready, and more recently those of Hook, O'Neil, and others, including some by Frith himself, which have proved popular from their romantic suggestion; but it is not by going back to the adventures of highwaymen that the public is to be fed with pictorial literature. The school will be supplied, or its character sustained. Nevertheless, there is such admirable execution in the present work, such excellent drawing and brilliant colouring displayed in the execution that, albeit we regret the selection of the subject, we must admire the work. Interesting we cannot when we look upon it but congratulate ourselves that we have the opportunity given us now we could produce such a work. The story, it "is related (says my Macaulay, vol. 1) how Claude Duval, the French page of the Duke of Richmond, took to the road, and how, after a career of professional gallantry, and had the honour to be named first in a Royal proclamation against notorious offenders; how, at the head of a gang of fifteen or twenty, he stretches which many was a booty of four hundred pounds; how he took only one hundred, and returned the rest to the owner to encourage him to travellers; how he fell in love with a lady, who fainted at the sight of him on the heath." The artist has improved upon the simple outline of recorded facts by introducing a variety of other figures: the lady's father, and mother, and sister, and little brother, all in great tribulation and distress; whilst, contrary to the finality of the original contract, the work of palace is still going on with the usual melodramatic effects—black masks, pistols, terrified old women, &c. But the poor lady herself, who is pale with affright, yet spot a smile, the with her large, lustrous eyes scanning curiously her ruffian partner, she manages to balance herself through the steps of the cornute, is a masterpiece of invention and study.

Our first illustration from the present exhibition shall be after a very graceful production by Mr. F. Wyburd, entitled "A Fairy Tale." The scene is the porch of a cottage in Switzerland or the Tyrol, where a happy, fair-haired mother is seated, surrounded by her household gods, sitting away the afternoon by the perusal of a fairy tale. The two elder children are wide awake, and are listening with all their ears to the story. The youngest has fallen asleep, resting its head on its mother's knee. A cozy, sunny glitter plays over this interesting group, which, as well as all the finishing of the place, bespeak a well-regulated and cheerful home.

THE WINDINGS OF THE USK.—By TENNANT.

Amongst Mr. Tennant's views of Welsh scenery with which he every year gratifies us we have seldom met with one so pictorial in the composition, so rich in colour, and so true poetry of landscape, as "The Windings of the Usk, from Dingy Park, the seat of Captain Rolls, M.P." It was in the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, and of which we give an Engraving. The windings of the silver river through their rich foreground lead the delicious verdure, dotted here and there with trees, till they are lost amid the distant undulating hills. The cottages interspersed here and there diversify the features of the scene, to which the greatest interest are attached by the introduction of a group of cattle and some straw next to the in the foreground is bright and clear, true to nature, and most satisfactory in effect.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The French Gallery in Pall-mall is another instance of the deficiency of exhibition room in London of which we have lately spoken. We are informed that "the contributions offered this year to the French Gallery have been more numerous than on former occasions, and the room being too small to include them all," it was found necessary to exhibit them in successive batches. Accordingly, the first collection for the season was closed on the 2nd inst., and the amended exhibition, including several new contributions, was opened to private view on the 4th. It must be added, however, that the great bulk of the exhibition remains the same, the new exhibits, with one or two exceptions, being unimportant in character, and few in numerous.

Amongst the new comers is Louis Knaus, who received the secondclass medal in 1859, and first-class medals in 1855 and 1857. His picture, "Le Premier Enfant," is a charming little "Family Portrait," in its merit, and of a sort which might almost entitle him to be called the Wilkie of France or Flanders, for we are not sure where he was born. The picture represents a young Parisian figure, pretty, full of character, full of life. In the centre is the Curé of the parish, with the baby in his arms, which he is holding with the air of intense admiration of a small circle of intimates, including the grandfather and grandmother. The little sister who stands at his toe to obtain a full view of its marvellous features. The air of bland complacency and patronising benevolence about the reverence is charming, and full of character. A little way off, seated in the convalescent mother, who, dressed out in her best, and seated in an easy-chair, looks on at the scene with delight. Behind her upon the little treasure she has been the means of adding to national wealth, and which, with the husband, a sturdy young Parisian, who looks on at the honours paid to the new-comer with a broad grin of satisfaction, complete the youngsters from the circle. The arrangement is pleasing in the most natural and pleasing, and it abounds in nice touches of character, depicted appearance of the whole group. The drawing is full of colour, which is opaque and heavy.

Mr. Charles Lucas, a pupil of Louis Cros and Leon Colgnet, who received various medals between 1838 and 1855, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour in 1859, we have a large picture on a most distressing subject—"Scene at the Conciergerie Prison during the Roll-call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror, 9th Thermidor, 1794." The scene is the prison of the conciergerie with the victims of, revolutionary violence, in various groups, and with various gradations of despair, from the wildest and most frantic down to stupefying grief and passive resignation, as the Secorder of the Revolutionary Tribunal proceeds to call the names of the unhappy victims on the roll-call for the day to enter the fatal cart. The numerous figures introduced include many personages of historic note—as Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., Madame Roland, the Princess of Monaco, the Princess de Chimay, the Marquis of Montmorency, Mdlle. Sombreuil, and others, and they are variously disposed as to avoid any appearance of overcrowding. Some of the passages are extremely fine, and especially the expression of regret and their beauty of arrangement. The group consisting of Mdme. Sabine Vivrille, with her child in her lap, Mdlle. Colgny, and the Bishop de St. Brieux, is extremely good and of striking interest; so also is that on the other side of M. Amazine, his wife, and daughter. The latter is seated in a chair, with her head resting on his hand, is Andrié Chenier, the poet, swapt in meditation, the impersonation of a calm mind in the midst of strife.

Another important historical work is "The Gladiators," by Jean Leon Jerome, pupil of Paul Delaroche, who boasts of several medals, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour in 1855. We have here a severe, and we believe truthful, realisation of that deadly struggle between man and man, for the delight of the Roman people fought and tore each other to pieces "to make a Roman holiday." The seats around the arena are crowded with spectators. In a chair of state on the right sits the Emperor—bloated and sensual in appearance—between a group of flatterers, by the side of whom others are lifting their hands, exclaiming, "Ave Cesar Imperator, morituri te salutant!" the accustomed homage before entering the bloodstained arena. In the middle ground, attendants are dragging the ground, dragging off the dead with hooks attached to ropes, and sanitizing the place with sprinkling of water. The whole picture is one of intense savagery, seen through an appropriate atmosphere of gloom, the light of heaven being kept out by an expansive tentroof over the arena.

Amongst the landscape and genre subjects are one or two which we shall notice. "The Bird's Nest Hunters," seen by moonlight, with a priest, attended by a boy carrying the crucifix, hurrying to attend a dying parishioner, is a fine picture, entitled "Expectant," painted in his pleasing grouping and nice handling in the young girl "Fortune-teller," of a group of children with costumes of the country, and in the still more agreeable composition of the same sisters in "Evening Prayer." Antoine Plasan's graceful pencil and delicate touch is also shown to advantage in "Waiting for her Hands" and "The Prayer." Prayer shows, perhaps, more character but less elaborate finish than the others. "The Fortune-teller," "Waiting," and "The Housekeeper." Henrietta Browne, whose "Sisters of Charity" we have already more than once admired for its tenderness and insipidity in her one small picture, "Children with Game." Bauguet has a little picture, entitled "Expectant," painted in his pleasing manner, but neat and exact manner, about the moral of which we must be allowed to hold some misgivings. In a lowly hovel is a lowly mother and her child, the latter with its little hands clasped hands to exclaim, "Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost." The lady has found it in the form of some broken the bed in the form of a rather elegant young lady, dressed in the perfection of fashion, and evidently belonging to the upper ten, and with having just been thrown down carelessly beside her. An honest country wench—the young lady's sister, perhaps—stands by her face full of wonder and astonishment. The subject is not also the happy finding and interesting repenting, which, however, as we said above, is a capital picture, and altogether unexceptionable. Of Cate at Cafebah, Tangier," is Oriental in character, and a rich piece of colour. Leclercq has three small pictures, "Mare and Foal," and "Fawns in Cover," we have spoken of before. Juliette Boulmer adds a very clever and ship-painted picture, "Cesar Going to the Wars." Rosa Bonheur contributes "Cattle Drinking," which, as far as the cattle goes, is satisfactory enough, but the effect of which is marred by the uncertain, skimming light under which, for the purpose of "effect" the artist chooses to show them. There is something unreal about the whole affair, and we reprehend, unquestionable evidences of shortcomings which are attributable

generally to that school. In colour more particularly it is still unfortunate—dingy, cold, and opaque—as it has been always from the time of Poussin downwards. This defect is one which, we need hardly say, is especially fatal to landscape-painting, for which in the abstract, it must be added, the French artists appear to have but little predilection and little of natural gift at present. In the representation of Nature, in her varied tints of beauty, the English school, it must be admitted, still holds supremacy, with as proud and undisputed a title as her patron genius Britannia "rules the waves"—as represented in that very gaudy effigy, by Mdme. Jerichau, which hangs over the chimneypiece here.

O'NEIL'S "EASTWARD, HO!" AND "HOME AGAIN."

Those who retain the impressions conveyed by O'Neil's noble dramatic picture "Eastward Ho!" exhibited in 1858, and of his sequel picture, "Home Again," exhibited in 1859—and who that saw those truly national works can easily forget them?—will be glad to hear that they are both now on view at the Little Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. The Alpha and Omega of the emigrant's career and of the soldier's rugged destiny are now seen at a glance, and the spectator has an opportunity, by comparing the two works and collating their several details, of following up the story of each of the personages introduced, and which, seen alone in the earlier picture, was all matter of speculation and doubt. Thus, the young wife who grasped her husband's hand so convulsively at the moment of leave-taking is, in the second picture, holding his crutches (for he has been severely wounded on the field) whilst he is tenderly lifted into the boat alongside the vessel; and in numberless passages we see what havoc has been played in many a household since the farewell—how one has been made a widow, how another has become a widower, and how each figure in the group adds to the general interest which the war and its results have imparted to the scene. And yet all is not sorrowful; for there are many bright eyes and smiling faces which speak most eloquently of the improved fortunes and proud honours that have rewarded gallant service. But we need not review further the details of pictures already so extensively known, and which, we have no doubt, thousands will flock to see in their new abode.

THE WINES OF BURGUNDY.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

An error, in ascribing a French wine to a wrong locality, by one of your correspondents, is easily rectified by remembering that, in the Revolution of 1789, the old French provinces were absorbed in the departmental system then adopted. The term "Burgundy" is still retained by the population of France in many instances besides the locality of a wine. Burgundy now comprehends the three departments of the Côte d'Or, the Yonne, and the Saone and Loire; and in one or all of the three is burgundy wine alone produced which will justify the appellation. The finest growths here are justly considered the most perfect wines in the world, if not according to English prejudices—which judge all wine by the standard of port—a good second-class wine when not deteriorated by the addition of a fifth part of brandy, with other substances used to adapt it, as the case may be, to any palate. Wine is the product of the grape alone, carefully fermented, without factitious mixtures of any kind. Such is burgundy presumed to be, and such it will really be found. It is singular that a wine of such high merit has not made more way in England. A notion prevails that it will not keep on this side of the Channel. Nothing can be more erroneous. I have drunk it as sound in England as in France. The very first-class, it is true, can rarely or never come here, because the produce is so limited that the *gourmets* of Paris will pay any price for it, and the English merchant could not find an adequate supply. The second-class growths, some of which are little inferior to the first, do come here occasionally, but not in a quantity adequate to their merited celebrity, and even then are encountered only at the tables of individuals of refined taste.

Some, indeed nearly all, of the first-class burgundies are grown in the department of the Côte d'Or, near Dijon. The vineyards which produce the wine of the Clos Vougeot, and those of Nuits and Beaune, lie near together. Fine flavour, rich perfume, and great delicacy mark these wines, which are of a deep colour and gratefully stomachic. The extent of vine-ground in the Côte d'Or is about 25,000 hectares (the hectare is 107644.143 English square feet), and the produce is 578,252 hectolitres, of 22 imperial gallons each, or 12,721,544 gallons. The estimated value is 15,500,000f. The larger part of the wine not consumed at home is sent to the north and central departments, and to the north of Europe, but not southwards, because it will not bear great heat, if only for a short time. Among the more celebrated of these wines are the Romanée St. Vivant, Romanée Conti, the Richbourg, La Tache, and St. George, the Corton d'Aloxe, and others. Those I thus name are not made in large quantities, being dependent on peculiarities of soil. The Corton, for example, is produced from forty-six hectares of vineyard, and only returns ten or fifteen litres per hectare, according to the season. Beaune, Pomard, Volnay, Meursault, and Mont Rachet, the best of three kinds, come from the vineyards of the Côte d'Or. At no great distance Chambertin, the favourite wine of Napoleon I., is produced. Nearly all three fine wines grow in the districts of Nuits and Vosne, except the Chambertin.

In the department of the Saone and Loire, the second division of old Burgundy, the produce is 14,540,724 imperial gallons, valued at 13,027,079f. The third division, or the department of the Yonne, produces 19,505,288 imperial gallons, valued at 23,638,886f. The wines in all three departments are both red and white. The arrondisement of Mâcon is noted for a variety of wines, of which those from the commune of Romaneche are the best. The next in value are the wines of Pouilly, Fuissé, and Solutre, of each of which there are two classes, in price about the same as those in the commune of Romaneche. There is a light, delicate, agreeable wine made in the vicinity, called "Moulin à Vent." Some of the wines here are found *mousseux*, effervescing, naturally, and without the maker's intention. The red wines in the department of the Yonne are ten or twelve, well noted in the country. The Chainette, Migraine, Clarion, Quetard, Pied de Rat, and others are of the number. The wines of La Palotte, and two or three inferior qualities in the communes of Irancy and Cravant, are mostly made of the *tresseau* and *romain* grape.

The white wines of the Côte d'Or most noted are those called Santenot, between Volnay and Meursault, and some white wines in the same locality, with the celebrated Goutte d'Or, the Perrières, and Genévrières. They are agreeable, with a slight taste of sulphur. Near Meursault is grown the celebrated Mont Rachet, a white wine of exquisite bouquet and delicious flavour. It is of three kinds—L'Ainée, Chevalier, and Batard. The second brings only half the price of the first, and the last only two-thirds of that of the second. The vineyards are small, and adjoin each other. No difference is observable in site or soil, such differences making one of those natural phenomena for which it is impossible to account. The finest wines are only sold in bottle—the Romanée Conti, for example, which brings from six to seven francs on the spot, and the Clos Vougeot five or six in the country.

I hope I am not going too much into detail, considering the small space you can afford for a correspondence. It suffices that the wines of Burgundy merit to be better known here, as well as pure wine of all kinds, and not of France especially; by impure I do not mean wine blended with wine for assortment, but with extraneous substances consisting of alcohol, elderberries, Portuguese geropigas, and the like, which make the English palate foreign to the pure natural growth of the vine. Some of the wines of the Mâconnais are cheap, and excellent summer drinking, and very soon, with the change of duties, may be on almost every table, for the prices will be low as soon as the effect of the vine disease is recovered. The Burgundy wines have more solidity than those of Bordeaux; indeed, some complain of their heating quality, but this depends upon the habit of body of those who take them. Some of the Côte d'Or wines have been known to bring 12f. the bottle.

Fearing I have trespassed upon your columns, and made of a slight error a peg to hang a long epistle upon, believe me, Sir, your most obedient servant, Cyrus Redding.

London, May-day, 1860.

Marriage of a Judge.—On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at Mortlake Catholic Church, the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Judge of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, and late Attorney-General, was married to Jane, sister of Viscount Southwell. The service was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Grant. Among the general company were the Earl of Carlisle, Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Washington Hibbert and the Misses Hibbert, Sir Bernard Burke, Mr. L. Waldron, M.P., Hon. H. Dormer, General Yermoloff, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux, Mr. Leeming, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Mr. R. Caddell, and the Very Rev. Dr. Doyle. After partaking of an elegant déjeûner at Lord Southwell's, the newly-married pair left town for Tunbridge Wells, on their way to Paris.

The Irish "Mortara" Cases.—One of these cases has been settled, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Henry Corr, to whose guardianship the two young Murphys were so mysteriously transferred, appeared in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday, and satisfied the Chief Justice and Mrs. Murphy's counsel that the children were in his custody in virtue of their father's will. Mr. Corr undertook, at the same time, that the mother should have free access to them, on condition that she made no attempt to instil Protestantism into their minds.——The case of the Sherwoods was next taken up, and attachments were ordered to be issued against Ellen Blake and Catherine Davis (the grandmother of the children) for not having put in answers to the writs of habeas corpus; but, as it transpired that the orders of the Court were not duly served on the parties, fresh writs were ordered to be issued. In the event of any further miscarriage of justice, the substitution of service on the servant of the house to be deemed sufficient.——The case of the Henrys was again postponed.

Relics of the Past,

A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION ON ANTIQUARIAN SUBJECTS BETWEEN MEN OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

This corner of our Journal is intended to supply a place not unsuccessfully occupied a few years back by the articles entitled "Memorabilia." Like those papers, it will be devoted chiefly to the reproduction of anything of interest,—whether in the shape of extracts from old books, old songs, old letters, or of old pictures, monuments, &c., &c.,—which tends to popularise the manners, costume, and history of former times. It will further resemble "Memorabilia," we trust, in proving a ready and favourite channel for the reciprocation of intelligence among those specially interested in the object for which it is established.

TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BY WOLSEY WITH FRANCIS I. OF FRANCE IN 1527.

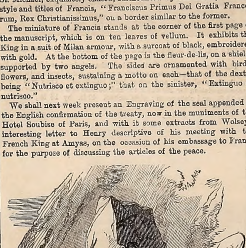


FRANCIS I.

The above Portrait, and the Seal represented at page 444, form an interesting memorial of that famous treaty by which "a perpetual peace" was "confirmed eternally" between England and France in 1527. They are attached to the French counterpart of the treaty, signed by the French King, "Francoys," preserved in our Record Office, and, from their exquisite workmanship, form an appropriate accompaniment to that beautiful manuscript. On the obverse of the seal, which is of the purest gold, Francis is represented sitting on his throne, under a superb cloth of estate, the curtains of which are drawn back and held open by two angels, and two smaller angels are assisting to keep them open at the upper part. Two lions are crouching at the feet of Francis, and form the footstools to the throne. The whole is surrounded by an inscription on a broad border—"Plurima servantur Foedere, cuncta Fide." The reverse has three fleur-de-lis on a plain shield, inclosed in the collar of the Order of St. Michael, exquisitely chased, surmounted by the crown, with the style and titles of Francis, "Franciscus Primus Dei Gratia Francorum, Rex Christianissimus," on a border similar to the former.

The miniature of Francis stands at the corner of the first page of the manuscript, which is on ten leaves of vellum. It exhibits the King in a suit of Milan armour, with a surcoat of black, embroidered with gold. At the bottom of the page is the fleur-de-lis, on a shield, supported by two angels. The sides are ornamented with birds, flowers, and insects, sustaining a motto on each—that of the dexter being "Nutrisco et extinguo;" that on the sinister, "Extinguo et nutrisco."

We shall next week present an Engraving of the seal appended to the English confirmation of the treaty, now in the muniments of the Hotel Soubise of Paris, and with it some extracts from Wolsey's interesting letter to Henry descriptive of his meeting with the French King at Amyas, on the occasion of his embassage to France for the purpose of discussing the articles of the peace.



PIEDRA DE LA VIRGEN, OR PIEDRA DE GUADALUPE.

This singular stone is situated on the steep side of a rocky hill in the immediate vicinity of the Ferreria de Guadalupe, the ironworks established by our energetic countryman, Mr. J. F. Hahn, among the mountains, about fifty leagues from the city of Mexico, hitherto a desolate and almost uninhabited region. It is not easy to understand how this stone can have been formed and poised so nicely by the hand of nature as to stand firmly on its slender leg, composed of numerous pieces, as is shown in the Engraving, at the same time that it may be moved easily by a pressure of the hand. It appears as though the smallest force must precipitate the stone down the hill, or that in the oscillation it must fall back upon you. Yet it has withstood the tempests of ages and the shocks of earthquakes, which are by no means unfrequent in that region. The stone is much venerated by the Indians, and on the day of Santa Maria de Guadalupe is decorated with garlands. It is a limestone formation, and was produced most likely by the gradual crumbling or shelling off of the material composing the leg. The upper portion or joint, it will be observed, is very narrow and flattened. This stone is 9½ feet high, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and 3 feet 9 inches wide. There are many natural curiosities in the vicinity—among others a tall rock of magnetic iron, which rises like a pulpit, the attractive force of which is very considerable.

THE MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A grand festival, in honour of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, took place yesterday week at the Crystal Palace, and due homage was rendered to the illustrious composer, both by the crowds who were present and by the admirable manner in which the great oratorio of "Elijah" was performed. It is not our purpose to enter here into an examination of the musical performance—an account of which, by our musical critic, will be found in another column. We confine ourselves to a brief description of the after proceedings in connection with the subject of our Illustration on page 461.

At the termination of the oratorio the company adjourned to the second terrace in front of the main building, where Bacon's statue of Mendelssohn was formally unveiled. The whole of the upper fountains were in play during the unveiling, and the German choral societies, which had mustered in great force, sang a hymn in honour of the inauguration of the statue of their gifted countryman. Public curiosity was now concentrated upon the torchlight procession; and, owing to the course it took, the inequality of the ground, the reflection of the water, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery in the mild moonlight, the effect was exceedingly novel and beautiful. First was descried a fire far off at the boundary of the garden. Sprites, as it appeared, flitted about and lighted their torches as if preparatory to an incantation. Then blue and red lights burst out and gave a strange unearthly glare to the landscape, and, at its greatest intensity, the sprites and the torches began slowly to stream away right and left, winding like two great glittering serpents in and out through the dim and shadowy foliage. Gradually the lights came nearer and more distinct. They danced in the fountains, and the latter—in obedience, as it were, to the impulse—sprang again into life, foamed and sparkled and shot upwards, and by the reflection seemed to liquefy the brilliant colours of the illumination. When the two serpents of light at last met on the terrace they were happily destroyed in a huge bonfire. As a whole the Mendelssohn Festival was a decided success.

The annual account of the Merchant Seamen's Fund has been made up. It shows that in 1859 pensions amounting to £4643 fell in, and new pensions to the amount of £3922 were granted. The pensioners now upon the fund are 21,406 in number, and the annual amount of their pensions is £58,631.

Last Saturday the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir E. S. Creasy, late Deputy-Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, was entertained at dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on the occasion of his appointment. About 100 gentlemen were present, Mr. Serjeant Shee occupying the chair.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT AIRDRIE.

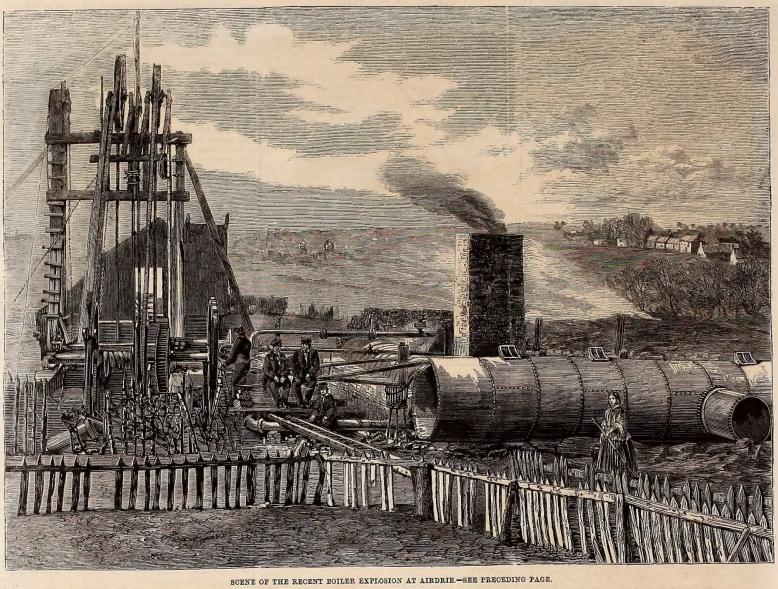
The utmost alarm was created in Airdrie, on the 20th ult., by the explosion of two boilers at the pit, situated about fifty yards from the High-street, belonging to the Summerlee Company. Three men—James Saymers, fireman; William Ramage, oversman; and William Cathcart, residing in Sterling-street—were killed; and another, William Millar, engine-man, was much injured. The engine-house, the engine-stalk, and the engines were laid in total ruin. The report of the explosion was heard miles off, and bricks and other débris were thrown to a great distance all round the scene of the explosion. There were three large boilers, two of which were completely destroyed. One of them was cut into two nearly equal parts, which were thrown to great distances in opposite directions. One portion of it, said to be from three to four tons weight, was thrown a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, over a range of two-story buildings, into High-street. The other portion of the same boiler, the estimated weight of which was about five or six tons, was thrown a distance of more than two hundred yards. Its course was clearly traceable, large portions of the earth having been scooped out in several places, while in others deep indentations were made, until at last it struck a tree measuring upwards of four feet in girth, which was broken in the middle as though it had been glass, the under portion riven up by the roots, and the upper portion carried with the boiler into the ravine below. The second boiler seems to have been shivered to pieces. A portion of it about fifteen feet in length had been almost completely straightened, and thrown to a distance of nearly three hundred yards. Other portions of it lay scattered east, west, north, and south. The third boiler was lifted from its seat and thrown across the place where the two powerful engines once stood.

Our Engraving of the pit's mouth is from a photographic view taken by Mr. Hood, of Airdrie, shortly after the fatal occurrence.

LONG MELFORD SCHOOLS, SUFFOLK.

On Friday, April 27, the picturesque village of Long Melford was the scene of considerable excitement, it being known in the neighbourhood that Lady Parker, the wife of Sir W. Parker, Bart., of Melford Hall, had kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new schools now in course of erection for this extensive village. The ceremonies of the day commenced with Divine service in the parish church, and this large and ancient edifice was crowded with a most attentive congregation. The Rev. W. S. Baker read the prayers; the Rev. Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., formerly Curate of Melford, preached from the text, Psalm cxliv., ver. 12:—"That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed at the old school, or Ladye Chapel, and consisted of the Sudbury brass band; the Rev. W. S. Baker and Sir L. Stamer, Bart.; the other clergy present, two and two; the architect, A. H. Parken, Esq.; Churchwardens and members of the local Building Committee; the Wardens and Brethren of Melford Hospital; all the Workmen employed on the building, headed by Mr. Fordham, the contractor; Lady Parker, and Mrs. W. S. Baker; followed by three hundred and fifty School Children, each class bearing a banner.

The day was cold, but the sun shone brightly and the bells rang out a merry peal. The green was covered with people, certainly not less than 2000, including some of the principal families of the neighbourhood, being present. As the procession wound its way down the green to the ground it formed as pretty a picture as could be imagined. On the spot where the stone was to be laid an elegant canopy had been erected, decorated with flags and evergreens, and beneath this Lady Parker having taken her position, the Rev. W. S. Baker read some prayers; and her Ladyship then proceeded to lay the stone, assisted by A. H. Parken, Esq., the architect, repeating in a clear and audible voice after the Minister, "In the faith of Jesus Christ, and in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay this stone." The Old Hundredth Psalm was then sung, and the National Anthem, in which all present joined. Before dispersing three hearty cheers were given for Lady Parker, who had taken her part in the day's proceedings with remarkable grace and ease. Through the kindness of the Rev. W. S. Baker and Mrs.

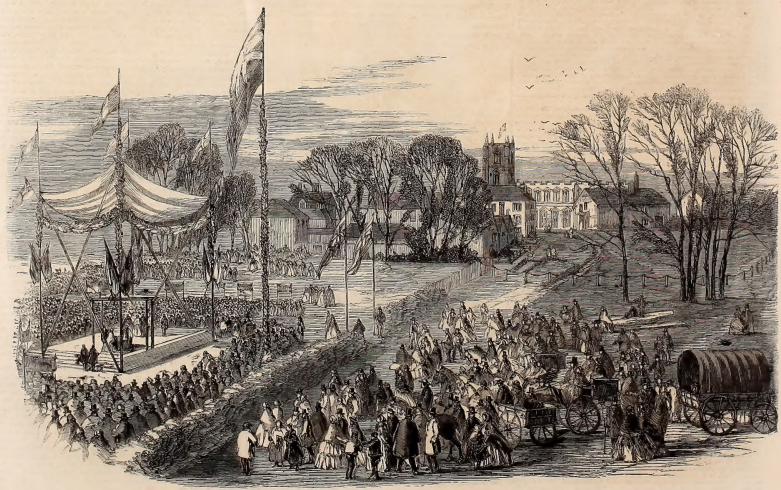


SCENE OF THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION AT AIRDRIE—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Baker, the children were regaled with cake and wine before leaving the ground; and at the Rectory a party of clergy and ladies sat down to luncheon; Sir W. Parker, E. K. Bence, Esq., the Rev. H. B. Falkner, and others, each receiving parties of friends at their respective houses.

The schools are to be in the Elizabethan style of architecture, that style having been selected as being most in accordance with Melford Hall, Kentwell Hall, and other local buildings. They will provide accommodation for 250 children, and consist of a boys' school, 40 ft. by 18 ft., and class-room; girls' school 40 ft. by 18 ft., and class-room; and infant school, 40 ft. by 20 ft. There will be two residences for master and mistress, and all the necessary outbuildings. A. H. Parker, Esq., of London, is the architect; and Charles Fordham, builder, of Melford, has taken the contract at about £1600.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Henry Parker.



LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A NATIONAL SCHOOL AT LONG MELFORD, NEAR SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.



MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—SEE PAGE 465.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The third meeting of the Fox Club this year took place last Saturday evening at Brooks's.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Charles Bull to be Colonial Chaplain for the Falkland Islands.

The Norwich, Londonderry, and county of Clare Committees will be chosen on the 4th of June next.

The Rev. Dr. Coole has been appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrew's.

Sir Gaspard Le Marchant leaves the Government of Malta for England, on six weeks' leave from the 14th inst.

A petition praying for the total disfranchisement of the borough of Harwich is now in course of signature in that town.

At Chicago the round-house and machine-shop of the Illinois Central Railroad were totally destroyed by fire on the 18th ult.

The 3rd West York Militia was disembodied on Wednesday week at Doncaster, agreeably to an order received by Colonel Loftus.

At the recent steeplechase races of Athlone, the Arab Maid, which was ridden by Meany, cleared thirty-six feet over a stone wall.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 961,178lb.—an increase of 41,151lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Queen has appointed Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A man has been killed and several persons have been injured by a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Stratford, Canada West.

It is announced that the 5th West York Militia will assemble for twenty-eight days' training at Knaresborough on the 25th of this month.

Another drinking-fountain has been recently opened to the public at Hampstead.

An association, called the Field-Naturalists' Society, has been formed at Manchester, and above 200 members have already joined the society.

The foundation-stone of the Church of St. Philip and St. James, in St. Giles's, Oxford, was laid on Tuesday by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The British Commissioners for the negotiation of the French tariff have their office at 82, Rue de l'Unversité, Paris.

The winner of the first prize of 200,000 florins (£20,000) in the last drawing of the Credit Bank lottery at Vienna was a cook on board a Lloyd steamer.

Mr. Stacey, a British Vice-Consul, has been expelled from Venezuela on the ground that he was implicated in a conspiracy against the Government.

As it is considered probable that her Majesty will review the volunteer forces later in the summer, no field day will take place in Hyde Park on the 18th inst.

On Saturday a return was printed from which it appears that there are 3354 of all ranks in dépôt battalions belonging to regiments serving in the United Kingdom.

Chevalier Bunsen, it is stated, is going to leave Heidelburg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue the literary labours which he has in hand.

Tha Chapel Royal, Savoy-street, Strand, has recently been restored by command of the Queen, under the direction of Sir George Grey, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

A review of the numerous volunteer corps which have been raised in the neighbourhood of Epson, Croydon, and Wimbledon, took place last Saturday afternoon on Wimbledon Common.

The total sum expended on Enfield factory, for the year ending March last, was £215,577, and the number of musket rifles delivered complete from it, during the same period, was 87,405.

A Portuguese Royal decree permits, until the 30th of June next, the free importation of wheat and rye; the duty charged upon such grain to be the same as that paid upon native produce.

Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, stipendiary magistrate at Newcastle, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate at Manchester, in the room of Mr. Maude, promoted to the London district.

Mr. B. C. Stephenson, of the Treasury, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis, in the room of Mr. Maurice Drummond, appointed Receiver of Metropolitan Police.

The Prince de Joinville sailed in the Royal Mail steamer *Europa* for Boston, United States, last Saturday, under the name of François d'Arc. It is stated that he is on his way to the Brazils.

"The inventory of the property of the late Baron de Bruck," says a Vienna letter, "has been commenced. Public opinion estimates his fortune at not less than fifteen million florins" (£1,500,000).

Messrs. John Laird, Sons, and Co., of Birkenhead, have commenced a new iron steam-vessel of 400 tons, to run on the station between Liverpool and Rhyl, for Messrs. Napier and Co., of the latter place.

We are enabled to announce that the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College, of which her Majesty is patroness, will be laid by the Prince Consort, at Maybury, near Woking, the 1st of June.

Herapath's Journal states that Sir Cusack Roney will finally leave the Grand Trunk on the 30th of June next. Mr. J. M. Grant, who is at present the secretary of the company in Canada, will succeed him.

There was nearly a thousand dollars' worth of gold used on the coffin of Mrs. Edward Shippen Burd, who was recently buried in Philadelphia with much pomp. The plates, handles, and heads of screws, were of gold.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Thursday week in the district parish church of St. Mary, Bryanston-square; and next day his Lordship held a confirmation in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The sum of £3000 has been collected, chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. About £1000 is still needed to complete the work.

The half-yearly inspection of the Corps of Royal and Indian Engineers took place on Tuesday morning at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, by Major-General Eyre, commanding the district.

Last Saturday afternoon a splendid iron screw steam-vessel named the *Queen Amalia*, of 850 tons, was launched from the premises of the builders, Messrs. C. Langley, of the Deptford-green Dockyard.

The capital sentence passed upon Bridget Kinnear for the murder of her child, at the last High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The continued reports in the Irish provincial papers seem to prove that there has been little or no exaggeration with respect to the extent of emigration during the present season.

The Abbé Bonaparte, son of the famous Prince of Canino, has offered all he possesses to the Pope, retaining only his villa at the Porta-Salara and his fees for masses as a means of existence.

The presentation of a drinking-fountain to the Corporation of Rochdale by the Co-operative Society of Rochdale was made last Saturday and accepted by the Town Council for the use of the inhabitants.

Her Majesty, at the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, has conferred upon Mr. Erskine May, of the House of Commons, the honour of a Civil Companionship of the Bath, in recognition of his public services.

The Prince Consort has subscribed £250 to the memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, about to be erected in the proposed gardens of the Horticultural Society at Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Hopley, the master of a school at Eastbourne, has been comitted for the manslaughter of one of his pupils, Reginald Channel Cancellor, son of the Rev. Mr. Cancellor, of Barnes, Surrey.

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers have just voted a very liberal donation to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society for Orphan and other necessitous Children of those once in Prosperity.

Yesterday week, as an old house in Gaol-street, Yarmouth, was being pulled down, a box, containing 150 spade guineas of the reign of George II., was found in a hole in the wall.

The foundation-stone of a temperance hall and hotel was laid last week at Ulverstone. £1200, out of the total estimated cost of £2000, have been given by Miss Goad, a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Alderman Hatfield, the Mayor of Doncaster, has determined to devote 200 guineas, the sum annually allowed to the chief officer of the borough, to the erection of two almshouses, to be built by the side of two others of Stocks' charity.

Hannah Holmes, a servant-girl of Seagrave, near Loughborough, has been committed for trial on charge of putting arsenic in the broth of the family she was living with, from which her master, Mr. Wells, a farmer, has since died.

Charles Annois, the Portuguese sailor, upon whom sentence of death was passed at the Old Bailey for murder on the high seas, and who had been respited for six months, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PALAMEDES.—1. You must have copied the game erroneously. So many of the moves are censurable, however, that it is not worth the trouble of rewriting. 2. Keep as much as possible to problems of the description recommended in our last. 3. We are not aware that the chess magazine you mention is still extant.

I. GILBERT.—1. True; but if Black played as you suggest White would not elect to let his Pawn remain unpromoted He would take the Rook, making a Queen, and win easily. What M. Petroff intended to prove was that *if Black played the best moves* White might yet make a drawn game if he were permitted to leave his Pawn *as a Pawn* at the eighth square. 2 The problem shall have attention.

*** The answers to very many communications are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 846.

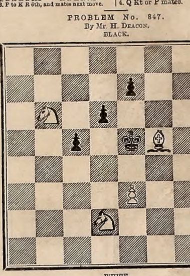
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B, or (*a*)
2. R to K Kt 5th	K takes R
3. P to K Kt 8th, becoming a Q (ch)	K moves
4. Q Kt or P mates.	

(*a*) 1. K to K R 7th
2. B to K B 2nd K to K R 8th
3. P to K R 6th, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 847.

By Mr. H. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Two of the eleven Games lately played between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. KOLISCH.

(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. R takes R	B takes R
9. Q to Q 3rd	

(The customary move is 9. Kt to Q B 3rd; whether Mr. Kolisch's novelty is superior, time will show; it may be safely preferred to the once favourite but now exploded play of Greco—9. Kt to K 5th.)

9.	Kt to K R 3rd

(Intending to play Q B to K B 4th if White advanced his K's Pawn.)

10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
12. P takes K B P	P to K Kt 5th
13. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd

(Black could here have won the K Kt by playing P to K B 3rd, but in so doing he would have afforded his adversary time to disengage the Q Rook and Bishop and organise a terrible attack.)

14. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K B 3rd

(If he had played 14. P to Q 4th, then followed—

15. B takes P P takes B
16 Q Kt takes P Q to Q sq
17. Q to K R 7th, &c)

15. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
16. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th
17. Castles	K Kt takes B

(An error which costs the game.)

18. P takes Q Kt	B takes P
19. R to K sq	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	B to K 3rd
21. Q takes Kt	Castles
22. P to K Kt 6th	Q to K R 5th
23. R to K B sq	R to K sq
24. P takes P	B takes P
25. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
26. Q to K B 4th	Q takes Q
27. R takes Q	B to K R 4th
28. R to K B 5th	R to K R sq
29. R to K Kt 5th	K to Q 2nd
30. Kt to K 2nd	K to K 2nd
31. Kt to K B 4th	B to K B 2nd
32. R takes K Kt P	K to B 3rd
33. Kt to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
34. Kt to K 5th	B to K B 4th
35. R to K B 4th	P to Q R 4th
36. R to K B 2nd	R to K R 8th (ch)
37. K to Q 2nd	R to Q Kt 8th
38. Kt to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd
39. Kt to K 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
40. R to K B sq	R takes R
41. Kt takes R	P to Q Kt 4th
42. P to Q R 4th	K to Q 3rd
43. P takes P	P takes P
44. Kt to K 3rd	B to K B 2nd
45. K to K 2nd	P to Q R 5th
46. B takes Q P	B takes B
47. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
48. K to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
49. P to Q B 3rd	

And Black resigned.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th

(This move is now believed by many players to give Black the advantage in the opening.)

7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	

(Hazardous. His only safe response appears to be 7. B to K 2nd)

7.	B takes Kt
8. B takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq
9. B takes Kt	R takes B
10. P takes B	P to K Kt 4th

(This is decisive: White has no way of escaping from the consequences of this advance.)

11. Q to Q sq	Q to Q 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 6th
14. Q takes P	Kt to K 4th
15. Q to K 2nd	Q to K R 6th
16. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 5th

And White surrendered.

CHESS IN BRUSSELS.

M. DE RIVES gives the Pawn and Move to Mr. F. ALLIX.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	

(P to Q B 4th, followed by P to Q 5th, would have given White a formidable array of Pawns in the centre.)

5.	P takes P
6. Kt takes Kt	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes Kt
8. Q takes Q P	Q to Q R 4th
9. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd
11. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
13. B to Q 3rd	Castles
14. Castles (K R)	K to R sq
15. B to K 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
16. B takes Kt	B takes B
17. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 4th
18. Q to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q B sq
19. P to Q R 3rd	Q R to Q B 5th
20. Q R to K sq	

(P to K B 5th would, perhaps, have been better play.)

20.	K R to Q B sq
21. K to R sq	P to K Kt 3rd
22. Q to K B 2nd	Q to Q sq
23. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
24. B to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
25. Kt to K Kt 5th	

(Mr. Allix observes that he only took this step after considerable reflection, his combination comprising the seven following moves, but that he overlooked Black's obvious play of 32. P to Q 3rd:—

25.	B takes Kt
26. P takes B	Q takes K Kt P
27. Q to K B 6th (ch)	Q takes Q
28. P takes Q	K to Kt sq
29. P to K B 7th (ch)	K to B sq
30. B to K 3rd	

Surely, better to have continued the attack, thus:—

30. R P takes P R P takes P
31. B to K 5th Q R to Q B 3rd
32. P takes P If, P to Q 3rd
33. P to Q Kt 5th Q R to Q Kt 3rd
34. B to K B 4th, and must win.

30.	Q R to K R 5th
31. R P takes P	R P takes P
32. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
33. B to Q 2nd	K R to Q B 2nd
34. B to K B 4th	P to K 4th
35. B to K Kt 5th	B tks K Kt P (ch)
36. K takes B	Q R to K Kt 5 (ch)
37. K to R sq	Q R takes B
38. Q R to Q sq	K R to Q 2nd
39. K R to K B 6th	P to Q 4th
40. P to Q Kt 5th	Q R to K B 4th
41. K R to Q B 6th	P to Q 5th
42. P to Q Kt 6th	Q R takes K B P
43. Q R to Q B sq	K R to Q Kt 2nd
44. K R to Q B 8 (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
45. K R to K 8th	K R takes P
46. K R takes K P	K R takes Kt P
47. K R to K 4th	K R to Q 7th
48. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
49. K R to Q 4th	Q R to K B 7th
50. Q R to Q B 3rd	Q R to K 7th

And wins.*

* It should be mentioned that this game was played some time since, before Mr. Allix attained his present force. At this day Mr. de Rives is not able to give him any odds.

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THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.



THE Right Hon. and Most Reverend Thomas Musgrave, D.D., P.C., Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford, Governor of the Charterhouse and King's College, London, and Elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, who died on the 4th inst., at his town house, 41, Belgrave-square, after a very short illness, was the son of William Peete Musgrave, a respectable tradesman in Cambridge, where his Grace was born, March 30, 1788. He became, at the age of eighteen, a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was fourteenth wrangler in 1810. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of Trinity, and was made a M.A. in 1813, and Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821. He was in 1831 Senior Proctor and Bursar of his college, and obtained the incumbency of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He was in 1837 made a D.D. and consecrated Bishop of Hereford, and was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York in 1847. His Grace married, the 12th December, 1839, Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard, second, and sister of Henry Manners, third and present, Lord Waterpark. The amiable and talented Archbishop was much loved and respected, and his death is the subject of general regret. The archbishopric of York is the most ancient metropolitan see in England, having been founded by the British King Lucius in 180. Its first recorded Bishop was St. Paulinus, and its second the famous St. Chad, who before his translation was Bishop of Lichfield. The most eminent subsequent prelates of the see were Geoffrey Plantagenet, Richard Scrope (who was beheaded), Cardinal and Lord Chancellor Kemp, Cardinal Bainbridge, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor Wolsey, Dr. Richard Neale, Lord Keeper Williams, Dr. Hutton, and Dr. Markham, tutor to George III.

SIR W. F. FOWLE-MIDDLETON, BART.



SIR William F. Fowle-Middleton, second Baronet, of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, who died on the 2nd inst., at his town house, 52, Grosvenor-place, after a short illness, was the eldest son of Sir William Fowle-Middleton, the first Baronet, by his wife, Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel Acton, Esq., of Bramford Hall, Suffolk. He was born on the 19th of August, 1784, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1807. He succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of his father, on the 26th of December, 1830. He married, on the 2nd of August, 1825, the Hon. Anne Cust, fourth daughter of Brownlow, first Lord Brownlow, by his wife, Catherine, daughter and coheir of the late Sir Thomas Dru y, Bart. Sir William has had no issue, and consequently the baronetcy becomes extinct at his death. Sir William leaves two sisters—viz., Mrs. Dashwood, of Stamford Hall, Leicestershire, and the Dowager Lady Broke, of Broke Hall, Suffolk.

GENERAL SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON, G.C.B.

GENERAL Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 32nd Regiment, was the only son of Admiral Rowland Cotton, R.N., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., and was the grandson of Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart., M.P., and the first cousin of the Peninsular and Indian hero, the present venerable and gallant Field Marshal Viscount Combermere. Willoughby Cotton was born in 1783, and after being at Rugby entered the British Army in 1798. His career was long and brilliant. He served in Germany and Denmark, and was then Adjutant-General to the Duke of Wellington. He was with Wellington in the Peninsula, and shared in some of the hardest work and brightest exploits. He was at Vittoria, and had commands at the passage of the Adour, and at the sortie at Bayonne. He was Commander-in-Chief and second member of Council at Bombay from 1847 to 1850. He was made a G.C.B. in 1840, and became a General in 1854. Sir Willoughby Cotton married, in 1806, Lady Augusta Margaret, eldest daughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, by whom he has had (with a daughter, Augusta Mary, married to Colonel H. Vaughan Brooke, C.B.) two sons—viz., Willoughby, who died a Captain in the 44th Regiment, in 1841, and Corbet, a Colonel in the Army, who married, on the 11th of May, 1847, Christina Augusta, daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart. General Sir Willoughby Cotton died on the 4th inst.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERKELEY DRUMMOND.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Berkeley Drummond, who died on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Eaglehurst, Fawley, Hants, was the third son of Charles Drummond, the eminent banker of London, by his wife, Frances Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. E. Lockwood, of Dews Hall, Essex, and was the great-grandson of the Viscount Strathallan, attainted by act of Parliament, who fell at Culloden on the side of the Chevalier. Lieut.-General Drummond was born on the 27th of May, 1796, and, entering the British Army early in life, served for nearly fifty years in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was with that regiment (then called the 3rd Guards) in the campaign of 1814, and in Holland, including the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. He was in the glorious campaign of 1815, and was at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo with the 2nd battalion of his regiment in the 2nd brigade of the 1st division, under the command of Sir John Byng, now Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford. Drummond was made a Colonel in 1841, a Major-General in 1851, and a Lieut-General in 1859. He was Colonel of the 3rd Foot, and Extra Groom in Waiting to the Queen. Lieut-General Drummond married, on the 5th of April, 1832, Maria, daughter of the late William Arthur Crosbie, Esq. The gallant General's second brother was the unfortunate and amiable Edward Drummond, Esq., who was in 1843 shot dead in the open street at Charing-cross by the lunatic M'Naghten. The actual representative and head of this highly respected family of Drummond is William Henry, present Viscount Strathallan.

The Australian newspapers announce the death of Mr. E. M. Whitty and of Mr. E. Syme, both of whom were formerly connected with the London press.

A meeting of the established Presbytery of Glasgow has agreed to an overture to the General Assembly, praying that body to rescind that part of the Act by which ministers of other denominations are prohibited from officiating in the pulpits of the Established Church of Scotland.

VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATION AND FLORAL FETE AT CHELTENHAM.

ON Wednesday, May 2, the Cheltenham Horticultural Society gave a floral fête in honour of the Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers, who for the first time met shoulder to shoulder, to the number of nearly 700, under the command of Colonel Purnell, assisted by Major Noel and Captain Adams. By eleven o'clock the streets of Cheltenham began to assume an animated appearance, as one by one the principal shops began to close and the various excursion trains to arrive; and towards one o'clock company after company of the volunteers poured into the town. The muster was in front of the Queen's Hotel, one of the largest and most beautiful hotels out of London. The companies of Rifle Volunteers and the Cheltenham troop of Royal Gloucestershire Hussars were by two o'clock all assembled, and Captain Swiny, who acted as Adjutant for the day, with Sergeant-Major Sutton, formed them into the following order:—Cheltenham troop of Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, Captain Colmore; 2nd company Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers, Captain Guise; 3rd ditto, Captain De Winton; 4th ditto, Captain Cholmeley; 6th ditto, Captain Hunt; 7th ditto, Captain Gibney; 8th ditto, Captain Sergeaunt; 9th ditto, Captain Bathurst; 10th ditto, Colonel Wood; 11th ditto, Captain Vizard; 13th ditto, Captain Morphy.

All being ready, and the word given, the splendid band of the 11th Hussars, which had been in waiting at the Queen's Hotel, proceeded to the head, and the march commenced to the beautiful gardens at Pittville, where the Flower Show was to be held. Throughout the whole line of march the crowd was so great that the utmost efforts of a strong body of police, under the command of Mr. Nicholls, assisted by about twenty recruiting men of the line who formed the advance-guard, were required to effect a passage for the procession. The bells of the old church rang merry peals, and flags and banners of every description decorated the houses of the principal tradesmen. Besides the band of the 11th Hussars, five bands of the different companies present played upon the march.

The procession having arrived in the gardens, where about eight thousand of the leading families of the county and town were assembled to welcome the volunteers, and the regiment having been formed into line, was dismissed to fraternise with the company. The Flower Show appeared to give universal satisfaction, and was a very

(*Continued on page 464.*)

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At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103, Oxford-street, Patterns free. 103, Oxford-street.

MOURNING.—FAMILY and BONNETS, at the Newest and Prettiest Shapes,
and the Largest Stock in London, at moderate prices,
at the most Moderate Prices,
at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BAREGES that will not spill, and GRENADINES that will not change colour.
Also, the CRAPE BALZARINE so universally admired.
Patterns of the various new makes free.
Address PETER ROBINSON'S, 103, Oxford-street, W. WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), Silkmercers and General Drapers, Outfitters, Mantle and Shawl Makers, and Milliners, respectfully offer every description of FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING at the most reasonable prices for ready money. Their Stock of Mourning Silks, Shawls, &c., is at most moderate prices, and is made to order in the most elegant and recognised manner.—36, 37, 38, and 39, Greek-street, Soho-square, W.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HARVEY, BOSS, and Co. (of 8, Ludgate-hill, established 1796), respectfully invite attention to their Stock of Linen, Damask, Diaper, Huckaback, Towels, Quilts, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match; Dinner and dessert, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 wide; Kitchen Cloths, by yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 2 yards wide; Bedticking, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Bolsters, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Dressing-gowns, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Patterns and prices upon enquiry above 42. Families waited upon at home in London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard, are worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of rich Japanese Silks.—PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-st., W. Rich embroidered squares at 21 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £2.

FRENCH GLACE and other rich Silks, Black and Coloured, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per yard, recommended to small families or patterns, and prices, for immediate sale, to 70 Mantle and Shawl Warehousemen, by BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

FRENCH SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES at Two Guineas and a Half the Dress for nine years in succession, and BAKER and CRISP have the pleasure to state that last received several cases of these goods in all colours, also a large assortment of Coloured Moires and Checked Silks, the attention of families is solicited.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
BEWELL and CO. are now selling 500
RICHEST MOIRE ANTIQUES, at 2½ guineas,
at four-and-a-half guineas the dress, in all colours,
at 221, Regent-street, London.
All the New Shapes. Paris Summer Mantles are on view.

NOVELTIES in SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES.
BAKER and CRISP have the pleasure to announce that for the present Season, recently imported under the new Treaty of Commerce, and now being SOLD by BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, a large variety of rich Silks in all the prevailing styles, Foreign and British, at prices which, for the quality of the goods, are unprecedented in the Trade.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ROBES IN BOX DEE PRES, "Sea-green," Striped Grenadine, Checked Silks, Striped Silks, Barege Robes, Muslin and Grenadine in new and exclusive patterns of Embroidery and Lace, Robes, &c., &c., at 221, Regent-street, from the first Parisian houses.
Complete House, Fetch-street, Soho.

BALL DRESSES.—The most elegant French Robes for the Season, in the new Flounced French Wreath for 20s. 6d.—WOOLCOT, 130, Regent-street, W.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended by the Faculty as invaluable to consumptive females. To be had only of W. H. HATSON and Co., 4, Cornhill, and 220, Regent-street, W. Illustrations forwarded.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Shooting Jackets, of the new Waterproof Tweeds, and pure Scotch, E. S. and W. FIELDEN, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine Thread, more durable and cheaper than the real French make. Also, Thread, exactly distinguishable from the real French Thread Lace, for trimmings, &c. for dress. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWNING, 178, Upper Bath-street, Bath-square, E.W.

EMBROIDERY.—HERMANN and CO., 6, Rathbone-place, Russell-square, W.C., the sole and only London agents for superior embroidery from the celebrated manufactories of Switzerland, Saxony, and Paris, beg to call the Royal Family, Ladies, Dressmakers, Lace Dealers, and the Public generally, to their Stock, which is the largest and most complete in London. Established 1784.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS, £4 4s. 0d. DOUGHTY and SON have to call the Royal Family, Ladies, Riding Clubs, and Gentlemen's Clubs, to their Stock, which is the largest and most complete in London. Established 1784.

2s. 6d. LADIES' 2s. 6d. GENTLEMEN'S!!!
Very Best PARIS KID GLOVES.
Ladies' 2 buttons for dress and dexterity, 6d. or 2s. per pair.
The best made Ladies', 2s. 6d. A sample sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, opposite Maddox-street.

MUSLINS.—PATTERNS POST-FREE!!!
Fine French Organdies ... from 2s. 6d. Full Dress.
Flounced Robes ... ... 10s. 6d.
Indian Mahapolams ... ... 12s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP.

MOHAIRS.—PATTERNS POST-FREE!!!
Striped, Checked, and Shot Mohairs ... 7s. 6d. Full Dress.
Bonnet, Dragon, and Washing ... ... 9s. 6d.
Balzarine Printed Mohairs ... ... 9s. 6d.
Flounced Ditto ... ... 14s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP.

BAREGES.—PATTERNS POST-FREE!!!
Best Frenches ... ... 9s. 6d. Full Dress.
Flounced ... ... 18s. 6d.—Worth 30s.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (opposite Maddox-street).

ROYAL COURT MOIRE ANTIQUE!!!
Splendour—worth £4 0s.
Now ... ... £2 2s.
Rich Moire Antiques ... ... £1 19s. 6d.
Brown, Waterloo, Sky, Pink, Azure, &c., &c.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.—Of extraordinary Brightness and Durability.
BAKER and CRISP are now prepared to give their Customers the Set, Brighton, and most
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.
The Black Silks for Ladies for
3 guineas,
4 guineas,
Also, a Lot at 5 guineas, worth £6 6s.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

BLACK GRENADINES! that will not tear, and Barèges that will not split, all of the
Same Fine Make, at 1s. 6d. per Yard.
Also, Balzarines, Rainbow Cashmeres, &c.
from 6½d. to 1s. per yard. Every Article warranted of the same make. The largest and cheapest lot in the Kingdom.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (Maddox-street).

JACKETS.—ZOUAVE VESTS!!!
Just received,
In Muslin, elegantly trimmed, Zouaves and Lace Ids. 6d.
In Muslin, Lace Sleeves, and Lace on Jacket, 21s.
Lace Epaulettes, 10s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (opposite Maddox-street).

ANOTHER LOT!!! 1800 DOZEN.
About 6 Dozen of the Celebrated Gloves we purchased the last lot at the Customs,
which were sold in a few days, as all our customers were disappointed, that we could not repeat their orders. We shall sell them as before. Four Buttons, Paris make, Primrose, Lavender, Pearl, Grey, Tan, Mode, Black, and White, 1s. 6d. per pair.
Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, W.

FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, 15s. 6d.!!!
Worth 21s.
Rich Checks and Stripes.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

READY-MADE DRESSES!!!
Engravings
and patterns free by post.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, Maddox-street.

LISLE THREAD GLOVES IN THE QUEEN'S MOURNING.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, W.

BABY BONNETS,
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for wear, from one guinea free of carriage.
BAKER BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished complete,
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 77, Shoreditch-street, Finsbury, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Best pack-free, Descriptive List of
COMPLETE OUTFITS, for Ladies, Children, and Infants,
with wax and home
throughout the Colonies and the Continent.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES
A SPECIALITÉ.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 77, Shoreditch, London, E.C.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES.
Basket to match, 1 Guinea.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 77, Shoreditch, E.C.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.
Cotton Hosiery, 8s. 6d.
White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1s. Gd.
Lace Veils, 1s. 6d.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 35, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,
Cleaned equal to new, 1s. 6d.
21, Bayer-street,
W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 21 Guineas.
Ladies' Habits, 4 Guineas.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 21 Guineas
Bebbé Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring READY-MADE LINEN of the BEST QUALITY, at the most MODERATE CHARGES.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Ladies' Department of the ROYAL IRISH LINEN DEPOT, 156, Strand, is now under the management of Miss MARSHALL, late of the Misses Bennett Brown.

BONNETS—MARKS and GAVELL, from Paris. Their elegant GUINEA BONNET, every colour, superior to all others, and the admiration of all the Stewardess, 24, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

THE PERSONIFICATION OF FRENCH STRAW BONNETS, Regent-street, 24, Regent-street, W. (No. 0.) For more than twenty years the most elegant and fashionable Bonnets in the Metropolis.—Mrs. FOLANDS Stewardess, 24, Cranford-street, Portman-square.

CORSETS and PETTICOATS.
Corsets for Invalids, Ladies, and Children.
Corset Skates, Corset Steels, and Materials.
Corsets Repaired, Altered, and Made to Measure.
Corsets Sent to the Country.
Corsets Made to Order.
GEORGE ROBINSON, 108, Bishopsgate-street Within.

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by THOMAS REYNOLDS, 175, Strand, London.

PURITY of COMPLEXION,
and a Softness and Delicacy of the Skin, are realised by the use of the celebrated
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
an Oriental Botanical Preparation, so much esteemed by Ladies of Rank and Fashion, that many Spurious Compounds are sold under the name. Ask for ROWLANDS' Kalydor, 24, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or "Pearl Dentifrice," and beware of spurious articles under the titles of "Odonto."

TYRY'S ORIENTAL PERFUMERY.—ED. PINAUD'S Curling Fluid, Parisian Pomade, Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Bouquet de la Reine, Lavender, Eau de Cologne, and Ess. Bouquet, Rowland's Kalydor, and Odonto, and Rimmel's Perfumery, at TYRY'S Old Established Depot, 6, Royal Exchange, E.C.

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—
RENDENBACHER'S WOOD VIOLET keeps fresh as the blossom itself. Sold by the exclusive agents, P. R. Rendenbach, 174, New Bond-street, London. Price 2s. 6d.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP for the TOILET or NURSERY.—One thimble full Packet.
Most beneficial for producing a clear, soft, and healthy skin.—To be had at Pinney Old Established Candle, Soap, and Italian Warehouse, near the Temple Church.
Established 1784.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c.
It is in constant use at the Palace for removing grease and dirt from the Queen's Dresses, &c. Sold in all the Royal Parks, 1s. 6d. Grand Stand-street, Bloomsbury.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, of enough only 10s. per gallon, is demonstrated upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior in recommendations of wholesale Cognac. In French bottles, 3s. per doz.; cases, 4s. each. Terms, cash.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, 21, Bucklersbury, City, 300, Strand (next Somerset House), and 10, Old Change.

SALT and CO., EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALE BREWERS, Station-on-Trent.
LONDON.
London ... ... Hungerford Wharf.
Liverpool ... ... 78, Bridge-street.
Manchester ... ... 37, Brown-street.
Dublin ... ... 19, Upper Sackville-street.
Hartford ... ... 12, Mill-street.
Bristol ... ... 15, Maryleb-street.
Wolverhampton ... ... 14, Temple-st.
Glasgow ... ... 4, Temple-bar.
N.B.—Salt and Co.'s Ales may be obtained of the principal Dealers throughout the Kingdom. A list of whom will be supplied by their Agents, on application.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—Messrs. ALLSOPP, MARSTON, and SHARP, beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at their Stores in London, 61, Manchester Buildings, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W., 137, Tottenham-court-road, W., and 1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to her Majesty, Sole Manufacturers of Soups, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other Table Deliciones, the whole of which are prepared from the finest productions of the season, with the utmost purity. C. and B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying the Royal Table, and trust that the character of their establishment will be sufficient guarantee for the genuine quality of their Soups, Sauces, &c., and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, London.

TEA.—1000 Boxes very strong and choice Black Tea just landed at "Excelsior Tea" dock Stairs, 2lb. weight 10s. each. These Teas have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the finest quality. Sold by the Proprietors, 161, St. George's, E.L., which they offer to their customers at the merchants' price, 10s. per 2lb. Sample Canister, 5s.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—For delicious aroma, excellent nourishment, and invigorating power this Cocoa is unrivalled. Sold in packets only, by Grocers, labelled, 6d. to 1lb., 3lb., and 5lb. packets, at 8d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

T. KINGSFORD and SON'S OXFORD PREPARED CORN.
Sir Pulteney, Corn Commissioner, Paris, writes, that in the Original Preparation of Corn, Messrs. KINGSFORD and SON, Oxford, have, in New York, United States, Was honourably mentioned, and received the Exhibition Medal.
Sold by all Grocers.
Received a Gold Medal at the New York State Fair 1851.
Wholesale Agents, BOTTLEY, SELLVILLE, and CO., London.

BROWN AND POLSON
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states
"This is superior to any other for blanc mange."
Prepared only at their Manufactory, Paisley, and 33, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., in
WORTH'S PACKETS, 6d. and 1s. each.

DENTS CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—E. J. Dent, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and 34, Royal Exchange, Manufactory, 82, Strand, Chronometer Maker to the Admiralty, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

FRODSHAM and LANGER, 31, Gracechurch-street, City, established A.D. 1778, Chronometer Makers to the Queen, Admiralty, Board of Trade, Trinity House, Honourable East India Company, Dupleix and Lever Watches, of the most improved construction, adapted for all climates, and sold at moderate prices.

A SMALL POWERFUL DAY and NIGHT A WAISTCOAT-POCKET PERSPECTIVE GLASS, the size of which is shown in the accompanying Illustration, is sent free by post to the public. Price 10s. Night and Daughing View just out and sent free by post for 12 stamps. Address to the Manufacturer, Mr. Wilkinson, Optician, 2, Royal Exchange, London. Mr. Wilkinson is the only Optician to the Queen who has a Manufactory.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—R and S. ROLLINSON, OPTICIANS, 20, Almondsbury-square, opposite the Royal Exchange, E.C., have received with great power, FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and MARINE GLASSES, of their own manufacture, and of the most approved principles. Also, Telescopes for Astronomical purposes, containing 12 and 15 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show the belts of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn. Also, Telescopes, containing 6 lenses, and the best for the money. Also, Telescopes, containing 4 lenses, and the best for the money. Also, Telescopes, containing each extraordinary power that seems at variance with an entire absence of colour, and which will show Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; and a person can be seen at the distance of 10 miles. Also, Telescopes, containing 3 lenses, for the use of soldiers' officers, and gentlemen's shooting parties, having proven and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to suit many defects of sight advanced age, by which may be distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented a SPECTACLE to meet the above-mentioned infirmities of power. The valuable advantages derived from this invention is that the sight is not only assisted for reading, but for viewing objects at a distance, and the eyes are not fatigued by changing from one to the other; they can use with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and for further particulars, or personal attendance, at the manufactory and residence of Messrs. Solomons, 39 Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for entrance to the Ear, through which Sounds are conveyed with extraordinary distinctness, however severe the Deafness may be, and so as not to be in the least perceptible; the ingenious mechanism of which can be applied to the Ear by any person, without the slightest relief to their persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church, at the theatre, and in public assemblies. Descriptive Pamphlets may be had, and the Instrument may be obtained of Messrs. Mitchell, Dentists to the Prince Consort, 31a, 32, and 33, Red Lion-square, Holborn, and 71, Lord-street, Liverpool. Consultations free.—Messrs. Mitchell, Dentists to the Queen, 31a, 32, and 33, Red Lion-square, Holborn, and 71, Lord-street, Liverpool. Established 1828. See pigtures.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—GABRIEL'S TREATISE speaks, as by post three stamps) explains their self-adhesive principle, which requires neither springs nor wires, by means of a soft, flexible substance with cavities, gum-coloured indiarubber base, to which is attached, with a peculiarly tenacious cement, a set of teeth of any kind or shape. They are fitted without springs or wires, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Only at GABRIEL'S Sole Establishment, 56, New Bond-street, Dentists to the Prince Consort, Princess Royal, and Princess of Prussia. Consultations free. Established 1815.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists by Special Appointment to the Queen, 34, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Sloane-street, Chelsea, continue to supply their Mineral Incorruptible Teeth, which will not change colour nor decay, and are unequalled for mastication and articulation. Messrs. G. have also invented a method of stopping decayed teeth, which, by rendering them perfectly sound, prevents the necessity of extraction. Messrs. G. are also the only Dentists who have obtained Prize Medals for their inventions and improvements, the result of thirty years' active practice.
Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists by Special Appointment to the Queen.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so perfect as Mr. Silver's Feeding-bottle."—Sold by Mr. Silver, 38, Lamb's Conduit-street. Any size by post for 14 stamps. To be had of all Chemists.

TOO LADIES NURSING.—ELAND'S NEW PATENT SIMPLIFIED for baking away all pain whilst Nursing. Prevents Sore Nipples, Inflammation, &c. Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. BENJAMIN ELAND, 139, Oxford-street, 4s. 6d.; by post 5d. extra.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for the Destitute Poor of all parts of London, by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Stepney Rectory, Stepney, E. Any description of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Bedding, Furniture, Linen, &c., will be thankfully received. Letters should be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Stepney Rectory, Stepney, E. Parcels from the country, the winner vans returned same day. Saturday, between Lord and Westminster Bank.

WANTED LEFT-OF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. Hilbert gives the highest possible prices for the above. Letters, 2, Hilbert, 2, Hilbert-st., Brick-street, Piccadilly, W. (1 Parish Beadle), and the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1815.

BLIGHTS, Mildew, Bedbugs.—GISBURST'S PREVENTIVE, patented for preventing blights, mildew and other pests. See "Gardener's Chronicle," "Cottage Gardener," and "Field," March 31st, 1860. Sold by all Chemists, 1s. per bottle and more; wholesale of PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Limited.

MILITARY FETE AND FLOWER SHOW AT CHELTENHAM.



THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN THE GRAND WALK, PITVILLE SPA.

(*Continued from page 462.*)

good one even for Cheltenham, which for the last three or four years has obtained a great celebrity for its horticultural fêtes. The principal attraction appeared to be the azaleas, which were very beautiful and in large numbers. The greatest order and regularity prevailed throughout the day, and the committee are entitled to great praise for the perfect manner in which all their arrangements were carried out. We have much pleasure in hearing that the society will lose nothing by the happy idea of inviting the county volunteers to their opening show, as the receipts at the gates alone amounted to nearly £200. In concluding our report of the proceedings we cannot do less than record the unanimous opinion of every one who took part in the fête that the society is fortunate in having a secretary so active and obliging as Mr. Cochrane, under whom all the arrangements were perfected.



THE FLOWER SHOW IN THE PUMP-ROOM, PITVILLE SPA.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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SICILIAN AFFAIRS—PORTENTS.

THE Sicilian question has assumed an attitude which is as perplexing to those who wish well to the cause of liberty and constitutional government as the decision of some recent cases has proved to the judgment of certain British juries. Premising an entire repudiation of the idea which is in the course of industrious promulgation in France, that England is influenced by interested motives in the consideration of the contest that is going on in Sicily, it will not be denied that every possible sympathy is felt in this country for those who have revolted against the most flagitious rule in Italy. The appearance of Garibaldi on the scene is such an omen of success, that those who wish well to the insurgent Sicilians must necessarily experience a sense of gladness at such an accession of aid to their side. But, then, the morality of international law intervenes with the utmost potency, and it is impossible to controvert the fact that the famous partisan General in his present expedition is acting the part of nothing more or less than a buccaneer; that he is guilty of simple piracy; and, if he were to be caught in arms in Sicily, not a voice could with propriety be raised to save him from the penalty of such an offence. It is, certainly, a curious dilemma of feeling and opinion. The cause into which Garibaldi, with characteristic impetuosity, but with equally characteristic skill and preparation, has thrown himself, has received such a moral sanction and approval that it needs but success to gild his proceedings with international approval. A prosperous termination of his undertaking will produce the chartered result; he will be the hero who has created a new free State, and will have burst through all the meshes of those precedents and rules which, in the abstract, ought to entangle him to his destruction. The only question as far as he is personally concerned then is, what are the probabilities of his success? There can be little doubt that the enterprise is one full of hazard; its issue is open to great doubt; but, assuming that this bold stroke should give form and substance to a movement which has not yet been found sufficiently formidable to cause much serious alarm to the Neapolitan Government as to paralyze its efforts at resistance—for, if the reports which have reached us be true, there was no lack of preparation to meet Garibaldi's expedition, or any disposition to suffer him to land without opposition on the Sicilian territory—the question falls into a new and a more important phase. The consideration that will then arise will be, what course will be taken by the Governments of Europe—those, at least, who have either arrogated to themselves, or to whom has been ceded, the conduct of that which may be called international police?

Of course, a suspicion has arisen that the Government of the King of Sardinia has not exercised too much vigilance in reference to the proceedings of Garibaldi, and that the doctrine of non-interference has been carried on their part to an extent which is not covered by any legitimate interpretation of the term. However that may be, it is supposed that, in the first instance, the tone adopted in the communications on the subject which passed between Paris and Turin was that of remonstrance if not of reproach; but the latest indications seem to point to an inclination on the part of the Emperor of the French to sympathise with the insurrectionary movement in Sicily. His jealousy of another addition to the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, which, it is said, was neither slight nor wholly unavowed, is supposed to have yielded to an idea that an eventuality may arise in Southern Italy which was hoped for but disappointed in the distribution of the territory of the centre of that peninsula. It is believed that the notion of replacing another Bourbon by another Napoleon and this time at Naples, has been revived, and that the suggestion of such a course would be preferred to the insisting on an accession of territory to France as a compensating balance to any enlargement of that kingdom of Italy which, it is imagined, is the dream of "*Il Re galantuomo*" and the ultimate end of the policy of Cavour. Predicating a sincere belief on the part of France in the existence of a desire by England to possess herself at least of the protectorate of Sicily, there is a probability that such a project as that above mentioned is simmering in that dark, deep, and mysterious cauldron, the brain of Louis Napoleon. Such a scheme is consistent with a policy which, even at times when the alliance between France and this country was ostensibly the most intimate, was believed to influence the secret councils of the Tuileries, and that is the diminution of English influence and the curtailment of English territorial possession in the Mediterranean. To this has been attributed much of the unkindly spirit which has been exhibited towards this country by Spain; skilful agency having been in operation to create a feeling in the Spanish mind of outrage on their rights in the occupation of Gibraltar by the British. To some such machination, it has been thought, was owing the Spanish expedition to Morocco, in which, like an adroit stroke at billiards, Tangier and that part of the African coast were to be played off against Gibraltar. The disturbances which not long ago occurred in the Ionian Islands were very ostentatiously attributed to Greek intrigues, secretly fomented by Russia; but there were not wanting those who were of opinion that, although the electric



THE PORTA FELICE AND MARINA, PALERMO, SICILY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 483.

chain was long drawn out and circuitously placed, that the manipulation of the machine whence the first sparks were elicited was in a nearer, a more powerful, and a more dangerous hand; and that here again the object was to strike at that English dominance which is represented by the strength of her garrisons and the blustering of her pennons in that sea which somebody long ago intimated might by possibility be turned into a French lake. This view of the situation involved, however remotely, in the present condition of affairs in Sicily is one which demands careful and anxious consideration. Already there are murmurs, which come as it were along the air, of new and secret combinations, of clandestine treaties, and something more palpable than diplomatic understandings or sympathetic policies.

To speak plainly, it is stated that there is at this moment a understanding between France and Russia, which was hinted at some years ago, in an actual fact. It is supposed that the undisguised policy of conciliation adopted by France towards Russia after the Crimean war was not even then wholly fruitless, and that so early as that time an arrangement was come to that, if the great northern Power could be content to bide its time, eventualities would surely arise which would make it the interest of France to contribute towards the objects of the inheritance of the designs of Peter the Great in Eastern Europe—for a consideration. Prophets, after this event, now say that they were aware that schemes of territorial aggrandisement were even then framed in the mind of the Ruler of France; that the policy of annexation which has lately been begun was even then not only resolved upon, but its details arranged: that the co-operation of Russia, active or passive, according to the necessity of the case, was secured by a promise of a similar interference with any of her designs on Turkey, as early as 1856. However this may be, it is at least a coincidence, that, at the moment that France has actually entered on a course of annexation, and at a moment when a plan for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the family of Napoleon among the Sovereignties of Europe is considered to be a possibility arising out of the state of affairs for the kingdom of Naples, Russia, hitherto so reserved in her international action, who has so sedulously sent down a statement that she was absorbed in her internal affairs, suddenly takes a formal and decided step, so decided as a convocation of the diplomatic representatives of the other Powers, for the purpose of declaring that she has reasons for occupying the Danubian Turkey which, on the face of them, are sufficient to justify her material interference on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. To be sure, we hear that M. Thouvenel has declared to Lord Cowley that a convocation of that kind was not necessary to take place in this matter; he was of opinion that it should not be an action by Russia alone or by Russia and France united, but should be a combined action of the five great Powers." Most excellent and moderate counsel. But one considers that Count Walewski once, "in a conversation," expressed his "private opinion" to Lord Cowley that no annexation of Savoy to France was contemplated. In some novel or other we have met with a character who has been known drawn for him, which represented a man whose peculiarity was such that if you wanted to know his real opinion you had to assert something which you fancied was in consonance with his feelings, and if you got a prompt and decided denial of your inclination that way, you were sure that you had got at the actual state of his mind. The application of this illustration is, we suppose, sufficiently obvious in relation to the communications with regard to French policy made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the Ambassador of England.

We might easily enlarge on the views which we have endeavoured rather to indicate than broadly to discuss. It would be easy to dilate on a rumoured understanding with Russia, still as a maritime Power, and which suggests the completion of a union of all the maritime Powers in Europe except England; it would be easy to point out the palpable efforts which are making by means of supporting the project for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez to create that French influence in Egypt which always follows the flooding of a country with Frenchmen of any and every calling, and in the course of which the faculty of regarding their nationality as a secondary affair on which they touch is always so sedulously, and generally so successfully, developed. Much, and more to this effect, might be produced for the purpose of illustrating the drift of such organisations as that of the widespread, and in many cases the predominant, influence of England in every part of the globe, and especially in the Mediterranean. But a topic of this kind should, after all, be dealt with tentatively and with caution. The time may not have arrived to speak trumpet-tongued to the people of this country with regard to events which as yet are only looming in the future, which we believe to be no distant one; but having arrived at certain convictions in regard to the possibility, if not to the probability of those events, at least we only discharge a duty when we insinuate a warning.

A series of experiments were on Wednesday week completed at Chatham, under the direction of Captain Boxer, on certain improvements effected in revolving and repeating firearms, by means of which the inventor, Sergeant-Major Storey, of the Royal Engineers, has succeeded in doubling the number of shots fired from a revolver, making it, in fact, a revolver of fourteen as well as seven consecutive shots, without reloading or recharging. In order to avoid the delay, and often hazardous inconvenience, of reloading, it has hitherto been the custom for each chamber of a revolver to be provided with a second cylinder, and on the charges of the first cylinder being fired a partial discontinuing of the weapon has to be presented while the second loaded cylinder being substituted, the pressure is resumed. The inventor has overcome this difficulty by providing a sliding mode destitute of separate cylinders, and of chambers for each barrel, in the cylinder. Either of the series of chambers is discharged in the ordinary manner, the bullets from each passing through the appropriate barrel. By a change of the hammer, which is effected in an instant, the other series of chambers may then be fired in like manner, the bullets passing through the other barrel. The chief peculiarity of this invention is that it can be applied to every description of repeating firearm now in use, and can be easily engaged or foreign service; and, although double the number of shots may be fired, not the slightest change or modification of the ordinary mechanism of the lock or trigger is necessary. To make the same machinery act with an arm giving the power of fourteen or sixteen consecutive shots only requires an alteration in the number of teeth of the "ratchet." The new weapon, although double barrelled, has but one cylinder, one trigger, and one lock and hammer.

The 7th Lancashire Rifles Militia were inspected at Bury last Saturday by Major-General Douglas, who expressed his satisfaction at their efficiency. The regiment assembled on the first ult. for twenty-seven days' training, and since then the recruiting has gone on satisfactorily.

The Times says that the "most eminent gunsmith and shellmakers who have inspected the two mortar-bursts now being taken to pieces at Chatham, state unanimously that had the shells called into use been made with the stock and reliance of their heavy mortars they would have gone to the bottom before they had fired a dozen shells.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

General Goyon has been nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Count Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on Monday evening in Paris, and was received on Tuesday morning by the Emperor.

On Monday next the Senate will discuss the petition against increasing import duties on pig iron.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Granguillot, which says that the reply of Count Cavour to M. Thouvenel proves that Piedmont as well as France energetically blames the audacious attempt of Garibaldi.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* of Sunday says:—"It is announced that the Mediterranean squadron has received orders to be ready to sail in order to be sent again on a more distant mission, respecting which no particulars are known."

The French Minister at the British Embassy, in support of the fund for the relief of distressed English subjects in Paris, terminated on Thursday, with a most brilliant success.

In order to arrange the question of the annexation of Savoy, M. Thouvenel has addressed the following declaration to the programme which has been drawn up by France on the subject of a Conference:—

"For better preserving to the Duchies of Modena and Parma the character of neutrality stipulated by Art. 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, France consents that the said districts shall remain without the line of the French custom-guard and that they shall form a separate commercial zone, under special regulations."

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The news of Garibaldi's departure produced a sudden decline in the funds at Turin, from which there had been no recovery on the latest intelligence. The state of affairs is unchanged in the Government, but Count Cavour is inundated with despatches on all sides demanding the repudiation of the adventurous soldier. The Piedmontese Government has not yet received a reply to the letter he is whose success to the expedition he does not say.

The meeting of the Chamber of Deputies in their Constituents have commenced the examination of the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The members of the Opposition have declared their intention to ask for an adjournment of the discussion, and will make proposals to that effect to the Chamber. The Parliamentary Committee has communicated instructions thereupon to the Ministry. The commissaries who have been appointed are favourable to Government.

The Provincial Council of Chambery has addressed a note to the Chamber of Deputies, requesting that the Treaty of Cession of Savoy shall be promptly carried into effect, in order to avoid dangers, uncertainty, and suspension of business.

The garrison of Florence has been reinforced and the National Guard called out, in consequence of apprehensions that some attempt may be made by the partisans of the ex-Grand Duke, whose inflammatory placards having been posted.

A Papal Consulate-General has been opened at Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, and Ravenna.

THE PAPAL STATES.

General Lamoricière continues to organise the Papal troops at Orbieto. It is asserted that General Allagrino, the commanding officer at Ancona, has been reduced to the non-effective.

The Pope has received 1,000,000 scudi for the Roman Loan.

Some members of the Sacred College have suggested to the Pope the convocation of an assembly, at Rome, in which every Roman Catholic Power should be represented by some person of eminence in active person of note. This assembly, after examining the real state of affairs in the Papal States, would point out such reforms as it considered necessary and which are not. The Holy Father appears much pleased with the idea, which, if realised, would make the Sacred College itself the arbiter of its own destinies.

The French *Ami de la Religion* has itself taken up the cudgels in favour of the evacuation of Rome by the French troops are fixed; and furthermore states that the first detachment will leave Rome in May.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has resolved to demand explanations by the steamer *Maryuis of Habana* in the Mexican waters by an American vessel.

Marshal O'Donnell arrived in Madrid on the 10th inst., and was received with enthusiasm. Two columns, consisting of the troops from Africa, which took place on the 11th, was a very imposing spectacle. The gallant soldiers' arches were erected, and the houses were decked out with flags.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid maintains the authenticity of the terms of the renunciation of Count Montemolin, which it recently published.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government has presented to the States-General a bill for so modifying the laws relating to the municipal Charity, the sum of £1,400,000 demanded by the Ministry for the purpose of defraying the cost of the partial reconstruction of the Prussian army on a war footing.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The members of the newly-organised Council of the Empire have received their appointments, which are signed by the Emperor. The first sitting of the Council opens next fortnight. Count Rechberg Benedek is endeavouring to bring about an arrangement between the Government and the Hungarian Diet, which has the sincerity of the Emperor in the Council of the Empire, tending to reassure the latter and determine them to sit in the Council. Count Forgach, the Minister of the Interior, who is considered the real chief of the Liberal party in Austria, has declined the post of Councillor of the Empire, which was offered to him.

A remarkable letter has been inserted in an official paper at Pesth, badly spelt and worse written, which is considered the real chief of the Imperial Government before she accepts the proposed restorations.

The solemn inauguration of the monument recently erected in honour of the late Archduke Charles, the victor of the battle of Aspern, took place at Vienna on Thursday.

The *Presse* publishes the following telegram, dated Pesth, May 13:—"The Archduke Palatine of Hungary has published for morrow, allowing the constituted superintendents to assemble in order to consider the question of sending deputies to a general conference, and to make proposals for a synod. Free choice of superintendents and curates will be granted. The trials pending against Protestants have been suspended."

The Anglo-Hanoverian treaty of July, 1844, respecting the Stade dues, has been prolonged for a further period of six months.

The news that another civil war had broken out in Morocco is confirmed from several quarters. The Spanish plenipotentiaries have returned from Tetuan.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—There are still some reports and conjectures afloat of the European Conference, which seems no nearer than it was at first. Austria, it is said, refuses to admit Sardinia as a member of the Congress on the ground that Count de Cavour has declared Piedmont to have no concern with the claims of Switzerland to the neutralised districts of Savoy, and that Sardinia is not one of the great Powers.

France, it is said, is very determined to settle the question of Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland, though she is willing to exclude a portion of those districts from the neutralised territory, and to make arrangements to yield any portion of the neutralised territory, the meeting of a Conference seems wholly useless.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

yesterday (Friday) :—

THE DISTURBANCES IN SICILY.—*Paris*, Thursday.—*The Patrie* asserts that the departure of the French squadron for Naples has been previously suspended. The *Opinion Nationale* announces, on the contrary, that Admiral Rigault de Genouilly left Naples with four steamers, which vessels have been sent on the demand of Baron Brenier, who apparently foresaw the approach of a revolution. The *Opinion Nationale* also contains the following:—"It is rumoured that Messina is the theatre of the insurrection. It is said that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and the deposed Italian Sovereigns. The Pope, it is said, has received the rumour that 5000 men had embarked at Genoa and disembarked in the Gulf of San Stefano, near Orbitello, a town in Tuscany, on the frontier of the Roman States. It is rumoured that a Provisional Government has been established at Palermo."

Marseilles, May 17.—The departure of the steamer for the coasts of Italy, which should take place this mid-day, was delayed four hours, it was supposed to await despatches from the French Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9 (via Marseilles).—Disturbances have been suppressed in Tripoli. The Greek Government has caused the leader of the movement to be arrested. Agitation prevails in the Epirus. General apprehensions exists in all the provinces of the empire. The Danubian principalities are increasing.

Prince Ypsilanti, the Russian Consul-General at Jassy, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia in reference to Asia Minor where the agitation is constantly increasing.

A Memorandum has been drawn up, a report current in Constantinople to the effect that 45,000 Russians were collected upon the Prath. It was also reported that the Porte had assembled a corps d'armée 20,000 men at Widdin.

UNITED STATES.

General Scott has been subpœnaed to Washington, and it was supposed in some connection with the new boundary difficulty with England.

Both Houses of Congress are in Session. In the Senate a memorial was presented from the Board of Trade of Oswego, complaining of the delay in the Canals, and enjoining free intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, as regards the commerce with Canada, was being carried on. A resolution was carried to fix the Committees on Foreign Relations.

The Presidential Convention, having been unable to select a candidate for the Presidency, has adjourned until the 18th of June, when it will meet at Baltimore instead of Charleston. It appears that Mr. Douglas received 145 votes out of 303, but 202 votes were requisite for his selection as the Democratic candidate. The delegates from the Southern States have refused with Mr. Douglas's support or declaration of principles adopted by the Convention—apparently because it was not sufficiently explicit on the question of slavery, and because it was not the Democratic Convention, and proceeded to withdraw—separating from the Convention that they may be able to form a separate Convention. A committee schism that they may be able to form a separate Convention. A committee sitting during the adjournment, and will meet at the interval, and will make the present time and the 4th of June will be employed by the leaders in attempts to arrange matters before which decision is taken. Either of them of all hopes of victory in the Presidential election.

Two fugitive slaves have been arrested, one has been arrested in New York, and, after an examination, have been sent back to their owners in Maryland. No disturbance took place.

A man named Webb was under arrest at Orange, New Jersey, charged with setting fire to his dwelling-house. Four of Hobbs's children perished in the flames, and himself and his wife were badly burnt.

Most of the business part of the town of Warren, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire, and the loss was heavy. Destructive conflagrations had likewise taken place in Brooklyn and Chicago.

Captain Gordon, the master and supercargo of the brig *Virginia*, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, has been acquitted in the United States' District Court of Norfolk, Virginia.

The steamer *Calhoun* burst her boilers near Columbus, Georgia, thereby killing seven persons and seriously wounding four others.

The Indians are ravaging the frontier counties of Texas, and murdering the people in all directions. Governor Houston has issued a proclamation calling a regiment of mounted Texan volunteers as the best means of checking the depredations of the Indians.

The anniversary dinner of the Historical Society was held in New York by the Shakspearian members of the "Century Club" on the 23rd ult., the room being given to the drawing-room of the club, at which upwards of seventy gentlemen assisted.

INDIA.

The following telegrams have been received at the India Office :—

BOMBAY, April 20.—Lord Elgin will return to England by the first steamer in June from Calcutta.

April 24.—Governor-General to Sir C. Wood—"I shall leave for Calcutta on the 7th of May."

A disturbance at Peshawur respecting taxes, founded on a misrepresentation, has been suppressed by the newspapers. All is quiet, and the people are satisfied.

The Panama *Star* reveals the existence of a slave trade between New Grenada and Cuba. Several parties of young persons of both sexes have recently been shipped off to Cuba, ostensibly under a free contract, but to all intents and purposes they are slaves.

"By a recent decree," says the *Messager* of Nice, "that the new department of the Maritime Alps will comprise two arrondissements—that of Nice and that of Puget-Theniers. The Governor for the First Empire the department of the Maritime Alps, formed by the arrondissement of Nice, has 108,000 inhabitants, and a population of only 181,000."

A NOVEL TOBACCO MANUFACTORY IN PARIS.—A gigantic work of some days ago for selling what was supposed to be smuggled tobacco, but which was subsequently found to be a perfectly legal tobacco, has terminated with a regular gang, carrying on their fraudulent practices on a most extensive scale. The police, having discovered that the dens in the first resided at Belleville, M. Gutzwiller, a commissary of police, was sent to the latter locality, where he found to be in operation, communicating with a garden, and well calculated for any illicit operations. Upon the commissary's approach the inmates of the house were able to obtain admission, the commissary, in a loud voice, ordered the door to be opened, which was immediately complied with, and he was met by a man. On entering the place a strong smell of tobacco was perceived, and upon a search being made, a waggon was found loaded with snuff, and by the side of it a man, in an adjoining room was found a quantity of powdered snuff. The commissary did not remain long in bed, apparently very ill, and the other parts of the disturb her, but proceeded with his search through the manufacture of spurious premises, where all kinds of apparatus for adulterating of burnt leather, cigars, and also a quantity of powdered wood, were found. In an adjoining room was a man engaged in the manufacture of snuff, in making a composition sold as snuff, were found. On again entering the room where the woman lay, the commissary, who had begun to entertain suspicions that her illness was simulation, and that she had been put there for the purpose of concealing the manufacture of snuff, went up to her and said, "This shall not last did, and beneath the bed clothes he found a quantity of powdered snuff. The commissary immediately matters he discovered a number of packets of snuff, and which were to be used in the re-manufacture of snuff. The husband and his wife were arrested, and sent off to the Prefecture of Police.—*Seligmann*

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

THE landing of Garibaldi in Sicily has kindled anew the flames of civil war in that island, and has raised the Sicilian insurrection from a quarrel between the King of Naples and his subjects into one of deep interest for the whole of Europe—introducing, as it does, a new element into Continental politics, and involving Italy, as it possibly will, in the gravest consequences. Despatches from Naples, Vienna, and Paris, announce that Garibaldi's expedition, or at least a part of it, effected a landing in Sicily, yesterday week, at or near the town of Marsala, situated on the western extremity of the island. It would seem from the brief and somewhat conflicting accounts received that two steamers conveying Garibaldi's followers had arrived at Marsala, and that the disembarkation of the men had been commenced or completed before two Neapolitan steam-frigates could interrupt their operations. One of Garibaldi's steamers was captured and the other sunk; and the Neapolitan frigates seem to have fired on the men who had landed, and to have caused them some loss. The Vienna telegram affirms, singularly enough, that the Neapolitan firing was stopped during two hours by English steamers, and could not be resumed till the English officers had returned from the shore to their ships. "The Royal troops," says the Naples despatch, "have marched on to meet those who had disembarked;" and the Vienna despatch asserts that the Royalists were engaged with Garibaldi's followers when the mail left. As Garibaldi certainly quitted Genoa with three steamers, it would follow, from these accounts, that one of them must have proceeded to some other destination than that of Marsala; but it is to be observed that one despatch from Paris says that the disembarkation at Marsala was made from three steamers; and if that statement be true it ensues that Garibaldi's whole force was with him. As to the condition in which Sicily was found, it seems certain that the insurrection in the rural districts is far-spread and formidable; and the ferment at Palermo is so great that on Saturday last menacing demonstrations were made by great bodies of the people, who were only dispersed by the fire of the Neapolitan troops.

The second version of what has taken place in Sicily since the 11th, coupled with serious reports referring to events in other provinces of the Neapolitan kingdom, comes to us by way of Paris. The *Patrie* newspaper, the connection of which with the Government is known, informs us on Wednesday that the insurrection has become general all over Sicily since Garibaldi's arrival; that the Royal troops are shut up in Palermo and Messina, and hold no other place in the island; that an outbreak has taken place on the other side of the Straits of Messina, in Calabria; and that the province of the Abruzzi, in the utmost north, and on the shore of the Adriatic, has likewise responded to Garibaldi's appeal. So that, should these accounts prove true, the Neapolitan Government may be regarded as being in a desperate situation.

The *Patrie* of May 12 contains news from Genoa to the 11th inst., stating that Colonel Medici, the friend of Garibaldi, was forwarding preparations for a second expedition, of which the Colonel would take the command, and for taking part in which 6000 volunteers have already been enrolled. All the arms have been purchased of the manufacturers. Great excitement prevails at Genoa and Lombardy, from which quarters almost all the volunteers have come. It is asserted, however, that the energetic diplomatic representations made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent the departure of a second expedition.

A letter from Genoa of the 8th gives the following details of the expedition :—

It seems now ascertained that, besides the two steamers *Lombardo* and *Piemonte*, with which Garibaldi set out, the English steamer which joined him, and the *Sardegna*, which he hoped to overtake and capture, the venturous hero found the means of securing for his purpose the *Giglio*, the only war-steamer belonging to the late Tuscan navy. It is a paddle-steamer of rather tiny dimensions, and neither remarkable for strength nor speed. In ordinary cruises she carries four guns and a crew of about thirty men. She anchored usually off Leghorn or Elba; and it is stated the brave adventurer laid forcible hands on her at the first-named harbour. Strengthened by this prize Garibaldi proceeded further south, and landed at various points about Piombino, Porto Santo Stefano, Talamone, &c., ancient forts and small ports on either side of the great headland, Monte Argentaro, of that Piombino principality which was called "Stato dei Presidii," and belonged for many years to Spain. I learn from a well-informed Tuscan there could be no mounted field artillery on the spot; yet it is certain that some cannon he carried away—some say as many as twenty-four. In all probability he only rifled some of the batteries close to the water's edge, and used those rusty iron pieces for the armament of his little steam flotilla. Garibaldi is a sailor, and has all the adroitness and fertility of resources which characterise men of his craft. What was of no earthly use in those dismantled old forts may, by a little contrivance, be made to do good service both by sea and land.

The *Opinione Nationale* gives some particulars of the embarkation of Garibaldi's troops contained in a letter which it has received :—

It was, says an eye-witness, and the author of this letter, a deeply-affecting scene. They assembled in a beautiful night at a villa on the sea-shore, at some leagues from Genoa. They were, I am told, about two thousand in number; but what is certain is, that all the alleys of the immense garden were filled with groups of volunteers, who moved down to the beach laden with muskets and cases of ammunition, which they placed on board boats for conveyance to the vessels in the offing, and all this without a word being spoken, except a few necessary orders, given almost in a whisper. Every one was serious. There were no cries, none of the enthusiasm of parade, but on every countenance the expression of strong energy and deep conviction. It is only when at sea that Garibaldi will issue his orders. He must have had some brilliant plan in his head which he has not hitherto revealed to any one, for his countenance was radiant. They left some hours after midnight, favoured by the most delightful weather.

The same letter states that Garibaldi takes with him his only son, regretting, as he said, that he had not ten, in order to take them all. George Manin, son of the President of the Republic of Venice, also accompanies him, and will be specially attached to his person.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Genoa writes as follows :—

The embarkation of the coals, stores, and ammunition, of which a considerable dépôt had been formed at Bocca d'Ase, was carried on with activity, but, in spite of every exertion, it was daylight on Sunday morning before they were fairly under way. Not having the gift of ubiquity I missed the gathering at Quarto of Garibaldi's friends and adherents on Saturday night, which, consisting of the responsible men of the expedition, had a more solemn character than the boisterous enthusiasm of the band, whose departure I witnessed from the Foce. It was moonlight, and the beautiful grounds of the Villa Spinole were crowded with the volunteers and their friends who had gone thither to bid them farewell; but scarcely a sound was heard except the measured tread of the men, as two by two they advanced to the portico of the palace to receive their arms, and then fell back silently to the post as silently assigned them. There was no shouting, no boasting. Those who were present at this remarkable scene dwell much on its exceeding stillness and gravity. You saw those who were to remain behind passing from group to group, exchanging a grasp of the hand or an embrace with their friends and kinsfolk, but indulging in no noisy good wishes or triumphant anticipations. What has come over these Italians that once we thought so purposeless and frivolous?

A friend of Garibaldi in Newcastle has received a letter dated Genoa, May 5, midnight, from one of the band of volunteers, an extract from which will show the spirit animating the expedition. He writes :—

The embarkation covers a distance of nearly five miles along the coast. This has caused us endless inconvenience, but it was necessary; for, although the Government have half winked at our proceedings, they could not permit us openly to embark without incurring the accusation of complicity. There are upwards of 2000 of us, and we are all in high spirits and full of hope. A number of the band are mere youths—many under twenty years of age, but fully 500 are tried and trustworthy fellows, who have seen many a campaign. Better marksmen are not to be found in Europe than we have with us. We have money, arms, and ammunition in abundance. Uniforms we also have to get on board—the famous red frocks that we had at Rome, and at the sight of which the miserable mercenaries of Bomba fled horror-stricken from the field of Velletri. I pant to measure swords with the myrmidons of the wretched monster who now bestrides our Neapolitan brothers. Tell our English subscribers that the swords purchased by their generous contributions shall do good service in the holy cause of liberty before they are thrown away.

The journals publish a proclamation of Garibaldi to the Italians. In this proclamation Garibaldi calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, and Sabina, and the Neapolitans to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

Another proclamation, addressed to the Romans, recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

The following is Garibaldi's order of the day on board the *Piemonte* :—

CORPS OF THE CHASSEURS OF THE ALPS.

The mission of this corps will be, as it always has been, based upon complete self-denial for the regeneration of the common country. The brave Chasseurs have served and will serve their country with the devotion and discipline of the best military corps, without any other hope, without any other pretension, than that of a stainless conscience. No rank, no honour, no recompense is held out to these braves. When the danger is past they will return to quiet domestic life; but when the hour of battle strikes, Italy sees them again in the first ranks, cheerfully volunteering to shed their blood for her. The war-cry of the Chasseurs of the Alps is the same that resounded a year since on the shores of the Tessin—"Italy and Victor Emmanuel!" and this cry will strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of Italy.

Organisation of the Corps.—Giuseppe Sistori, Chief of the Staff; Crespi, Manin, Calvino, Majouki, Griziotti, Boichetta, Bruzzisi. Türr, First Aide-de-Camp of the General; Cenni, Montanari, Bandi, Stagnetti. Giovanni Basso, Secretary to the General.

Commandants of Companies.—Nino Bixio, Commander of 1st Company; Orsini, 2nd; Stocco, 3rd; La Masa, 4th; Anfossi, 5th; Carini, 6th; Cairalo, 7th.

Intendance.—Acerbi, Bevi, Maestri, Rodi.

Surgeons.—Ripari, Boldrini, Giuliani.

Observations.—This organisation is the same as that of the Italian army to which we belong, and the rank given to merit rather than interest is that already achieved on other battle-fields.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

The following proclamation has been issued to the Sicilians by Garibaldi :—

Sicilians!—I have brought you a body of brave men, who have hastened to respond to the heroic cry of Sicily. We, the remains of the battles of Lombardy, are with you—all we ask is the freedom of our land. United, the work will be easy and short. To arms, then! he who does not snatch up a weapon is a coward, or a traitor to his country. Want of arms is no excuse. We shall get muskets, but for the present any weapon will do in the hands of a brave man. The municipalities shall provide for the children, women, and old men deprived of their support. To arms, all of you! Sicily shall once more teach the world how a country can be freed from its oppressors by the powerful will of a united people. G. GARIBALDI.

The French Government has received from South Italy telegrams to the effect that all Sicily is lost to the King, who only holds his grounds within the walls of Palermo and Messina. Calabria was in open revolt, and also the Abruzzi. *La Patrie*, of Wednesday evening, says, the game is up with Bomba. Garibaldi is master of the island from Etna all round to the sea. Troops have gone over in thousands to the national ranks.

We have been favoured by Messrs. O'Byrne, of Adelphi-terrace, the navy agents, with the following particulars of the landing of Garibaldi at Marsala, extracted from a private letter :—

While on shore to-day, about 2.30 or 3 in the afternoon, we entered a café. In a few minutes several fellows entered—some in red, others in plain clothes, all armed with muskets and bayonets. Every one around seemed favourable to them. We at once asked what was the matter, and were told that it was a case of "Viva Italia," and Garibaldi had landed. We immediately took a walk round the town, and found the soldiers (patriots) had possession. We wanted to go out towards the country, but the officer in command, a fine-looking fellow, told us we could not pass without an order from General Garibaldi. We therefore returned to the mole for the purpose of getting on board, and met more soldiers coming in. At the mole gate we were again stopped, and there detained until a pass from the General was procured for us. On the mole we met fresh troops, who had disembarked with arms, ammunition, &c. We were informed that some two thousand had been thrown into the town, and that more would soon follow; the only thing they wished for being that they might meet the Neapolitans. They all appeared fine athletic fellows—just the sort to make short work of a dish of maccaroni. They landed from two steamers, close under the noses of the Neapolitans, who, with two steamers and a sailing frigate, had been constantly watching the coast. The smallest of these vessels could easily have prevented the landing, but she was too cautious to attempt it. After the soldiers, however, were safe on shore the Neapolitans closed in and fired on the town, or, rather, at a few stragglers on the mole—a mere waste of powder, for many of the shots fell short, and those that did reach *terra firma* merely ploughed up the earth that the enemy had passed over. There is no doubt whatever but that one at least of Garibaldi's vessels, particularly the rearmost, could have been cut off; but, no; they were afraid to try it on. After these had been abandoned by the Italians they were taken possession of at 6.30 p.m. by the Neapolitans, who, however, displayed much hesitation, evidently deeming "discretion the better part of valour." At this moment, as we are in the act of leaving for Malta, a steamer and frigate are opening on the town, but the fire receives no return. Whether they have artillery or not, we are unable to state. We can only remark that we saw none. The people in the town received Garibaldi and his followers with open arms, appearing as if they had been long expecting them. At the time of the General's arrival there were no Neapolitan troops in the town. Owing to the shallowness of the water their large ships could not approach.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

One of the grandest field-days that has occurred for some time past at the Aldershott Camp took place on Monday, in presence of her Majesty the Queen. At ten o'clock the whole division marched out of camp in the direction of the Long Valley, and formed up in masses in the neighbourhood of Cæsar's Camp. They had not been long assembled when a royal salute from the heights announced that her Majesty and the Prince Consort had left the Pavilion, and were on their way to the scene of operations. The Queen wore her usual military riding costume, and was mounted on a magnificent roan charger. She was accompanied to the ground by the Princess Alice and Princesses Helena and Beatrice, who rode in open carriages and four. There were in attendance on the Royal party the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and a numerous and brilliant staff. As the Queen passed the troops saluted in the usual manner; and the Royal party having taken up their position so as to secure a commanding view of the Long Valley and other points of interest, the troops commenced their manœuvres under the immediate command of the Duke of Cambridge, who had arrived from London, attended by his aides-de-camp, by an early train, in order to be present on the occasion. The programme for the day had been previously prepared by General Knollys, and the carrying out of the various details necessary for forcing the position of the assumed powerful force of the enemy gave occasion for a series of brilliant movements, in which infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers took a more or less active part. After the review the Queen and the Royal party returned to the Pavilion, and, after luncheon, left for Farnborough, under a salute from the battery on the heights near the South Camp.

A court-martial was held at Portsmouth, on Tuesday week, to try Lieut. Patrickson, of the *Asia*, for intoxication; but, owing to the prisoner being seized with a fit, the trial was adjourned until Thursday, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed his ship and placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants.

A new and comprehensive circular of instructions has been issued to infantry regiments. One object of the Commander-in-Chief is to direct the attention of commanding officers to the necessity of constantly exercising the individual intelligence and judgment of the men under their command.

It is stated that the tremendous recoil from the Armstrong gun experienced during recent trials on board the *Redwing* gun-boat, renders it imperatively necessary that some other form of carriage should be substituted for the one at present in use, should the smaller class of gun boats be armed with these weapons. The greased wad that was introduced for the purpose of cleansing the gun when fired is said to have remedied the matter to a certain extent, but the fouling of the gun is still very great.

The iron-cased steam floating-battery *Trusty*, 14, has been towed from Chatham to the Nore in order to be in readiness for the experiments the Government have directed to be made upon her with the Whitworth gun. Her Majesty's gun-boat *Carnation* steamed up to Woolwich Arsenal last Saturday to ship the experimental gun.

Experiments have been made by Captain Norton at Chatham for the purpose of demonstrating the improvements he has effected with balls fired from the ordinary "Brown Bess" musket, whereby the range and accuracy of that weapon are made nearly equal to that of the Enfield rifle. In the trials made Captain Norton fired twenty shots at a target two feet in diameter at a distance of 200 yards, and struck it each time, and on the range being increased to 250 yards only one or two shots failed to strike at that distance. In firing these forty rounds there was no difficulty in loading, although the ball fitted so closely that the barrel of the musket appeared to be most effectually sponged out by the casing of the gossamer cartridge which Captain Norton uses. The balls used were cast in a mould known as No. 12, and, being inclosed in the netting of the gossamer cartridge, fits the barrel so closely as to allow of no loss by windage. The weight of power in each cartridge was two and a half drachms.

Sixteen vessels laden with corn arrived at Cork from the Mediterranean on Wednesday week, and a Belfast paper states that during the previous four weeks no fewer than sixty ships with breadstuffs had entered that harbour twenty of them from France.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace soon after three o'clock on Saturday last, accompanied by Princess Alice and the Princesses Helena and Beatrice, for the camp at Aldershott, where the Royal party arrived at twenty minutes before five o'clock. Her Majesty's dinner-party in the evening included Princess Alice, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Lawrence, C.B., 1st Brigade; Brigadier-General Brooke Taylor, 2nd brigade; Brigadier-General Russell, C.B., 3rd brigade; Colonel Chapman, C.B., R.E.; Colonel Fitzmayer, C.B., R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, 16th Lancers; Colonel Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, 86th Regiment. Before leaving London the Queen held a Court, at which Senor Gutierrez had an audience, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Honduras. Count Ludolf had also his first audience of her Majesty, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Two Sicilies.

On Sunday at eleven o'clock her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena attended Divine service in the camp.

On Monday, at twenty minutes after ten, her Majesty left the Royal Pavilion on horseback to review the Aldershott division. The Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Princesses Helena and Beatrice followed in an open carriage. The Queen was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief; Major-General Sir R. Airey, Quartermaster-General; Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Adjutant-General; the Equerries in Waiting, and the Staff of the Camp. The review took place in the Long Valley, and at the conclusion her Majesty and the Royal party returned to the Pavilion. At half-past three the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, went in an open carriage to see the rifle practice by detachments of Guards. The Prince Consort rode on horseback to the ground. Her Majesty returned to the Pavilion at five o'clock, and immediately left for Farnborough with the Prince Consort and the Royal family. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, and were escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes before seven o'clock. Her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening. The company included Princess Alice and the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, the Earl and Countess of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount Eversley, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Lord and Lady Overstone, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., and the Dean of Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont visited the Queen. Count de Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, attended the Prince and Princess at the reception. The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke de Nemours visited her Majesty in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, with their presence. In attendance were the Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales arrived in town from Oxford this morning.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court, at which Count Platen had an an audience of her Majesty and delivered a letter from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Professor Owen had the honour of delivering a lecture on "Natural History" before the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and other members of the Royal family.

On Friday the Queen held a Drawingroom in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

Lord Rivers and Colonel the Hon. A Liddell have succeeded Lord Methuen and Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 1811 were invited.

The Picture Gallery, Green Drawing-room, Saloon, State Dining-room, and Promenade Gallery were opened for the reception.

The company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at twenty minutes before ten o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted to the Ball and Concert-room by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, and other principal officers of the Royal Household. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary; the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting attended the Royal party. The corps diplomatique and the general company followed.

The Queen wore a dress of white crape over white silk, two flounces, the upper one looped up with bouquets of white lilacs and chrysanthemums, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of white lilacs and chrysanthemums ornamented with diamonds. Princess Alice wore a white crape dress over rich glacé silk, trimmed with bugles and white roses. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of white roses to correspond. The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black glacé silk dress, trimmed with black tulle, and an over skirt of deep black lace. A stomacher, necklace, and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of a pearl tiara, black feathers, and black lappets. Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress festooned with large bows of mauve ribbon and fringe, and covered with a silver tulle veil. The body to correspond. A stomacher of pearls and diamonds; necklace and earrings, pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore as a head-dress a wreath of lilies of the valley and mauve velvet leaves, with diamond ornaments. The Princess of Leiningen wore a white tarlatane dress over white silk, trimmed with white convolvulus. Her Royal Highness wore in her hair a wreath of wild convolvulus entwined with diamonds.

Weippert's band of thirty-six musicians, conducted by Mr. John Weippert, was in attendance in the orchestra; and, upon the entrance of her Majesty and the distinguished company, a valse was played.

The festivities were prolonged until nearly two o'clock.

The Earl and Countess of Derby will be honoured with the company of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary at dinner on the 25th instant.

The Countess Platen left town a few days ago for an absence in Sweden of some weeks.

The Countess Cowley and the Ladies Cowley have arrived at Lord Ebury's residence in Park-street from Paris.

The Earl Manvers is detained at his seat in Nottinghamshire by the serious illness of the Countess, who is in a very precarious state of health.

Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Misses Barrington have arrived in Cavendish-square, from Paris, for the season.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week amounted to 10,718. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4417; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4576; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1512; students' evening, 208.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The thirty-second anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. James Watney, jun. There were 1300 persons present. A report was read, which gave an account of the condition and prospects of the asylum, and stated that there were at the present moment 147 dwellings within the building tenanted by the poorer classes connected with the trade. The Prince Consort had laid the foundation-stone of two new wings to the building, and everything had been done to secure the permanent prosperity of the institution; but there was still a sum of £20,000 required to place it on that footing which it was hoped it would attain. The charity had received considerable support from the chairman of the day, who, with his family and friends, had subscribed no less than £549 to the institution. Before the close of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to between £3000 and £4000.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Tuesday, Pullinger, the late cashier of the Union Bank, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. He made a brief statement, to the effect that he had given up to the directors all that he possessed, and that had it not been for the bad faith of a broker with whom he had dealings last year he would have been able to make full restitution. Mr. Baron Channell sentenced him to twenty years' penal servitude, being fourteen years for the first offence of which he was convicted, and six years for the second. The convict is forty-two years of age. Mr. Scrimgeour, the manager of the Union Bank, proved that the defalcations of the prisoner commenced in 1855, and that they amounted to £263,000.——On the same day, Eugenie Plummer, who was convicted of perjury on Monday last, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment in Holloway prison, and to two years' subsequent confinement in a Reformatory School. Mr. Baron Channell, in passing sentence, stated that as, judging from the verdict, it was the opinion of the jury that the prisoner had suffered from a defective education, he desired to pass as lenient a sentence as possible. He intimated that her friends had made certain proposals with regard to her which, if accepted by the Home Secretary, would have the effect of remitting the sentence.——On the same day M. and Madame de Welzenstein, Madeleine Jourdan, and Herman Frick, who were on the previous Friday convicted of conspiring to defraud Mr. Stohwasser were sentenced—M. Welzenstein to two years' imprisonment, and the three other prisoners to imprisonment for six months each.——The case of Richardson, secretary of the London Rifle Brigade, is postponed till next session on account of the illness of one of the witnesses.

LITERATURE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ITALIAN REBEL. By G. RICCIARDI. Bradbury and Evans.

The author of this work in his preface states, "Should any one ask why the title of 'Rebel' is chosen, I answer, that I have adopted it for this very simple reason, that my whole life has been a continual struggle against what the vulgar denominate Authority, and against what I consider Right. To me the word 'rebel' means the brave defender of justice and truth. Woe to the human race were there no 'rebels' in the world. Who could prevent governors from committing the greatest acts of oppression? and who could oblige them occasionally to ameliorate in some slight degree the condition of the people, to whom no voluntary concessions are ever made? If humanity progresses, if liberty, instead of yielding, still makes some advance amongst nations, it is principally owing to the magnanimous efforts of the 'rebels;' and, although torn in a sacred phalanx; and well does each of us who perish in the glorious struggle deserve the noble name of martyr." Accepting, *pro hâc vice*, this definition, it will probably be allowed that the memoirs of a Neapolitan who belongs to the class here described, is likely to be of interest at a moment when public attention is so fixed on the events now passing in the south of Italy, and especially when the subject of the biography has been continually engaged in the various revolutions of that country. The book contains an interesting picture from the inner personal existence of a Ricciardi, inasmuch as it enables one to consider the effect produced on a man brought up under a Government which seeks, and generally with success, to keep both body and soul in bondage, but whose mind revolted from their authority. In accordance with the maxim that extremes produce extremes, the author of this personal history, having suffered from the tyranny of a despotic monarchy, believes that all monarchies must necessarily be of the same character, and, overlooking or not understanding the advantages of a well-established constitutional government (for even in England he sees around him nothing but aristocratic oppression), he imagines that there can be no happiness but in a pure and unmixed Republic—a delusion that has so often proved the rock on which revolutions have been wrecked—and a doctrine which even Mazzini has now repudiated in reference to Italy. Again, as he has been acquainted with Christianity only as it appears debased by superstition, so he entirely rejects it without examining into what are its effects under a more enlightened form, and proposes, instead of it, a visionary scheme of liberty, equality, and fraternity, of which modern experience has not the futility. With so much qualification it may be asserted that the book and its adventures are well worth notice. The author was the son of Francesco Ricciardi, an advocate, who resided in the village of Capodimonte, about two miles from Naples, and was born in 1808, during the short interval between the departure of Joseph Bonaparte from Naples and the arrival there of Murat. His father, in 1806, was made a Councillor of State, and three years afterwards Minister of Grace and Justice. His recollections, when they assume the importance which entitles them to be recorded in full volume, begin in 1820, the year of the revolution in Italy which had Pepe for its chief. In that year his father was asked by Ferdinand I. to assume once more the office of Minister of Religion and Justice. The subsequent events of 1821 and 1822, and the reactionary policy of the Bourbon Monarch of the two Sicilies, to call it by the very mildest of names, seem to have made a strong impression on the youthful mind of Ricciardi, and the idea of a republic long the best form of government, even as he says, incorporated into his very being, and incorporated for ever. This influence is to be traced all through the relation of his travels, and, in short, through the whole of this volume, which concludes with the commencement of his banishment from his country in 1837, and which is, it seems, to be followed by another work, to be called "Twenty Years of Exile." In summing up opinion on the book it must be understood that it is to be judged and considered from the point of view indicated in the beginning of these observations. As to its literary merits, or its tone generally, there is little to be said.

RIGHT AT LAST, AND OTHER TALES. By the Author of "Mary Barton." Sampson Low and Co.

This is a reprint of a collection of tales which have appeared from time to time in *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*; and they are such admirable specimens of Mrs. Gaskell's characteristic powers that we gladly them entitled to the dignity of being made into a book, and rescued from the comparative oblivion which the fugitive nature of their first publication necessarily entailed on them. The first tale is extremely dramatic, though the incidents are simple. The leading idea—that of a visiting medical man suffering constantly from the fault of encountering the last person likely to be launched by middle-class respectability at the son of a forger and convict—is well worked out; while the high faith and unerring affection of his admirable Scotch wife are brought to bear on the interests of his wife with great skill and delicacy. In the "Manchester Marriage" we have several minor sketches, and one especial portraiture of Lancashire character and manners for which the author is peculiarly fitted; and in the latter one she has once more contrived to infuse into the most unpromising materials a vein of romance which raises one of her hard-headed practical men of the manufacturing class into a hero of common life. Of an entirely different class, and breaking entirely new ground, we have in "Lois the Witch" a dark story of early New England superstition. The stern aspect of that singular phase of Puritan life is drawn with great power, and the picture in all the details is remarkable for its contrasts, while the whole is in excellent keeping. In the "Crooked Branch" we are taken into rural life and manners in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and the few and primitive characters of the tale, and the influences under which they act and suffer, are delineated in a way that has been hitherto almost peculiar to some of the Scottish tale-writers, such as Galt, Lockhart, and Wilson, who were much keen anatomists of the characteristics of a cognate class to that which is dealt with in the present volume.

ROBERT OWEN AND HIS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGENT. Smith and Elder.

It must not be supposed that the author of this volume comes forward as the sympathetic biographer of Robert Owen, nor even as his panegyrist, and still less as his apologist. He starts by condemning the shallow philosophy of the absence of all moral responsibility which Owen professed; he has nothing in common with his ideas on Communism or Socialism; and he does not spare rebuke on the misdirected efforts of the latter half of his life. All that is sought is to endeavour to prevent the errors and the follies, which were so near akin to insanity, which constituted the useless activity and hopeless ill-success of the second portion of his life from blotting out the recollection of the benevolent achievements of the first part of the career of a man who, rather in spite of himself than of himself, did good service to his kind. In this volume there is a judicious defence of Owen's purity of motives, kindness of disposition, regular personal conduct, universal benevolence, contempt of riches, and unwearied and munificent support of every scheme of philanthropy. The youth of Owen was contemporaneous with the sudden vast extension of the cotton manufacture which occurred at the end of the last century; and he was a vigorous offshoot of that trade, who, wanting in liberal education, created a philosophy of his own and a system with which the present age concedes him—namely, as the founder of cooperative societies, the originator of the doctrine of labour exchange, the pioneer of communistic experiments, and the chief leader of English Socialism. Those who are inclined to look on the subject of this memoir with contemptuous pity are asked to remember him as the earliest reformer of the factory system, as a warm and earnest supporter of the early efforts of Bell and Lancaster in the establishment of their system of teaching, and as the liberal friend of Fulton in his various mechanical projects. It is not uninteresting to learn that at least at some periods of his life Owen possessed considerable personal influence in the highest quarters. We are told that he had frequent access to Lord Liverpool when Prime Minister; and it is mentioned that at one of his visits he was received by Peel, then private secretary to the Premier, and, as the statement goes, with particular marks of respect. He was much liked and respected by the Duke of Kent, who just before his death had arranged to take her present Majesty and her mother to a private visit of the well-known communistic settlement of New Lanark. On the face of it, one would be inclined to question the judgment, and perhaps the propriety, of asking the suffrages of the public for a life of a man, like Robert Owen; but, looking at the point of view from which Mr. Sargent has regarded, and treated in which he has treated his subject, we think we do not err in coming to the conclusion that a record of much value may be drawn from an accurate and impartial memoir like this. The backing of example may be added to such a publication; and certainly, looking to the judicious, the romantic drive, and often coincidentary tone which has been adopted by the biographer, every requirement has been fulfilled, except perhaps the first of all—namely, the necessity of such a life at all. This, we repeat, seems to be questionable; but, given that point, it is not to be denied that the writer has done his work well.

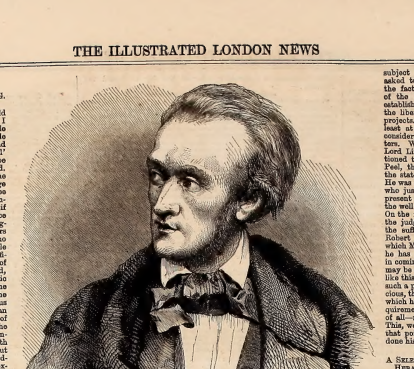
A SELECTION OF ARMS AUTHORISED BY THE LAWS OF HERALDRY. With Annotations by Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. Author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," "Visitations of Families," &c. &c. Harrison, Pall-mall.

This is another excellent addition to Sir Bernard Burke's numerous works upon genealogy and heraldry. The arms it contains are only such as the parties have really authorised to bear, and therefore any person who has his armorial ensigns described in this book has a right to them beyond dispute. The heraldic engravings of the work are all very finely executed, and to each engraving is a pedigree and, generally, some descriptive account is attached. The book is both interesting and valuable as an heraldic authority.

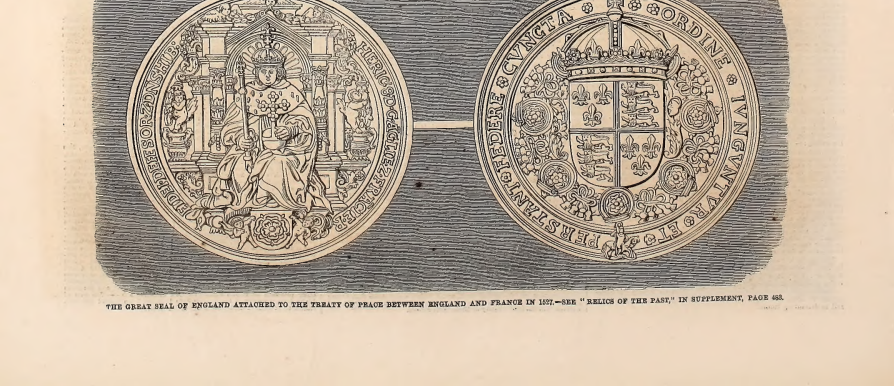
The Dental Review for the present month maintains its well-established reputation as the scientific and ethical organ of the dental profession. The editorial articles, as might be expected, are chiefly devoted to the discussion of a question which still agitates the body—viz., the late proceedings of the College of Surgeons with reference to the status of a certificated dentistry, which Mr. Brady, M.P., an independent observer, stigmatises as a seal of degradation upon the receiver. It can scarcely be denied that every certificate sold by the surgeons to the dentists is a certificate of mistrust between the medical and dental professions; and of which Dr. A. Carpenter, who writes in a tone of moderation to the subject, says:—"However the council of the College of Surgeons may flatter themselves that they are able to keep up two or three grades of members, the general body of that college will not go with them, their illiberal and exclusive policy having led to the general alienation of the great mass of general practitioners in this country, who are about to transfer their allegiance to the College of Physicians. Nothing has more tended to bring this alienation than the shortsighted policy of the college in lending themselves to a movement calculated to delay the establishment of a proper Dental College upon a liberal and comprehensive basis."

The execution of the large steel engravings in the *Art-Journal* for this month strikes us as being singularly marked and bold. The first is from a picture by Greuze, called "Simplicity," in which we think the painter has not been happy; but the engraver, Jeens, has succeeded admirably. The "Omnegnack at Antwerp" (that is, one of the quaint processions, crowded with quaint and even outrageous objects, which are still common in Belgium), is the subject of a painting by Baron Wappers, a distinguished Belgian artist, and until recently President of the Antwerp Academy of Arts. It is engraved with wonderful clearness and smoothness by Lunn. This picture is in the Royal collection of Osborne. The engraving from sculpture is "Ganymede," taken by J. H. Baker, from a group by R. S. Bartholomew.

There is an article in the *Englishwoman's Magazine*, entitled "Medicine as a Profession for Women," which is well worth perusal and consideration. It is, in fact, a lecture which has been prepared by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, the American ladies who have received the formal degree of M.D., and are actually practising members of the medical profession; and it is presented, not as a simple theory, but as the result of practical experience for a period, including study and practice, comprising twenty-two years. The "Two Chapters on Clairvoyance" are both amusing and instructive, the theme being not without its interest in a purely domestic sense.



RICHARD WAGNER, THE GERMAN COMPOSER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 482.



THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND ATTACHED TO THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN 1527.—SEE "RELICS OF THE PAST," IN SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 483.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH GENERALS JARMIN AND COLLINEAU AT SEA-POINT HOUSE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FRENCH TROOPS AT CAPE TOWN.

THE arrival of upwards of 6000 French troops in Table Bay, on their way to China, afforded the inhabitants of Cape Town an opportunity of displaying much good feeling and hospitality towards the gallant neighbours of the old country. During their stay Generals Jarmin and Collineau, with their respective staffs, were received at a succession of entertainments given at Government House, and by the principal inhabitants of the colony—one by subscription at the public rooms. The accompanying Sketch represents the arrival of the Generals, under an escort of the Cape Mounted Rifles, at Sea Point House, the residence of Sir William Hodges, Chief Justice of the colony, where a large party were invited to meet the French naval and military officers. Before the departure of the fleet a return ball was given by Baron Jarmin on board his frigate.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE LIGHTED BY THE NEW LIME LIGHT.—SEE PAGE 477.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 20.—Sunday after Ascension.
MONDAY, 21.—Lafayette died, 1834.
TUESDAY, 22.—Trinity Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Sir John Franklin sailed, 1845.
THURSDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846.
SATURDAY, 26.—Oxford Easter Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1860.

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 33	1 53	2 12	2 31	2 50	3 9	3 28	3 48	4 9	4 30	4 51	5 13	5 37	6 3

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT is fixed for MONDAY, the 18th of JUNE, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge. The Concert will be on the same scale of former years. The full programme will be ready on the 1st of June. Early application for the few remaining Stalls and Boxes is respectfully solicited at Messrs. Chappell's; Messrs. Leader and Cock's, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.; Hammond's (late Jullien), Regent-street; Mr. Ollivier's and Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Austin's ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and Mr. Benedict's, 2, Manchester-square, W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick in the New and Successful Comedy of THE FAMILY SECRET every Evening; after which, on Monday and Tuesday only, A CURE FOR LOVE, in which Mr. Buckstone will sustain his original character of Mr. Sadgrove. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to commence at Seven, with SOMEBODY ELSE; after which THE FAMILY SECRET; concluding with THE PILGRIM OF LOVE. On Saturday to commence with THE FAMILY SECRET, after which a New Farce by the Author of "Box and Cox," and THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday and during the Week, IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD—Mr. and Mrs. Wigan. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—Miss Julia Daly; and a Favourite Farce. Commence at Seven.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—FIRST SEASON of the FRENCH PERFORMANCES, under the direction of M. ADRIEN TALEXY.—M. Talexy has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has concluded arrangements to ensure a permanent first-class French Dramatic Entertainment at the Royal St. James's Theatre. He respectfully submits the Programme for the First Season, which is about to commence, and hopes that the selection of the following distinguished Artistes will be considered sufficient evidence of the care and attention devoted to the undertaking. The following eminent Artistes from the principal Theatres of Paris will make their appearance during the season:—Mdlle. Delphine Fix, Sociétaire du la Comédie Française, will appear in most of the characters which have contributed to her great popularity and brilliant career, and, among others, in Qui Femme a, Guerre a—Par Droit de Conquête, &c. Mdlle. Adele Page, Premiere Sujet du Théâtre de l'Ambigu; Créera; Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre; La Sirene de Paris—Un Secret. Mdlle. Duverger, Premiere Sujet du Théâtre de la Gaieté; Créera; La Tentation; Le Cheveu Blanc, La Lectrice, Les Femmes Terribles. Mdlle. Marie Barta, Premiere Soubrette—Dejazet—Travestie—Créera; Le Paratonnerre, Les Amours de Cleopatre; and Mdme. Doche, M. Got, Sociétaire de la Comédie Française; Créera; Le Duc Job—La Fin Du Roman—Dominique le Possede; Le Mariage de Figaro. M. Brindeau, Sociétaire de la Comédie Française; Créera; La Tentation; Le Père Prodigue—Le Fils de Famille; Le Feu au Convent. M. Leclere, Premier Sujet du Théâtre des Variétés; Créera; Les Amours de Cleopatre; Les Mystères de L'Eté—Deux Agnes Gardiens—Les Princesses de la Rampe. M. Paul Devaux, Jeune, Premier Rôle du Théâtre de la Gaieté. M. A. Michel, Premier Sujet du Théâtre des Variétés; Créera, l'Auberge des Adrets—Le Mari aux Neuf Femmes. M. Cadaux, Auteur, Des deux Jackets—Des deux Gentilshommes et de Colette. Chef d'Orchestre—M. Lambert Ednnery, Administrateur du Théâtre Royal de Berlin et du Théâtre Imperial de Vienne. Directeur de la Scène; Administrateur Général. The permanent troupe will be on the most complete scale, and will comprise many of the most efficient Artistes of the Parisian Theatres.

Prices of Admission: Stalles-d'Orchestre, 7s. 6d.; Stalles de Balcon, 5s.; Parterre, 2s.; Galeries, 1s. Private Boxes from Two Guineas upwards. The Season will consist of Sixty Nights, commencing on Monday, May the 28th, 1860. Private Boxes and terms of Subscriptions may be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the Libraries and Booksellers.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; Directress, Miss Wyndham.—Last Five Nights of the present Season.—A FRIEND IN NEED; DIDO—Miss Wyndham, Mr. Charles Young; and A CHANGE OF SYSTEM. To commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Monday, May 21, and during the Week, the Spectacle of THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. The Cirque supported by the most Talented Artistes in Europe. Concluding with a Laughable Farce. Commence at Seven.

MISS LEFFLER'S GRAND CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Tuesday Evening, June 5th, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Miss Susanna Cole, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Leffler, Madame Weiss; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brandon, Mr. A. Balldon, Mr. John Morgan, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Violin—Mdlle. Sophia Humler; Harp—Mr. Ellis Roberts; Harmonium—Mr. Scotson Clark; and Distin's Ventil Horn Union. Conductors: Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. J. G. Callcott, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Kingsbury, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. May be obtained of Miss Leffler, 71, Oxford-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Messrs. Cramer and Co., and Addison and Co., Regent-street; Davies, Library, 35, Portman-place, Maida-hill; F. B. Garty, Esq., 4, Elizabeth-place, North Brixton; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—Herr Ernst Lübeck, M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves will appear at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Evening next, May 21. The Programme will be selected from the works of various authors. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

HERR C. OBERTHUR has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, the 26th of MAY, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Vocalists—Miss Lindo, Mdlle. Behrens, Miss Wilkinson, Herr Mengis, and Herr Müller. Instrumentalists—Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss L. Viola Trust, Mr. Trust, Signor Regondi, Herr Ries, and Herr Lidel. Conductors—Mr. Aguilar, Herr W. Ganz, and Herr A. Ries. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; at the principal Musicshops; and of Herr Oberthür, 14, Cottage-road, Westbourne-terrace North, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 26:—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte Performances daily. The Picture Gallery is reopened. Machinery in Motion. Beautiful show of Flowers throughout the Palace, and great display of Tulips on the terraces. Saturday open at Twelve—GRAND FLOWER SHOW. Admission by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, free; One-Guinea ditto on payment of Half-a-Crown; Day Tickets, 7s. 6d., or, if purchased before the day, 5s. each. These are now ready at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, or may be had, by order, of the usual agents. Sunday, open at half-past One, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. On Whit-Monday a Popular Fête and Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell. Particulars will be announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The GREAT EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUITS this Season will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 26. Open at Twelve. Admission by Two-Guinea Season Tickets free, One-Guinea ditto on payment of Half-a-Crown; Day Tickets, 7s. 6d.; or, if purchased before the day, 5s each. These are now ready at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or may be had by order of the usual agents.

The entries close on May 19. Schedules can be had on application to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Show.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS. Admission, 1s.—Special Fêtes on the Derby and Oaks Days. DAILY Grand Equestrianism. The Wonders of the AEREPHON. The Novelty of the Miniature Man of India. The Beauties of the Exotic and Hardy Fernery. The Splendour of the Ballet "La Vivandière." The Marvels of Poletti. The Attractions of the Crystal Platform. The Lustrous Illuminations and the Brilliancy of the Pyrotechnic Display. Al Fresco Dancing from Nine o'Clock, at which time the Table d'Hôte Supper, at 2s. 6d., commences.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'Clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, after their usual summer vacation, will recommence their tour in September next being the eighth year of their Entertainments.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL Every Evening Next Week but Saturday, and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three, in their BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The present month is the last in London.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW OPEN at 12, PALL-MALL, in the rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the pictures, to be given to the funds of the home for day workers, at 44, Great Ormond-street. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta Browne's Great Picture of the "Sisters of Mercy," is now OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Six daily.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD BALLADS by the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration 14 Regent-street, Every Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, at Three, and on Saturday Evenings, at a Quarter-past Eight. Conductor, Mr. Land; Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Tickets and Numbered Stalls at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall mall East (close to the National Gallery), Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.

"THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW"—Painted by T. J. BARKER (see "Times" of May 11)—is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall mall, from Ten to Six o'clock each day.

"EASTWARD HO!" and "HOME AGAIN!"—These two interesting Pictures, painted by H. O'NEIL, Esq., A.R.A. (representing the departure of troops for war and their subsequent return) are now EXHIBITED TOGETHER for the first time in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six daily. Admission, 6d. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, May 12, in reviewing the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, after enumerating all the best pictures, says:—"But the combined attractiveness of all these put together is not equal to that commanded by the 'Eastward Ho!' of 1858, or the 'Home Again!' of 1859."

THE NEW LONDON REVIEW of Politics, Literature, Art, and Society, conducted by CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., to appear every Saturday Morning. The date of Publication, with other particulars, will be shortly announced. All communications to the Editor or Manager to be addressed to the Office, No. 11, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. W. LITTLE, Manager.

GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN.—The new hand-made Drawing-paper, choice, pure, firm, strong, tough, and of good grain, finest yet made. Long sheets, 7s. Solid Sketch-books, various sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Balstow (J. Whatman), for WINSOR and NEWTON, Rathbone-place, London.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they give LESSONS to Adults in the Valse, Golop, Lancers, &c., Misses Bland officiating as partners. 33, Brewer-street, Regent-street, W.

MARRIOTT'S PARLOUR TIMEPIECE, 21s. Same principle as all regulators and astronomical clocks. Goes eight days. Warranted. Full description on receipt of postage stamp.—38 Upper-street, Islington, London, N.

ONE-GUINEA BOXES of ILLUMINATING COLOURS AND MATERIALS. Also, guinea-and-a-half, two-guinea, and three-guinea ditto. Fitted very complete.—WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. W. F. THOMAS and CO. beg to state that they have reduced the price of their Patent Sewing-machines. The price in future will be—No. 0 1, £10; Nos. 1 and 2, £15; No. 2B, £17; No. 3, £18. These are the only Machines which produce stitching alike on both sides of the material; there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. 66, Newgate-street, London; and 131, Market-street, Manchester.

MECHI and BAZIN'S DESPATCH-BOX WRITING CASES, in russia and morocco leather, are made in twenty different forms and sizes, fitted with real Bramah and Chubb Locks; also, others of a cheaper description. Prices vary from £1 to £50. Portable writing and dressing cases, brush cases, courier bags, picnic cases, wicker luncheon baskets, sporting knives, wine and spirit flasks, &c.—112 Regent-street, W.; and 4, Leadenhall-street E.C.

PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW BARS, for shop and domestic windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., &c., by LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Park Glassworks, Birmingham.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S ELASTIC BOOTS.—Ladies' Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.; Paris Kid military-heeled Boots, elastic, 14s. 6d.; to lace, 11s. 6d. Gentlemen's first-class Elastic Boots, 22s.—Thomas D. Marshall, 192 Oxford-street.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERILL and CO.'S price is now 26s. per ton, cash, for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham, S.E.

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Most beneficent for producing a clear, soft, and healthy skin.—To be had at Jones's Old Established Candle, Soap, and Italian Warehouse, near the Turnpike, Islington.
Established, 1794.

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DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY, both sides of Newington-causeway, has the windows of five houses in Show of sample goods, in Adult and Juvenile Clothing.

DEANE'S LAWN MOWERS, with Boyd's Patented Improvements, are the only Machines possessing the self-cleaning and sharpening apparatus, and that will cut wet grass without clogging the knives. Prices £4 17s 6d., £6 6s. 6d., £8 17s 6d., £7 7s 6d. Illustrated list of Horticultural Tools post-free.—DEANE and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

TO STATIONERS.—Wanted, as Assistant, a Young Man, 25 to 30 years of age (unmarried), who has a knowledge of West-end trade. To live in the House.—Address A. B. C., Mr. Stroud, 33, Maddox-street, Regent-street, W.

INVALIDS visiting London, and wishing to CONSULT a PHYSICIAN or a SURGEON can have the benefit of thirty years' experience, gratuitously, as to whom they should consult in any case, by applying to Mr. STEVENS, proprietor, of the City Dispensing Establishment, 112, Cheapside, opposite Bow Church. Established 1616.

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18 SHILLINGS SAVED IN THE POUND.—Read HENRY ESCOTT'S ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR, sent post-free on receipt of a stamp, of JEWELLERY, double-coated with pure gold, and equal to the best solid gold Jewellery. Albert Chains, from 7s.; Guard Chains, from 8s. 6d.—H. Escott and Co., 1, Fisher-street, Red Lion-square, London, W.C. Any article free by post.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SAMUEL ALLCOCK and CO.'S CORONET NEEDLES, Registered January 13, 1860, may be had of Mrs. Bevan, South-east Gallery. Manufactory, Redditch. Agents wanted.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.—Special attention is requested to Benson's new Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (post-free for two stamps). It contains a full description of every construction of watch now made, profusely illustrated with drawings, with their various prices, important information as to the Watch to buy and how to use it. By its aid persons living in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom, can select with the greatest certainty the watch best adapted to their use. Every watch is warranted and sent free and safe by post on receipt of a remittance.

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PARIS.—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, via Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 35s. A steward's fee of 1s. 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris. For tickets or further information apply at the London-bridge and Pimlico Termini; 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London-bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

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HYDROPATHY.—Sudbrook Park.—Hydropathic Sanatorium, near Richmond, Surrey. This establishment is now open for the reception of Patients, under the superintendence of the present Proprietor, Dr. E. W. Lane, M.A., M.D., Edin., Author of "Hydropathy, or Hygienic Medicine." 2nd Edition. John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

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MUSWELL-HILL LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Stockbrokers, No. 9, Warnford court, Throgmorton-street, on or before Tuesday, the 22nd instant.
61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, May 16, 1860. GEO. STEVENS, Secretary pro tem.

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ST. MARYLEBONE, MAY 5, 1860.—ORGANIST.—Notice is hereby given, that the Vestry of the Parish of St. Marylebone are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of becoming Candidates for the appointment of Organist to Christ Church, Stafford-street, in this parish. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded, under cover, to the Vestry Clerk, previous to Eleven o'Clock on Saturday, the 26th day of May inst., after which time no application can be received. Notice will be given to Candidates of the day on which their attendance will be required. Further information and amount of salary may be obtained on application to the Vestry Clerk.
By order, W. E. GREENWELL, Vestry Clerk.
Court House, St. Marylebone.

THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON.

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on the 2nd of June next, with which will be given TWO EXQUISITE PICTURES printed in Colours, each Two Pages—namely,

"THE RUSH-GATHERERS, LOUGH CORRIB, CONNEMARA, IRELAND."

From a Painting by J. J. HILL, in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists; and

"EARLY SUMMER TIME,"

from a Painting by B. W. LEADER.

There will be a WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT of FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS from the Picture Exhibitions of London, 1860—viz., those of the Royal Academy, the Water-Colour and the New Water-Colour Societies, and of the Portland and "Victoria Cross" Galleries, as follows:—

"Queen Mab." By H. Tidey.
"Happy Days." By C. J. Lewis.
"The Farmhouse Porch." By Walter Goodall.
"Return of the Missing Crew." By F. Barwell.
"The Last Man from the Wreck." By Edward Duncan.
"The Outrage upon Sir John Coventry." By T. H. Maguire.
"The Ghetto, Rome." By Louis Haghe.
"The Choice of Paris: an Idyll." By Miss Florence Claxton.
"Hay-stacking." By W. H. Hopkins.
And others.

The Number will contain Portraits of the Winners of the Derby and the Oaks, and a host of News Illustrations, including some Engravings in connexion with the Insurrection in Sicily. The letterpress will include a number of Original Articles, and all the News of the Week.

Price of the whole, Two Sheets and Coloured Supplement, Tenpence Unstamped, One Shilling Stamped.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—In consequence of the extraordinary interest excited by Garibaldi's descent on Sicily we have dispatched to that island, as Special Artist and Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, who was engaged in a similar capacity throughout the whole of the recent campaign in Northern Italy; and we trust soon to receive from him Sketches and Descriptive Details of a deeply-interesting character.

CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—We have received from our Special Artist at Stockholm Portraits of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway, and Illustrations of the Coronation Ceremony, which will speedily appear in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

THE time which has elapsed since a notice of motion was given by the Whig Peer who holds the office of Comptroller of the Exchequer, which is directed to the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper Duty, may perhaps have enabled Lord Derby to consider whether this is the exact moment to bring the Upper and Lower Chambers into collision, and to raise the question of the privileges of the Commons of England. It is evident that the Conservative party is trading on the notion that there is no public opinion of any consequence on the subject of Reform in Parliament. It is probably argued that, as people out of doors do not care for amending the constitution of their representative assembly, they must be still more indifferent to anything that relates to the House of Lords. It would not therefore be surprising if the action of the House of Lords became, after all, the spring and source of a loud and imperative demand for Parliamentary Reform in a more comprehensive sense than it has yet assumed, a sense which would embrace the reconstruction of both branches of the Legislature. The tactics of the Conservative party in Parliament as evidenced by the course they have taken—first, with regard to the Church Rates Bill, and now on the Paper Duty Bill, seems to be this: It is not considered desirable, for reasons which are obvious enough, to put the Government into a minority in the Commons, but the plan is to cut down the majorities on liberal measures to such a point as morally, and almost technically, to justify the Lords in rejecting them. It was, no doubt, in pursuance of this policy that Lord Derby, in his hot and impetuous fashion, committed himself to an opposition to the repeal of the Paper Duty.

Without entering into a consideration of the arguments in favour of or against the technical and constitutional right of the House of Lords to reject a bill which does not impose but repeals a tax, it seems to us sufficient to rest the question on the prudence and the advisability of adopting the course proposed. We may, however, say in passing that, when it is recollected that the repeal of the paper duty forms so integral a portion of the financial plan of the Government that a penny in the pound was added to the income tax for the purpose of supplying the exact deficiency created by the abolition of this particular excise duty, it comes to this, that by retaining the duty a tax will actually be levied on the people of the country which will have been imposed not by the House of Commons but by the House of Lords, which, clearly and indisputably, has no power whatever to assess a farthing of revenue on the subjects of this constitutional realm. But, bringing the argument to a finer and more direct point, may we inquire of Lord Derby if he thinks it an eligible thing to bring the House of Lords before public opinion, and to make its proceedings, its principles, its inspirations, and by consequence its constitution, the subject of eager, perhaps angry, discussion? Does he suppose that such a discussion once begun will be easily laid aside or put aside? Is it worth while for any object he may have in view to raise the question whether the Peers are now to assume a share in the government of this country to which it is at least doubtful whether they have a legitimate right, but which by the tacit consent of many years they have not assumed? Does the leader of the Conservative party desire the resignation of the present Ministry; or, if he does not, is he reckoning on the indifference to the votes of the Upper House which of late years Ministers have been supposed to evince? If so, we think we can venture to assure him that he is mistaken. This is not a question of the abolition of church rates; it is not a question of the admission or non-admission of the Jews to Parliament, or any of those more abstract measures with which the Lords have thought themselves at liberty, and have been allowed to think themselves at liberty, to dally with or to reject. This is not merely a question involving an integral part of the policy of the Government which has received the sanction of the House of Commons, but it is a question of taxation, an attempt on the part of the Lords to reimpose by its own mere authority a tax which the representatives of the people have declared shall no longer exist.

Is this, of all others, a subject on which to raise a contest between the two branches of the Legislature? Lord Derby is not unpractised in yielding his policy and unsaying his strongest assertion. He has pursued this course under the responsibilities of office, will he not feel that opposition, too, has its responsibilities? There is a mode by which the Conservative chief can redeem his hasty pledge to the letter, and yet not defeat the Paper Duty Bill, after all. The managers of the votes of his party in the Upper House will easily understand the hint.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The funeral of the late Sir Charles Barry will take place on Tuesday next, at one o'clock p.m., in Westminster Abbey.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—The ninth annual dinner in aid of the funds of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The Hon. George Byng, M.P., presided. The total subscriptions and donations announced were upwards of £1100.

An accident took place on the North London Railway, at Bow, on Wednesday afternoon. The engine of a train from Camden-town went off the line, dragging with it two passenger carriages. Fortunately no lives were lost, though the escape of the passengers, and especially of the stoker and fireman, was marvellous.

IN THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION on Monday a public meeting was held for the purpose of furthering the interests of the company which has undertaken the management of that institution. The claims which it possesses to public support were ably set forth by the various speakers; and the financial prospects of the undertaking are said to be encouraging.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The council of this society, which was projected nearly twenty years since by the chemists and druggists for the purpose of introducing an efficient system of education and examination for the future members of their body, gave a conversazione at their house in Bloomsbury-square on Tuesday. The rooms, which were crowded, displayed a variety of objects in science and art.

TESTIMONIAL.—Last Saturday Mr. W. Hurlstone, who has been for forty-six years collector to the Inner Temple, was presented with a handsome silver salver, subscribed for by the students of the inn as a mark of their respect and kindly feeling towards him. Mr. Hurlstone has received two other testimonials—viz., a silver goblet from the students in 1851.

At Philip-street, Kingsland-road, on Tuesday morning, a woman named Hart, married, but separated from her husband, was found dead in her bed, her throat having been cut. A journeyman pipe-maker, named Raddon, who lived with her, and who has absconded, is suspected of having committed the murder. On Wednesday the body of Raddon was found in the Regent's Canal. He had tied his hands together with a handkerchief, to prevent his struggling, before committing suicide.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 786 boys and 819 girls (in all 1605 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1627.—The returns exhibit a considerable reduction in the deaths of London for the week that ended last Saturday. In the previous five weeks they ranged from aboue 1200 to 1400; they have now declined to 1111. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1067.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The complaints of the Post-office employés have led to further action on the part of the Government. The committee of inquiry is to be reconstituted by the infusion of a new element into it, consisting of officers of the Treasury. It is also officially announced that this committee will take into its full consideration the memorials which have been or may be sent in; and, under these circumstances, the Postmaster-General impresses upon the men the duty of abstaining from all agitation.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The fifteenth annual dinner of this association took place last Saturday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Stanley presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Artists' Benevolent Fund," he stated that its income for the past year amounted to £1120. The sum granted in relief was £880. They had also an annuity fund, which was self-supporting, the benefits of the Benevolent Fund being confined to those who contributed to the former. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £600.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The election examination terminated on Tuesday, when the following result was announced:—Students of Christ Church, Oxford—H. Salwey, Q.S., and A. Hughes, Q.S. To Trinity College, Cambridge—H. B. Chapman, Q.S., and H. M. Marshall, Q.S. The Triplet Exhibitions were assigned to J. C. Hawkshaw, T.B., and H. B. Chapman, Q.S.; the Thomas Exhibition to H. M. Marshall, Q.S. On Monday the Dean of Westminster and the Chapter entertained at dinner in the ancient College-hall nearly one hundred Old Westminsters, in celebration of the Ter-Centenary of the foundation of the college. Addresses and epigrams were delivered by the Senior Scholars upon subjects connected with the occasion and the Crimean and the Indian Memorial Column about to be completed. A special address was also made to the Archbishop (designate) of York, in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon the school by his recent elevation to the archiepiscopal see, and his presence at this time-honoured festival.

THE PAPER DUTIES AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday night a public meeting convened by requisition, "to protest against the usurpation proposed by Lord Derby to the House of Lords in the retention of the tax upon paper, independent of the House of Commons and the Crown," was held in St. Martin's Hall, every available portion of which was densely crowded; Mr. Serjeant Parry took the chair. On the platform were Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Pease, M.P.; Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. Padmore, M.P.; Mr. Coningham, M.P.; and many other gentlemen of political influence. This was a most effective demonstration, whether regard be had to the ability of the speeches, or to the numbers, enthusiasm, or respectability of the audience. Mr. Bright's reception was a perfect ovation, the demonstrations of enthusiasm being again and again renewed. The resolutions and petition, which stigmatised Lord Monteagle's motion as a proposal to usurp the privileges of the House of Commons, were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Bright denied the right of the House of Lords to supersede a vote of the Commons, who had the right—the sole right—of voting money for the service of the Crown. They boasted of their love of freedom, and sometimes allowed their feelings, he feared, to be too much excited about it abroad. Let them look at home. "If liberty," said Mr. Bright, "were extinguished in England, how much would liberty have to mourn throughout the whole world? And what is liberty in England if an irresponsible, non-elective, hereditary House of Legislature is to be permitted, without check, to rifle the pockets, and the tills, and the industry of the great body of the people? What is it that a certain party in the House of Commons now asks the House of Lords to do? They are expected to reject the bill for the abolition of church rates, to reject the bill for the repeal of the paper duty, and to reject the bill for giving a very moderate extension of the franchise to the people of the United Kingdom. Although I have said some things criticising with, as I am told, most unjust severity the acts of the aristocratic classes of this country, I never laid upon them burdens so onerous—or, if you like, labours so perilous and, it may be, so fatal—as those which they are asked to perform at the bidding of an exasperated and baffled minority in the House of Commons. But what will be done if, owing to the rashness of the Earl of Derby, this bill should be rejected? It has been brought in, remember, by a united Cabinet. Great objections are entertained by different parties in the House to Mr. Gladstone. His great superiority of intellect—his undaunted courage—his notable conscientiousness—all these mark him out as the man, when once his reason is convinced, to do great and just things for his countrymen. But although Mr. Gladstone has been the individual who has propounded this particular measure to the House of Commons, he has had the unanimous support and approval of his colleagues. This, therefore, is a Cabinet question; and if the Government submit to surrender their own dignity and the rights of the House of Commons to Lord Derby and his friends, then I say that the Government will be degraded—that the exalted office which Mr. Gladstone fills will be thrown down from its elevaation—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer henceforth will be no better than a clerk conjointly to the House of Commons and the House of Lords, not in any degree independent, or able to do those things which in his conscience he believes to be necessary to the well-being of his country, and that the House of Commons will be humiliated to the last degree. What would be said by all the great men of the Revolution—by all the great men who have decorated the pages of your history from that day to this—if they could come back and see the English House of Commons in its greatest hour surrender those noble privileges which they had shed their blood and made every sacrifice to preserve? I do not believe that the Government, which has now the confidence of the Queen and of the nation, will trifle with this question or tamely surrender the great interests committed to their care. If they make no fight—if they submit tamely, their Government is irretrievably gone, and gone with an amount, if not of odium and almost of execration, at all events of pity and contempt, which would make it impossible for those statesmen ever to regain the confidence of the people. And who would come in? The old thing over again—Derby in one House, Disraeli in the other—men who appear to have no principle. Wherever you see them travelling, if you study with the minutest investigation their political Bradshaw, you will find that every line converges to one point, which is Downing-street. The Reform Bill will be postponed; the Paper Duty Bill will not pass, and what will be our position with regard to foreign affairs? You are approaching, let me tell you, a very critical hour. There are persons in this country, high in station, great in influence, who are not very particular as to the sacrifices which the masses of the people may be called on to make, if those sacrifices would prevent the perseverance in a policy which is hateful to those persons high in authority. I have alluded before to what took place some years ago, and may take place again. Remember that there is on some points an impassable gulf between the Government now in office and the Government which, in all probability, would succeed them? There can be no doubt that over Europe, if Lord Derby were to come into office now, there would be a shudder of apprehension, and, instead of that growing tranquillity for which we all hope, and I trust at times we all pray, there would be an increase of excitement gathering to horror, and I do not believe the peace of Europe would be worth twelve months' purchase. This Constitutional question is worth a hundred times as much as the Excise duty upon paper. It is a question whether representation and taxation shall in future, as heretofore, go together, or be separated and dissevered. It is a question whether you, in the year 1860, will maintain the ancient freedom of which you have boasted, and for which your fathers have contended. If you look back to all that has passed on the subject in the history of the country during the last 200 years, it is utterly beyond belief that we should surrender that which cost so much to gain. I warn the House of Peers, in no unfriendly spirit—and he is not an enemy of a monarchy, or of an aristocracy, or of a democratic power, who honestly tells that monarchy, that aristocracy, or that democratic power, what is its true duty in any given emergency—I warn the House of Peers, not, for the sake of a duty upon cheap newspapers, not, for the sake of any alarm or hatred they may have at the cheap press, to involve themselves in a contest where right will be against them, and where they must fail. But, let them take what course they may, I exhort the people of England to make this a great question. Your fathers would have made it so. They would have maintained, and did maintain, their rights; and you are recreant and unworthy children if you surrender in this your generation."

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The second annual general meeting of this institution was held last Saturday, under the presidency of H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P. It appeared from the accounts of the half year ending April 30, 1860, that the institution had made considerable progress, and that at the present moment the amounts of the respective funds stood thus:—Orphans' fund, £1876 10s. 7d.; widows' fund, £813 5s. 4d.; and the building fund, £23 2s. 7d.; making in all £2712 18s. 6d.; of which £2300 is invested, and £412 18s. 6d. is in the hands of the treasurer.

GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The society was established in 1846 for the purpose of affording permanent relief in old age and infirmities to servants of good character. Assistance is also granted of a temporary kind in cases of urgent distress and sickness, and a registry is established for further promoting the welfare of its members. Resolutions were carried pledging the meeting to support the society, and expressing thankfulness for the Royal and distinguished patronage it had received.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution, situate in Oxford-street, was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. This institution has been established for upwards of twenty years, during which it has successfully treated some 25,000 or 26,000 cases of club foot, spinal and other deformities, of which 1400 were received during the past year. A mortgage debt, amounting to something like £6000, hampers the doings of the society; whilst there are about 230 patients waiting for admission to the hosptial. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to nearly £2000.

THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of girls who had been educated in St. Ann's School, and who, after leaving it, had become entitled to prizes by behaving well in their situations, was held in the Asylum, Brixton-hill. The object of the institution is to maintain, clothe, and educate the children of those once in prosperity, whether orphans or not. The Bishop of Bath and Wells presided, and distributed the prizes, which consisted of Bibles and religious books, and which, in some cases, were supplemented by small sums of money. About fifty girls received prizes, of whom three were pupil-teachers and nine schoolmistresses. The remainder were chiefly dressmakers and domestic servants.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the Literary Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Bishop of St. David's presiding. He was supported on his right by Viscount Duncannon, and on his left by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and amongst the company were the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Beresford Hope; Mr. Phillips, M.P.; Mr. Briscoe, M.P.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Arthur Russell, M.P.; Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N.; G. S. Venables, Esq., G. Cruikshank, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq.; the Rev. C. Merivale, and Professor Huxley. Mr. G. Godwin read a list of the donations amounting to between £700 to £800, including one of £100 by her Majesty.

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—A festival was held on Wednesday at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, especially with a view to extinguishing the mortgage debt of £8000, which now presses heavily upon the finances. The chair was taken by Sir John Pakington, G.C.B., and the large room was well filled. In 1858 the number of in-patients of this hospital reached 667, but in 1859 it was 962; the out-patients of 1858 were under 4000; in the past year they amounted to 4657. The annual subscriptions had increased to the amount of £800; whilst the donations had fallen off to the extent of £1600. There is a great desire on the part of the friends of the hospital to clear off the mortgage debt of £8000 and to increase the annual subscription—the fund upon which their reliance must be placed. Their income from subscriptions was but £3000, while the expenditure annually amounts to £8000. At the close of the evening a subscription amounting to £1722 was announced.

THE HON. MR. BARON WILDE.

THE Hon. Sir James Plaisted Wilde, Knt., and Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, is the second of the surviving sons of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., by his wife, Marianne, eldest daughter of William Norris, Esq., M.D., and is nephew of the late eminent advocate and judge, Lord Truro, Lord Chancellor of England. He was born in 1816, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1839. He went the Northern Circuit, and obtained there, as well as in London, a considerable practice. His reputation rose high both as an apt and graceful speaker and an excellent lawyer. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and latterly had quite the lead on his circuit. His recent elevation to the bench of the Court of Exchequer has given general satisfaction, both among his professional brethren and the public. He was knighted on the 24th ult. Sir James Plaisted Wilde married, on the 20th of February last, Lady Mary Bouverie, younger daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

Our portrait of Baron Wilde was taken just before his elevation to the Bench.



MR. BARON WILDE, THE NEW JUDGE.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHAMBERY.

THE recent voting for the annexation of Savoy to France was necessarily more animated in the capital than elsewhere. Early on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd of April, the town presented a holiday appearance. The Grenette, or corn market, was splendidly decorated, and thither the inhabitants by districts, and the corporations, proceeded to vote. The band of the National Guard paraded the town playing "Partant pour la Syrie" with as much energy as if it already belonged to France; the old soldiers of the first Empire, wearing the St. Helena medal, hastened to the electoral urn to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" and, to complete the trio of art, arms, and religion, the Archbishop of Chambery, followed by the entire chapter, went from the cathedral in procession to record their votes in favour of the popular side of the election, which resulted in 3723 *Oui*, and 22 *Non*. Our Engraving represents the ecclesiastical personages leaving the sacred edifice, around which a large number of persons had collected. The Archbishop was plainly attired on the occasion, only wearing the simple purple cassali.

The Cathedral of Chambéry, of modern Gothic architecture, is remarkable for its simplicity. Begun in the fourteenth century, it has never been properly completed, and the different parts of its ornamentation bear traces of the styles of the succeeding periods. The most finished part of the interior is that occupied by the canons, &c., the portion of the building set apart for the people not having made much progress under the hands of the numerous architects. Now that the cathedral belongs to France, it will probably share in the liberality which the present French Government has long displayed in the restoration and improvement of all the religious edifices of the Empire.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

As many of our countrymen have emigrated to Auckland, New Zealand, taking advantage of the gift of land under certain arrangements which the Provincial Government of that province held out as a temptation to divert people's attention from the gold-fields, we present our readers with a View of the City of Auckland, with the new Commercial Embankment called Customhouse-street Quay, which is carried right across from its junction with Albert-street at Smale's Point to the foot of Britomart Barracks. This reclamation from the shore will give an extensive additional site for commercial establishments. A sale of leases for ninety-nine years at a nominal rent was advertised to take place there, on the 22nd of December, of lots of building land, ranging in size from thirty to one hundred feet to fifty-six by seventy-five feet and fifty-five by one hundred feet. The upset prices for the lots ranged from £300 to £500 per lot. This great embankment and the projecting wharf jutting out from Queen-street have eminently advanced Auckland as a commercial port. It was not till 1841 that Auckland could be said to have had an existence. It was then judiciously chosen for the seat of Government in New Zealand. Strenuous efforts have been and continue to be made to remove the Government establishments to Wellington, and the General Assemblies are to hold their next Session there; but, although Wellington is as central as Liverpool is for the meeting of the British Parliament, nature has made Auckland the only place in New Zealand suitable to be the abode of the representative of majesty. The province of Auckland contains more than double the population of any other province in New Zealand. Its northern position, placing it nearer to the tropics than the southern islands, gives Auckland a more genial climate than is to be found in the southern parts of Europe. Persons who visit Auckland on the score of health fix their abode there. The remarkable longevity of the pensioners who emigrated twenty years ago is an evident proof that the change from Great Britain to Auckland has lengthened their days. The European population of the province exceeds 20,000, exclusive of a large military and naval force. About ten thousand Europeans inhabit the city itself, and the trade of the province is rapidly augmenting. There is a great preponderance of the male over the female population. In addition to Europeans, a large body of civilised natives inhabit the province, conforming to European habits of industry, apt scholars in house-building, agriculture, and every other useful occupation. Many of our own people would do well if they could become as well conducted as the Maories of New Zealand.



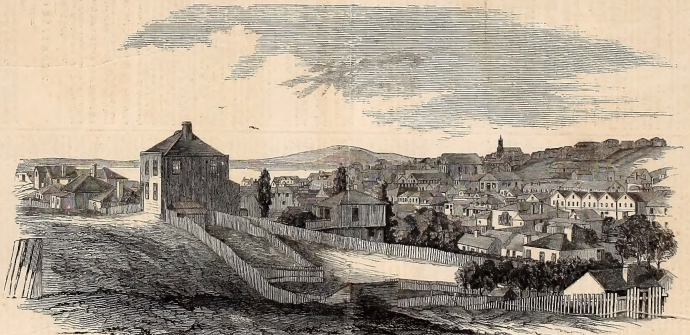
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CHAMBERY, AT THE HEAD OF HIS CLERGY, PROCEEDING FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO VOTE FOR THE ANNEXATION TO FRANCE.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, WITH THE NEW COMMERCIAL EMBANKMENT.

These people are large consumers of English manufactured goods, and contribute to a great extent to the increasing exports from Auckland. Persons who intend to emigrate to New Zealand should not neglect to obtain, if they can, land orders for themselves and for each qualified member of their family. No persons are entitled to a land order as a right, or in respect of the payment of passage-money, but must satisfy the agents of the Provincial Government that they are persons of good character, suitable to work, either by the judicious use of their capital in employing labour, or be capable and willing to work hard at any occupation they can find in so young a country. The land orders are given to eligible persons to encourage their settlement in the province. There are no free passages to Auckland at the cost of the Government, but land orders are given to wealthier emigrants, who pay the passage, of eligible artisans or mechanics, and servants of all kinds, and thus that class of persons obtain a free passage. Assisted passages are only granted to such persons as may be nominated to the Provincial Government by their friends or relatives in the province, upon which instructions are given by that Government to their agents in London, Messrs. Ridgway and Sons, 40, Leicester-square, to provide them with a passage. In Auckland occupations and amusements are similar to those in England. There are churches and chapels for every sect of Christians, synagogues, theatre, temperance halls, Christian associations, horticultural and agricultural associations, public companies, colleges, schools, corn exchange, a mechanics' institute, literary lounges, musical entertainments, horse racing; and the port of Auckland is frequented by steam and sagoing ships of very large burden, besides innumerable native craft. In December, 1848, when the census was taken, there were 4117 houses or buildings within the city of Auckland, and the number was rapidly on the increase. In the province there were 14,192 horses, and 122 mules and asses, 137,504 head of cattle, 1,023,324 sheep, 11,797 goats, 40,734 pigs. The fenced lands belonging to Europeans in the province of Auckland were then 90,447 acres, and 60,1324 acres under crops, exclusive of large tracts of ploughed land and open pasture land. The lands in the province of Auckland are as varied in quality as in England; there is abundance of coal, limestone, timber, and other valuable products. There are no poor people in Auckland, except the drunkards and other wise disolute. Provisions and clothing are as cheap as in England, in many cases cheaper. House-rent is somewhat dearer than in England. The upset prices of country lands is 10s. per acre: they are put up in lots of from 40 to 320 acres each. Town lands and suburban lands are put up at at prices ranging fron £1 up to £100 per acre, according to position; but the choice lands in the city of Auckland, reserved for special purposes, are put up at reasonable prices from time to time. Lands belonging to proprietors are constantly being sold, or let, as in England; and it is necessary there, as here, for people to see that they deal with honourable persons. Choice suburban land has fetched, at public auction, for building purposes, at the rate of £1200 per acre. Messrs. Ridgway and Sons, of Leicester-square, the agents of the Provincial Government, have in their possession an extensive library of works upon New Zealand, files of newspapers, gazettes, specimens of coal, flax, gum, wood, ferns, native implements, sketches of the natives and country, and everything that can interest intending emigrants, and those gentlemen are at all times ready to afford trustworthy information for the guidance of intending emigrants. The London ships engaged in the Auckland trade are those of Messrs. Willis, Gann, and Co.; and Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.; and the increasing traffic has induced Messrs. Wilson and Chambers and Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, to try the trade. Messrs. Pearson and Co., of Hull, have established the Intercolonial Mail Packet Company in New Zealand, and will send a ship from the Humber for that service about April. Persons of small capital requiring a good sound rate of income can invest their money upon the best securities in Auckland at ten per cent interest. There are three well-conducted and well-printed English newspapers in Auckland, and everything is indicative of a steady and continuous progress; and, although it is rare to meet with a person with a handle to his name, the society in Auckland is good.

The harbour of Auckland, the Waitemata, is acknowledged to be the finest in the world. Passing numerous headlands, promontories, bays, and inlets, with curious islands of every size and form—ships enter between two heads a mile apart, the one on the Island of Rangitoto and the other forming the cape which terminates a narrow peninsula over which the eastern sea is viewed from the heights of the city. The waters of the "Waitemata" within the heads are from three to four miles in width, winding onwards to the south west, when, a few miles from Auckland, it is separated from Manukau by a narrow isthmus, which our young enterprise already talks of cutting through, thus opening a passage for ships from the Western ocean. The situation of the city is noble and picturesque. The houses nestle in trees and shrubs along the heights of the coast, and then repose in green meadows along the sides, and up to the summits of numerous hills, many of which enjoy a vast and varied view of water and land, spread out into every conceivable variety of form.



EAST VIEW OF AUCKLAND, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. H. SUTCLIFFE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is matter of observation that the Prime Minister has evidently gone through a phase of rejuvenescence. No one can have failed to remark the singular smoothness, freshness, and, indeed, plumpness, of his countenance; the uprightness of his stature, and the general alacrity of his movements. This sanity of body has been accompanied by a corresponding liveliness and buoyancy of spirits, which has once more brought Lord Palmerston before the House of Commons in the sportive vein which, since his last accession to the Premiership, he has almost wholly laid aside. Some people are censorious enough to attribute his high spirits to a chuckling consciousness of his having had a secret triumph over some of his troublesome colleagues, and Lord John Russell in particular. Others say that he is humorously exulting over his having given Mr. Gladstone a check in his wild-horseman career in the pressure of his financial schemes. The reference in this respect is, of course, to that occasion when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his eagerness to go ahead with his Wine Licenses Bill, transgressed the unwritten law of the House by bringing up the report of certain resolutions immediately after they were carried, instead of allowing a day to intervene, as usual in such proceedings. Certain it is that, when complaint was made by some of the strict Parliamentary formalists of this breach of etiquette and something more, Lord Palmerston came forward and threw over his colleague; and, when he moved the undoing of the deed, and turned Mr. Gladstone's more haste into worse speed, there was something peculiarly caustic and triumphant in the way in which he pooh-poohed his Finance Minister, and caused him to look like a naughty boy, sulky and mentally recalcitrant, under a penal acknowledgment of a fault. Certainly, nothing could be more striking than the unnatural, deadly calm, covering illimitable and concentrated rage, which Mr. Gladstone exhibited under as decided a snubbing as could be administered to a middle-aged Minister of State. It may be only a coincidence, but it is the fact, that Lord Palmerston's spirits have been exceedingly buoyant ever since he had his impulsive and high-pressure coadjutor on the hip; and Mr. Gladstone's conduct of the measure, in a phase of which he was caught napping, has been characterised by a suaveness of demeanour and a conciliatory tendency in reference to listening to and adopting suggestions, which has been so remarkable, and contrasted so strongly with his somewhat imperious manner hitherto that it has won for him, every now and then, involuntary, but not therefore the less significant, bursts of "Hear, hear!" from all parts of the House.

Again: it is said that Lord Palmerston's high spirits have arisen from his scenting the battle not by any means afar off. The Paper-duty Repeal Bill, about which rumour says he does not care a farthing, has put him into direct collision with the Opposition, and, like the old war-horse, he curvets and prances with a keen sense of enjoyment at the coming shock of arms. Censorious folk laugh and say that he believes he will have a curious compensation against Lord Derby, should that noble Earl succeed in beating him on the paper duty. It may be remembered that, when Lord Derby was Prime Minister, he had a horse entered for that great race which goes by his name, and the prize for which his novelistic colleague, Mr. Disraeli, has named the "Blue Ribbon of the Turf." That horse was a great favourite, and it is said that Lord Derby had set his heart on winning that metaphorical "blue ribbon" at the time that he was Premier of England, and that he would have valued it more than the other actual positive "blue ribbon"—that of the Order of the Garter—which he has since attained. Now, it happens that Lord Palmerston has this year a horse which is high in the betting for the great event at Epsom next week, and if he should succeed in winning the most coveted of all racing stakes his triumph over Lord Derby will, it is said, be more grateful to him than his seizing from him the reins of power. However this may be, it would seem that the virus with which turfites are inoculated is running rife through the veins of our First Minister, for at this moment he appears to have thrown himself heartily into the defence of manly sports, and to have made a dead set at all sorts of sentimentalism. This was especially the case on Tuesday night. In consequence, probably, of the circumstance that, owing to the meeting of the new Parliament and the necessity for swearing in members within a given time, there was no formal adjournment of the House over the Derby Day last year, Mr. Edwin James, with peculiar unction, but in circumlocutory phrase, inquired if the practice was to be revived this year? With marked buoyancy up jumped the Premier, and, declining to mince matters, declared that on this of all occasions he would not fail to give the House its chartered holiday; implying that he would be there himself, and hoping that all who loved "racing and him" would be there to cheer him in the event of his winning. Then came his contemptuous ridicule of the puniness of Lord Haddo, which is very tempting, certainly, in that nobleman's crusade against art-models, which said as plainly as possible "Be a man and do not whimper out any of your tea-drinking sensibilities in an assembly of men of the world." More pronounced, still, was that eulogy—it can be called nothing else—of the prize-ring which Lord Palmerston subsequently delivered, and in which he joked, and chuckled, and talked extravagances with a comic air of belief in them in a manner which was probably meant to show that he was in tip-top health and spirits, ready for all comers, and quite alive to the fact that he would soon be called on to show fight himself in the political arena. It was all very amusing—in a certain sense, very wonderful; but from the point of view in which alone it ought to be looked at it was very unsatisfactory. To thinking men, who consider Parliament a place of serious business, and Ministers of State a reproduction of those *patres conscripti* who controlled the old Roman senate by their gravity of demeanour as well as by their wisdom, it does seem an incongruity to witness the leading man of the realm playing fantastic tricks, and descending to be a joker of jokes on each and every subject which comes before him. Others, again, who believe in political omens and portents think that they see symptoms of the same spirit which preceded, and afterwards became coincident with, Lord Palmerston's fall from office in 1857. No doubt there is a tone of recklessness about him which may augur a foregone conclusion in his own mind.

The Parliamentary events of the week, counting from the period at which these slight records last ended, has not been very striking or productive of features. Perhaps the most noticeable matter has been the extraordinary condition into which one of the Friday evening discussions on the adjournment to Monday was involved. It is a fact that, owing to the rule that Ministers, to any one or each of whom half-a-dozen speech-preceded questions of that evening are addressed, can only speak once, it constantly happens that four or five subjects are brought forward and discussed, occupying more or less time, when, suddenly, the list of interpellations to a particular Minister having been exhausted, up he rises, generally decidedly *mal-apropos* of the very last matter in hand, and makes a speech touching subjects the dissertation on which had ceased hours before, to the infinite bewilderment of the listeners, and to the double perplexity of the readers of the reports next morning. Take a specimen such as this. On one of these higgledy-piggledy evenings Mr. Roebuck brought forward the case of a Mr. Spitz Goldstein, and asked a question, about eight o'clock. The official to whom his observation was addressed was marked in the notice-paper to answer two or three other questions which would have to come later and irregularly in their order; and so the Spitz-Goldstein affair dropped until a quarter to eleven, when Mr. Laing suddenly rose and began to deliver himself in that spluttering manner which the name required, amidst the stares of those present, most of whom had forgotten all about, and others had heard nothing of, this high-Dutch grievance. Well, Mr. Laing passed on to other things, and it was supposed that the great Spitz-Goldstein case had been disposed of, when lo! after all the desultory matter had been concluded, at the extraordinary hour of a quarter to twelve o'clock, up rose Lord Claude Hamilton, who had not been able at the proper moment to catch the Speaker's eye, and, as he had a right to do, once more brought up the German who had received some injury in connection with camels during the Crimean war, and who seems to have been hovering ever since between Aleppo and Damascus because the British Government would not pay him a certain sum of money. Bewilderment more intense, perplexity more perplexed, among the audience, as Lord Claude, with his strong voice, misplaced emphasis, and exuberance of gesture, thundered out sentences which, as far as could be understood by the majority of his hearers, related at the same time, in an extraordinary and unexplainable manner, to some ill-used contributor to the Zoological Gardens, to the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, and the conveyance of stores from Balaclava to the camp before Sebastopol. The whole thing is absurd in the extreme, while the remedy for this inextricable confusion is so simple and obvious that one would have thought it would have occurred to any Speaker who had had three months' experience in the chair of the House of Commons. Indeed, a partial attempt was made on a previous Friday to take the course we are about to suggest, and it was, as far as it went, quite successful. Let the Speaker, without regard to the order in which the questions stand on the paper, call on those members who have to interrogate a particular Minister in succession, until the last of the interpellations to him is exhausted, and then let that official rise and reply, and let that subject be dropped. That is to say, supposing there are three or four questions, to be accompanied by the talk which is legitimate on these occasions, set down to be put to the Secretary for War, let the Speaker call on those particular members to whom those subjects belong one after the other, and, when they have all concluded, let the official reply be given, and that discussion put an end to. In this way, that which is at least an anomaly, and in practice is the most inconvenient mode of proceeding—puzzling, and therefore unsatisfactory to every one who has anything to do with it—would be avoided, and something of that regularity, method, and intelligibility, which ought to be co-existent with the debates of the House of Commons, would be established on those evenings which the abuse of a custom and precedent has converted into a sort of Parliamentary fight at Donnybrook fair, where everybody is tumbled together, and everybody hitting out right and left, without reference to any particular feeling or desire, except that of hitting itself.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill, the Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and the Public Improvements Bill passed through Committee.

The Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill and the Bank of Ireland Bill were read a second time.

The series of Bills for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law, which have been introduced by the Lord Chancellor, were read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills (£13,230,000) Bill and the Customs Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Gun-boats.—Lord Hardwicke moved for a return of all the vessels or gun-boats below 1000 tons burden built by contract since the year 1852, with the names and residences of the contractors of each vessel, showing at the same time the year of their construction, the price contracted for, together with their present condition as to seaworthiness.—The Duke of Somerset said there was no objection to grant the returns, as they were entirely similar to those already presented to the House of Commons, but it would be exceedingly difficult to afford accurate information as to the unseaworthiness of the whole of the vessels, as they were scattered over every quarter of the globe. He detailed the numbers at the various stations, the examinations of the gun and mortar boats which had already taken place, and the defective condition in which they were found, and communicated to the House information exactly similar to that given on Friday night by Lord C. Paget to the House of Commons.

Road across Hyde Park.—The Earl of Ducie presented a petition urging the formation of a road between the districts lying north and south of Hyde Park.—Lord Ebury urged the formation of this road as a metropolitan improvement for the relief of the streets.—Lord Llanover argued against the possibility of carrying out great metropolitan improvements by means of local rates unless the special funds of the City of London were made applicable to the general purposes of those improvements.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Queen's Birthday.—In answer to Sir F. Smith, Lord Palmerston said that the House would not sit on Friday, as it was not usual to do so on the Queen's birthday.

The Newspapers Conveyance Bill.—In answer to Mr. Baines, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his intention of not proceeding with this bill.

Recruiting for the Pope.—In answer to Mr. A. Steuart, Mr. Cardwell said that the Irish Government intended to enforce the law relating to foreign enlistment in reference to proceedings in Ireland for enlisting subjects of the Queen for the Army of the Pope.

The New Bronze Coinage.—In answer to Mr. Black, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Mint was not yet in possession of the dies for the new bronze coinage, but a few weeks only would elapse before the issue took place.

Wine Licenses.—Irregularity of Proceeding.—Lord Palmerston called attention to the irregularity which occurred on Thursday se'nnight, when a resolution agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means had been reported "forthwith," instead of on a subsequent day; and he moved that the proceeding be null and void, and that the resolution be reported to-morrow. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

In the course of the proceedings with the clauses, an animated discussion arose, raised by an amendment moved to the 24th clause by Mr. Baines, the effect of which would be to keep the proposed refreshment-houses closed on Sunday instead of their being open during the same hours as public-houses and beershops. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 117 to 82, and the clause was agreed to. All the clauses in the bill were gone through, and several which had been postponed were brought up, discussed, and agreed to; but there still remained one or two to be disposed of when the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill.—The House went into Committee on this bill, the object of which is to appoint local authorities in every place, under whose charge the health of the locality should be placed; but on the first clause a motion was made to report progress, and the House resumed.

The Marriages (Extraparochial Places) Bill and the Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The Public Improvements Bill and the Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) passed through Committee.

INDIA.

The Marquis of Clanricarde—in moving for a despatch from Mr. E. H. Lushington to the Commissioner of the Nuddea District, dated 23rd October, 1859, and relating to the treatment of natives by European planters in India; also, report of Mr. Reid to to the Lieutenant-Governor, referred to in the above-mentioned despatch; and on presenting a petition from certain natives of India, praying for legal reforms and for their admission into higher offices of government than are now opened to them—stated that the petitioners desired a Royal commission might be opened to inquire into the facts stated in the petition. He referred to the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and expressed his opinion that no other course could have been taken under the circumstances.

The Earl of Ellenborough urged that the Governor-General in Council in India ought to have the power of passing measures without delay which they might think necessary; and that there should be some body the opinion of which should be taken in reference to measures relating to the laws, customs, and religion of the natives. The noble Earl expressed strongly his regret at the loss of Sir C. Trevelyan's services to India.

The Duke of Argyll agreed to the production of the papers; and, in reference to Lord Ellenborough's remark, said that the present form of the Legislative Council of India was adopted after great consideration; and he did not think the plan proposed by the noble Earl would do much more to satisfy those who wished to see a change in the mode of carrying on the government of India.

Lord Lyveden expressed a hope that some change would be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council.

Lord Stanley of Alderley presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta entering into the condition of the finances of India, and praying for an equalisation of expenditure and revenue.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

France and Italy.—In answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord J. Russell said that no intimation had been made to Lord Cowley, officially or privately, that in case of any territorial alteration in Southern Italy, France would claim further territorial compensation for herself.

Russia and Turkey.—In answer to Mr. J. Locke, Lord J. Russell said that he had no information that Russia had concentrated a considerable army on the Pruth, and that the Ottoman Government had assembled a corps-d'armée at Widdin. He had received a despatch from Sir J. Crampton stating that Prince Gortschakoff had assembled the representatives of all the Powers except Turkey, and had stated that the condition of the Christians in Turkey was every day becoming less supportable, and that his Government hoped to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers, and would make a strong remonstrance to Turkey on the subject. He had also received a despatch from Lord Cowley, who stated that he had been told by M. Thouvenel that if any proceedings were taken in the matter they ought to be taken not by Russia alone, or united with France, but by the five great Powers.

The Derby Day.—In answer to Mr. E. James, Lord Palmerston said it was his intention to move the adjournment of the House for the Derby Day.

Recreation-grounds.—Mr. Stanley moved a resolution, to the effect that it was expedient that Government or Parliament should take steps to inquire how best adequate open spaces in the vicinity of our increasing populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise and recreation, may be provided and secured; and to encourage and direct efforts by private subscriptions, voluntary rates, or public grants, to carry out such objects.—Sir G. C. Lewis, while fully concurring in the abstract views of Mr. Slaney, said that the only question was how provision should be made for such places of recreation; and it seemed to him that such provision should be made out of local funds, which the existing law enabled to be done. If any defects were discovered in the existing law he would give his favourable consideration to its amendment, but he thought no advantage would be gained by the present motion. The motion was negatived.

Female Models in Schools of Art.—Lord Haddo moved that the exhibition in schools of art of females wholly unclothed ought not to receive the sanction of a public grant of money to the schools in which such practice is adopted.—Sir G. C. Lewis said that he had himself no special knowledge of the practice of the department to which the subject matter related, and the Government had never interfered in the detailed regulations of the schools referred to. No one, he believed, thought that these art studies had any corrupting influence on students, and he was of opinion that it was unnecessary to press the motion.—After some observations against it by Mr. Adderley, and by Mr. Spooner in favour of the motion, Lord Palmerston said this was an attempt to interfere inquisitorially by Parliament with matters with which they had nothing to do. The noble Lord ought to go further, and bring in a bill to make it penal to study the female form; he objected to the motion. On a division, the motion was lost by 147 to 32.

Highways in South Wales.—Lord Emlyn obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better management and control of the highways in South Wales.

Turnpike Roads and Bridges.—Mr. Alcock moved for a Royal Commission to inquire as to some means to be substituted for the present mode of maintaing the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales by tolls.—Sir G. C. Lewis opposed the motion, which, on a division, was lost by 78 to 12.

The Order on the Bath.—Sir H. Stracey moved for any correspondence which had taken place between the India Board and the Secretary for War on the subject of officers recommended by the Governor-General of India and Lord Clyde for the companionship of the Bath.—Mr. S. Herbert controverted a statement made by the mover, that there had been a greater number of honours given to Queen's than to Indian officers, the contrary being the fact. The excess in the number of companionships of the Bath was so great that it was necessary to wait for vacancies before any more were conferred. He declined to give the correspondence.—The motion was negatived.

The Decayed Gun-boats.—Sir C. Napier moved for returns of the names of the gun and mortar boats with the short bolts and the names of the builders, and of those now fit for service. In the course of his observations he stated that an American shipowner had told him that, from his personal knowledge, there could be turned out in Toulon in a fortnight a fleet of twenty sail of the line, and there could be collected 30,000 seamen and numerous transports in the same time.—Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty had no desire to screen the offending contractors; so far from that, before the defects in the gun-boats were known to the public, the Admiralty had taken steps to punish any persons against whom proof could be obtained. It would not be fair when this matter was *sub judice* to mention the names, as was asked; nor was it possible to give a return of the boats fit for service.—In the course of discussion which followed Lord Palmerston said the revelation of the names of the offending parties was only a question of the short time which would elapse before it was ascertained whether prosecutions could be instituted, in which case the greatest publicity would be given to the facts of the cases.—The motion was not pressed.

The Recent Prize Fight.—Lord Lovaine, in moving for correspondence between the Home Office and the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company relating to the conveyance of persons intending to commit a breach of the law, drew attention to the course taken by the company on the occasion of the late prize-fight, and their complicity in the breach of the law which took place, urging that means ought to be taken to prevent two or three thousand ruffians being thrown at any time into any quiet and respectable neighbourhood.—Lord Palmerston, in granting the motion, protested against the exaggerations with which the motion had been introduced, which implied that three thousand banditti had committed all kinds of outrages in some unoffending neighbourhood. No doubt a prize-fight was technically illegal, but the persons who attended it were not necessarily engaged in promoting a breach of the peace, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the taste which led them to such an exhibition. He could not see that those persons were guilty of a more illegal act than a crowd which assembled to see a balloon ascent.—Lord Lovaine protested against the countenance given to prize-fights from the Treasury bench.—Remarks in the same sense were made by several hon members.—Colonel Dickson, however, vindicated Lord Palmerston's love of manly sports, and highly eulogised the participators (especially the Englishman) in the late fight, and objected to legislation for putting down such pursuits.

Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill Sir J. Walsh moved its rejection.—Mr. Maguire expressed his desire that the bill should be passed, but in a much amended form.—Mr. George also assented to the second reading, but with a view to its being altered in its future stages.—After addresses from Mr. Pollard-Urquhart and Mr. Dawson, both agreeing to the second reading, The O'Donoghue moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after a short discussion, was arranged.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill.—The Lord Advocate moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. Hadfield objected to the principle of the bill, believing that it would perpetuate the tax in another shape, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—After some conversation, the Lord Advocate intimated that, when the bill came into Committee, he intended to move the insertion of clauses to provide that, instead of accumulating a fund of £120,000, as proposed by the present bill, a permanent rate should be levied, in order to secure the salaries of thirteen ministers. Care would be taken that there should be ample security for the payment of the rate.—Mr. Hadfield then withdrew the amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

The order for the second reading of the Charity Trustees Bill was discharged.

The Consolidated Fund (£9,500,000) Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Court of Chancery Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships, according to custom, did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Writ.—On the motion of Sir W. Jolliffe a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Lymington, in the room of Sir John Carnac who, since his election, had accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Manor of York.

The Queen's Birthday.—On the motion of Lord Palmerston it was resolved that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Monday (to-morrow, Friday, being her Majesty's birthday).

The Whitsuntide Holidays.—Lord Palmerston also gave notice of his intention to move that the House do adjourn from Friday next until the following Thursday for the Whitsuntide holidays. The noble Lord likewise gave notice that he should move that the present arrangements respecting Thursdays and Fridays be continued for the remainder of the Session.

The Paper Duty.—Mr. Stansfeld asked what the obligations of this country would be under the commercial treaty with France in reference to foreign paper in case the excise duty on paper were not repealed?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords was an occurrence which it was not for him to anticipate. With regard to the duty on foreign paper the 7th article of the treaty ran thus:—"Her Britannic Majesty promises to recommend to Parliament a rate of duty equal to the excise duty which is or shall be imposed on articles of the same description in the United Kingdom. At the same time the duty charged on the importation of such merchandise may be augmented by such sums as may be equivalent to the expense which the system of excise may entail upon the British produce." He would not say what would be done in the event of the repeal of the paper duty, but the obligations of England under the treaty with France by the terms of the address agreed to by both Houses in case the excise duty on paper were not repealed were perfectly clear. If a duty of excise were levied upon paper, it was the obvious duty of England towards France to reduce the customs duties on foreign paper to the precise cost of the excise duty on paper made at home.

SICILY.

On the motion for the adjournment until Monday next,

Mr. Hennessy called attention to the statement of the Solicitor General with reference to an advertisement in the *Times* for raising money to assist the insurgents in Sicily, and to a decision of the Court of Common Pleas as to the illegality of such a proceeding. The hon. member remarked that a good deal of sympathy had been shown to General Garibaldi in this country, and it was necessary, therefore, that attention should be called to the fact (Cheers). He considered that the legal opinion given by one of the chief legal advisers of the Crown (the Solicitor-General) was an incorrect one, and that it had led to a violation of the law. The hon. gentleman referred to the opinions of Lord Lyndhurst and other legal authorities. Considering that the question was connected with the territorial arrangements of the Emperor of the French, and with certain despatches recently

sent forth by the Foreign Secretary, he believed that this fillibustering expedition should be stayed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he did not believe that persons who paid subscriptions to such a fund were liable to an indictment in a criminal court. It was not for him to defend Garibaldi—all that he had to deal with being the dry point of law which he had adverted to. He did not give any opinion as to the persons who had signed the advertisement, or the publishers of the papers who had inserted it; but he did not believe their conduct amounted to an indictable offence.

Mr. WHITESIDE differed from the Solicitor-General upon the question of law, and asserted that the parties subscribing to any fund in aid of the revolutionary views of the subjects of a Sovereign with whom we were on terms of amity were guilty of an illegal act, and could be indicted for a conspiracy.

Mr. E. JAMES concurred in that definition of the law, and thought the House was much indebted to Mr. Hennessy for bringing the question forward. The hon. member would add to the obligation if he brought the case of a certain party in the sister country before the House for promoting the enlistment of British subjects in a foreign service with a view of massacring a people who were struggling for freedom against Papal despotism.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the subscribers to the Garibaldi fund in this country were guilty of an illegal act, but doubted much whether there was any precedent for an indictment for conspiracy against them.

Sir H. CAIRNS expressed his gratification at hearing from the Attorney-General that the act alluded to was in his opinion illegal, as much mischief might be occasioned if a different impression had gone abroad. He contended that the subscribers to this fund were guilty of a violation of the law of nations, and could, each and all of them, be indicted for conspiracy.

Mr. BOVILL said the question was a most important one, for if this fund were permitted the King of Naples might, without any formal declaration of war, immediately seize the property of British subjects.

Mr. MONSELL wished to know what course the Government intended to take with respect to this subscription to aid an invasion upon the dominions of the King of Naples. He eulogised the good intentions of the Pope, who was driven to raise a force to resist the threatened invasion of Garibaldi, who called upon Italy to drive the Pope out of that country. He asserted that there was no law forbidding enlistment in the army of a friendly Sovereign, which, on the part of officers, was a matter of everyday occurrence.

In reply to Mr. Hope, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that he meant that no successful prosecution had been established against foreigners resident in this country, and the committee to the Garibaldi fund appeared to be composed of such.

After a few words from Mr. Malins and Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. B. OSBORNE hoped that the Government would interfere and vindicate the complete non-intervention on the part of this country. It was a prevalent idea abroad that the success of Garibaldi in landing at Marsala was owing to the assistance of English vessels, and he thought that they ought to have an authoritative explanation of that statement without the least delay.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had received a report from the Admiralty of the officer commanding the vessels at Marsala, by which it appeared that there was a considerable amount of English property in that place, and many British subjects residing there. Admiral Fanshawe sent two vessels there. Just as one of them arrived two merchant steamers, with Garibaldi and his force, and afterwards two Neapolitan frigates, which did not fire upon the men who were landing from the steamers, put into that port. The report did not say anything further, the commanding officer not being then aware of the rumour since raised; but he stated that he declined to accede to a request to take possession of one of the merchant steamers which was abandoned; and in so doing he acted properly. He also stated that, on being requested to call his officers from the town, he hoisted the signal at once. From this it did not appear that the Captain had exceeded his duty, and the request was, as usual, one of courtesy. With respect to the question of the subscribers to the Garibaldi fund in this country, a prosecution of the parties, according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, was not likely to be successful; but the enlistment in Ireland in support of the Pope was a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. MAGUIRE eulogised the Government of the Pope, and complained that this country whilst pursuing a truckling policy towards France had connived at the acts of two kingly robbers in promoting rebellion and fostering discontent throughout Italy.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR expressed surprise at the speech of Lord John Russell, the whole tone of which was calculated to encourage General Garibaldi.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had studiously avoided expressing any opinion upon Garibaldi's expedition.

The subject then dropped.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.

The House went again into Committee upon this bill, and the consideration of its clauses occupied the remainder of the night.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.: The will and codicil of Sir William Charles Ross, of Fitzroy-square, London, portrait-painter to her Majesty, were proved in the Principal Registry, on the 14th of May, by John Wormald, Esq., and David Barclay Chapman, Esq., the two executors. Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., since deceased, was also an executor. The personalty sworn under £25,000. It is quite a family disposition, with the exception of an annuity of £20 to Adeline Cull, a faithful attendant upon him for many years. There is an annuity of £40 to the widow of his late brother John Ross. He leaves the residue of his property to be invested, and the interest given amongst the following members of his family who may survive him—viz., his father, his brother Hugh, and his two sisters Maria and Magdalene; and, on the demise of the last survivor of them, then the principal to be divided amongst his first and second cousins, as enumerated in his will, which bears date the 25th of August, 1348, and the codicil the 2nd of March, 1858. His death occurred on the 20th of January last, aged 66.

Sir Charles Fairlie, Bart.: The will of Sir Charles Cuningham Fairlie, Bart., formerly residing at Clarges-street, Piccadilly, but late of 34, Thurloe-square, Brompton, was proved in London by his daughter Rosa Cuninghame, widow, the sole executrix, and to whom he has left the whole of his estates, both real and personal, absolutely. Sir Charles died on the 1st of June last, at the age of 79. The will bears date the 5th of July, 1855.

Chief Justice Wylde: The will and codicil of the Hon. Sir John Wylde, Knt., D.C.L., late of Hopeville, Cape of Good Hope, Chief Justice of the colony, were administered to in London, on the 7th of May, by the Hon. William Field, the lawful attorney of the Hon. William Porter, her Majesty's Attorney-General at the Cape, Clarence Thos. Wylde, Esq., clerk to the Legislative Council, the son, and Edwd. Thomas Wylde, Esq., Assistant-Registrar of the Supreme Court, the nephew, all residents of Cape Town, the executors. The personalty in England sworn under £7000. Sir John has left an annuity to his wife, and liberal bequests to his friends and acquaintance in the colony, and bequeaths to his faithful servant and nurse, who has been most devoted in her attention to him during a long illness, a sum of £120 or £150, as may be required, to purchase for her a residence, she having a dread of becoming houseless. He has appointed his children residuary legates—there were seven, three are dead, and their children are to take their deceased parents' share. The will was made in 1856, the codicil in 1857. This venerable Judge had attained his seventy-ninth year.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 9	29·720	53·3	39·0	·61	2	50·4	63·4	SW. W.	246	·028
,, 10	29·814	53·8	51·6	·93	10	37·1	62·9	S. SW.	225	·077
,, 11	29·756	55·0	53·3	·94	10	53·2	62·2	S. SSW.	225	·143
,, 12	29·681	56·5	52·9	·88	9	52·4	64·8	S. WSW.	191	·060
,, 13	29·720	54·4	49·8	·86	10	51·7	64·9	WSW. WNW.	220	—
,, 14	29·829	54·6	50·2	·86	8	46·8	63·7	SW.	78	·880
,, 15	29·862	56·7	49·5	·79	6	47·0	64·8	SW. W.	167	·020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	26·609	29·831	29·753	29·743	29·728	29·859	29·834
Temperature of Air	57·8°	64·8°	58·5°	62·1°	54·4°	51·0°	59·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·0°	53·6°	55·9°	57·0°	51·0°	53·6°	54·4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	S.	S.	W.	SW.	SW.

A picture, by Miss Osborn, entitled "The Governess," now exhibited at the Royal Academy, has been purchased by her Majesty.

M. and Mdme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) leave London in the early part of June for a visit to Sweden of three or four months.

The *Times* states that it is no secret that the Cabinet has been fiercely at variance on the Commercial Treaty, the Budget, the Tenpenny Income Tax, and the Repeal of the Paper Duty.

Francis Clarke, a private R.M., has been sentenced by a general court-martial, at Chatham, to seven years' penal servitude, for striking his sergeant and threatening to do the same by his Colonel.

MUSIC.

It is a good sign of improving public taste when the high works of art are beginning to be the most attractive. For several seasons the "Trovatore" and the "Traviata" have engrossed the boards of both our Italian theatres. Not unfrequently one of those pieces was performed at both houses on the same evening. The present state of the opera-going public seems more healthy. The favourite operas at Her Majesty's Theatre, as well as at Covent Garden, are "Don Giovanni" and the "Barbiere di Siviglia," each a masterpiece of its class. They have been performed at both theatres to crowded and enthusiastic audiences; and on Thursday night (when the Queen honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence) the performance consisted of "Don Giovanni," while the same opera was likewise given at Covent Garden. Mozart's great masterpiece is well got up and performed at both theatres. At her Majesty's the hero is personated by Everardi; at the Royal Italian Opera by Mario. Both performers look and act the part well, though Mario has the advantage in the easy and aristocratic bearing which belongs to the high-born Spanish gentleman. On the other hand, however, Everardi has the advantage in a musical point of view. His fine baritone voice is perfectly suited to the music, which he sings with perfect purity; while Mario, in order to accommodate the music to his tenor voice, takes liberties with the text which no one who has a due respect for Mozart can tolerate. At each house there is a magnificent *Donna Anna*—Grisi at Covent Garden, and Titiens at Her Majesty's; and the representatives of *Zerlina* at both houses—Borghi-Mamo at the one and Penco at the other—are evenly balanced, being equally charming. The Covent Garden *Elvira* has all the advantage, Csillag's performance of the part being of incomparable excellence; while the same theatre has likewise the advantage in the part of *Leporello*, in which Ronconi has no rival.

We have already noticed the performance of the "Barbiere di Siviglia" at the Royal Italian Opera. On Tuesday last it was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, when Borghi-Mamo sustained the part of *Rosa* in a manner which excited the enthusiasm of the audience. Her performance was most delightful; her acting was full of spirit, mingled with grace and delicacy, while its charm was heightened by the beauty of her voice and the exquisite finish and brilliancy of her singing. Everardi was an excellent *Figaro*—humorous without buffoonery; and the remaining parts—*Almaviva*, *Bartholo*, and *Basilio*, were respectively filled by Belart, S. Ronconi, (brother of *the* Ronconi), and Vialetti.

The fifth subscription concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, was one of the most brilliant performances which have been given by this society. The chief portion of the entertainment consisted of vocal part-music, sung by an excellent choir of two hundred voices; among these was Reichardt's "Misericordia Domini," a motet for a double choir; Mendelssohn's part-song "Departure," and Benedict's part-song "Home, Sweet Home." Benedict's trio for female voices, "Homeward Bound," was charmingly sung by twelve ladies, members of the Vocal Association. Several favourite opera-songs were sung by Mongini, Everardi, Mdlle. Vaneri, and Mdlle. Brunetti. Mdme. Goldberg-Strozzi sang an aria composed by M. Goldberg, a very beautiful melody, charmingly sung, and most warmly applauded. Several excellent pianoforte performances, by Mr. J. F. Barnett—particularly Bach's fugue in C sharp major, and Chopin's polonaise in A flat—gave additional variety to this very interesting concert.

On Wednesday there was another monster concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE. It was the annual performance of the Tonic Sol-fa Association. The singers were a choir of five thousand voices (4000 children and 1000 adults), collected from the numerous schools in and adjoining the metropolis is which vocal music is taught according to the Tonic Sol-fa system. The concert consisted of a selection of choral pieces, sacred and secular, calculated for such an occasion, and sung in a manner which certainly did credit to the youthful pupils and their instructors. Though the weather was unfavourable, there was an immense concourse of visitors, by whom the performances were vehemently applauded.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Wigan reappeared, and a new piece was produced under the title of "It's an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good." It is an adaptation by Mr. John Oxenford of a French drama by MM. D'Ennery and H. Crémieux, called "Le Savetier de la Rue Quincampoix," but it is thoroughly Anglicised, and made to relate to the South Sea Bubble, in which a cobbler residing near the Royal Exchange is represented as being interested. *Simon Strap* (Mr. Wigan) has invested his savings, amounting to five pounds ten shillings and sixpence, in South Sea Stock, which sum, in consequence of a blunder of his man *Hank* (Mr. Toole), is mistaken for £5106—and it turns up for a time to be, in the shape of South Sea shares, of ten times that value. This piece of good luck, however, falls to *Strap* at a time when he cares little for money, his mind being engaged in an affair which has caused the wreck of his cherished happiness. He has had charge of a female child who, at the date of the drama (1720), is only twelve years younger than himself, and yet who passes for his daughter. Circumstances occur at the opening of the play to disturb this supposed relation; and *Strap*, in his great love for the girl, proposes to become her husband. *Kitty* (Miss Sims) is then compelled to avow her engagement with *Mr. Selwyn*, a young surgeon (Mr. Billington),—a discovery which almost breaks the heart of poor *Strap*. What, then, is to him fifty thousand pounds, or any sum? One of the shares, worth a thousand pounds, he gives to *Selwyn*, who realizes it at once: the rest remain in his own hands fatally unused until the explosion of the Bubble. Meanwhile a fearful struggle takes place—*Kitty*, whom *Strap* had at first received from the arms of a murdered woman, turns out to be the daughter of *Sir George Radcliffe*, a Jacobite, who, though really dead, is simulated by the villain (Mr. Stuart), who murdered her nurse, and who now passes himself off as her father in order to get possession of an investment of £50,000, which *Sir George* had made for his daughter's benefit. His plan is to marry her to a profligate, *Sir Geoffrey Blaize*, and divide the plunder; but in this he is ultimately defeated by the generous and courageous cobbler. A letter of *Sir George Radcliffe* in his possession speaks of the writer as a proscribed traitor, whom any man may legally slay; whereupon *Strap* constitutes himself the pretender's executioner, and, by threatening his life, extorts from him a renunciation of his claim, which is shortly followed by a confession of his guilt. The mother of *Kitty*, who, after her husband's flight, had married a citizen of London and is now Lady Mayoress, is also introduced, as seeking to make compensation to the cobbler for a favourite magpie which a lapdog of hers had killed, and is thus brought into contact with her daughter and the pretended *Sir George*, whom she at once denounces as an impostor, but is prevented from publicly doing so in consequence of her second marriage. The situations of this drama, which is constructed in three acts, afford some excellent opportunities for Mr. Wigan, who personates the homely sorrow and manly determination of the honest cobbler with much natural emotion, and gives an air of reality to the scene which interests the audience. The humour, too, of the part of *Hank*, affords scope for Mr. Toole's quaint style, and produced rounds of applause. The curtain fell on a decided success.

OLYMPIC.—Another clever adaptation of "La Belle Mère," under the title of "Dearest Mamma," was produced on Monday; and afforded an opportunity of effective acting to Mr. Addison and Mrs. Leigh Murray. The piece is elegantly produced, and is likely to prove moderately attractive.

STANDARD.—Mr. James Anderson, on his return from America, commenced, on Monday, an engagement in his original character of *Ingomar*. He was received by a numerous audience with enthusiasm, and proved to be in excellent voice; in fact, we think that it has much improved in tone, and acquired more variety than it formerly had. On Tuesday, he appeared in "Othello," and performed with remarkable vigour and effect.

BARNSBURY HALL.—Mr. Woodin gratified, on Wednesday evening, his Islington friends with a repetition of his "Olio," and had the satisfaction of delivering his entertainment to a numerous and fashionable audience, who were evidently greatly pleased with his clever and effective assumptions.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Kean have met with great success at the Theatre Royal, particularly in the plays of "The Gamester" and "Louis XI." In relation to the latter there is a witty poem in the *Albion*, signed "C. M.," which does justice both to the dramatist and the actor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Artizan*, lying in the East Bute Dock, Cardiff, laden with coal for Liverpool, blew up on Wednesday morning, occasioning considerable damage.

Edward Humphrey, a boatman on the canal near Wolverhampton, has been apprehended for the murder of a woman who lived with him, named Elizabeth Evans. The fellow is reported to have knocked her down with his fist, and then to have kicked her heavily.

An Industrial and Art-Treasures Exhibition has been held in the Borough Hall, Stockton-on-Tees, during the last few weeks, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards liquidating the debt on South Stockton new church. The exhibition has been most successful in a pecuniary point of view, upwards of £800 having been taken for admission.

At Winchester, on Saturday last, a soldier named Robert Simpson cut the throat of a woman named Sophia Rowe, and then attempted to kill himself in the same manner. The woman, who is not expected to recover, states that she requested him to put an end to her existence, and gave him the money to buy the razor.

At Cambridge, on Saturday evening last, two young men, named Nathan Brazier and Henry Wales, after playing several games at the Bell public-house, got to fighting, when, after three rounds, the latter received a fatal blow. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Brazier, and also against Royal Parr, the landlord of the Bell, for inciting Brazier.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—On the laying of the foundation-stone of the central hall of this institution by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on Friday, the 1st of June, it is intended to hold a fancy fair, the stalls of which, we believe, will be under the superintendence of some of our leading actresses, who have tendered their services for that purpose to the committee charged with the arrangements for the occasion.

THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting a few days ago in the Manchester Townhall—the president, Mr. J. Cheetham, in the chair—when cheering accounts were given by several speakers as to the increasing growth of cotton in the East. Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P., Under-Secretary for India, stated that India already grew 2,400,000,000lb. of cotton, which, however, only one-tenth was exported, the rest being used in native manufactures, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty of land transport.

EXODUS OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.—The Irish provincial papers continue to report the emigration of large masses of the peasantry. A Roscommon journal, for example, says:—"The numbers at present emigrating from our country exceed any that has taken place for years. Nearly every day groups of comfortable, well-dressed people of the small-farming class, with their large, red boxes, may be seen at our railway stations, en route for America viâ Galway and Cork."—The *Carlow Sentinel* also reports that the number of emigrants from Carlow and the adjoining districts of the Queen's county is very large.

THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL BILL AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Council of the Lancashire Reformers' Union held a meeting at Newall's-buildings on Tuesday, when resolutions were passed strongly protesting against the proposed opposition to the passing of the measure; and in the evening a public meeting, got up under the auspices of the same body, took place in the assembly room of the Free-trade Hall. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament condemnatory of the course Lord Monteagle and Lord Derby propose to adopt, were agreed to, and it was determined to present a memorial to the Prime Minister. This document, recognising the possibility of the amendment's success, calls upon the Government, in the event of Lord Monteagle obtaining a majority, to "cause it to be intimated that no excise will be levied on paper after the fifteenth day of August next, and to act in every respect as if the House of Lords had passed instead of rejecting the bill."——In pursuance of a requisition signed by more than three hundred of the most respectable citizens of Birmingham, the Mayor called a public meeting on Thursday against the "proposed interference of the House of Lords with the rights of the Commons;" at which resolutions were unanimously carried strongly disapproving of the proposed amendment by Lord Monteagle on the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill.—Meetings for a like purpose, and with similar results, have been held in other towns.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion, attended with loss of life, took place last Saturday morning in one of the pits of Messrs. Aston and Grazebook, at Gospel Oak, near Wednesbury, Staffordshire. For some time previously it had been known that one of the workings contained "firedamp," and precautions were adopted to avert the mischief which it threatened. On the morning in question, however, a collier, named Cadman, observed that the water which had run along a hollow dividing the safe from the unsafe portion of the pit was rapidly draining off, and knowing that the dreadful enemy would rush in he immediately extinguished the light which he carried, as did also or two other men in his vicinity. Cadman also ran along the workings, a distance of twenty or thirty yards, and shouted to a man named Ward to put out his candle; but the latter, from some cause or other, failed to obey the warning, and the accident ensued. Fortunately there were only four men in the pit at the time, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous. Cadman was severely burnt about the head and face, but hopes of his recovery are entertained. His brother was so much injured that he expired on Sunday morning, leaving a widow and six children. Their two companions were also much burnt, and one of them is not expected to survive. A man and a girl, who were standing at the top of the shaft, which is 160 yards in depth, were blown into the air, but escaped falling down the pit. They were seriously bruised, and the latter received a compound fracture of the leg.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. W. White La Barte has had presented to him a handsomely bound copy of Bagster's "English Hexapla," and a purse containing 100 sovereigns, from members of the congregation of St. Andrew's, Enfield.

St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, which has been closed for nearly three years for repair and decoration, was reopened on Sunday morning for divine service; and the ancient church of Figheldean, Wilts, which was erected at various times from A.D. 1100 to 1600, was reopened on Wednesday week, after undergoing a complete restoration and repair.

The Ven. Archdeacon Wigram, Bishop-elect of Rochester, was on Tuesday confirmed at Bow Church; and was consecrated on Thursday, the Feast of Ascension, with the new Bishop of Antigua, at the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth.

The Bishop of Rochester will hold a Confirmation on the 23rd inst., at Chelmsford parish church; and on the following day at the Camp Church, Colchester. The usual Trinity Sunday Ordination is postponed for a month.

It is now definitively announced that Dr. Longley, the Bishop of Durham, has received the vacant archbishopric of York; and it is stated that Dr. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, will be the new Bishop of Durham.

Lady Bailey, widow of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., has caused two beautiful memorial windows to be placed in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in memory of her husband and only child, the wife of Mr. A. G. Spearman. Her Ladyship has four more memorials in preparation—two for Glangattock Church, Crickhowell, and two for the church standing in Glanusk Park—to the memory of the same lamented relatives.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Hadley to be Rector of Bagthorpe, Norfolk; Rev. W. Talman to be Rector of Haddiscoe, with Monk's Toft, Norfolk; Rev. W. P. Vincent to be Chaplain to Viscount St. Vincent; Rev. C. Bull to be Colonial Chaplain for the Falkland Islands; Rev. T. A. Stowell to be Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen, Bowling, Lancashire; Rev. M. W. Barstow to be Curate of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire; Rev. F. G. Littlecot to be Curate of St. Peter's, Manchester.—*Guardian.*

Upwards of £40,000 worth of property was sold one day last week in the Landed Estates Court of Ireland, before Judge Dobbs. It is reported that a great number of petitions for sales are under consideration, and that there is every prospect of renewed activity in the land market before the close of the current year.

It is reported (says the *Observer*) that the Government intends to adopt Captain Fowke's plan for altering the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, one of the main features of which is supposed to be to make the present building large enough for the national pictures without turning out the Royal Academy.

NEW INVENTION FOR BRACELETS, &c.—We have just seen in Paris a newly-invented description of bracelet, of which the centre ornament, composed of diamonds and brilliants, is kept continually revolving by means of a mechanical contrivance that only requires winding up once in three hours. The effect produced by this rotatory arrangement, which is also applicable to brooches, tiaras, &c., is very striking, and adds considerably to the brilliancy of the jewels thus kept constantly in regular though scarcely perceptible motion.

FRENCH BAYONET PRACTICE.



To the French belongs undoubtedly, if not the invention, at least the merit, of having introduced the bayonet into their armies before that weapon had been adopted by any other military Power. According as the art of war advanced, the inutility of the pike became more and more evident, and it was necessary to seek a more convenient substitute. The first time we hear of the bayonet being used was by the infantry of the French army serving in Flanders, in 1642. The bayonets used at that time were about a foot long, with handles of wood about the same length as the blade, and they were fitted into the muzzle after the manner of a plug. The pike, however, continued to remain in use even after the introduction of its rival until 1703, when, Vauban deciding against it, it was laid aside. Soon after this it was discovered that the circumstance of having to withdraw the bayonet from the muzzle of the musket was a drawback to its utility, and a socket to fit on round the top of the barrel was invented, thus enabling the soldiers to fire without removing the bayonet; and a sad surprise it would have been to the enemy on whom the first experiment was tried had the troops using them been armed with anything that would hit the object aimed at, but, judging from the war statistics of the period, it was hardly worth while to be at the trouble of loading at all. Indeed, Marshal Saxe appears to have been so much of that opinion, that he more than once had serious doubts of recommending the disuse of the musket and pistol altogether. He states that at the battle of Belgrade two Austrian battalions fired volleys simultaneously on a large body of Turks at a distance of *thirty feet*, and on closing with them found that they had killed only *four* by the double discharge.

A strongly conservative tendency seemed to exist in the minds of military men as regarded the bayonet, because for more than a century after the invention of the socket no improvement was ever attempted in the way of a mechanical contrivance, a spring, or even a screw to secure it in its place, and during all the period of the great European wars following the first French Revolution the fixing of the bayonet was of so primitive a construction that very little force was necessary to pull it off; and although military writers had from time to time suggested the necessity of a theory of attack and defence, as applied to the exercises of the bayonet, it was not for ten years after the general peace that it was reduced to a system. A Saxon Captain von Selmnitz has the merit of

developing the various suggestions in a systematic treatise, published at Dresden in 1825, with plates.

A comparison of the several systems at present in use in the European armies, although differing considerably in many points, are easily traceable to the system perfected by Captain Selminitz, and the departures from his movements sufficient, to a considerable extent, the peculiar physical attributes of the various countries.

Our present Engraving is taken from the authorised manual for the French Army—"Escrime à la Baïonnette," by Captain Chatin.

In the Engraving already published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the English bayonet exercise it will be remarked that a much greater simplicity is observed, both as regards the poses of the figures and their number. According to the opinion of English officers the art of attack and defence with the bayonet is not exactly a fencing match, and it is perfectly useless to increase the memory of the soldier with a complexity of attitudes which he would never by possibility think of using in actual warfare.

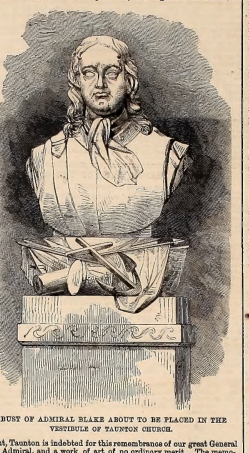
The technicals used in the bayonet exercise are the same as those used in fencing—viz., *Prime, Carte,* and *Tierce. Prime* is when the hands are raised above the head and the point of the bayonet is directed about eight inches to the left. *Carte* is when the hands are in a line with the right breast and the point of the bayonet is directed towards the left. *Tierce* is when the hands are in a line with the right breast and the point of the bayonet is directed towards the right.

Figures 1 and 2 represent what, according to the English practice, is given in one pose—as *Guard*; Fig. 3, *Tierce Parry*; Fig. 4, *Carte Parry*; Fig. 5, *Prime Parry*; Fig. 6, *Second Parry*; Fig. 7, *Parry with Butt*. This is a movement of great utility. The adversary thrusts at the body, when, by a dexterous jerk of the butt, his bayonet is thrown to the right; and, by the man acting on the defensive, throwing his rifle forward at the same time, as we have shown in the centre subject representing two figures, he not only parries the thrust, but comes down with the sharp edge of his sword bayonet on his opponent's head. Figures 8 and 9, *Parry for body and head*; the latter is understood in the English exercise as *Prime Parry*. Fig. 10, *Lunge Arm*, is the same as *Straight Point* in the English practice. Fig. 11, *Glissé Arme*. The hand is drawn back to give a greater impetus to the thrust. Fig 12, *Lasse Pond*, first motion. Fig. 13, Second Motion. Lance point is the same in the French exercise as it is in the English. Fig. 14, *Point*, used as a thrust at the breast of a dismounted horseman, or at the chest of a horse. Fig. 15, *Point*. Fig. 17, *Parry and Lunge*; or, according to the English practice, parry and point. Fig. 18, *Guard*—from a sabre-cut. Fig. 19, *Coup de Mitte*. This movement is used only as an exercise. Fig. 20, *Shorten Arm*—a very weak and inefficient substitute for the English shorten. Fig. 21, *Butt Blow*. In this movement—a highly fantastic one, by-the-by—the rifle is thrown smartly forward in order to strike the adversary in the stomach; it is then drawn back with the left hand, which remains eight inches from the chest: the rifle is then twirled rapidly round so as to strike his opponent in the stomach with the butt; then, by giving the weapon a sweep or motion, it is brought rapidly round so as to knock his opponent over the head with the barrel and mountings. The invention of this movement is certainly rather complimentary to the powers of endurance possessed by the enemies of France. Figures 22 and 23 are merely presenting arms. The movement of the centre figures 16 is described in the movement of figure 7.

The observations with reference to the attack and defence of infantry against cavalry in our description of the English bayonet exercise apply equally in the present instance; and we would most strongly impress on the minds of our volunteers that, if they contemplate the possibility of ever coming face to face with an enemy, they cannot overestimate the necessity of unremitting practice with the bayonet. Riflemen do not, nor is it intended that they should, always fight in ambush. They are in continual danger of being cut off by cavalry; and, unless they have previously well practised themselves, not only in forming rallying squares, but in contending individually with horsemen, they will find themselves rather than attack when a French cuirassier outs six, or a lancer comes down with his figure of eight.

MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL BLAKE.

A MONUMENT to commemorate the exploits of that great and brave member of the Commonwealth, Admiral Blake, is on the eve of being erected in the vestibule of Taunton Church. To Arthur Kinglake, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, the originator of the move-



BUST OF ADMIRAL BLAKE ABOUT TO BE PLACED IN THE VESTIBULE OF TAUNTON CHURCH.

ment, Taunton is indebted for this remembrance of our great General and Admiral, and a work of art of no ordinary merit. The memorial consists of a bust of Blake, placed upon a pedestal five feet in height, composed of Sicilian marble. The design has been intrusted to E. H. Baily, R.A.; the inscription to the able pen of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and the execution of the memorial to Mr. R. G. Papworth, the sculptor who carried off one of the highest premiums in the great Wellington monument competition. A recent number of the *Athenæum* contains the following eulogy on this splendid work:—"The design, by Mr. Baily, is one of the finest ever wrought by his hand. The character of the great fighting Admiral is caught to the life. This presentation is, in fact, the ideal warrior of the Commonwealth, more like to Blake, morally and physically, than any of the poor prints which call themselves likenesses of Blake; for it is marble informed with the spirit of his glorious deeds. In the massive head, in the wide, flashing eye, in the distended nostril, and in the curled adamantine lip, we feel a victorious sense of power and genius. So he must have looked when Tromp, against the usages of war, opened his guns upon him in the Downs; so he may have looked when the Day of Tunis bade him count the cannon on his walls; so, too, he may have looked when told that the Governor of Santa Cruz said he might come if he dared,—superbly calm, and confident, and strong. Mr. Papworth deserves high praise for his execution of Mr. Baily's design. The marble is very beautiful; and, take it all in all, the monument is one of which the town of Taunton, so gloriously associated with the fame of Blake, may well be proud."

The list is still open for subscriptions, which will be received by R. A. Kinglake, Esq., Taunton and Weston-super-Mare; by the banks in Somersetshire; Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., and Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross, and Co., London.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT REIGATE.

On the morning of Wednesday week the inhabitants of Reigate were alarmed by a loud report, which at first was believed to be the shock of an earthquake, but it was soon ascertained that it arose from a large sand cave belonging to the premises of the Red Cross Inn having fallen in. Over this cave there were erected several cottages, and five of them, or at least portions of them, fell in with the cave, and ten others appeared to be hanging as it were by a mere thread. The sweeps of the caverns (twenty-three in number) who resided in the cottages was marvellous. The bedsteads in four of the cottages were partly hanging over the chasm, and in one of them a poor woman was lying very ill, her medical attendant having just left her. She was taken out of the front window. The inhabitants of the adjoining cottages very soon cleared out. The inhabitants of Reigate have very kindly got up a subscription in aid of the poor people who have had their furniture destroyed by this singular accident.

THE LIME LIGHT ON WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

For the past few weeks the completed portion of the new Westminster-bridge has been lighted by the new lime light, and has presented a brilliant appearance. There are ten lights on the bridge—about one-third of the number of the old gas-lights. The light is of a pure white colour and of dazzling brilliancy, making all the old gas-burners in the proximity appear as dull as though they were burning in the bright sunlight. It was to this description of light that Professor Faraday referred when he stated it was so intense that it could be distinctly seen for a distance of ninety-five miles, and the correctness of this statement was verified during the ordnance survey of Scotland, when one of these lights, placed as a station mark on the top of Ben Lomond, was distinctly seen at the Knock Layd, between 90 and 100 miles distant. A single jet of the lime light of medium size is equivalent to 40 argand, or 60 fish-tail gas-burners, or to 400 wax candles; and its intensity and brilliancy may be increased by augmenting the quantity of gases supplied. As compared with the illuminating power of common gas, a single jet, consuming four cubic feet of the mixed gases of hydrogen and oxygen, is said to be equal in illuminating power to that obtained from 400 ft. of ordinary gas. The mode in which the light is produced is by the combustion of lime under the great heat caused by the flame of the mixed gases. A stream of common gas, which is used instead of pure hydrogen, is conducted through one pipe, and a supply of oxygen is sent through a second one, each being attached to separate gasholders. These pipes terminate near the lamp in one single tube, where the gases are allowed to mix in their way through a curved jet to what may be called the wick of the lamp, which is simply a lump



FALL OF COTTAGES INTO A SAND CAVE AT REIGATE.

of lime held in close proximity to the mouth of the curved tube by a piece of metal. In lighting the lamp the first step is to direct the stream of hydrogen upon the lime; it is lighted, and gives forth a small flame of a pale yellow colour. In a few seconds after this pale colour gives place to a deep red, caused by the combustion of the metal calcium in the lime under the great heat of the hydrogen flame. When the lime is in this state the oxygen is turned on, and instantly the bright white light is produced, which will continue as long as the "wick" remains unconsumed. The supply of lime is kept up by the action of simple clockwork machinery, which raises the material as it burns down at a rate of speed varying according to the progress of the combustion. There is nothing of an expensive character about the light, and with ordinary care it may be used with perfect safety. At present the oxygen gas is conveyed in bags to the pipes, as the gasholders provided are not sufficiently large to contain the quantity required for the night's consumption.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE York meeting threw no light on the Derby beyond showing that Cape Flyaway was a fair trial-horse for The Wizard. This son of old Canezou was also too much for the Dee Stakes winner, whom he got cleverly rid of in the Bath Biennial, along with Loiterer, Blue Ruin, and Lupellus. Wednesday was marked by the defeat of a 9 to 4 favourite, Telegram, for the Somersetshire Stakes; in fact, he had not a ghost of a chance, and walked in last. Only two of William Day's yearlings were sold, and the bid of 2600 gs. for Promised Land was within 400 gs. of the reserve. The twenty-five Rawcliffe yearlings averaged 88 gs. each, and Lord Stamford purchased the two best—a colt by Slane, and a brother to the Drone—for 480 gs and 360 gs. The *Life* holds out a hope that the Grimston sale will not be.

Beyond the "knocking out" of Lord Palmerston's Mainstone owing, it is said, to his not having pleased his stable in the trial, there was little of moment done at Bath. Umpire was, however, established at 7 to 2; while there were takers of 10 to 3 about The Wizard; but nothing seems to affect Thormanby. St. Albans was scratched on Thursday. Out of the 224 nominations we shall be surprised if more than twenty-five see the post. John Scott will probably select three or four from The Wizard, Tom Bowline, Sweet Sauce, Cape Flyaway, and The Rap; and for the rest we have to look to Confectioner, Umpire, Horror, Wallace, Sir William, Traducer, Paleface, Lanchester, Richmond, Sutton, Cramond, High Treason, Brother to Rainbow, Mainstone, Man-at-Arms, Thormanby, Buccaneer, Restes, Sparrow Hawk, Horace, Nutbourne, and Upperhand. It is said that Aldcroft will be on The Wizard, Alfred Day on Mainstone, Bullock on Sir William, Templeman on Lanchester, Fordham on Umpire, French on Paleface, Withington on Upperhand, Charlton on Nutbourne, Osborne on Sutton, Boyce on Richmond, Wells on Restes, Robertson on Cramond, Custance on Thormanby, and Goater on Buccaneer. Holmes and Nat are both too unwell to ride; and it has been said that Marlow is engaged for Umpire; in which case Fordham will, no doubt, officiate for Captain Christie. We have heard no mount specially assigned as yet to D. Hughes, L. Snowden, and E. Sharp; and, if Richmond does not go, Boyce will probably ride one of Scott's. On the whole it is, perhaps, the most eventful Derby that has ever been known, and, in fact, a perfect congress of great performers. John Scott believes nearly as firmly in The Wizard as he did in his sire, but many fancy that he will not be found a stayer. Buccaneer, we cannot tell why, is under the same suspicion; and we shall, no doubt, have a very strong pace made to find out their presumedly weak points if possible, which will serve Umpire and High Treason, whom we look upon as rather slow, but game, staying horses, and very nearly alike in form. Thormanby, can both race and stay; and, looking at his performance last year, under very high weights, and the steady place he has kept in the betting, there are no hopes of victory fairer or more reasonable on paper than Mr Merry's. Restes is a smart little horse; and Cramond looks very Derby-like, but is suspected of having a temper of his own. Among the 158 Oaks mares, Sagitta, Emily, Seclusion, Madame Eglantine, Vesta, Avalanche, Aurora, and Rupee, &c., are likely starters; and the Epsom Cup, on the Thursday, includes Promised Land, Wild Rose, Gaspard, Lifeboat, and Newcastle.

A testimonial has been presented to Merry, the huntsman of The Grove; and one has been set on foot for Charles Payne, of the Pytcheley. Edwards leaves the Cheshire, and goes to the South Berks again. Mr. Morrell, after allowing the V. W. H. to use his pack for a couple of seasons, has with rare munificence presented them to the country, along with four or five couple of beautiful puppies, which have been out at walk with his tenants near Abingdon.

The official list of the two elevens who are to play on the 28th at Lords has been published, and the only alterations are that Tarrant (a colt) plays instead of E. Stephenson for All England, and Stubberfield and Sewell junior instead of Wisden (disabled) and Bell, for the United. Hence the following are the names of the selected players:—All England: G. Parr, Jackson, Hayward, H. H. Stephenson, Cæsar, Wilsher, Diver, Daft, A. Clarke, R. C. Tinley, and Tarrant. United: Lockyer, Caffyn, Carpenter, Lillywhite, Mortlock, Grundy, Hearne, Atkinson, Griffith, T. Sewell, jun., and Stubberfield. The Eleven of Kent play the next sixteen at Town Malling on Monday and Tuesday; and on the same days the MCC. and Ground play the University at Cambridge; the Surrey Club meet Southgate at the Oval; and the clubs of Hadlow Down and East Grimstead are pitched against the young players of the county at Brighton. The match at Sheffield has resulted in a draw; the Hallam Eighteen having nine wickets to fall and forty-two to get. Lillywhite's batting and Carpenter's slow bowling were very good. Waterfall's score was the largest for Hallam, and his slow bowling destructive; but some of the smartest hitting came from Lieutenant White.

Mr. Rarey has been meeting some pretty lively subjects in Ireland, and has also performed during the past week at Oxford, Plymouth, Exeter, and Bath, and on all occasions to very large audiences. On Tuesday he was summoned to the meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals at St. James's Hall, and presented with a twenty-guinea gold medal in testimony of his exertions and his gratuitous lecture to the cabmen last January. The Bishop of Lichfield, who was in the chair, presented it in a very appropriate address, and Mr. Rarey briefly replied. He observed that he was much more at home among the straps and the straw, and required a horse as a prompter; and then, in his quiet, simple way, told of his first efforts in horse-taming, and how, when in his Ohio home, he saw that calves and colts consorted together without any fear, he felt sure that similar kind relations might be established between man and beast. Dr. Bowring followed, and drew a contrast between Mr. Rarey and his compatriot, Heenan, the news of whose valour has caused the Broadway to be hung with flags.

BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.—TUESDAY.

Lansdowne Trial Stakes.—Fitz-Avon, 1. Amsterdam, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—Big Ben, 1. Matilda c., 2.
County Members' Plate.—Informer, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—Cape Flyaway, 1. Brother to Rainbow, 2.
Kelston Stakes.—Bohemienne c, 1. Crater, 2.
Bath Handicap.—Maid of Orleans, 1. Dreadnought, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Grillade, 1. Ringlet, 2.
Somersetshire Stakes.—Cock-a-hoop, 1. Pan, 2.
Badminton Stakes.—Ariadne, 1. Diamant, 2.
Weston Stakes.—Big Ben, 1. Fairwater, 2.
The Shorts.—Pescatore, 1. Flame, 2.
Dyrham Park Handicap.—Fitz Avon, 1. Informer, 2.

AQUATICS.—Royal London Yacht Club: The first regatta of the season amongst the yachts of this very popular club took place on Tuesday. There were prizes of £20, £10, and £5, the first in plate; and for an extra match the prizes were £15 and £5; the course in both being from Erith to the Coal House Point and back to East Greenwich. The race finished in the following manner:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Haidee (Mr Bartlett)	6	5	—	Clara (Mr. Burney)	7	2	3
Violet (Lord de Ros)	6	28	10	Spray (Mr. Haines)	7	15	—
Surprise (Mr. Carr)	6	25	—	Mayfly (Mr. Roe)	7	21	—
Blue Bell (Mr. Ridgway)	7	—	—				

The Commodore (Mr. Arcedeckne) then presented the first, second, and third prizes of the third class to Mr. Bartlett, Lord de Ros, and Mr. Carr; and the first prize of the extra match to Mr. Ridgway, the second being held in abeyance, owing to the *Spray* fouling, as it was alleged, the buoy.

CRICKET.—Marylebone Club *v.* The West Middlesex and London University Rifles: The attractions of this match at Lord's Ground on Monday were much marred by the very unfavourable state of the weather, as it rained nearly all day. It was only a one-day match, and when the stumps were drawn the score stood as under:—The Rifles, first innings, 54; second innings, 19. Marylebone Club, 50.

Cambridge University *v.* Town: This match, played last week on Fenner's ground, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, the Town eleven eventually winning by one wicket only. The following is the score:—The University: First innings, 100; second innings, 155. The Town: First innings, 161; second innings, 96.

United Eleven *v.* Eighteen of Hallam: This match, played at Hyde Park, Sheffield, was brought to a close on Wednesday, resulting in a draw; the Eighteen having nine wickets to fall when the time arrived for drawing the stumps. The score was as follows:—United Eleven, first innings, 121; second innings, 107. Hallam Eighteen, first innings, 83; second innings, 103.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

THE DERBY.—3 to agst The Wizard (off), 3 to 1 agst Umpire (off), 13 to 2 agst Thormanby (t), 15 to 1 agst Nutbourne (off), 20 to 1 agst Bucaneer (off), 20 to 1 agst Horror (take 25 to 1), 20 to 1 agst High Treason (take 25 to 1), 33 to 1 agst Tom Bowline (t), 40 to 1 agst The Drone (taken and offered), 40 to 1 agst Sutton (t), 50 to 1 agst Mainstone (off), 50 to 1 agst Cramond (off), 1000 to 15 agst Lanchester (t), 1000 to 10 agst Cape Flyaway (t), 1000 to 10 agst Upperhand (t). St. Albans scratched this afternoon at 2.25.

THE OAKS.—3 to 1 agst Seclusion (t), 7 to 1 agst Viatka, 7 to 1 agst Rupee, 100 to 15 agst Sagitta.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE reduction in the minimum rate of discount by the Directors of the Bank of England last week has not been followed by a corresponding decline out of doors. Since we last wrote there has been rather an active demand for money for commercial purposes, and the quotations, generally, have been well supported. In Lombard-street, and at the large discount-houses, the best short paper has been done at 4½ to 4⅝; three months', at 4¼ to 4½; four months', 4¾ to 4⅞; and six months', 5 to 5½ per cent. At those quotations there is an ample supply of capital; but holders make advances upon other than the best bills with considerable caution.

All Home Securities have continued flat during the greater portion of the week, and prices have had a drooping tendency, arising from the continued complications in the affairs of Italy, the stated designs of Russia upon Turkey, and the heaviness on the Paris Bourse.

Notwithstanding that most of the foreign exchanges are favourable to this country, several parcels of gold recently imported have changed hands for the Continent; hence the quantity sold to the Bank has been somewhat limited—viz., £12,000. The arrivals have exceeded £350,000, chiefly from Australia and New York. About £5300 in silver has been sent to the West Indies, and about £300,000 will be forwarded to the East by the next packet.

Nothing fresh has occurred in reference to the long-talked-of Russian Loan, but we are informed that the Bonds of the last Three per Cents are now accepted by the Russian Government as securities for contracts and supplies, and that the Imperial Bank is authorised to make advances upon them, at the rate of about 51 per cent.

The silver market is steady. Bar qualities have sold at 5s. 1⅜d. per oz. In Mexican dollars very little is passing, and the quantity on offer is limited.

The Great Northern Palace Company have for the present withdrawn their prospectus from the market; but it is now proposed to purchase the site at Muswell-hill, comprising 457 acres, for £135,000. About 150 acres will be reserved for the projected palace, and the remainder will be let for building purposes.

A new insurance company, entitled the "Thames and Mersey," has issued its prospectus. The nominal capital is £2,000,000, in shares of £20 each, on which £2 will be called immediately. Large transactions have taken place in the shares, at 1¾ to 2 premium. Those in the other new undertakings have been rather less active. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 2⅜ to 2½ prem.; Universal Marine, ⅜ to ½ prem.; and South African Bank, par to ¼ prem.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have continued their investigations in the affairs of Pullinger. It now appears that fully £100,000 was lost by him in time bargains; but as yet, no traces have been discovered of any participation in Pullinger's frauds on the part of any of the members of the house.

Indian Securities, in spite of the income-tax of 4 per cent now levied at Calcutta, have sold steadily, and, in nearly all transactions, extreme rates have been realised.

On Monday Home Stocks were very inactive, and the quotations ruled lower:—The Reduced Three per Cents sold at 93⅛ ¼ 93; Consols, for Money, 94⅞ ¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 95⅛ 94⅞ 95; New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; Exchequer Bonds, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock was firm, at 226½ to 227½; India Five per Cents realised 106⅜ ⅝; Ditto Five per Cent, Rupee Paper, 98½; Ditto Five-and-a-half per Cents, 104 103½; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 97; Ditto, 1859, 96⅞. Very little change took place in the quotations on the following day:—Bank Stock left off at 227½; Reduced Three per Cents, 93; Consols for Transfer, 94⅞ ¾; Ditto for Time, 94⅞ 95; New Three per Cents, 93¼ ⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½; India Five per Cents, 106⅜; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Ditto Debentures, 96¾; Ditto Bonds, 12s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were comparatively limited, and the market left off heavily. Consols, for Money, at 94¾ ⅞; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; Long Annuities, 17 7-16; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock, 226 to 227½. Indian securities were very quiet. The Loan was purchased at 106⅜; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 98; the Debentures sold at 96⅝ ¾; and the Bonds at 13s. to 8s. discount. On Thursday, business was much restricted, and prices were again quoted lower:—Consols for Money, were done at 94½ ⅝ ½; for Account, 94 ⅝ ¾. The New Three per Cents and the Reduced declined to 92¾ 93; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents 78½; Exchequer Bills were firmer, at 4s. to 7s. prem. India Stock was 219; Ditto, New, 106⅝ ⅝; the Debentures were 96⅞.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Ireland held on Thursday a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum was declared.

The transactions in nearly all Foreign Stocks have been much restricted. Prices, almost generally, have shown a tendency to give way, but the decline in them has been by no means important. Annexed are the leading quotations:— Brazilian Five per Cents, 100¼; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Chilian Three per Cents, 71; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¼ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69¼; Russian Three per Cents, 64⅝ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 47¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 37; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Six per Cents, 75⅝; Ditto, New, 60. Turkish Four per Cents, 101¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26⅜; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 18¼.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been rather flat; nevertheless prices, generally, have ruled firm:—Australasia have marked 63½; Bank of Egypt, 22½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 19⅞; City, 74; London and County, 35½; London Joint-stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 61½; National Provincial of England, New, 28; New South Wales, 41; Oriental, 42; Ottoman, 17⅝; Union of Australia, 44½; and Union of London, 25½.

A full average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 114½; Ditto, 1879, 112¾; Ditto, 1880, 113¼; Ditto, 1882, 114; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101⅝; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100⅛; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 106⅝.

In Miscellaneous Securities the dealings continue restricted. English and Australian Copper have realised 2½; London Discount, 4; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 3; Netherlands Land, 8 per cent Preference, ½; Australian, Agricultural, 31; Peel River Land and Mineral, 48; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81; Ditto, New, 35; Royal Mail Steam, 49; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Berlin Waterworks, 4¾; Chelsea ditto, 16; East London, 126; West Middlesex, 107; Waterloo Bridge, 2⅜; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 28; Ditto, New, of £7, 25.

The Railway Share Market has been wholly devoid of animation. Prices have ruled somewhat easier, but the decline in them has been by no means heavy. The traffic returns, almost generally, continue to show an increase, when compared with last year. The account has passed off tolerably well, with light rates of "continuation." Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 89⅞; Eastern Counties, 53½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 31; Great Northern, A Stock, 115; Great Western, 67¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102⅝; London and Blackwall, 69½; Ditto, Eighths, 9¾; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland, 115¾; North British, 61½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95½; Ditto, Leeds, 50¾; Ditto, York, 78¾; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 34½; South-Eastern, 85½; South Wales, 67.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Wilts and Somerset, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 125; Great Western, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 91½; Ditto Birmingham Shares, 74½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 140; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, first issues, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 124; Waterford and Kilkenny, 50.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96½; Ditto, B, 12⅝; Calcutta and South-Eastern, par.; Eastern Bengal, 4; East Indian, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 32½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Ditto Debenture, 66½; Great Indian Peninsula, 99; Great Western of Canada, 12⅜; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 93; Punjaub, 8⅞; Indus Steam Flottilla, 94½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 6½; Dutch-Rhenish, 9½; Great Luxembourg, 6¾; San Paulo, 1⅜; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 11¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (May 14).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, the general quality of which, however, was tolerably good. Selected and useful samples moved off slowly, but at fully last Monday's currency. Low and damp qualities were dull, at barely late rates. There was an improved inquiry for foreign wheat, and, in some instances, the quotations advanced 1s. per quarter. In the value of floating cargoes no change took place. There was less activity in the barley trade, and malting parcels were rather lower to purchase. Malt was in fair average supply and steady request, at full quotations. Oats advanced 6d. per quarter, and the value of both beans and peas was freely supported. Flour sold steadily, on former terms.

May 16.—For nearly all kinds of produce, the show of which was rather limited, the demand to day ruled steady, at full quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 52s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 69s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 24s.; ditto white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, 35s. to 37s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 38s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 46s.; town households, 41s. to —s.; country marks, 34s. to 38s. per 280lb.; American flour, 25s. to 29s. per barrel; French 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—The demand for both red and white clover seed has ruled heavy, at almost nominal quotations. Most other seeds rule about stationary. Cakes support last week's currency.

Linseed, English crushing, 49s. to 53s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 54s.; white ditto, 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 1d.; beans, 43s. 8d.; peas, 40s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 50s. 5d.; barley, 37s. 4d.; oats, 24s. 7d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 7d.; peas, 39s.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 105,363; barley, 9293; oats, 9157; rye, 19; beans, 4329; and peas, 721 quarters.

Tea.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds, and previous rates are well supported. The show of samples is only moderate.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw qualities have sold to a fair extent, at full prices; but low and damp parcels have met a dull inquiry, at barely previous rates. Refined goods are selling at last week's quotations.

Coffee.—Prices, generally, are fairly supported; but the business doing is somewhat restricted.

Rice.—All kinds continue to move off slowly; nevertheless, prices rule steady.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter move off slowly, at irregular quotations. Large supplies will shortly be on offer. The bacon market is heavy, on easier terms; but the value of lard and hams is freely supported.

Tallow.—Very little business is passing in this market, and P.Y.C on the spot, is freely offering at 52s. 6d. to 52s.; and for the last three months, 50s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is still selling at 28s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Olive is firm, at £62 for Gallipoli. Most other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate sale for rum, at previous currencies. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Proof East India and Penang, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy or grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £5 0s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 0s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 9d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 9d. to 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Although the bine is growing rapidly most kinds of hops are in fair request, at full prices.

Wool.—The public sales continue to be well attended both by home and foreign buyers, and the biddings rule steady, at, in some instances, a slight advance on the opening rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies are only moderate, and the demand is less active, at from 100s. to 180s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 17).—A very limited supply of beasts was on offer in to day's market. All breeds sold somewhat briskly, at fully Monday's prices—indeed, they were rather higher. Sheep—the show of which was very moderate—changed hands freely, at quite the late improvement in value. Downs readily produced 5s. 6d. per 8lb. There was rather less activity in the lamb trade; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. The supply of lambs was by no means extensive. Calves sold somewhat freely, but we have no change to notice in their value. Pigs and milch cows were very firm in price. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 752; cows, 122; sheep and lambs, 5120; calves, 320; pigs, 240. Foreign: Beasts, 150; sheep, 700; calves, 194.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are very moderate, and the trade is brisk, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Light Dragoons: Capt. E. Phillips to be Major; Lieut. the Hon. E. Stourton to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant M. Clarke to be Lieutenant.

Military Train: K. A. A. Brasier-Creagh to be Ensign; C. R. Crawford to be Ensign.

3rd Foot: Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey to be Colonel. 4th: Ensign F. R. Sandys to be Adjutant. 6th: Quartermaster W. Maloney to be Quartermaster. 16th: Lieut. A. Gibson to be Captain; Ensign P. M'Cann to be Lieutenant. 32nd: Major-Gen. Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., to be Colonel. 65th: Brevet Major W. P. Young to be Major; Lieut. A. N. Magrath to be Captain; Ensign E. V. White to be Lieutenant. 69th: J. C. H. Mansfield to be Ensign. 70th: Lieut. G. Duff to be Lieutenant. 79th: Lieut. C. Garsia to be Lieutenant. 80th: Quartermaster P. Sheeran to be Quartermaster. 91st: Lieut. T. E. A. Hall to be Captain; Ensign H. R. Spearman to be Lieutenant.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensign W. T. Croft to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—Major and Brevet Col. E. C. Wilford, Assistant Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Col. E. S. Smyth to be Major; Lieut. J. Young to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C. B., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg. Major J. C. Cameron, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg. Major R. C. Elliot, C. B., to be Surgeon Major.

BREVET.—Capt. C. O. Creagh to be Major in the Army. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., and of Lieut.-Gen. B. Drummond:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Reynett to be General; Major-Gen. T. Reed, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. H. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet-Col. F. H. G. Seymour to have the rank of Major-General; Brevet-Col. W. A. M'Cleverty to be Major-General; Brev.-Col. L. D. Williams to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Fordyce, C. B., to be Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. Hume, C. B., to be Colonel; Brevet-Major C. W. Thompson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major C. S. Teale to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. W. Bace to be Major; Capt. O. N. Chatterton to be Major.

MEMORANDUM.—The Queen has been pleased to permit J. G. Middleton, Esq., late Major in the Hon. Artillery Company of London, to retain the honorary rank of Major.

BANKRUPTS.

W. RAY, Stockwell, Surrey, shipowner.—H. POWNCEBY, Leman-street, Whitechapel, printer.—J. MOREHOUSE, jun., New Mill, Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer.—H. NEWLAND, Newcastle-under-Lyme, miller.—J. HELLING, Edgeware-road, Paddington, cow-keeper.—C. STANBRIDGE, Cheapside, City, merchant.—T. C. RICHARDSON, West Auckland, Durham, druggist.—S. WRIGHT, Manchester, hotel keeper.—J. PARNELL, Oxford-street, linendraper.—T. STURLEY, Harbury, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.—J. FOX, Norwich, furrier.—E. R. SHEBREN, Westbourne-grove North, Bayswater, builder.—C. DAWSON, Wisbeach, St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, dealer in china.—T. LEE, George-yard, Lombard-street, City, merchant.—E. JONES, Woodbine Villas, Battersea, hosier.—W. PORTEOUS, Brighton, linendraper.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. F. Close to be Captain; Lieut. R. L. Tottenham to be Second Captain; Brevet Major J. Sinclair to be Captain; Lieut. R. O'Hara to be Second Captain.

Coast Brigade of Artillery: Second Capt. J. Sweeny to be Captain; Lieut. J. MacGillivray to be Second Captain; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. McLereon to be Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Quartermaster W. Elliott, having retired upon half-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

ADMIRALTY.

Retired Rear-Admiral J. G. Aplin to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral.

BANKRUPTS.

H. MUGGERIDGE, St. George's-place, Brixton-road, builder.—T. THORP, Surrey House Clapham-road, linendraper.—S. FREEMAN and J. CLIFFORD, Leicester, elastic web manufacturers.—D. WIDDOWSON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—J. Williams, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, surgeon.—J. BOX and H. J. Lewis Gloucester, corn merchants.—G. T. SUTER, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, confectioner.—S. MOSS and W. ASHWORTH, Woodmill, Yorkshire, fustian cutters.—E. CLAYTON, Openshaw, Lancashire, grocer.—A. HASLAM, Manchester, coach proprietor.—C. JONES, Manchester and Altrincham, Cheshire, bootmaker.—G. P. SIMCOX, Manchester, carpet manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. HAY, Paisley, dyer.—E. A. FALCONER, Edinburgh, grocer.—J. FLEMING, Esq. (deceased), Mussdale and Campbeltown, Commander in the Royal Navy.—G. H. C. F. M. DRUMMOND (Viscount Forth), Edinburgh.—W. ABBOT (late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire), Tobermory, Argyleshire, agent.—R. MACDONALD, Hawick, grocer.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 10, St. James's-square, the Duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Westbury Hill, near Bristol, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 41, Upper Brook-street, the Viscountess Boyle, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Norwood, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Tapling, of Gresham-street, City of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Sir Charles Oakley, Bart., to the only daughter of John Meeson Parsons, Esq., of Angley Park, Cranbrook.

On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, William, eldest son of Henry L. Wickham, Esq., to Sophia Emma, youngest daughter of Henry F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.

On the 15th inst., at St. Paul's, Herne-hill, by the Rev. Henry Collison, uncle of the bride, Captain John Ward, of H.M. Indian Army, to Bessie, daughter of Francis Collison, Esq. Herne-hill, Dulwich.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Rev. William Hopton, Captain George Pilkington Blake, 2nd Battalion Military Train, only son of James Bunbury Blake, Esq., of Thurston House, in the county of Suffolk, to Adeline, third daughter of James King King, Esq., M.P., of Staunton Park, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at Madeira, Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart., of Athboy, in the county of Meath, and Rochfort, Westmeath, aged 46.

On the 8th ult., at Walmer, aged 92, Elizabeth Honora, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Lee, K.C.B.

On the 16th inst., Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., in his sixty-seventh year.

At Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, on the 12th of March, aged 24, Amelia, wife of T. M. Simpson, merchant, much and deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and child, and by all who knew her.

On the 2nd inst., at her residence, 19, Berkeley-square, Bristol, Bridget, relict of Charles Hare, Esq., aged 72.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Villa Bianca, Bathwick-hill, Bath, Hugh William Burgess, Esq., aged 64.

On the 10th inst., at Alstone Lawn, Mary Prescod, widow of the late William Hinds Prescod, Esq., of Alstone Lawn, near Cheltenham, sincerely regretted by her family and a numerous circle of sympathising friends.

On the 29th of March, at Buenos Ayres, Mrs. William Cannon, aged 74.

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"SPRING—THE FIRST NOTES OF THE CUCKOO," FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN JACKSON.

SPRING: THE FIRST NOTES OF THE CUCKOO."

BY J. JACKSON.

MR. JACKSON, in the admirable drawing from which our Engraving is taken, embodies an agreeable and graceful pastoral, appropriate to that Spring season, which now, tardily, has vouchsafed to visit us. The scene is amid the stately and thickly-planted copse of some English ancestral domain, and here two young ladies have wandered, accompanied by their pet dog, to rejoice in the fresh evening breeze and admire the first glorious buddings of the coming year. From above the first notes of the cuckoo arrest their attention, and they listen enraptured at a sound so welcome as it echoes among the tall elms. Even the little dog seems to be momentarily struck by the sound, to which he listens with riveted attention. This little picture, so true to nature, and so true in artistic treatment, is charmingly suggestive of serenades and homely ditties full of young, hopeful aspirations and calm content.

"MISS FLITE INTRODUCES THE WARDS IN JARNDYCE TO THE 'LORD CHANCELLOR.'"

BY JOHN GILBERT.

MR. GILBERT fairly eclipses himself in this spirited and elaborate realisation of one of the most amusing passages in Dickens's "Bleak House;" and we remark it with the more interest as it differs in its whole character from the style for which very generally the artist has manifested strong predilections. In many of his more important productions Mr. Gilbert has evidently taken the grandeur and dignity of Rubens, with his noble colouring and breadth of handling, for his model. Now he takes a subject which Rubens's great pupil Teniers would have revelled in, and treats it with all the sharpness of humour, and all the minute and spirited touch of that great painter of genre. "The Chancellor," as he is here embodied, is an inimitable stroke of humour which we are sure would delight the great novelist; but even he must yield the palm to Miss Flite, whose unpretending proportions and rigid simplicity of outline are a perfect marvel of artistic "make up." The numberless contents—endless in variety—of a well-stocked marine-store shop are dealt with in a manner which shows equal facility for realising every description of material and surface.

To complete our description of this picture we give the passage in "Bleak House" to which it more directly refers:—

"'My landlord, Krook,'" said the little old lady, condescending to him from her lofty station, as she presented him to us. "He is called among the neighbours the Lord Chancellor. His shop is called the Court of Chancery. He is a very eccentric person. He is very odd. Oh, I assure you he is very odd!" She shook her head a great many times, and tapped her forehead with her finger, to express to us that we must have the goodness to excuse him. 'For he is a little—you know—M!' said the old lady, with great stateliness. The old man overheard, and laughed. 'It's true

enough,' he said, going before us with the lantern, 'that they call me the Lord Chancellor, and call my shop Chancery. And why do you think they call me the Lord Chancellor, and my shop Chancery?' 'I don't know, I am sure!' said Richard, rather carelessly. 'You see,' said the old man, stopping and turning round, 'they—Hi! Here's lovely hair! I have got three sacks of ladies' hair below, but none so beautiful and fine as this. What colour and what texture!' 'That'll do, my good friend!' said Richard, strongly disapproving of his having drawn one of Ada's tresses through his yellow hand.' 'You can admire as the rest of us do, without taking that liberty.' The old man darted at him a sudden look, which even called my attention from Ada, who, startled and blushing, was so remarkably beautiful that she seemed to fix the wandering attention of the little old lady herself. But as Ada interposed, and laughingly said she could only feel proud of such genuine admiration, Mr. Krook shrunk into his former self as suddenly as he had leaped out of it. 'You see I have so many things here,' he resumed, holding up the lantern, 'of so many kinds, and all, as the neighbours think (but *they* know nothing), wasting away and going to rack and ruin, that that's why they have given me and my place a christening. And I have so many old parchmentses and papers in my stock. And I have a liking for rust, and must, and cobwebs. And all's fish that comes to my net. And I can't abear to part with anything I once lay hold of (or so my neighbours think, but what do *they* know?) or to alter anything, or to have any sweeping, nor scouring, nor cleaning, nor repairing going on about me. That's the way I've got the ill name of Chancery. *I* don't mind. I go to see my noble and learned brother pretty well every day, when he sits in the Inn. He don't notice me, but I notice him. There's no great odds betwixt us. We both grub on in a muddle. Hi, Lady Jane!' A large grey cat leaped from some neighbouring shelf on his shoulder, and startled us all. 'Hi! shew 'em how you scratch. Hi! tear, my lady!' said her master. The cat leaped down, and ripped at a bundle of rags with her tigerish claws, with a sound that it set my teeth on edge to hear."

This interesting picture is now exhibiting at the Old Water-Colour Society's Gallery.

RICHARD WAGNER.

We confess ourselves admirers of German music, and consequently of German composers. The works of Beethoven, Meyerbeer, and Mendelssohn seem to us to possess the solid beauties of that glorious harmony which has contributed so greatly to the progress of humanity and civilisation. There is often, however, so much seriousness in the motives of the compositions of the best German masters that the traces of their thoughtful labours remain impressed upon their features, as witness the case of Henri Litolff, whose likeness we gave in a former Number, as well as that of Richard Wagner, a Portrait of whom appears in our Impression of to-day. On looking at the latter the evidence of his nationality is easily recognisable, with all the additional marks of genius, firmness, ardour, confidence, and intelligence. Wagner's high forehead, pale complexion, and thin lips are but the material expression of his intellectual nature; but his entire countenance bears the impress of severe study, and of the emotions to which his musical struggles as an innovator have given rise.

Richard Wagner was born at Leipsic in May, 1813. He studied at Dresden, and devoted his attention alternately to literature and music, but the "heavenly maid" triumphed at length, and the subject of our notice made his début as an artist in the capacity of chapel-master at Magdeburg. He was only twenty years of age when his first opera, "Les Fées," appeared. In 1839 he went to Paris, where he terminated the opera of "Rienzi," which was performed at Dresden in 1841. While in the French capital, where he lived in comparative seclusion, he contributed several articles to the *Gazette Musicale*. He shortly afterwards wrote an overture to Goethe's "Faust, and subsequently composed the libretto and music of "Tannhäuser, which was produced in 1845, and is generally considered his principal work.

After the political events witnessed at Dresden in 1849, Herr Wagner, who had taken an active part in them, was exiled from his native country, and went to Zurich, where he was received with great cordiality, and was immediately invested with the direction of the musical society and the orchestra of the theatre of the Swiss capital. Here he increased considerably the list of his operatic compositions and musical criticisms, which were of a nature to raise up against him a host of opponents; so that the critics have since been divided into two camps—the pro-Wagners and the anti-Wagners; even the celebrated Liszt, whose mildness of character is as remarkable as his harmonious talent, has descended into the arena to defend the principles advocated by Richard Wagner, principles looked upon by some able judges as the mere eccentricities of a powerful imagination, and by others as the evidence of a genius hitherto unknown in musical celebrities.

The Portrait of Herr Wagner will be familiar to such of our readers as were present at the series of concerts given by the maestro in London in 1855, and which created great sensation at the time. On the 24th of January last he presided over the performance of a selection from his works at the Salle Ventadour in Paris, to which the pros and cons flocked in considerable numbers. The opinions of the musical critics still remain divided as to the style and principles of Wagner's compositions; but all agree in admiring the boldness of his views and the persevering energy of his nature in the pursuit of what he believes to be the true basis and correct demonstration of the harmonious attributes of the Muse of "early Greece," and, indeed, of all time. As he is still comparatively young, we hope that he may yet succeed in producing some work of such excellence as to convert to his principles those who have hitherto been but admiring sceptics.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MARY DOWAGER COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE.

The Right Hon. Mary, Dowager Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and Baroness Bowes, who died on the 5th inst., was the daughter of J. Milner, Esq., of Staindrop, in the county of Durham; and was married, the 2nd of July, 1820, to John, tenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn by descent, and Baron Bowes by creation. The Earl died the day after the marriage, when his English Barony of Bowes became extinct, and his other honours devolved on his brother Thomas, the eleventh Earl, grandfather of Thomas George, the twelfth and present Earl. The Countess of Strathmore was married, secondly, the 6th of March, 1831, to the Right Hon. William Hutt, Paymaster-General, and M.P. for Gateshead.

SIR CHARLES BARRY.

This distinguished architect was the son of Walter Edward Barry, Esq., of Westminster, and was born there in 1795. After an education at various private schools, and close application to the study of architecture, including the usual architectural tour on the Continent, Barry commenced his professional career in London, and soon established his reputation. Public attention was early attracted to the grace and finish of the structures he erected, and especially to those of his favourite Italian style. His Travellers' clubhouse, built in 1832, in Pall-mall, with a beautiful front on Carlton-terrace, excited great admiration. His fame was, however, considerably enhanced by his subsequent work, the magnificent Reform Clubhouse, which, despite of all later competitive constructions, still bears the palm among edifices of this description. The Reform Club was completed in 1839; but in 1836 Barry had been selected as the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and the first stone of them was laid on the 27th of April, 1840. Barry's whole existence had now become one of incessant occupation and indefatigable labour, which were only to cease with his death. His public and private buildings have been most numerous. Among the former may be mentioned St. Peter's Church, Brighton, a church at Islington, King Edward's Grammar School, and a chapel at Birmingham; the new buildings at Oxford, and the Athenæum at Manchester. Among his principal private mansions are the Earl of Tankerville's villa, at Walton-on-Thames; Bridgewater House, in the Green Park; and the Duke of Sutherland's two seats—viz., Trentham, Staffordshire; and Cliefden House, Maidenhead, splendidly reconstructed on the remains of the former house, the famous "Cliefden's proud alcove," which, all but the wings, was destroyed by fire in 1795, the very year Barry was born. Barry's remodeling of the Duke's town abode, Stafford House; his improvement of the Treasury buildings, Whitehall, and his restoration of the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, form also part of his most remarkable and effective works. Barry was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1840, and a Royal Academician in 1841. He was, in 1849, made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he was also a member of the London Institute of Architects, and of the Academies of Fine Arts at Rome, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Brussels. He was knighted in 1852. Sir Charles Barry married, in 1822, Miss Rowsell, daughter of Samuel Rowsell, Esq. Sir Charles died suddenly of paralysis on the 12th inst., at his suburban residence, the Elms, Clapham-common.

A JOURNEY FROM GOTTENBURG TO STOCKHOLM.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I arrived at Gottenburg on Monday, after a fine passage from Hull, and soon heard that there were two Englishmen also bound for Stockholm. I called on the English Consul, and on a minister of the English church, who went with me to pay a visit to the Englishmen, who I was glad to find had decided to leave Gottenburg next morning and try, if possible, to get to Stockholm in time for the coronation—a journey that people in Gottenburg seemed to consider impossible to be done in the time. Next morning, at seven, we were at the railway station, which is a handsome building, and were seated in a comfortable second-class carriage with cushions. I was rather astonished at the number of fur cloaks, fur boots, rugs, &c., that my companions had. Before midnight I found out the use of them. Our railway journey was most pleasantly made, the scenery in parts being very beautiful and truly rural, with much rock and water. There were many curious costumes amongst the men and women on the platforms at the railway stations. At two o'clock we arrived at Torreboda, and then a sample of Swedish travel was met with. We had to hire a kind of vehicle somewhat between a gig and a cart. One of the Englishmen drove me and a boy drove the other. Nothing very particular occurred the first stage, save an impression that springs would have been an improvement. At the next changing-place we three were put into a four-wheeled waggon with two seats, and as we had much luggage we had to put our legs in all kinds of queer positions as we jolted on at a rattling pace up hill and down. Often our way lay through large forests of fir. In many parts the snow still lay in large patches and at the sides of the roads, whilst in places the roads were in a complete state of sludge. Evening came on, and I envied my companions their fur cloaks, boots, and rugs, one of which was placed at my disposal. The drivers went a stage—two Swedish or twelve English miles—and at each station both carts and horses were changed, an operation which generally occupied an hour. Just before dark, trotting briskly down a hill, we met another waggon. Some words were exchanged between the drivers, who stopped the waggons, and then coolly proceeded to shift the passengers and luggage to the other waggon. It was curious on arriving at the stations to find all in darkness; however, after divers raps, somebody turned out, and then went in quest of horses which the peasants are bound to furnish. At the last place at which we changed our waggons it was twenty minutes to five before we started for Orebro, from which town the train left for Arboga at seven. Three hours are allowed by the law to make the journey, and it seemed doubtful if we should catch the train. An offer of a few pence to the driver if he caught the train, and no end of penalties if he lost it, made him drive very fast, and a single passenger in a gig before us also trying for the train made our horses go at the top of their speed; and when we stopped half-way to have the horses fed it seemed as if the chances were in favour of our catching the train. By-the-way, the horses were not regaled with hay or corn, but a coarse kind of cake made of oats and bran. At half-past six we were in sight of Orebro, and rattled over the rough pavement of the town, past groups of peasants at the market, and arrived safe at the station at twenty minutes to seven, happy to think our night's work had not been in vain. The comfortable first-class carriage soon made me oblivious of the scenery. At 8.20 we arrived at Arboga. The train ran down to the stage alongside of which the steamer was waiting. We and our luggage were soon on board. After a rapid passage through a succession of lakes, we arrived at Stockholm about five o'clock, and, having got our luggage and selves safely housed, proceeded to make arrangements for viewing the important ceremony on the morrow. [Portraits of the King and Queen, and Illustrations in connection with their Coronation, from sketches by our Special Artist, will shortly appear in this Journal.]

Coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway. A letter from Stockholm of the 3rd says:—The coronation of the King took place to-day with great pomp. At ten o'clock the Royal cortége left the Palace under a salute of artillery. The procession was headed by pages and heralds on horseback, followed by the Swedish and Norwegian dignitaries of the Court, the deputation of the Storthing, the members of the Swedish Diet, and the Council of State. Next came the Marshal of the kingdom, followed by high functionaries carrying the Royal mantle and other insignia of the Crown. His Majesty followed immediately after on horseback, and wearing the mantle and coronet to which he was entitled as a Prince of the blood. By his Majesty's side was the Minister of State for Norway, and behind him were his aides-de-camp, and a number of the officers of his household. Next came Prince Oscar, and Prince Augustus, the King's brothers, followed by the officers of their respective households, and by a number of Knights of the Seraphim and other orders, deputations from the army and the fleet, civil functionaries, private citizens, &c. The third part of the cortége was formed by the Court of the Queen. Her Majesty was in a state-carriage, drawn by eight horses; the Duchess Oscar and the Princess Eugenie followed in other carriages. At the entrance of the church the King was received by the Archbishop of Upsal, assisted by all the bishops in full pontifical costume. The Archbishop addressed to the King the words, "Beatus ille qui venit in nomine Domini." After the sacred hymns and prayer the Archbishop delivered a short appropriate address. The King afterwards advanced towards the altar, deposited his mantle and coronet of Prince, and put on the Royal crown and mantle, and then, placing himself on his knees, with his hand on the New Testament, repeated after the Minister of Justice the coronation oath. The Archbishop then proceeded to the unction, and afterwards, assisted by the Minister of Justice, placed the crown on his Majesty's head, and handed to him the different insignia of Royalty, globe, sceptre, &c. The herald then, advancing to the side of the King, cried out in a loud voice, "Charles XV. is crowned King of the countries of Sweden and of the Goths, and of the other provinces under his rule. It is he and no other." A salute of cannon announced this part of the proceeding to the public. The same ceremony was repeated for the Queen. The Princes and Ministers then advanced towards the throne to take the oath of fidelity, and after the final hymn the procession was again formed, and returned to the palace in the same order as it came from it.

The Income Tax: Important to the Commercial World.—Some time since an information was filed by the Attorney-General against a Mr. Sulley for the nominal purpose of recovering a penalty against him for refusing to make a proper return of his income, but for the real purpose of trying the question whether a partner resident in this country, in a foreign firm, but not selling in the United Kingdom, was liable to pay income tax upon the whole income of the firm, or only upon his share as a partner. It appeared that Mr. Sulley was a partner in the American firm of Lottimer, Large, and Co., whose chief establishment was at New York, but having branches in several of the capitals of Europe. Mr. Sulley's business here was simply that of a buyer, and, although he possessed warehouses and a counting-house at Nottingham, they were merely used for the purpose of receiving the purchased goods until they were shipped for America, where they were sold. The branch establishments in the other European countries were occupied in the same manner—in purchasing the manufactured goods produced in such country, and sending them to America for sale. Thus an immense business was carried on, the profits of which were stated to amount to £10,000 a year, only a portion of which was derived from the sale of the goods purchased in this country. It was sought to compel Mr. Sulley, as a resident merchant in the United Kingdom, to make a return of the whole income of the firm, and to pay income tax thereon, on the ground that he came within the meaning of the words of the 16 and 17 Vict. c. 34, sec. 2, schedule D, which enacted that duties should be payable upon incomes derived from the trade carried on in any part of the world by any person resident in the United Kingdom, and that duties should be payable in respect of incomes derived from trade in the United Kingdom whether the person was resident in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. It was contended, on behalf of the Crown, that the above facts showed a trade being carried on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by a firm, one of whose partners was resident in England, and that, therefore, their income was liable to taxation. The Court of Exchequer decided in favour of the Crown, but the decision was reversed, on Friday, in the Exchequer Chambers. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn maintained—and he was supported in his opinion by Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Byles, and Mr. Justice Blackburn—that the profits of the defendant's firm did not accrue in this country, neither did they form a portion of the income of this country. They accrued in America, and formed a portion of the income of America. The defendant merely occupied the position of an agent, and, as such, he was not, in his opinion, liable.

A Frankfort journal states that M. Auer, the director of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, was to have been arrested on a charge of falsifying coupons, and of being an accomplice in the affair of Eynatten, but that he had absconded.

THE FARM.

Plentiful showers of rain, which came down on Sunday with such force that at one time the blossoms of the apple-trees seemed in imminent peril, along with a much milder state of atmosphere, have sent crops of all kinds wonderfully along. The only fear now is that lambs may die from the scouring effects of the fresh grass. Taking it altogether it has been one of the worst and most expensive seasons to farmers that has occurred for a long time. Still, the uses of adversity may be sweet, as not a few have been led to consider the necessity much more seriously of economising, and using different modes of preparing food for cattle, to prevent their being again left in the lurch with only scanty supplies of foreign hay to ward off absolute starvation.

Rather a hot meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society is expected on Tuesday next, as there is a general impression afloat, from sundry recent events, that the spirit of jobbery is showing a very bold front at the Council Board, and that the society is becoming less and less each year a parliament of practical agriculturists. The proposed "house list" is a sore point, and the leading implement-makers have also taken offence, and decline to exhibit at Canterbury. The society has been the means of bringing many of the latter into public notice in their humble days, and now that they are independent of it, they lift up their heel against the power which made them. To tell the truth, their absence will be no loss, as scarcely any one cares for the implement trials. They put the society to a great expense, and merely use the yard as a sale mart, by bringing scores of articles which are very remotely connected with agriculture, and they are scarcely ever satisfied with the decisions, on account of their exceeding jealousy towards each other. On their side they maintain that the judges are incompetent, and merely "strut about a little," with their minds made up from the first; and one of them goes so far as to print that, very recently, amid other judicial eccentricities, a prize was awarded to a machine which was not even tried.

The system of wheat-growing by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lois Weedon, has undergone a very full discussion at the Farmers' Club, where it was made the subject of a paper by Mr. Clarke, of Long Sutton. It seems that the wheat is drilled in triple rows, the spaces being ten inches each, and the "intervals" forty inches, so that from the middle of one stripe to the middle of the next is five feet. The next year's crop is sown upon the fallowed "intervals," and the stubble stripes fallowed in turn, so that instead of being a system of wheat after wheat it is in reality an alternate course of "dead fallow and wheat." By interspersing the stripes of fallow between the stripes of corn, the tillage operations of the fallow stimulate and support the growth of the corn. "I could tell," says its chronicler, "of winter beans *in single rows five feet apart*, branching so as to meet across the intervals, with stalks bearing forty or fifty pods each, and yielding over six quarters per acre; while in the fallow spaces between were raised eight or nine tons of carrots besides. I could tell of twenty-seven tons per acre of sweedes, also grown in single rows five feet apart, with their leaves touching across the intervals, and their bulbs flattening each other's sides, though singled with a 12-inch hoe—of prodigious weights of mangold wurtzel, and enormous drumhead cabbages 40lbs. in weight, cultivated with the same wide spaces. For the intercultural tillage is indeed a marvellous promoter of the growth of vegetation, the trenching being deep, as well as the manuring heavy, farmyard dung being buried fifteen inches below the surface, and artificials plentifully supplied. And latterly Mr. Smith has placed the manure along the middle of the fallow intervals, two feet and a half from the rows of plants which are to profit by it when they have matured their growth, and spread out their network of root-fibres like spiders' webs for some feet on all sides."

Mr. Smith's land is the ordinary heavy wheat soil of the oolite formation, generally rented at not more than 30s. an acre, and the four acres of lighter soil have chiefly a gravelly subsoil. The average outlay is £7 10s. per acre; and as the average of wheat grown has been 35½ bushels per acre for thirteen years, the clear profit per acre, with wheat at 40s., is £1 7s. 6d.—plus 1½ tons of straw. For the accounts of the process of the cultivation, we must refer to the report of the lecture itself, and Mr. Smith's own pamphlet. The system did not prosper in Mr. Lawes's hands, but he candidly avows that he did not follow it out in its integrity. Mr. Clark, the author of the paper, instead of committing the fault against which Mr. Smith always warns his followers, of beginning on ground in too rich a state, had his first yield of wheat after a crop of unmanured barley, which itself had followed unmanured wheat, but still he got twenty-four bushels per acre off his ten acres. The harvest of 1858 gave thirty bushels of dressed corn, and that of 1859, which had looked most promising, only twenty-five bushels.

The discussion which followed the paper was more than usually interesting, and, of course, as usual, every remark tending to show that the system was not nearly so good as "the good old ways" produced a plenteous crop of "Hears." Innovation is always distasteful to the farming mind. Mr. Greene, of Mortvale, near Chelmsford, who has carried out the system on fifty-eight acres, considered that the main objection to it was the large amount of labour required at one particular period of the year. We do not glean from his remarks that he uses Mr. Smith's rotary forker, which is drawn with wire rope by Fowler's horse-power capstan or his steam-engine and windlass; and his calculation for mere manual and horse labour together is £4 15s. per acre. He has not seen the quality of the wheat improved by the extra amount of light and air; but the ears are much larger. Mr. C. Howard thought that the Lois Weedon land was so good that the crops were not extraordinary, and doubted the system ever being successful except through the application of steam-machinery. Mr. Fisher Hobbs considered that rather too much wheat was grown in the country already, and also observed, with respect to the advisability of not making rows of wheat too wide apart, especially in the south, that on light lands he drilled from east to west, by which means the roots of the plant were shaded from the rays of the sun. The chairman, Mr. Coussmaker, considered that the Woolston and Lois Weedon systems might work very well together if the steam-machinery of the one could be got to replace the amount of manual labour required by the other, in order to trench up the land immediately after the harvest. The former will be shortly under discussion, but the latter, to judge from the general tone of the discussion, must not look to the Farmers' Club for advocates.

The doors of Queen's College, Birmingham, are once more thrown open, the institution being under the joint command of Mr. Sands Cox and Mr. Chancellor Law. The theological department of this college has not been closed.

Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, was, on being released from the criminal side of the gaol, placed on the debtor side, owing to his inability, in consequence of his confinement, to meet the enormous law expenses to which he has been placed.

M. Horn, one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, has been named honorary member of the Statistical Society in London, "in consideration," as the diploma sets forth, "of the eminent services rendered by him to statistical science."

Elizabeth Jenkins, formerly housekeeper to Sir Charles Napier, is in custody at the Marlborough-street Police Court, charged with robbing Sir Charles of £200, by appropriating, during several years, sums given her to pay bills.

A deputation to lay before Lord Palmerston the plans of the route of the intended line of telegraph to America viâ the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to ask the Government to dispatch two or more vessels to make soundings and otherwise to survey the intended route, had an interview with his Lordship on Monday.

There was no service at St. George's-in-the-East on Sunday evening, in consequence of the people taking possession of those seats inside the altar rails usually occupied by the choristers. The choristers would not consent to occupy any seats but those regularly set apart for them, and therefore the service could not be proceeded with.

The Will of the late Count Stephen Szechenyi, drawn up in 1833, has the following singular passage:—"I wish my body, if possible, to be taken to England, a country in which I have learned so much, in order that it may there be dissected. My reason for wishing this is that my example may tend to diminish the dislike which is felt by the English to the dissection of the bodies of their relatives." In a will drawn up in 1841 Szechenyi expresses a hope that if ever a Walhalla should be constructed in Hungary its founders will give his remains a place in it, as a reward "for his good intentions" towards the land which gave him birth.

Relics of the Past,

A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION ON ANTIQUARIAN SUBJECTS BETWEEN MEN OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

ENGLISH SEAL ATTACHED TO THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1527.

THIS seal (see page 468) is a counterpart, so to call it, of that which appeared in our columns last week. It is appended to the English transcript of the treaty sent by Henry VIII. to Francis I., in 1527, and represents the former on his throne. Like its fellow, it is of pure gold, and of exquisite workmanship; and has attached to it such costly appendages as strikingly indicative of the pomp and magnificence of the two Monarchs. But these seals are unique, and refer to a very special occasion. The documents which they attest pretty clearly show that they were not sent merely from ostentation. Such gilded compliments did not throw dust—not even gold-dust—in the eyes of either Sovereign. In 1525 the nephew of Francis I. after the battle of Pavia, had left France at the mercy of his country. Henry had nothing else to do than walk into Paris and seat himself at Notre Dame with much greater ease and expedition than Henry V. had done. He—Indeed, was soon opportunely. For the last seventy years he had been opposing the French Monarch with might and main, sticking thorns in his sides, and putting grit in his shoes; and for the grit and the thorns he had paid in money but Englishmen would pay. Among other things, to annoy this enemy and keep the thorns to their work, we had been doing a number of little bills for that Imperial chieftain Charles V. Was he quite unshakeable to the French? Was he not worth fifty thousand rixdollars? Was he not going to fight our battles for nothing? So we accommodated him with a trifle of ready cash for his paper security, and he made prisoner our natural bag-o-bag, Francis I. Then was the time to realise all the blood and treasure that had been expended; and, to the delight of all true-hearted Englishmen, now was the time for Henry to turn his English flag from the Lilies to the Golden Dames. But "the hearts of Kings are insortable," as Bacon said of that shallow sort of monarchs, James I. "In the wonderment of his subjects, Henry did not know; he judged not his own heart, and was not unable for which he had been toiling all his life. Nay, he caused a treaty to be made public, wherein it was enunciated that "the divinest part of man is to give proof of his immortality," and that practical application of that abstruse maxim was that for certain considerations, to be hereafter mentioned, Henry and Francis had consented to an amity which should bind their kingdoms in perpetual love for all ages to come.

If our revered George III.—supposing him to have been *compos mentis* at the time—after adding millions to the national debt and sacrificing many thousands of valuable lives in caging Napoleon at St. Helena, had then, instead of clipping his wings and paring his talons, invited him to take house at the Home Office, and had made him with the precedence of civility—had furnished him with a fresh army and sent him back to his own country, such conduct could not have been more astounding than was this treaty with Francis I. It is true that the French King was glad to get out of the bargain, to pay a couple of million gold crowns, which we may suppose to have been the ratuable value of his kingdom. But he had neither the power nor the will to pay the two million farthings. Nor, in fact, did the English King expect payment; at least, not in gold. The real motive, not to be recorded on parchment, not even to be mentioned among Ministers of State, prompted Henry to propose this league with his ancient foe, and to send the astute Wolsey to negotiate the ratification, was his desire to strengthen himself with Francis against the ambition of Charles, a divorce from Queen Catherine, a Princess of Spain and near relation to Charles V.

The letters of Wolsey descriptive of his proceedings while on this mission are full of interest; but we can afford space only for two or three extracts relating to his interview with the French King:—

Wolsey to King Henry VIII.

SIR,—After my most humble and lowly recommendations, this shall be to advertise your Highness that, on Sunday last passed, I removed from Abbeville to a town called Pykeney (Poquigny), where, in a castle belonging to Mons. de Vidame, I encountered with the Cardinal of Lorraine, and some part of his and my train, leaving the residue at Flixe (Flixecourt), I was lighted that night.

On Sunday, after dinner, about one o'clock, I, likewise accompanied with the said Cardinal, the Count Brian, and such other gentlemen as were appointed with me for my first entry into this realm, I departed from Pykeney, taking my journey towards Amyas, [Amiens] where the day before, the 4th of this month, in the noon, the French King, with my Lady his mother, the Queen of Navarre, and many other nobles and great estates of this realm, were passing thitherward, approaching and drawing nigh to the said town, within two leagues of the same, not any considerable thing left behind thereof, with the Burgesses and Aldermen of the same, who, by the mouth of their secretary, made an oraate oration unto me, comprising our thanks and congratulations for coming and arrival of myself into these parts, but also by the same recognised, how as well they, as all other the subjects of the said French King, were singularly much obliged, and bound to your Highness, for that it pleased your Majesty (their Sovereign Lord being in captivity) to travail in the honourable pursuit and mediation of the excellent Princess Madame Reyent, with the realm of France, whereby they were not only delivered of your Grace's great displeasure, and formidable power, which in short time were insufficient and unable, but also, thereby, their King was restored to his said realm and dignity, peaceably and honourably, and accounted themselves, all their successors, and posterity, to be perpetually most entirely and lovingly bounden unto your Grace their hearty servitor, honouring the same no less than their own Sovereign Lord and Master. And, forasmuch as they knew that mine intervention and mediation toward your Highness did not a little confer thereunto, they, for the same, gave unto me their most hearty thanks; with divers exhortations, that coming into these parts was to their singular rejoice and comfort; with firm hope and confidence that, by my great gravities and wisdom and authority and mine intervention (it liked them so to say), the said peace was concluded and blest sooner delivered, as they trusted the French King's children should be restored, and universal peace throughout all Christendom ensue; with many other good eloquent words tending to that purpose and effect. By reason whereof, and answer made, we marched forward; and, within a little distance, effectual [immediately] met with me the Lord Admiral of France, brother of the said city, who, with a semblable oration of like purport, saluted and welcomed me; whereunto I made semblable answer made, we proceeded further; and, within a mile and a half of the city, the French King, riding upon a great jennet, appareled in a coat of black velvet, cut in divers places for showing of the lining thereof, which was white satin, accompanied with the King of Navarre, the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Vendome, the Count Saint Pole, Mons. de Gise, Mons. Vaudemont, the Great Master,* the Senechal of Normandy, with divers Archbishops, Bishops, and other noblemen, advanced himself towards me; to whose person (as soon as I had the sight thereof), dividing my company on both hands, in most reverent manner, sole and alone, I did accelerate my repair and accept; and his Grace, doing the semblable, for his part being discovered, with his bonnet in his hand, encountered and, with most hearty, kind, loving countenance and manner, embraced me, presenting unto me the King of Navarre, with the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Vendome, and the aforesaid noble personages; by whom, also, I was likewise welcomed: in the time of doing whereof, the French King saluted my Lord of London,† my Lord Chamberlain, Master Comptroller, the Chancellor of the Duchy, and such other your servants and gentlemen as accompanied me. After which semblable salute and welcome, he rides the said French King returned, with loving and joyous countenance, most heartily demanding of your Highness's poor welfare and prosperity, whereof to hear was next to his consolation and comfort, for your Highness was the Prince whom he most loved, honoured, and esteemed in all the world, and was more glad to speak of by your only means his realm was preserved from all peril and danger, and the French King at liberty, captivity, and thraldom; for his said realm and liberty, for the which your noblesse and gratitude is daily to be had, shall not only be by your Highness, but by the humble servant but as a slave, accumulating as many good and well set words to that purpose as could be devised, in such a constant, assured, and loving manner, as that the same seemed that he had studied not to proceed of an entire mind, affection, and heart.

And to the end your Highness should think that he greatly esteemed all such things as were sent from your Highness unto him; he caused the Great Saint Pole, M. de Guise, and M. de Vaudemont to ride next before him, upon three of the horses that your Highness had sent unto him, whereof the one, being a bay, he said was the best, the lightest, and most sure for the war of any that ever he saw, or could be found in Christendom, and most resembled, as he said, your Highness's. In the like sort Turkey, that surmounted all that might be found or recovered in the same. And thus entering and passing forward through the city, which was marvellously replenished with people, crying "Vive le Roi!" he forgot not, far above my deserts, to recognise unto him how he, his mother, and realm were bound unto you, for your hearty love welcome and favour.

And so still riding through the streets, in the principal place thereof, where your Highness's arms and devises were richly great desire that they have to pease, the reparation of Christ's Church and the Apostolic See, with the supreme dignity of the same, and such that the same shall succeed by your Grace's high policy, wisdom, authority, and mediation, intermixing me, in the behalf of your Highness, with such words as I could excerpt, the accomplishment and attaining thereof.

And, albeit I often demanded what his Grace's intent was, seeing we were past his palace, wherein he was lodged, to go and proceed any further through the city, supposing verily that he had commanded me to accompany me to my lodging which to do I refused, with as many persuasions and entreaties as I could devise, saying that it was not in my power to dismount him, but in any wise he would accompany me to the same, without suffering me to return with him to his palace; which, when I perceived, whether I would or no, I was fain to alight (whereof I showed myself to be very glad and desirous), I departed from his Grace, and, with my train, accompanied with the others, passed into my lodging, which I found richly and pompously appareled with the richest hangings that ever I saw, as well of cloth of tissue, cloth of tissue and silver, panel, embroidered with irenes knots, wherein was a great and large cloth of state of the same stuff as my bed, which was of cloth of tissue and silver, panel, embroidered, and replenished with large letters of gold of T and A, ycrowned, with a counterpoint and large cloth of state of the same. The Cardinal of Lorraine's bed, being my bedchamber, was appareled with rich cloth of tissue, raised, the one half with cloth of tissue and silver, and the fourth, being as a closet, was hanged with cloth of bawkiyn, whereunto was annexed a little gallery hanged with crimson satin, and after the bed was set a cupboard of plate, which was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Vendome, with many other noblemen of this realm, and incontinent I, my said Lord Cardinal, who was lodged in the Bishop's palace, in the hall whereof, being large and fair, was made a cupboard of plate, richly and princely placed and set in right good order on both sides the French King's guard, my Lord Chancellor, the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Cardinal of Vendome, the King of Navarre's sister, with a great number of other ladies and gentlewomen standing in the midst; the said Cardinal of Lorraine likewise appareled and ordered in right good sort, and likewise saluted my Lord of London, my Lord Chamberlain, Master Comptroller, the Chancellor of the Duchy, and such of your servants and gentlemen as came with me, and most specially the Earl of Derby, whom it liked her Grace to kiss and right lovingly to welcome. The Queen of Navarre, sister of the French King, semblably saluted the Queen of Navarre, Madame Reyent, the Duchess of Vendome, the King of Navarre's daughter, and divers others of the other ladies; which done on both sides my Lady returned, and taking me on the right hand, and accompanied me into a great chamber, where, under a rich cloth of state, were set two chairs, garnished one with black velvet and the other with cloth of tissue, where unto her delivered the writing of your Grace's letters, which seemed to be very pleasant unto her, and making of your Highness most honourable mention, and of the great love and affection of your Grace's welfare and prosperity. Whereunto, after I had made answer, declaring unto her what way she should sit down to enter into further communication; in the beginning and commencing whereof she, with sad and considered words, declared the accumulated love, great benefits and gratuities which your Highness, in her perpetuity, heaviness, and adversity had exhibited and showed to her and the realm of France, with many other words tending to the like end, referred and ascribed unto your Highness; for the which, both she and the King, her son, and all the whole realm and lineage descent of him and his were bounden to do service unto your Highness, and to be ready to the same, as your Highness should think of the same.—*Extracted from the State Papers, temp. Henry VIII., preserved in the Record Office.*

* Cubbert Tunstal, Bishop of London.
† Probably for "Francis," Augustinus.

THE ELLESMORE GALLERY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, of Subrooke Hall, near Ripon, has presented to the Science and Art Department of Art as South Kensington a most noble gift. It consists, for the present, of the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed to the nation by the late artists, the property of her late husband, Richard Ellison, Esq., who had purchased them at the sale of the Ellesmere Gallery, and which he intended to the nation. The main conditions annexed to the gift are:—The pictures are to be placed in the Ellesmere Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, or Kensington, commenced by the Department of Science and Art, until a separate and permanent room or museum is provided for that purpose, that the professional saviour for the preservation of the said water-colors may be employed by the Department of Science and Art, that the building and that they shall be exhibited to the public as constantly as the circumstances of the case will admit, and that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings shall be requested to see that the said gift has been formally accepted by Lord Granville on the part of the public. The gift was made on the 7th inst., and communicated by letter of Mr. Redgrave.

THE NEW FRENCH ACQUISITION IN THE RED SEA.—M. Prevost Paradol writes in the *Presse*:—"The *Nord* contains some interesting details on the acquisition by France of the Island of Obock, situated in the Red Sea. The Bay of Aboulie, and the neighbouring islands of Issee and Oodi, have been ceded to us by the Sultan of Tadjoura, who reigns in Shoa, in Abyssinia, whose title, it is said, is sufficiently good to exclude all rivalries. It is added that the object of this acquisition will be less disputed than that of Perim: it is more advantageous in itself, for Perim is only a key of a valley over which nothing of some extent and fertility rises. The education of the island of Perim seems better in a military point of view since it commands the entrance to the Red Sea."

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Sir C. Trevelyan, as was announced in the town edition of this Journal last week, has been recalled from the Governorship of Madras; and the vacancy caused thereby has been filled up by the appointment of Sir Henry George Ward. Sir Henry Ward was Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord John Russell's Government from 1846 to 1845, in which latter year he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He held that office until 1855, when he was appointed Governor of Ceylon.

The screw-steamer, *Normandy*, Captain Child, from Hamburg, which arrived at Hartlepool on Thursday week, took fire in her cargo at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The decks forward are burnt, and the cargo forward damaged by fire or water.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales has consented to accept the honorary command of the Civil Service Volunteers.

Wednesday, the 27th of June, is fixed for the next (the thirtieth) anniversary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Duke of Somerset has bestowed the Service Pension vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral Sharp, on Admiral Sir J. Lewis.

The freedom of the City of London is to be presented to Sir Lucpold G'Clinock, at the Guildhall, to-day.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Colonel A. H. Horsford, C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

President Linares is making great efforts in Bolivia to organise his army in case of a rupture with France.

Two new journals have just been established in Savoy—the *Courrier de Chambery*, and the *Journal de Savoie*, at Annecy.

The annual session of the Central Court was opened at Demerara on the 11th, with the customary festivities.

The foundation-stone of the new United Presbyterian Church at Bootle, near Liverpool, was laid yesterday week.

A man was placed in the stocks at Elland last week for six hours, in default of paying a fine of 5s., being drunk.

The canonisation of Maria Christina of Savoy was announced in all the churches of Naples on the 12th inst.

Subscriptions have been opened in various parts of Italy, also in Paris, and in London, in favour of Garibaldi's expedition.

On Wednesday night the buildings of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at Scotswood was totally destroyed by fire.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to sail for New York on the 9th of June. A limited number of passengers will be taken.

An earthquake has occasioned a great deal of mischief in several parts of Italy.

The soirée of the Society of Arts, at the Kensington Museum, will take place on Saturday next.

Mr. Alverson is appointed from the post of secretary to the Society of Antiquaries on account of failing health.

Mr. Wednesday Cook, formerly of the firm of Keith, Cambridge-shire, has been committed on four charges of arson.

We learn from Jamaica the prorogation of the Assembly, after having passed the Bill for the admission of Jews.

One thousand Jews of Tetuan are stated to have taken passports from the Spanish consul, and established themselves in Gibraltar.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes will take place on the 30th of this month, at Otley, in Wharfedale.

The deliveries of the Penny Postage Stamps estimated for last week were 996,215l., a decrease of 93,53l., compared with the previous statement.

The steam-boat *A. D. Lacy*, from St. Louis to New Orleans, has been burnt on the sandbank, and the cargo has been lost.

The members of the Waterford Hunt Club have erected a handsome monument to the memory of the late Marquess of Waterford.

The Queen has approved of Don Juan Miguel Winder as Consul at Southampton, for the Republic of Peru.

The Sheffield Literary and Mechanics' Institution closed 50,000 cigars to be distributed among the troops on their arrival in the capital.

Mr. Henry Hope Crealock has been appointed to fill the office of clerk of the Central Criminal Court.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning, in the house of Mr. George Aitken, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park, by which one person was killed.

Next Tuesday the general meeting of the English Agricultural Society will be held at the Lincoln Show-yard Rooms for the election of officebearers during the ensuing year.

To-day has yet been fixed for the great volunteer review in Hyde Park by her Majesty, but it is expected that it will take place about the latter end of June or the early part of July.

On the Sabbath day of the week before last a heavy thunderstorm broke over the north-east coast. At Ryhope, near Sunderland, two stacks were struck by lightning and destroyed.

The Rev. Joseph Ballamy, late Wesleyan minister, has received ordination at the hands of the Bishop of the Isle of Man, and has been appointed to the curacy of Lezayre.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the London Scottish, London Irish, Victoria Rifles, and Queen's Westminster Volunteer Rifles, will meet to-day and manœuvre together on Wimbledon Common.

The tug *George*, of Sunderland, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore in Whitsand Bay yesterday week, and several of the crew were drowned.

The *Sunderland Herald* says that "one of the £1000 notes abstracted by Pallinger found its way to Sunderland in May, 1849, when it was paid into one of the banks."

The Superior Council of Commerce, in Paris, which will investigate questions relating to the commercial treaty with England, met three times a week.

Early in June a grand volunteer demonstration is to be held in Liverpool, on which occasion a silver bugle will be presented to the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery.

Mr. Alexander Gurney, jun., Writer to the Signet, has been appointed Crown Agent for Scotland, in the room of the late Sir John Melville. Mr. Murray succeeds him as Signet in H.M.C.

Mr. Robert Dodwell has been appointed district engineer of the Plymouth Telegraph Circuit, for Lancashire and Yorkshire, making Manchester the head-quarters of the district.

The yacht *Cassard*, built for Prince Napoleon, is being prepared for sea at Cowes. She will leave in a few days for Marseilles, to cruise on the seaports in Canada and those in the United States.

Sir John Hall, Bart., Alderman of Lockmow, has been appointed to the vacant colonelcy of the distinguished 42nd, with whose deeds of valour his name is so honourably associated.

The second reading of the Paper Duty Bill will be moved in the House of Lords on Monday next by Earl Granville, when Lord Monteagle will move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

James Knowles, Esq., of Eagley Bank, near Bolton, has presented to the Bolton Literary and Scientific Institution £100, to be given as additional life-boat on some exposed point of Lancashire or elsewhere.

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The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has appointed to the office of Registrar of the Liverpool County Court, vacated by the decease of Mr. Joseph Brandreth.

Dr. Alfis, Medical Officer of Health, delivered a lecture at the Pimlico Literary and Scientific Institution, on Monday evening, "On the Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis, and Means of Improving It."

The *Stamford Mercury* says: the following resolution appears on the books of the Stamford Corporation for the year 1542:—"Resolved, that no beer shall be drunk that has not been brewed in the borough."

Advices from Southern Russia give a favourable account of the growing crops. Rain, however, is represented as necessary to follow a short shall be drunk that has not been brewed in the borough."

Advices from Southern Russia give a favourable account of the growing crops. Rain, however, is represented as necessary to follow a short spell of drought that had succeeded the heavy rains.

A woman living in Wilton-street, Pimlico, has been fined 6s. for beating a man in the street after eight o'clock in the morning, to the annoyance of passers-by.

At Northenden, on Saturday last, Mr. Edward Watkin, on behalf of himself and Sir John Potter, Bart., purchased the seventy-eighth Cheshire Volunteer Rifles (Sale and Ashton Company) a silver bugle.

Last Thursday week and Sunday morning the firemen of the London Brigade were actively engaged in attending fires which occurred in various parts of the metropolis, some of which were attended with great loss of property.

In compliance with a suggestion contained in a letter from the Lord Chief Baron, a committee is in course of formation for the purpose of collecting a fund for the erection, in Trinity College, Cambridge, of a statue of the late Lord Macaulay.

The Australian and New Zealand Gazette states that the produce of the Collingwood gold field in 1857 was 18,810 ounces, value at £57,722; in 1858, it amounted to 10,063 ounces, valued at £34,751; in 1859, to 11,004 ounces, valued at £37,653.

Yesterday week the remains of the Archbishop of York were deposited in the family vault at the Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral service was read by the Bishop of Ripon. The coffin was covered with Genoa velvet and richly ornamented.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION,

(SECOND NOTICE.)

Mr. O'NEIL struck a chord in the great human heart when he produced his truly national work "Eastward Ho!" and again another when he followed it up with "Home Again;" but two such subjects do not fall to the lot of every painter, and it was hardly to be expected that this rising artist should crown his double achievement by a third of commensurate interest and importance. In his single exhibit this year, "A Volunteer" (223), Mr. O'Neil attempts a very difficult subject, one as difficult to describe by language as to depict upon canvas—namely, the horrors of a shipwreck seen from on board. To paint the boiling ocean, with ships boasting about and speeding to destruction, as seen from neutral ground, is possible enough, and the subject is full, the requirements for pictorial effect. But, to suppose oneself on board the hapless craft; to see the deck covered with broken spars and cordage, and the savage ocean already leaping over the bulwarks roaring for its prey; to see the harassed crew almost demoralised with the terror and confusion of the day, and the passengers crowding helplessly on the forecastle, awaiting their doom with every variety of agonised and bewildered expression depicted in their countenance;—deliberately, bit by bit, to paint all this unrehearsed scene of horrors is what art can hardly expect to do, and, having done, can only hope to come half way up to what the imagination of the spectator has already conjured up before his mind's eye. This subject, however, Mr. O'Neil has adopted, and from what we have said it may be gathered that, although he has done with it all that could be done by Art, he has failed of producing so great a work as we had a right to expect from him. The principal figures are the "Volunteer," who, stripped to the waist, is about to plunge into the sea in the attempt to convey a rope to the shore; and the Captain, who is apparently taking leave of him, and giving him his final instructions. But, even these figures are too metrical in their arrangement for the situation, and give no idea of the wild impromptu bustle which would inevitably surround every movement on such an occasion. The sailor, indeed, displays some little excitement and energy as he throws up his arm, as though he were exclaiming "Never fear, I will make it all right;" but the Captain, with his bland business-like smile and studied pose, and his telescope under his arm, which he cannot want at this juncture, being close to shore, is provokingly cool and self-possessed. The group of emigrants who fill up the middle of the picture, and amongst whom we recognise some of our friends in the "Eastward Ho!" present many features of touching interest, but they, like the rest, have too much the appearance of sitting to be painted. The most powerful bit in the whole picture is the group on the right, where a half-drowned man is being dragged on board by his comrades. So much for the moral of the picture—that is, for its success in realising a most critical situation. As for the execution of the various parts, it is in every respect—design, drawing, colour—masterly and satisfactory. Mr. O'Neil has avoided as much as possible crowding his canvas with physical objects—ropes, spars, bolts, &c.—but every portion of the ship which he has represented—the deck itself, the broken mast, &c.—he has put before us in a manner which almost borders on illusion.

J. C. Hook, too, has found the key to a wide and noble field, in which he is sure to be greeted with a large expression of public sympathy. The coast-life of England is full of pathos *per se*, which Mr. Hook seems to be determined to make his own. It abounds in passages of idyllic beauty, which, thrown with a feeling hand upon canvas, immediately rivet the attention and fill up the thought of a willing crowd of gazers. Look at "Stand Clear" (186), with the rough little fishing-craft rising to the last rolling breaker before it grounds upon the shingly beach. Does not the heart rise with it and claim fellowship and brotherhood with the hearts of oak aboard—the weather-beaten old tar who is taking in sail, the bronzed clear-eyed boy who is throwing the curling rope to shore, his brother who sits all eagerness with his legs dangling over the edge of the boat, ready to leap down as soon as they get into shallow water; and the third lad who sits in the midst, looking homeward too, and with a quiet air of repose in his face as he thinks of a temporary respite from the labours and dangers of his hardy calling. There is truth and poetry in all this, which needs but to be seen to command instant recognition. Of the same character is "Whose Head is on the Waters" (22), with the fishing-boat heaving over with the weight of the net which the crew are drawing in. In No. 408 we have a scene of glad *insouciance*—an idle boy and girl sitting in a boat, the latter dabbling with her hand in the clear, bright water, both in their hearts enjoying the calm in that little South-coast bay:—

> O well for the sailor lad
> That he sings in his boat in the bay.

s Near this last-named happy little picture we light upon a clever canvas, somewhat in unison with it in feeling, but the sight of which wakens up feelings of regret at the sudden and untimely fate of the talented hand by which it was produced. In No. 409 the last work of the late F. Stone, A., appears before us without name, but representing two strong, healthy-looking French fishwomen, carrying huge loads of seaweed on their backs, on a rough road near the seashore, and making nothing of it, as they sing

> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-a.

Of all his pictures of French sea life which Mr. Stone produced towards the latter part of his career this, we think, is the most agreeable in subject and the most perfect in treatment.

Dobson, the new Associate, sends in four works, illustrations of quiet character, painted with that delicacy, feeling, and purity of tone which have always been the characteristics of this artist. In "Die Heimkehr" (51) we have a couple of country girls, in a shady lane, gathering herbs or fodder—admirable for the sentiment of quiet and health inspired by it; health seen alike in the plump solid cheeks of the lasses, and the fresh, fragrant verdure with which they are surrounded. "The Plough" (234), though literally showing only a man teaching a boy to guide the implement mentioned, is something more than a mere sketch of rural life. The passage from Proverbs quoted in the catalogue, "Train up a child in the way he should go," &c., indeed, implies a moral suggestion, which the solemn patriarchal air of the father and the deferential attentive expression of the youth, as he gazes upward, fully bears out. "Seckhem" (241) is a scriptural subject, treated very impressively, though the traditions as to type in the faces are hardly supported by the humble naturalistic personages introduced. "Emilie au Gioviste" (284), is a study of a young girl, charming for its earnest simplicity of character.

Amid the general neglect of historical art Mr. C. Lacy deserves honourable notice for his large picture, "Lord Says and Sale Arraigned before Jack Cade and his Mob, A.D. 1451" (229). The charge made against the Peer is pointedly illustrative of the degrading prejudices which swayed the mob in those benighted days. Cade says: "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a grammar school; thou hast caused printing to be used, and, contrary to the King, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill;" and then, after impatiently hearing a short speech in self-justification from the prisoner, he adds, "Take him away and behead him." Mr. Lacy has been very successful in the treatment of this scene of violence. The figures of Lord Says and Jack Cade are well contrasted—the one full of calm dignity, the other of insolent swagger. The rest of the personages display every variety of vengeful and brutalised passion. The colouring, however, is not so successful as the design, being somewhat coarsely laid on, and wanting in purity and depth.

Egg produces a single picture, "Scene from 'The Taming of the Shrew'" (270), a scene not now painted for the first, nor the fifth, time. It is the scene at table, where *Petruchio* quarrels with the mutton, and, seeing the unoffending *gigot*, throws it amongst the terrified servants, poor Katharine—meek creature!—looking on in absolute bewilderment and trepidation. The character of the hero is capitally hit off, without running too much into excess, which assumed characters are sometimes apt to do;—the lady is a perfect picture of strong-minded woman subdued. The varlets, victims of this unexpected outburst, are humorous enough, and,



"THE DUENNA'S RETURN," BY J. C. HORSLEY, R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MISS FLITE LAYING OUR WARES IN VANCE TO THE LIVERPOOL "H." AT THE CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION—SEE PAGE 484.

what is more, Shakspearean in their humour. "His only Pair" (267), and such a pair! "Sure such a pair, so formed"—was never seen in the regions of Hy-awl-strood or Rag-fair as Mr. Fasd's guid wife is cutting and patching, whilst the youthful owner of them, in very incomplete toilet, is patiently waiting for them, perched on the dresser hard by—and very hard, he doubt not, he finds it. Yet let him be hopeful as to the result of the operation, for

> The mother, wi' her needle and her sheers,
> Gars auld claes look amaist as weel's the new;

and he will yet strut about, the admiration of all the village boys, in "his only pair." There is a great deal of quiet fun in the situation, which Mr. Faed has dealt with in his usual quiet but telling manner.

J. C. Horsley opens before us, first left of the entrance, a work entitled "Showing a Preference" (57), but which, while it says much for the impressionable character of our sex, says very little for their gallantry. A young officer, fresh from his ship, is walking with two young ladies, (sisters), one on each arm. Clearly a preference he feels already unmistakably, hopelessly smitten with one of them, a very mild and exemplary young lady, and stoops down under her parasol to look at her face, and her shapely soft countenance in her ear, regardless of the distress of the other young lady, who still hangs on behind, heavily, and whose every sigh is breathe by the roseate. "Sunny Moments" (214) is a very choice little bit of sun-dappled shade, in a quaint old garden, with a little bit of a love-story told by the gardener to the young waiting-woman, who, of course, is the son of his existence—a pleasant little story, we should say, but the scene is not elaborated with care. Hooker's three contributions is "The Duenna's Return" (219), of which we give an engraving. The picture tells its own story, and also tells that it is of the romance "of other days." The mask on the door, the old spinet which has been hastily quitted by the fair occupant, the glove which are lying on the opened; the hurried farewell at the window, whilst little "Pico," with perked up ears, keeps watch against the coming of the gay cavalier who has stopped outside his lady's sanctuary but was not been ill founded, and that her "return" was but just in time to convict her into resting slumber of having fallen in love, or, at any rate, of having let in love very deep of her young life in spite of all she can ever against the folly of such nonsense. Every part of this little picture is marvellously filled, the whole being painted with a finish and sharpness of outline worthy of the Dutch school.

We are glad to see Mr. Webster endeavouring to strike out a new line, and quitting his favourite school-haunts for subjects of maturer and larger growth; and, if he be not entirely successful, the result of both his efforts this year, he is at least, done enough in them to show that the experiment he has made was worth the trial, and to encourage him, as we hope, to further exploration of human life in future years. His two pictures are named "Autumn" (216) and "Winter" (133). With the former, which represents a party of hop-gatherers in a cheerful landscape—we presume, in Kent—is by no means a new one, but possesses, nevertheless, not previously in every particular. "Winter" is more portentous and less pleasing. The allegory implied in the group of the young child leaning on the blind old man into the church door, whilst a new-made grave lies open at his feet, is too commonplace to be in any way striking; and in the middle distance we have the artist's favourite school proceeding to the church. The subject of this work is weak and purposeless, and the execution wanting of its inherent humour.

Mr. Cope ought really to attempt something more elevated and ambitious in character than his two modest and unobtrusive have exhibited it he would maintain his well-earned reputation and the predominance of the academic body of which he is a member. Both are evidently portrait groups, and from the same originals. "Rest" (142) is the prettier of the two—the child resting on its mother's arms is very natural and pleasing in effect, and admirable in drawing. "Evening Prayer" (149), represents the same child kneeling at lady's knee, with its head turned to the spectator—the most striking feature to attract the attention being the color of its feet, which are uncommonly red. The modelling of both pictures is poor, particularly that of the flesh, and the colour is opaque and poor in hue.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES

Five new pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur have just been opened to public view at the German Gallery, New Bond-street. Of course they are all animal pieces, but they differ very much in subject and treatment. The very principal work is entitled "A Scottish Field" and "Spanish Bourgicos Crossing the Pyrenees." The Scottish Raid is one of the most spirited, most picturesque, and we may add, most truthful representations of Highland cattle and ponies and their landscape, though of subordinate importance, is remarkable for its exact adherence to local truth; the misty atmosphere, the rugged rocks and the long, coarse, poor-looking grass in the foreground indicate the period probably of approaching winter. In the "Spanish Bourgicos" Pyrenees is a marvellous group of donkeys, in the procession down a declivity in the Pyrenees, so admirably put upon canvas that you may almost single out each individual, and recognise them again in any part of the world. The other pictures here exhibited are all equally clever, though the most remarkable are "The Highland Shepherd," "Denizens of the Highlands," and "Huntsman Taking Hounds to Cover."

BARKER'S PICTURE OF "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW."

The crowds who flock daily to see Mr. F. C. Barker's picture of "The Relief of Lucknow," at the little gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, sufficiently attest the interest taken in the subject, and the recognition of the artistic merits displayed in the artist's treatment of it. We have in the picture being a commission from Messrs. Agnew, of Manchester, for the purpose of engraving, has, of course, been subject to the rules of the peculiar requirements of that process of reproduction; but even as a picture, and considered in art merely, it possesses considerable merit. The exact incident depicted is the triumphant meeting of Havelock and Outram with Sir Colin Campbell outside the walls of the city relieved after the memorable siege of September, 1857. The principal group, composed of portraits of some of the bravest heroes of the very grandest military achievement that the world is extremely striking; and stretching out on either side, and in their rear, are other portraits of men who have become equally famous and illustrious by the part they took in that glorious occasion—as Major-General Mansfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman, Captain Sir William Peel, Brigadier Adrian Hope, Major-General Sir H. Napier, Major Sir David Baird, Major-General Sir John Inglis, General Sir Henry Hope, Colonel Gordon, and others. Behind the successful group represent interesting passages in the eventful day, as here a party of wounded soldiers are being lifted into a brave fellow of the 93rd Highlanders lying prostrate, smitten by a round shot. In the background is the city of Lucknow itself, into which the troops are marching. The engraving of this fine historical picture is intended to Mr. C. G. Lewin. It could not be in better hands.

GOOD NEWS FOR THAMES ANGLERS.—(To the Editor.)—Will you, through the medium of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, let your angling readers know that at the meeting of the Conservation Society held on Tuesday, Mr. Wakefield in the chair, Mr. Farrell, the honorary secretary, informed the members present that so well had the appeal he had made through the papers at the commencement of this year succeeded, that a large number of trout and grayling in spawn had been placed in each of the weirs between Staines-bridge and Teddington. Through the exertions of the society all netting has been abolished; and from the evictions of Thames poachers during the past winter it is clear that the good water-bailiffs have done their duty. A very important fact was a unusual signed by all the respectable fishermen on the banks of the river, expressing their interest for preserving fish in the Thames, and stating as they are certain they shall benefit considerably by it, and shall soon make the Thames one of the finest fishing rivers in England.—ANGLER-ELECT.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. L., Newcastle.—To us it appears that in the first game of the contact between the Berwick and Northumberland Clubs, Northumberland had to sit their own way at the finished bungler in move 34. In the second game the superiority of play was with the other side, but the result was a draw. We shall be glad to receive the games you mention to print.

W. H. Gossip.—Many thanks for your letter and problem. We hope to hear from you again shortly.

T. G., Baildon.—Accept our acknowledgments. The games have, previously reached us.

W. C. Pitt (Leeds).—Sent to "C. D."

C. D., Leeds.—In Problem No. 844, if White play 1. B to Q 3rd, Black can mate in three moves.

J. Hall (Leeds).—Your solutions are correct.

R. H.—Forward to a few examples; chiefly mates in three, four, and five moves.

J. Dixon (Manchester).—Your problem is very ingenious, and we make it a rule never to insert problems without solution.

J. R. W., and others.—We shall endeavour to give a list of the successful solvers next week.

W. H. Gossip.—Your solution of Problem No. 842 is correct. Your letter has been received, but we fail to know what you refer to.

W. F. Tudor (Leeds).—Will be forwarded.

C. C. H.—At Purnell's Coffee-house, Cornhill. Address the secretary.

F. W., Exeter.—We have not seen the game in question, but if it be so, how can mate be forced in five moves?

J. Dixon (Manchester).—We admire a second solution by 1. Kt to Q 4th; 2. Kt to Q B 7th; 3. Kt to Kt 5th, &c.

N. N., Cardiff.—Yes; an unquestionable improvement on the former example.

J. Hall (Leeds).—The game between Messrs. Lee and Mackenzie was played in 1876. It is exceedingly open, but not quite perfect, for at a very early stage in the game, Black might have played 4. P to Q 4th, and so have obtained the attack. The game of Hunt and Mackenzie, played at the recent Counties Match, is very fine.

MARIANA.—You rule as to touch and move in "Chess Praxis" is that "if a player not over the board touches a piece he must move it, or if he touches one of his own pieces he must move it, or if he moves an adverse piece, he must take it, or if he touches with his hand one of his own men when it is his turn to play, must move it; if it is impossible to move, touching it is not touching, and we would be the last to enforce such. And a player who touches one of his adversary's men (under the same conditions) must take it."

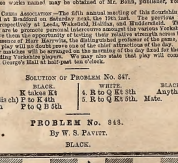
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 847.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	K takes Kt	4. R to Q 8th	Anything
2. B to Q B 6th	K to Q 4th	5. R to Q 8th.	Mate.
3. R to K 8th	P to Q 5th		

PROBLEM No. 849.

By W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Fine Game between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and ROUSCH.

(*Petrof's Defence*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. A.	BLACK (Mr. K.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18.	K to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	19. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	20. Q to K 2th	Q B to K 3rd
Tests is not recommended as good as the usual move of 3. Kt to K B 3rd.		21. Q to K B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
4. P takes P (ch)	K takes P (ch)	22. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
5. B to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd	23. Q to K 2nd	
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	(This was better than either taking the Knight with Queen or checking with the B at Q 4th.)	
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd		
8. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd		
(Already Black has a much inferior game to that which he would have obtained by 8. P to K 5th.)		24. R to K B 4th	Q R to Q B sq
		25. R to K 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd.	Q to K 2nd	26. Q to K R 3rd	B to Q 4th
10. P to K 5th	P to K 5th	27. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
11. Q B to K 4th	P to K R 4th	28. Q to K 3rd	K R takes Kt
12. Q to K 3rd	P to K 4th	29. R takes R	R takes R
(Mr. Anderssen would have obtained a magnificent attack by playing 12. K R to K sq, followed by P to K 5th, but the move played is very good.)		30. P to K B 5th (ch)	B takes B
		31. Q takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq
		32. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		33. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	34. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
14. P takes P	P takes P	35. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
15. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	36. P to K 6th	R to K B sq
16. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	37. P to K 7th	R takes Kt
17. P to K 6th	P takes P	38. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th
(Had he taken the Pawn with Bishop, Mr. Anderssen would have replied with Queen to K 5th.)		39. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Q 5th
		40. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K takes B
17.	P takes B	41. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K takes R
18. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	42. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
(Much better play than capturing the Rook, as the sequel shows.)		43. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
19. Kt takes R	Q to K B 4th	44. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q 5th
20. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	45. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
21. K to K sq	Q takes Kt P	46. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
(And he takes the Pawn with Bishop, and wins.)		47. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
		48. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
		49. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
		50. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
		51. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
		52. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
		53. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
		54. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 5th
		55. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
		56. R to K B 3rd.	Mate.

Lively Gambit between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and JOUBSOUD.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P takes Kt	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. B takes B	P takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
4. B takes K P	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B takes K B P	R to Q B sq
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. Q to K 6th	R to Q B 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	22. Q R to K sq	R to Q 3rd
7. Q B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	23. Q to K 5th	R to Q B 3rd
8. Castles	Kt to Q 2nd	24. Q to K 6th	R to Q 3rd
(Superior to taking the Pawn.)		25. B to Q B 6th	
9. P to Q B 3rd	B takes Q B	(And mate next move unavoidably.)	
10. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 5th		
12. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt		
13. Castles	Kt takes Q B		

And White gave mate in three moves.

TOURNAMENT AT THE CAFÉ DE LA REGENCE IN PARIS.—This passage of arms, the arrangements of which were described in our Number for the 19th ult., has just terminated. Four separate tourneys have been fought, at the end of which three combatants only remained upon the field. These were M. Kolisch, of the first category; M. Allie, of the third category; and Mr. Borchester, of the fourth category. A good deal has transpired upon the following conditions—that two of the games played by her should first play together; then the winner of this bout should play with the third, and so until one of the three successively beaten his two adversaries. In the first round M. Kolisch vanquished M. Bourdonnais, and in the second M. Allie, the next, he defeated M. Kolisch, and in the third he defeated Mr. Borchester, who thereupon declared the victor of the honours.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

DR. FORBES WATSON'S Lecture "On the Chief Fibre-yielding Plants of India" is printed in No. 300 of the *Society of Arts' Journal* (price fourpence), illustrated with many wood engravings and a map. It should be obtained by every person interested in the progress of British manufactures and British India.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The new number of the journal contains an eloquent address on the recent progress of geology and palæontology by the retiring president, Professor John Phillips; and many interesting short communications by members, including Sir Archibald Geikie's paper it by the Rev. S. Hislop, on the Geology and Fossils of Nagpur, in the East Indies, with woodcuts. Also a memoir by Professor Bonney on the basalts from the Giant's Causeway, in the Antrim coast.

ORNITHOLOGY.—The eminent chemist M. Nicklès has laid before the French Academy of Sciences an account of some experimental researches on the blowfly, which, he says, proves that the insect can live, grow, and in common with vertebrates, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten, establishes a broad analogy between the metabolism of the metals in animals and plants. Neither cuclin nor metallic compounds, qualities possessed by all bodies the metallicity of which is unquestionable.

RESUSCITATION OF DRIED ANIMALCULES.—The members of the commission charged by the French Society of Biology with the examination of the disputed point having agreed to make a great deal, in the presence of their authors, the experiments of MM. Doyère and Pouchet, have given the report. They admit that certain animals termed "reviviscents" may be reanimated, in varying degrees, by moistening, after having lost by desiccation, more or less completely the appearance of life. Rotifers and grades have revived after having endured for five minutes a temperature of 120° C., in dry air, and for many and some rotifers and tardigrades recalled after having remained eighty-two days in a dry vacuum and then been exposed for forty minutes to the temperature of 120° C. in dry air, and resistance of tardigrades and rotifers to high temperatures increases in proportion to the completeness of their previous desiccation.

ARSENICATING.—In the last number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, in a report of the meeting of the Midlands Branch, will be found many interesting details relating to this practice, said to prevail in certain parts of the country, especially the woodman and shepherds, who think it increases their strength and improves their personal appearance, without injury to their health (a statement on the warm belief of the coffee) stating: the fees at first the size of a pea's head, increasing to that of a pea. The habit is said to be acquired, and to remain when once tried a long time after death.

THE SUCKING FISH.—Echeneis Remora, or Sucking Fish, forms the subject of a very interesting paper by Dr. Albert Günther in the *Annals & Natural History* (April). The fish is well known to the ancients, and is described by Aristotle, Aelian, Pliny, &c. By a peculiar adhesive disc on the top of the head it is enabled to attach itself to ships, to the bottom of the sea, to the bodies of sharks, &c. Mr. Turton once found a cod with this disagreeable sticking opposite to the pectoral fin. Dr. Günther gives many historical details, and describes ten species, with illustrations.

THE CIRCULAR POLARISATION OF LIGHT was the subject of a discourse by Dr. J. H. Gladstone at the Chemical Society on Thursday week. These phenomena were discovered in France, and excited some attention in England, but in the meantime the attention of Germany was aroused only. The chief substances which have the property of rotating a polarised ray of light are quartz and oil of turpentine; but many essential oils, different kinds of sugar, tartaric and malic acids and their derivatives, camphor, and numerous vegetable alkalies and their salts. Dr. Gladstone referred to the influence exerted on this property by the state of aggregation and particles of the substance, the temperature, magnetism, and chemical combination. The power of rotating light to the right or left hand, and the intensity with which they rotate, are means of colours, is intimately connected with a peculiar one edness of the form of the crystals formed. The polarimeter as applied to the quantitative estimation of various kinds of sugar in a solution, and the determination of what is the best form of the instrument for the purpose, were also discussed by Dr. Gladstone, who thinks it will play no inconsiderable part in the chemistry of the future. The discourse was illustrated by a large diagram scope for the determination of sugar; a Soleil's saccharometer, kindly lent by Mr. Bates-Hubbard; and a collection of Mr. Ladd's, by Mr. Ford.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ASHTON gave the first lecture on Tuesday last week, his subject being "Earthquakes." He described the phenomena accompanying these convulsions; the varying, awful destruction; the motion, also, varying, from a simple tremor to a complicated movement of undulations, waves, &c., sometimes accompanied by subterranean percussions and sounds—a combination of the two. The theories respecting earthquakes were then considered, and reasons made to the scope of the volcanic action of heat, and of the chemical, electrical, and possibly magnetical forces upon the mineral substances in the interior of the earth. But the chief possible causes of these phenomena. Earthquakes take place all over the world; from Greenland and Iceland to Australia, from Japan to the Pacific and America. They happen more frequently in cold, than in warm weather. Lost of 50,000 deaths occurred from earthquakes in January and only 815 in July. On the average, there is one shock a-week somewhere. One shock in forty is violent, and there is one violent shock every month. Of the 365 days, there is one shock in nine days and thirty-three in a year. Till the present century reports of earthquakes were very imperfect. Of observations made up to the 15th century were 7; 17 to the 17th, 2804; from 1800 to 1850, 1,040; total, 3,861. Of these 1,000 have occurred in Europe, and 1,000 in United Kingdom during the present century. (Full information on the subject is given in Mallet's Report on Earthquakes and Recent Volcanoes, for the British Association.) The kindred subject of VOLCANOES, will be the next considered.

The Friday evening discourse was delivered by Dr. TYNDALL, the President of the Royal Society, on "Recent Researches on the Structure of the Public to the Science and Practice of Medicine"—the Duke of Wellington, V.P., in the chair. Dr. Tyndall said that the object of the Royal Institution of the knowledge required to maintain health and cure disease is not sufficiently appreciated by the public. It is to be hoped that it would in the same relation as lawyer and client; in the former case knowledge is required to win, and, in the latter, to keep health, which is often lost or gained by quacks, and, at the same time, from prejudice neglect what is really valuable in the art of healing. The importance of observations relating diseases by cold water did not receive the attention it deserved, although it comprehended a system to be employed by hydropathy, and by many eminent general Practitioners. Incredible benefit was derived from cold water in typhoid fever. Dr. Tyndall then described Dr. Blackwell and Miss Agnes Macdonald's experiments on the effects of alcohol, showing that if Nightingale are eminent examples of the value of abstinence from intoxication. Alcohol was also regarded as a species of conjurers. destruction. This would not be the case in the presence of the consuming fire. Alcohol was also a poison, and unfit to be taken internally. A public more enlightened on medical matters would not be so much in the hands of the practitioner, and the profession itself would be more disposed to investigation by the many new remedies which were being introduced. Dr. Tyndall then described the diseases of the mind be more studied; and that great attention should be paid to the study of hypnotism, which might be of value also, by treating the members of the medical profession with the respect due to them, and by not allowing the public to be misled by the specialist to the happiness of man.

MR. F. J. SMITH, of the Chemical Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal) gave the fourth lecture of his course, "On Chemical Action and Heat," on Saturday last. He described the phenomena of chemical combination, and the consequent development of intense heat, were referred to, and some of the applications of the principle derived from the study of chemical-active substances were examined. Various schemes for employing hydrostatic pressure in the manufacture of steel, the production of phosphorus and sulphur, &c.—to the production of ingenuity skills and Captain Noble's experiments with gun-cotton. The new application of signals was illustrated; and the arrangements for the ignition of the Russian fuse were explained by means of diagrams. The fuse, which, as we late war, were described as being of a similar character. An account was given of the electric fuse, and the principles employed in its application, to the reduction of metals from their ores, especially in the application of the very powerful electric currents now obtainable from dynamo, or coal gas, and oxygen, as to the oxyhydrogen blowpipe was described, and the process of welding and cutting metals by its intense furnace recently invented and worked by Mr. Deville, in which coal gas and oxygen are constructed by Deville and Debray, in which coal gas and oxygen are employed, and in which a very large quantity of iron was readily fused in a gas furnace invented by Mr. Siemens.

Dr. Tyndall's lecture on December 6, on the Use of Animals, on the the cessation (or horrible) reminiscence—the Roman camel of Central Asia (with two humps), and to their domestication in Arabia, in South Asia (with two humps), and to their domestication in Africa, and the vicuna, America. Its llama (undoubtedly) living in the Zoological Gardens—the Specimens of all these are now living in the Zoological Gardens—the structure having been adapted to the present month. The organisation of these creatures is wonderfully adapted to their habits, and their great use to man, was described, especially their internal water-cells and the lungs—the accumulation of fatty matter stored up as a provision for famine. The fact that camels can carry from 850lbs. to 1600lbs., at a speed varying from five to eleven miles an hour, sometimes maintained during eleven hours. The llamas resemble the camels very closely, but have a structure more adapted to mountainous regions than sandy plains. It is thought that the camelus ruminants have, strictly speaking, never been wild animals, but have descended from a species of the great unicorn 1,000, when 2000 persons and 1800 camels perished.

1809.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.
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Policies effected with this Company during the present year will be entitled to six years bonus at next division of profits.
During the year 1859, 605 Policies were issued, Assuring the sum of £449,913.
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The attention of the Public is specially called to the Double Insurance System,—Half Premium System,—and Assurance and Annuity System,—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insure against Fire most descriptions of Property at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at No. 4, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, or any of the Agents in the Country.
London, March, 1860. R. STRACHAN, Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS' COMPANY (Limited), Swan-lane, Upper Thames street London. Established for the SALE of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Steam Engines—Railway and Contractors' Plant—Hydraulic Engines—Mining Machinery—Brick and Tile Machines—Sawing Machinery, and every description of Tools and Machines. Prices and full information upon application.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, Demerara, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

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EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and CO., Proprietors.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £28 DINING-ROOM SUITE consists of
Six mahogany chairs in morocco and hair
One easy do., spring stuffed do.;
Cabriole couch do do.;
Set telescope dining-tables, to dine 12 persons;
Superior sideboard, fitted with trays and cellaret-drawer.
City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, 95, City-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £35 DRAWING-ROOM SUITE consists of
Rosewood or walnut loo-table on pillar and claw;
Chiffonier, with marble top, plate-glass back, and doors
Cabriole couch, covered in silk velvet or damask;
Easy-chair en suite;
Six handsome chairs, ditto
Chimneyglass in gilt frame;
Two papier-mâché chairs
Handsome whatnot;
Elegant work table, fitted
Occasional-table,
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P. and S. BEYFUS' £26 BEDROOM SUITE consists of
Superior mahogany bedstead, with rich damask furniture.
Palliasse and wool mattress;
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Washstand, with marble top;
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Four cane chairs;
Superior winged wardrobe;
£4 Servants' Bedroom complete.
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Was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park.
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The "Lancet" states
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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
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SEVERAL HUNDRED
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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.
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Remarkably pretty in Mourning.

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The New 12s. 9d. Mantle (a great bargain).
Pretty, useful, Muslin Jacket, 9s. 10½d.

ZOUAVE GLACE SILK JACKET, 21s.
Zouave Muslin Jacket and Vest, 15s. 9d.
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Zouave Marcella Jacket and Vest, 12s. 6d.

THE FASHIONABLE MANTLE, Price 21s.
A Waterproof Cloth Paletot, with long sleeves, lined with silk, top of sleeve richly trimmed.
The Half-guinea Muslin Jacket.

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Elegantly braided Cloth Jacket, in every device, 15s. 6d.
The Half-Guinea Cloth and Cashmere Jacket, Loose and Tight.
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The calamity which has just taken place at the Warerooms of Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL, the celebrated Silkmercers, "The Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road, W., is really awful to contemplate; piles of rich Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Irish and Table Linens, Sheetings, Prints, and Printed Muslins, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, and various Fancy Goods, &c., all just purchased for the Spring and Summer Season, are all more or less damaged, and upwards of two thousand pounds' worth utterly destroyed.
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Ladies are respectfully solicited to pay an early visit on this important occasion.
N.B. The Sale is now proceeding.

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HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, have the honour to announce that they are now exhibiting a magnificent collection of Novelties, consisting of Silks of Lyons and Spitalfields manufacture, an unusually large collection of Light Tissues, which have been manufactured for them exclusively; Gauzes from Lyons and Chambery; Muslins from Mulhouse; Indian and French Shawls; Laces of English and Foreign make, including some exquisite specimens from Barcelona and Brussels; and an entirely new collection of Ball Dresses. H., J., and Co. solicit an early inspection.

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Very Best PARIS KID GLOVES.
1 guinea the dozen best Grenoble Kid, or 2s. per pair.
The best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. A sample sent for two extra stamps.
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BALZARINES, &c.,
25 per Cent Cheaper than any House in the Kingdom.
Patterns sent Post-free.
Organdi Muslins,
3s. the Full Dress.
Flounced Ditto,
7s 6d. to 21s.
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Flounced Barèges and Balzarines, worth 35s., for
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Black Silks, 25s. 6d., for brightness and durability
are unequalled.
Black Grenadines, Barèges, and Balzarines,
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All Colours.
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and Jackets Complete,
in Muslin, elegantly trimmed, Ribbon and Lace 16s. 6d.
The Muslin Jacket, known as our Jacket, with
Lace Epaulettes, 10s. 6d.
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Engravings
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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of Silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

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Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
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Chamois Leather, with black feet,
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Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

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COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
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Established in 1778.
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INFANTS' CLOAKS, one guinea, Cashmere, handsomely trimmed, full-circular cape. A large and cheap assortment of handsome Christening Robes, from one guinea.—NUNN'S (The Juvenile Dépôt), 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

BABY LINEN, one-third less than the usual charges. Every requisite for Infants, best materials, lowest prices, at NUNN'S (The Juvenile Dépôt), 259, Regent street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

ZOUAVE JACKETS, various styles, 7s. 6d. All the new Sleeves, Collars, and Sets, lace or muslin. Lowest possible prices.
NUNN'S, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

LADIES' LINEN, one-third less than the usual prices; Marriage Trousseaux, and India Outfits, best materials and make.
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CHILDREN'S FROCKS and PELISSES, New Styles, fully one quarter less than the usual charges. Pretty White Frocks, 4s. 6d. NUNN'S, the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

CORSETS AND PETTICOATS.
George Roberts's new Corset, 14s. 9d., unequalled.
George Roberts's Picco Corset, 7s 6d.
George Roberts's 18-hoop, watch-spring steel Petticoat, Silk Band and Tapes, 16s. 6d.
George Roberts's 9-hoop net Jupon, 5s.
GEORGE ROBERTS'S noted Stay and Petticoat Warehouses, 183, Oxford-street; and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL, from Paris. Their elegant GUINEA BONNET, every colour, superior to all others for fitting the head, at the showrooms, 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's)

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH STRAW BONNETS, elegantly trimmed, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Full-dress Paris Chips, 21s. Millinery Bonnets of every description equally moderate.—Mrs. POLAND'S Showrooms, 11, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

EMBROIDERY.—HERMANN and CO., 6, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., the newest traced designs on superior materials from the celebrated manufactory of Verkrüzen and Co., 96, Hatton-garden. Newest Spring Jackets, Casaques, Zouaves, Boys' Coats, Frocks, &c.

TOWER OF BABEL.—"Maison Française," 84, Regent-street, W.—Best Paris Kid Gloves at 2s. 6d. N. B. Ladies' special attention is also respectfully called to the New Patent Bracelet Gloves, very fashionable just now in Paris.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound recommended for accuracy and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds ..	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped	6	6	0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8	8	0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ..	14	14	0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds ..	10	10	0
Ditto, in stronger case, and capped	13	13	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17	17	0

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of prices with remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. Dent, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen.—33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

FRODSHAM and BAKER, 31, Gracechurch-street, City, established 1800, Chronometer-makers to the Admiralty, Clockmakers to the Queen.—POCKET CHRONOMETERS, Duplex and Lever Watches, of the most improved construction, at moderate prices. Astronomical and other Clocks.

HAWLEY'S SUPERIOR WATCHES, with all the late improvements, £4 4s. to £30; Silver ditto, £2 2s. to £12.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. The new list of prices free.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—VOIGTLANDER'S LENSES are now further reduced in price from May 1. The import duty being taken off, and a great economy of labour effected by the erection of most perfect machinery, Messrs. Voigtländer of Vienna are thereby enabled to offer their new Lenses (with the visual and chemical foci coincident) at prices considerably less than any of the best English makers, thus securing to the purchaser the most perfect instrument (every lense being guaranteed) at a price hitherto unattainable. Detailed Catalogues may be had free at Callaghan's, sole Agent, 23A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street.

THE DERBY.—RACE GLASSES in every variety of size of price at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces each, containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Racecourse and at the Opera house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deerstalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses. The term for them are powerful and brilliant telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other kind of hearing Instrument, Messrs. SOLOMONS Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.— From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

TO LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE-SHIELD for taking away all pain whilst nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post 9d. extra.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—GABRIEL'S TREATISE (gratis, or by post three stamps) explains their new system of self-adhesion and capillary attraction, combined by means of a soft flexible substance with coralite, gum-coloured indiarubber in lieu of bone or gold), which is warranted to remain pure and entirely free from taste or smell. They are fitted without springs or wires, and without any operation, with first-class materials and workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists to the Prince Ottajana, Nos. 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill (particularly observe), entrance up the private passage next Benson the Silversmith; also at 110, Regent street; and 134 Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1815. See diploma.
Gabriel's Celebrated Preparations—the Patent White Enamel, 2s. 6d. per packet; the Gutta Percha Enamel, 1s. 6d.—may be obtained through any Chemist, or direct.
"Gabriel's Treatise" should be read by all requiring a dentist It will save much money and more annoyance, and, emanating from such a source, may be confidently relied on."—U.S. Gazette.
American Mineral Teeth from £4 4s. the set, warranted.

TEETH.—Mr. ROGERS'S Improvements in Replacing ARTIFICIAL TEETH have entirely superseded those constructed upon the ordinary principles. They support the loose and tender teeth remaining, require no springs, wires, or any painful operation; while their natural appearance and durability are guaranteed. Charges strictly moderate. 18, New Burlington-street, corner of Regent-street. Particularly observe Name and Address.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION. Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, Dentist to the Court of Spain, 448, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply Artificial Teeth of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings.
Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used a highly condensed form for stopping decayed teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front teeth.
Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the Fleur de l'Age; or, Bloom of Youth, that will add Youth and Beauty to any complexion, is now ready.—Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily from Ten till Six.

TWO-YEARS' RHEUMATISM CURED
By the Mighty
AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC PURIFYING PILLS.
The following is from Mrs. Lane:—"Gentlemen, I wish this published for the benefit of suffering humanity. I was afflicted with acute Rheumatism for two years, and for thirteen weeks confined to my bed quite helpless; my body was in dreadful pain, and when touched I could not help screeching out as loud as my strength would let me; my feet and legs were frightfully swollen, my ankle bones grew out, and my hands were drawn inward and my fingers bent backwards the reverse way. My medical attendants could not relieve me, and said that I should remain a cripple all my life, when a friend told me to take the Great American Homœopathic Purifying Pills. And I am truly thankful that I did hear of them, and I took three large boxes, five pills every night until relieved, then two till cured; being, I think, the most miraculous cure ever performed by medicine I am now quite upright, and have the use of all my limbs, my knuckles are gone back to the natural shape, and I am a marvel to all around. The Pills have made a thorough cure. I am fifty-four years of age, and I shall feel it my duty to answer any questions, as the medicine has proved a great blessing to me, for in 1858 I was on my bed in agony, and in 1859 I give my testimony, waiting a twelvemonth to test the power of this powerful and astonishing medicine—Mrs. MARY LANE, Old Radford, near Nottingham."—To be had of Batters, Wholesale Agent, Nottingham; Sutton and Co., London; and of all Patent Medicine Vendors, at 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per box. Postage stamps, 8d., 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d., at 1, Angel-row, Nottingham.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes. Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED LEFT-OF CLOTHES, Uniforms Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46A, Duke-street, and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O orders remitted. Established 1800.



WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH RESTORED.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. SALMON, OF CHESHUNT.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

THE increasing interest felt in all things pertaining to the early history of our country, an interest at once deep and strengthened by the frequent and varied boons on all hands—from buried cities and sacred tombs down to the worm-eaten covers of old books—warrants a few words on the works now progressing at Waltham Abbey. This church stands out as the connecting link between two important periods, and gathers around it the deep-seated feelings of our Anglo-Saxon nature from its immediate association with the last of our Saxon kings. Built by Harold as a church for the people's worship, it speaks of the national faith previous to its greater degeneracy and the deeper humiliation of the national glory before the Papal power in the reign that succeeded, and commemorating the brave man who of his piety and munificence called it into being, knelt at its altar, thence gave himself a sacrifice for his people's weal. On the 14th of October, 1066, Harold fell beneath his standard on the Hill of Senlac, buried, perhaps, first beneath a heap of stones on the Sussex coast. He was removed thence, at the earnest prayers of his mother, Githa, and, borne by the sorrowing brotherhood of Waltham, he, with the noble Gurth and Leofwin, was more fittingly interred in his own church.

From the best evidence it appears that this church was consecrated on May 3, 1060, by Kinsige, Archbishop of York, who died in the following December; but the confirmation charter was not executed until 1062. A long list of the Prelates and Princes who witnessed it is given by the writer of the "De Inventione Sancte Crucis Walthamensis," wherein the signatures of Baldred, Kinsige's successor, occurs; also that of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Eaegar, the son of Æthestan, and grandson of Thorsi le Frude, the original founder of the church and village of Waltham. According to this charter the foundation of Harold was a college for a Dean and eleven secular canons, which he endowed with seventeen hirdships for their maintenance; he also munificently enriched the church with costly vessels and sacred relics.

The nave, with a portion of the south transept, is all that remains of this noble church, and of that the exterior has been so marred that it presents but a faint idea of its former glory; fortunately, the interior has not suffered to the same extent, but retains its general features and much of the original work is still untouched. Now that the whitewash and plaster have been taken off, the unsightly pews and galleries that disfigured the building removed, the massive pillars substantially restored, and their bases made visible by the lowering of the floor, this church is still more worthy of a visit. The somewhat lofty, huge, circular piers, alternately plain and decorated with spiral or bold chevron fluting, surmounted with corresponding capital and abacus; the noble arcade, the triporium with its simple ornamentation, the lofty clerestory with triplets of arches, and the magnificent arch of the Norman tower, strikes the beholder with its massiveness and grandeur, and calls forth a wish to have locked, it but for one minute, upon the splendid whole.

A new choir was added, and some repairs seem to have been done in the reigns of Henry I. or Stephen; and still more extensive repairs and additions by Henry II., who changed the foundation from seculars to Augustine monks, increasing the number to twenty-four, and promised to augment their revenue so that they should be sufficient to maintain eighty or a hundred Canons; but this he did not perform. Henry appears also to have determined upon building a new church here, but did not do so, contenting himself with the repair of the old one and the erection of the necessary monastic buildings.

In 1242 the choir was rebuilt and the church again solemnly dedicated by William, Bishop of Norwich. The foundations of the north pillars of this choir were dug up in 1795, when a coffin of blue purbeck marble was found at the bottom of the wall. This coffin lay 260 feet distant from the present east wall of the church, and shew the great extent of the edifice in that direction.

During the repairs that have been progressing for some months past under the able direction of Mr. Burges, which he has conducted in the true spirit of conservatism, several interesting details of Norman work have been revealed, such as the enriched capitals of the shafts of the south entrance, a Norman doorway on the north side, conclusive evidences of the vaulting of the aisles, circular windows to the triforium, and the corbel table of the south aisle; of later work, three corbels in the north wall inserted to carry the groined roof of the sicristure; these are of Henry II.'s time, and correspond with the vaulted building within the gardens, which was a part of the abbatial residence, erected doubtlessly by that Monarch; the remains of a noble pointed window of four lights, which has been restored with very beautiful flowing tracery, and a Newel staircase within the south wall. Some wall paintings were also discovered under the whitewash, which could not be preserved.

Of the work done we may further specially mention the square windows, the insertion of which so fearfully mutilated the north wall, have been removed and Norman windows restored; also two pointed arched windows on this side, and the Norman doorway. The wall itself has been refaced with ashlar, and the buttresses strengthened. The whitewashed ceiling has given way to a decorated one, after Peterborough Cathedral; and an elegant gallery erected against the west wall for the organ, which has been repaired and greatly enlarged. Much more, however, remains to be done. The east end, with its horrible factory window, must be removed, and a suitable composition be inserted; the south entrance restored; and the repair of the south wall has already been done on the north side. Up to this time about £3000 has been expended, and a further sum of £2000 is required to complete the work. The funds for this national undertaking have been collected through the instrumentality of the incumbent, Mr. James Francis, the parishioners having largely subscribed.

We have not been able to notice the beautiful Lady Chapel, with very much of its excellent work hidden by a false ceiling, and all its other disfigurements, which should be removed, and the large blocked arch connecting it with the church opened.

The interior of the Abbey Church having been sufficiently repaired to be again used for Divine service, it was reopened with special services on the 3rd inst., that day being the eight hundredth anniversary of its consecration. About £135 was collected, and the proceedings altogether were of a highly satisfactory nature.



INTERIOR OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH RESTORED.

THE PORTA FELICE AND MARINA, PALERMO.

PUBLIC attention, long directed to the doings in Northern and Central Italy, has shifted to the southernmost part of the Italian peninsula, and, glancing from the mainland, now rests on Sicily. In pursuance of our plan of sending special artists and correspondents to every place where important events are likely to transpire, we have dispatched one to Sicily; and shall soon, we hope, be able to reproduce on our pages, from sketches by his facile pencil, faithful representations not only of the death-struggle being carried on in that island, but of the most salient points of its charming natural scenery, and some of the chief features of its principal cities.

We break ground in our present Number by presenting an Illustration of the Porta Felice and Marina, in Palermo, in which city, as is well known, the insurrection burst out early in the last month, and was not crushed until near its close—if, indeed, it be wholly so at the present time. Every town of any importance on the littorals of the Mediterranean has its Marina, or public promenade; and, according to the Rev. G. N. Wright, the Marina of Palermo is the most delightful spot on the Mediterranean. He says:—"A stranger glides into the port of Palermo always too rapidly, because every advance detracts from the sublime prospect of the Marina, with its fashionable as well as busy groups, in motion before a range of palaces one mile in extent; behind which the glorious city appears, seated on the fertile plain in Europe, and above which, in the background of the panorama, Monte Pelegrino rises precipitously, majestically, and with a form as strange as it is beautiful. Entering the inner harbour, the Cala Felice, or landing-steps, is now reached, and the busy hum of men assails the ear; new voices, strange dresses, different associations present themselves, yet all agreeable and full of interest. Here the Palazzo office, on the right, demands your presence—a crowd of idlers, and a considerable number of mendicants, impeding you at every step. To the left of the Marina and landing-place some remains of the ancient town walls are visible, and some military works of magnificent strength; but immediately in front stands the Porta Felice, through which the newly arrived passenger visitor issues forth, the Cassaro, at the accustomed hour, to enjoy the recreations of the Marina. This splendid piece of architecture, perhaps the handsomest city-portal in Europe, is purely Italian in its style and ornaments, and is a sufficient proof that the days of ancient grandeur and Rome may still be rivalled by the genius of after ages. From this perfect specimen of art—so constantly, from its position, the admiration of its owners—the parade extends towards the Villa Reale, a public pleasure-ground, and thence to the Botanic Gardens. These are tributary to the evening enjoyments of the Palermitans, and it is confessed by all voyagers in the Mediterranean that the delights of an evening on the Marina of Palermo are without a parallel in the south of Europe."

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LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, ETC.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 505.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has been on a flying visit to his farm of La Motte in *la triste Sologne.* After inspecting the different points where cultivation is being attempted in this sterile region, his Majesty received deputations from the surrounding poor villages, and invited the Mayor of La Motte to dine with him. Having learnt that the commune had lain an extraordinary impost on itself for the space of eight years in order to erect a new maire and schoolhouse, the Emperor undertook to defray the whole expense out of his private purse. His Majesty returned to town last Saturday, and presided at a Council of Ministers.

The Grand Duke Nicholas left Paris for Baden yesterday week.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday announces that in the last sitting of the Legislative Body the project of law relative to sugar and coffee was agreed to by 233 against three votes.

The demand for shrubs and evergreens for the decoration of the numerous new gardens and squares at Paris has become so great that the municipal authorities have been obliged to have recourse to Holland for an increase in the supply.

The Imperial Horticultural Society has opened its annual exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in the nave of the Palace of Industry, which, says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian,* "has been transformed, as usual, into what is politely called a *jardin Anglais,* though I doubt whether our gardeners would highly appreciate the compliment if they witnessed the effect produced. The place, however, exhibits a pretty specimen of that artificial nature which the French love to get up for themselves, and which I believe they in reality prefer to anything which unsophisticated Nature can accomplish for them. There is a *petite rivière* and a rustic bridge, and a cascade and a *pelouse,* or grass-plat, almost as big as a pocket-handkerchief. Many of the plants exhibited are extremely fine, and display, in the size and masses of their flowers, and the absence of all extraneous foliation, the highest skill in artificial culture and development. The azaleas and pelargoniums are especially remarkable in this respect, and unequalled, I should apprehend, in similar productions of any country in the world."

SARDINIA.

The Treaty of Zurich has been approved in the Sardinian Chambers by 215 against sixteen votes. The report of the Committee on the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice to France concludes by proposing its approbation by the Chambers.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an article refuting the accusation of Ministerial connivance in the affair of Garibaldi. The article says:—"The Government has disproved of the expedition and attempted to prevent its departure by such means as prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no more than the Neapolitan vessels which were cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not hide its solicitude for the common country; but at the same time it understands and respects the principle of international law, and believes its duty to be to make that principle respected in the State, for the safety of which it is responsible."

The Sardinian squadron is concentrated in the Sardinian waters.

The committee for the subscription to a million muskets, which first refused to supply Garibaldi with funds for his hazardous expedition, have now taken measures, together with the Municipal Junta of Milan, to send the sums collected to the General. The money which flows in is mostly voted by municipal bodies in Lombardy out of the communal exchequers.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Garibaldi's partisans have attempted an inroad into the Papal States. Last Saturday there was an engagement near Montefiascone between the Papal gensdarmes and a body of 350 insurgents coming from Tuscany. Some five or six of the anti-Papal party were killed, and twenty-five others were wounded—a brother of Orsini being among the killed—while the gensdarmes had three men killed and two wounded. The insurgents were dispersed and driven back into Tuscany; and we learn by a telegram from Turin that they have been arrested, and will be brought to trial.

The Papal Government is organising an Urban Guard, and is making every provision to maintain order in Rome. General Lamoricière entered Rome on the 13th inst.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on Wednesday by the Prince Regent, who, in his speech, said:—"Government is most seriously endeavouring to bring about such solutions of the questions which at present engage the attention of the European Cabinets as will be adequate to the maintenance of the political equilibrium. The principles which guide the Government in its relations with the German Confederation and the German Diet in regard to the present highly-important affairs have been explained during this Session. The Government also will in future adhere to these principles, and will continue to regard the maintenance of the recognised rights of others as necessary for the maintenance of its own rights. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion existing in reference to important questions, in one feeling all the German Governments and people are unanimous with myself and the Prussian people—that is, in unshaken fidelity to the common fatherland, and in the strong conviction that the independence of the nation and the integrity of the national territory are matters of importance before which all internal affairs and dissensions far recede." The continuation of his Royal Higness's speech treated of questions respecting the interior.

The Prince Regent was to proceed on Thursday, viâ Kreuznach and Saarbruck, to Trier, to be present at the opening of the Rhine, Nahe, Saarbruck, and Trier Railway. According to the *Kreuz Zeitung,* Marshal M'Mahon, Commander-in-Chief of the camp at Châlons, had received orders to welcome the Prince Regent, in the name of the Emperor of the French, on his arrival at the French frontier. The Prussian Ambassador at Paris, Count Pourtalès, was to be at Saarbruck, to join the Prince Regent.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, on the 15th, the principal article of the bill concerning the credits for the army. To the regiments of infantry and landwehr which form each brigade, another regiment, composed of three battalions of the reserve of the landwehr, is to be added. The guard will consist of four brigades of infantry, and the eight corps will comprise thirty-two brigades.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies made their report on a motion of M. de Ronne concerning the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war, and they express their hopes that the Government will use every effort to obtain the recognition of such inviolability as a principle of international law.

The foundation-stone of the new Bourse was laid on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Prince Regent and the Princes Frederick William, George, Charles, Adalbert, and nearly the whole of the Ministers, and the authorities of the capital. Speeches were delivered by the gentlemen charged with the erection of the building, and, as the choir of the cathedral sang a hymn, the stone was fixed, when the Prince Regent uttered the words, "In the name of the King," and gave the customary three blows with a mallet. The ceremony concluded with another choral display, and cheers were given for the King and the Prince Regent.

Reviews and inspections of troops by the Prince Regent have been very frequent of late.

The Danish Government has lodged a protest at Berlin against the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies respecting Schleswig, and against the attitude assumed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Schleinitz, upon that subject.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Espana* of the 17th has this paragraph:—"According to information which we have received the Cabinet has resolved to inform the Government of Naples that the present state of Europe and the necessities of the service in the dominions of Spain will prevent it from lending to the Neapolitan Sovereign the assistance of 25,000 Spanish troops which it had applied for." The semi-official *Correspondancia* also says that though the Cabinet "deplores the disturbed state of the Two Sicilies, and the attacks of daring adventurers in that kingdom, it will not undertake the responsibility of counselling intervention which prudence condemns."

General Concha has been elected President of the Senate.

An official return shows that the number of infantry in the Spanish army is 80,000 men.

The railway station of Almansa, in Valencia, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

AUSTRIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung* officially announces the fresh concessions offered by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Hungarian Protestants, and the proclamation of a general amnesty.

The Council of the Empire will hold its first sitting on the 29th inst., when the Minister of Finance will have concluded the elaborated statement of the budget, which will be the first question to be discussed by the Council.

A Trieste telegram, dated the 18th, says:—"The foreign Consuls will shortly be instructed that all vessels belonging to any Italian port annexed to Piedmont must strike the tricolour flag before entering any Austrian port."

In consequence of Garibaldi's departure for Sicily the Austrian Government has resolved to send a flotilla to cruise off the coasts of the island. All war-steamers which were stationed in Pola have been united under the command of the Commodore Willersdorf, and have set sail for Sicily. They will be provisionally confined to cruising off the Neapolitan coasts in the Adriatic, without crossing the Straits of Messina.

A Turin letter says:—"At Mantua the Austrians are pushing on the works with great activity. They are not merely constructing a line of defence on the left bank of the Po, but they have traced out new forts, and one of great strength is in course of construction at Consolina Montecchi, to command the road of St. Guttaldo."

TURKEY.

It seems that the physicians, self-appointed, are again consulting on the case of the "sick man." According to a despatch from Vienna, Austria, Prussia, and England have agreed as follows:—1. As to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire. 2. Should an inquiry into the situation of the European Christians in Turkey take place, it is by no means to be instituted exclusively upon the basis of the facts given by Russia, but in an independent manner, and upon the facts reported by the different Ambassadors and Consuls in the East. It is said that the Sultan, relying on the terms of the Treaty of Paris, disputes the right of the great Powers to institute an inquiry into the condition of his Christian subjects, and that the Turkish Envoy at Paris has protested against any such interference in the internal affairs of the Turkish empire.

M. de Lavalette, who has arrived at Constantinople, and who has been received by the Sultan, has made to the French residents in the Turkish capital a speech which has been so favourably regarded as to have caused a rise in the exchange.

Advices from Aleppo to the 28th of April state that an address had been posted up at the gates inciting the inhabitants to massacre the Christians. The Governor, who has 800 men and cannon, had interfered and arrested the principal leaders. The garrison was considered insufficient. The Christians, being unarmed, feared a fresh explosion of fanaticism.

The Bulgarians have drawn up a monster petition requesting a complete separation from the orthodox Church.

An inquiry has been instituted respecting the charge of appropriation of 28,000,000 piasters against the late Lord Chamberlain of the Sultan, whose property has been confiscated. The disturbances are suppressed in Thessaly. The leader of the movement has been arrested. Agitation prevails in Epirus. General apprehension exists in all the provinces of the empire. The demands of the Servian deputation are increasing. Riza Pacha has again refused the office of Grand Vizier.

THE UNITED STATES.

The proceedings in Congress were of little interest. The Senate was engaged in debates upon the slavery question; and in the House of Representatives the tariff was the principal subject of discussion. The Senate has adopted a resolution authorising the employment of a vessel to transport not more than five astronomers to some point where the eclipse of the sun, on the 18th of July next, can be best observed. It was understood that Senator Simmons and his friends had perfected their amendments to the Mexican Treaty, and that the consideration of the subject would be shortly resumed by the Senate. The resolution raising the American mission to Sardinia to a first-class one was passed by the House of Representatives without debate. The post-office committee of the House of Representatives has decided unanimously in favour of establishing a steam line around the Gulf of Mexico.

A convention of delegates from the remains of the "Know-nothing" party was about to assemble at Baltimore for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the Presidency; and General Houston, of Texas, was deemed likely to be selected.

The Board of Aldermen of New York has passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales to visit that city.

Ex-Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, died on the 6th inst., aged eighty-five years.

A bill giving a bonus of 60,000 dollars and 40,000 dollars to the first and second companies who shall carry telegraphic lines across the continent had passed the California Legislature.

Twenty-nine boys and girls had been drowned in a lake in South Carolina, in consequence of the sinking of a boat in which they had embarked on a pleasure party.

INDIA.

The following telegrams were received at the India Office on Wednesday:—

"SIMLA, April 28.—The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief are still at Simla, but will return to Calcutta on the 7th proximo. Mr. Wilson, in a speech in Council, answered the objections of the Madras Government to his scheme of taxation. On the morning of the 20th the Wuzeerees attacked Colonel Larkins' (?) column, with some damage to the cattle and camp followers; but they were driven out with heavy loss, and pursued for three miles over the hills, and to all appearances have been broken up."

"SIMLA, May 4.—The Governor-General held a durbar at Simla on the 3rd inst. for the reception of the hill chiefs. Cholera has been prevalent in Oude, but is now disappearing. The force under General Chamberlain joined that under Colonel Lumsden on the 28th ult. The Wuzeerees gave up their intention of holding Shapoor and Petray, and retreated."

The *Times* and *Standard* announce the visit to England of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the eminent Parsee merchant.

CHINA.

A telegram received on Monday by one of the first houses in the China trade states that the Chinese have refused to accept the English and French ultimatum, and that all the ports have therefore been blockaded.

From Hong-Kong we have intelligence to March 29, as follows:—Two regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one company of Royal Engineers proceed on the 31st instant to Chusan. Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 10th of April. The 1st, 3rd, 31st, 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments, and the 1st battalion of the Military Train, are here. Sir Hope Grant takes a trip to Chusan and Shanghai in a few days. General Sir C. Van Straubenzee goes to England next mail. No horses have arrived yet from India. The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April. The 7th Bengal Native Infantry are going to Calcutta on the 31st (March) in the *Prince Arthur,* having been relieved by the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has warned the inhabitants against disquieting rumours.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 1st instant. The Constitutional Government has rejected the mediation of England, and Miramon has been defeated on all sides.

On the 19th ult. a fire in a valley of Trinidad, in Cuba, swept over eighteen miles of ground. The loss was estimated at 500,000 dollars, and a reduction in the sugar crops of 8000 hogsheads was expected.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Hamilton, Canada West, was lately held, to take measures for the erection of a monument to her Majesty, to be built by subscription. The Mayor and a number of other gentlemen were appointed a committee to that effect.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Sicily is of the most contradictory nature; but, confused and obscure as it is, we are, nevertheless, led to the conclusion that the rebels and their cause are prosperous. All that can be done is to pick our steps as best we may by the flickering and feeble lights afforded by the various telegrams. On the 13th the invaders started from Marsala, and began to march on Palermo, a distance of about sixty or seventy miles. One telegram, dated Palermo, brings Garibaldi to a place called Alcamo, more than two-thirds of the way, on the 15th, and speaks of a repulse of the Royal troops at Lioppo. But it seems certain that between this time and the 18th an encounter took place between a portion of Garibaldi's men and the Neapolitan troops, at Calata Fimi, a place some ten or fifteen miles in the rear of Alcamo. The Neapolitan accounts speak of the Royal troops attacking the invaders with the bayonet, and totally routing them; of the capture of a flag; and of a great number of killed and wounded, among whom was one of the chiefs. Other accounts in the French papers, among them a French Government despatch, represent the affair as a success on the part of the Neapolitans, and speak of a desperate resistance and an orderly retreat on the part of Garibaldi's men, but of the loss on their part of killed, prisoners, and cannon. A later official telegram from Naples speaks also of two columns being sent in pursuit of the "remnants of the dispersed Garibaldians;" and this is dated May 20. But the same day we have other accounts, nonofficial, and certainly as much to be relied on. Morreale, a position commanding Palermo, has been invested. The provinces of Palermo and Trapani are deserted by the Royal troops, flying at the approach of the Garibaldians, who are joined by 3000 insurgents, and the "enthusiasm is general." In spite of the official declaration that the population remain tranquil, we hear of the insurrection extending, of Sicilians joining the invading force, of fresh emigrants arriving in Sicily to swell it. And we are told from Paris that "no telegram about Garibaldi dated Rome or Naples is worth a button," and that, as nothing to be relied upon transpires about his doings or whereabouts, people infer from the silence of the Neapolitan officials that the revolution is everywhere advancing morally and materially.

As samples of the conflicting nature of the accounts from Sicily, and of how they are coloured by the medium through which they pass, we append two despatches received on Thursday. An official despatch from Naples, dated the 23rd inst., informs us that "the rebels encamped at San Martino, near Monreale, have been beaten twice, driven from their positions, and pursued to Partanico, with very considerable losses. One of their leaders, Rosolino Pilo, was killed. The heights, which were occupied by the rebels, have been taken by the Royal troops." By way of contrast to this we hear from Paris, on the same day, that "the despatches just received confirm, without giving further details, the successes of Garibaldi. A proclamation has been issued by him, in which he takes upon himself all the responsibilities of the dictatorship of Sicily."

The most significant indication of the formidable progress of the Sicilian revolt is afforded by a statement which is forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post,* and which purports to be founded on a despatch received by the Marquis Antonni, the Neapolitan Envoy in Paris. According to this statement, the King of Naples is about to send General Filangieri to offer to the Sicilians a general amnesty, a Viceroy, and a separate Government. It has been previously reported that General Lanza, a Sicilian by birth, has been authorised to tender the Sicilians a Constitution and an amnesty; but a telegram affirms that General Lanza's proclamation conveying these promises has been received with contemptuous indifference by the Sicilians, who are certainly not likely to place faith in any assurances of the Neapolitan Government, which has so often and so flagrantly broken the most solemn obligations contracted towards them.

M. De Carafa has remitted a circular to the diplomatic corps bitterly accusing the Piedmontese Government of having, notwithstanding its promise, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled, armed, and despatched to Sicily. M. de Carafa adds that this violent attack against international laws exposes Italy to sanguinary anarchy and compromises the whole of Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices of such criminal actions. The Marquis de Villamarina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which he says is false and injurious.

GARIBALDI'S LANDING AT MARSALA.

A letter, of which the following is the substance, written by an officer on board an English vessel lying off Marsala, on the 11th inst., gives a vigorous description of the landing of Garibaldi's expedition:—

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. two English vessels bring up off Marsala, and shortly afterwards are both at their anchorage. Two Neapolitan steamers, which had accompanied them, "to watch their proceedings, no doubt," stand on, apparently to take a look along the coast, or to tell a frigate on the station of the arrival of the Englishmen. Hardly, however, are the two steamers out of sight when two other steamers are seen coming in from seaward at full speed. As they approach they hoist Sardinian colours, and come so close round the stern of one of our ships that it was impossible to mistake who or what they were. The foremost of these strange steamers was the smaller of the two; and "but few men were to seen on her deck." But on the bridge, beside the captain or pilot, was an officer in a red blouse (like the rest), and with "a feather in his cap." All are armed, and a field-piece points out from an opening in the bulwarks just above the starbord paddle-box. The other and larger vessel was "literally crammed with men," some in red, some in dark green, most "in plain citizens' attire." This is how the two strange steamers looked on that memorable morning. Both steamers make straight for the mole; the smaller one gets in "all right;" the other grounds about a hundred yards short of the molehead. The landing from the inner one begins at once, and it is surprising where all the men who now come steadily over her side could have been stowed. So they land and walk up in small parties to the town, as leisurely as a party of English yachtsmen from Malta. There was the usual fussy health-officer hurrying to ask them "if they had *pratique,*" but that was the only difficulty. Except indeed "that confounded semaphore swinging its arms about as if in a rage;" and straight to this semaphore the health-officer is ordered to march in front of the landing party. In ten minutes that semaphore had ceased from troubling. Then there was another fussy "Commissioner from the Government" taking down a list of the names of compromised persons. This gentleman's papers are quietly "distributed in much smaller pieces than he had intended." And then the prison gates are opened, and, though there was no time to make a systematic gaol delivery, there is no reason to fear that any but political offenders were released. The Government at Naples has no room to spare for ordinary crime. Meantime the small steamer has been cleared of men, stores, guns, and ammunition, and the latter laid along the mole for removal, just as if it belonged to his Majesty's regular troops. Presently, after a little delay, boats "in any numbers, and of all sizes," run alongside the steamer aground, and the men come down the ladder in perfect order. What a moment for our gallant fellows, staring with all their eyes and glasses! There are the two Neapolitans steaming back "as hard as they could come, and cleared for action, too." And not only the steamers but the frigate is running down to her anchorage with every sail set before a beautiful breeze. Nearer and nearer they come; well within range, and still there are hundreds to land. It is a splendid sight to see them stepping into the boats as coolly as the crew of a captain's gig at Spithead. Now the Government steamer stops: every eye aboard the British ships is on her bow gun. "Why doesn't she fire?" But no! she's backing, and filling, and signalling to the frigate "which is by this time getting disagreeably close." And Garibaldi's men—"why, they are all landed, formed into fours, and marching off, "as if from parade." At last comes a shot from the steamer—short: another—"the men on the mole dip, and it passes over them," and on they march again. Here's the frigate! she has shortened all sail, and, as she comes in a line with the molehead, crash goes her broadside of grape and canister, down go the volunteers, over goes the storm, and up they are again, "marching as orderly as before." Frigate and steamers now sheer off a little, and are content to throw a stray shot or two at the working parties who are clearing the mole of the landed stores, with an amply supply of horses and carts. A ricochet shot half smothers them in dust every now and then, and that is nearly all the harm done. One man was wounded out of the twelve hundred who had thus been landed, with arms, ammunition, and four field-pieces, "in just one hour and three-quarters, in the very teeth of a frigate and two steamers, without hurry or disorder, and without returning a shot."

FALL OF ROCK AT BRISTOL.—Yesterday week a mass of rock, supposed to have been loosened by the late frosts, fell from a height of nearly forty feet at the back of the Hotwell House and Baths, Bristol, doing considerable damage to the outbuildings and laundry. One piece of rock weighing over half a ton fell through a skylight to the very spot where, the moment before, two servants had been standing, the débris filling the tubs at which they had been engaged.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—Paris, May 24.—The *Patrie* of this evening, after giving the Neapolitan despatch announcing the defeat of Garibaldi, says:—"A second despatch state sthat Garibaldi is said to have attacked the Royal troops, who were strongly intrenched, and to have completely beaten them. According to the same despatch, this conflict would lead to the immediate evacuation by the Royal troops of Palermo, Messina, Trapani, Catania, and Syracuse." The *Opinion Nationale* publishes the following despatch dated Messina, the 22nd inst:—"There is a great panic among the authorities. The inhabitants are joining Garibaldi in crowds. Great numbers of strangers are quitting the towns. The soldiers have taken refuge in the forts."

HUNGARY.—Vienna, May 24.—Counts Antoine Szecheny and Audrassy and a Hungarian prelate are spoken of as having been been chosen by Government to replace the three Hungarians who declined their appointments to the Council of the Empire. They are also said to have formally consented to their nomination.

THE CAPE MAIL.—Plymouth, May 24.—The Cape mail-steamer *Athens*, Captain Clarke, arrived here this afternoon. Sir George Grey was expected daily. Public business was generally deferred until his arrival. Parliament was to meet on the 27th ult. The Session was expected to be a busy one. £10,000 per annum wanted to maintain the clergy of the Church of England. An appeal to the laity for voluntary contributions had been unsuccessful, as they were jealous of the power of the clergy. No sales of wine had taken place as, the price offered being lower, the farmers declined selling.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The foundation-stone of a new school at Poltimore, Devon, was laid a few days since by Lady Poltimore, who performed the ceremony with a gold trowel.

MURDER OF A FAMILY.—Yesterday week Sergeant Whitworth, of the Coast Guard Brigade of Royal Artillery stationed at Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, destroyed his wife and six children, by nearly severing their heads from their bodies. He afterwards attempted to cut his own throat, but failed to do this effectually. He then rushed into the presence of the commanding officer, and made a declaration of having committed these dreadful deeds. Whitworth is supposed to be insane.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A steam-boiler explosion took place last Saturday afternoon at the saw-mill in Newton-green, Ayr, belonging to Mr. Potts, wood-merchant. The boiler was 26-horse power, of tubular construction, and had been only four months in use. Both ends of the boiler were blown out. The following were killed:—James Cook, engineer; Dines Gilpin; two boys named Young; and M'Turk, and another boy, whose name is not known. Several persons also were severely injured.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The *Cork Examiner* bears testimony to the fact that the Irish exodus has not been magnified, and also draws attention to the fact that, as is abundantly proved by the emigrants' appearance, none but persons of some means are leaving the country:—"The stream of emigration still continues to flow with unabated rapidity through our port, and so far as regards numbers there is little or no change to be recorded. Each week sees the departure on an average of 600 persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between eighteen and thirty years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community, we might instance that if these 600 were drawn from a town like Bantry there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fortnight's draught at that rate would utterly depopulate so considerable a town at Mill street. Remembering that almost every one of these individuals is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm labourers or mechanics, the women either in agricultural labour as servants, or, still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children—it is easy to conceive how terrible a loss to the country. Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Amongst the entire there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates that he or she is flying from poverty—not a weak limb or a pale cheek—scarcely a wrinkled face indicates that the country is getting rid of a burden. Sturdy athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—form the great bulk of this departing crowd."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have directed a board of Royal Engineer and other officers to be assembled for the purpose of making a survey and reporting upon the condition of the Government stores at Purfleet, Tilbury Fort, and Chatham.

The annual return showing the figures of merit established in the Army during the yearly course of rifle instructions is published. The 22nd Foot, first battalion, is at the head of the list; and a militia regiment, the Royal Wiltshire, stands second.

The Queen's birthday has been made the occasion of a large batch of promotions and new appointments to the Order of the Bath, which appear in the *Gazette* of yesterday se'nnight. Among them are several members of the United Service, as well as many Indian officials who rendered valuable service during the recent crisis in the East.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order directing that the Chaplains to the Army, both at home and abroad, are in future to wear the military uniform which has been decided upon. The general order states that the uniform is not to be worn by the Chaplains at all times, but on State occasions, reviews, field-days, in camp, and on other important occasions. The same uniform is to be worn by the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week publishes two general orders by the Governor-General of India, in which his Excellency takes the opportunity afforded by the return of the 53rd Regiment and the 60th Royal Rifles to England to record the sense entertained by the Government of the services rendered in that presidency by those regiments. The first-named regiment has been in India since December, 1844, and the latter since October, 1845, and both took an active part in the suppression of the mutinies.

The Ellison Water-colour Collection of Paintings has been deposited in the South Kensington Museum, and will be first exhibited to the public on Saturday (to-day).

The special Summer Exhibition at Peel Park, Salford, was inaugurated on Wednesday evening, by a soirée given by the Mayor, J. W. Weston, Esq., to nearly 500 ladies and gentlemen. It will be opened to the public on Monday next.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.—At a meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen the following communication was read:—"To the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York—The undersigned, citizens of New York, venture to call your attention to the visit which the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to make to America, on the invitation of the British provinces. This is to be regarded as the visit, not merely of a person of great distinction, but of a future ruler, to his federal subjects, and partaking of an official character. Considering the intimate relations which exist between our country and England, and by how many ties we are bound to that great people, over which the Prince of Wales will hereafter reign, and not forgetting that international courtesies tend to promote good understanding between nations, and lessen the chances of war, we beg leave to suggest that he should be invited to visit this city, and receive its hospitalities." Signed by Cyrus W. Field, William C. Bryant, H. Grinnell, James Brown, and by many of the most influential merchants of New York. The President of the Board offered a resolution to the effect that, it being currently reported that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is about to visit her Britannic Majesty's dominions in North America, and as an extension of his visit to the city of New York would tend to more strongly cement the friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States, therefore resolved—"That his Honour the Mayor be requested to invite his Royal Highness to visit the city and partake of its hospitalities." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3, and was sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

AN EXPLOSION FROM FIREDAMP occurred on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Orissa*, lying in Southampton Docks, on Thursday afternoon. The deck cabins, bulkheads, &c., were blown to atoms. Five men were taken ashore and sent to the infirmary.

ABYSSINIA.—Information has been received in Egypt of the death of Mr. Plowden, her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia. He is stated to have died of wounds received in an attack made upon him by one of the chiefs under Negoussi, the rebel Governor of Tigré, while he was travelling through that province on his way from Gondar to Massowa. He was ransomed by King Theodore for 1000 dollars, but was already in a dying state. The assistance rendered to the Governor of Tigré by the French, in return for the grant of territory which he has made to them on the seacoast, is said to be largely contributing towards enabling him to resist the authority of Theodore.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE race meetings of next week are confined to Manchester on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Hungerford on Thursday and Friday. The sale of her Majesty's and Mr. Grevile's yearlings is fixed for Saturday. There are nine Orlandos among the nine colts and eleven fillies which make up the Royal lot, and Barnton, West Australian, Stockwell, Voltigeur, Flying Dutchman, and Hobbie Noble contribute the remainder. The Grevile lot consists of fourteen, of which ten are Orlandos. Mr. Milward's seventeen ponies averaged 37½ gs. at Tattersall's on Monday, and 54 gs. was the highest price.

The two elevens—a list of which we gave last week—meet on Monday and Tuesday at Lord's. Thursday and Friday will be rather busy days, as the M. C. C. and Ground play the University at Oxford; Surrey confronts Sussex at the Oval, and the Household Brigade plays the Quidnuncs at Lord's.

The yachting and boating men are all up and doing once more. On Wednesday the Royal Thames Yacht Club have a sailing match with their smaller-class yachts round the Nore from Erith. Thursday is appointed for the Royal Mersey Club trip; and the Prince of Wales Yacht Club also sail their club yachts of twelve tons and under, and centre-board boats of eight tons and under, from Erith to Chapman and back, for the Vice Commodore's and the club prizes.

THE DERBY DAY.

Never within turf memory had such a number of Derbyites, with high-class two-year-old characters, been engaged to meet, and the weather and the company was worthy of the congress. As regards numbers we have seen quite as many spectators, both in Fifty-one and other years; but, certainly, the holders of paddock tickets seemed fully one fourth larger. In fact, we have never known such difficulty in getting even a glance at the horses, as the serried crowds of supporters got round their favourites, and never left them till the canters began. The Corner operations of the three or four days previous had been quiet. Umpire and Wizard bravely kept their places, and Thormanby crept up at last in that slow and sure way which is such a certain sign that the clever owner means mischief. Thunderbolt and Upperhand followed suit with St. Albans, whose tremendous Metropolitan Stakes and Chester Cup preparations have fairly used him up for the present; but Mainstone came again, and, as it transpired that his decline had been entirely owing to his off fore-leg having filled on the Monday week before, his backers felt a ray of hope, although his noble owner and the stable have for some time past thought him a moderate horse. The backers of Langton Wold were strong in their allegiance, and reported with truth that John Scott had never been more confident. The Nutbournites began, as the saying is, to be very "nutty" on their pet, who was trained, as they averred, by a pupil of old Forth, and had done all that had been asked of him. Sutton, too, had pleased John Osborne so much that he would not give up his son for Thormanby, upon whom "Johnny" won several of his best races last year. It was also said that Buccaneer had only been beaten a head by Tame Deer at even weights; and that Woolcot had got him into capital trim. Horror was regarded as *the* outsider who would be there or thereabouts to drop on to the favourites if they made the smallest mistake.

The Richmond men had got up a wonderful story about Lanchester, 9st. 5lbs., beating Volatile, 7st. 8lb., in a trial on Saturday; but the weights seemed apocryphal in two ways, and as it transpired that the horse had a sore shin, and that Templeman had, in consequence of a sprain, been unable to get to the weight for him, the Voltigeur fealty of '50 was not revived by the Londoners. Wonderful stories were afloat about Umpire. Another American had arrived, it was said, as "consulting council," and the horse, after doing scarcely any work till within the last six weeks, had been latterly having a severe round with each of his Mentors daily. English trainers shook their heads when they heard of such "hurrying," and declared that the Americans' own 'cuteness would ruin their chance. They had engaged Marlow and brought him to ride, but Fordham, the jockey they really wanted, was claimed by Mr. Padwick for The Drone, and Luke Snowden, who had been coloured for Horror, was the selected one at last. The "Merrymen" did not conceal that the stable considered Thormanby a good stone better than Brother to Rainbow, but those who had only seen the chestnut out at exercise reported that he was hardly changed one whit since last year. One or two were found bold enough "to pin their belief on the Tiger, and a friend of ours who had dreamt that 'red and black cap' won, found to his disgust, on looking over the card, that there was nothing for him but 'The Rising Sun.'"

Out of 224 only thirty-three were left on the card, headed by Lord Palmerston's Mainstone, who was steered by Sam Rogers, as Alfred Day was still rather bruised from his Woodcote Stakes accident of the day before. Derby winners were well represented by their sons—to wit, Flying Dutchman by six; West Australian (whose dam Mowerina foaled a filly to Kingston on the 8th inst.) and Wild Dayrell by two; and Andover, Daniel O'Rourke, Pyrrhus the First, and Voltigeur, by one; and it will be seen that they ran second and third. Buccaneer was one of the first to show in the paddock, and in appearance and power he was well worthy of Wild Dayrell—nearly sixteen hands, and with immense stifle joints and gaskins. Woolcot had done wonders for him in the time, but still he lacked an appearance of thorough fitness, though he looked thrice as well as we expected. Scott's lot of five were soon on parade, and their veteran trainer and Lord Derby by their side, with the neat lads in livery. The Wizard walked fourth, and was very much admired for his perfect condition; but still there was a lingering notion that he was one of the flash Rat-trap school of horses who die half way up the distance, and the layers of 5 to 2 were much more numerous than the takers towards the close.

Umpire, who was guarded by a fierce-looking trio, caused an immense rush, but very soon the word was passed that he wouldn't do; and certainly we were most wofully disappointed. His head is not nicely put on; and, although he has a wonderfully good arm, and looks like a stayer, there was neither the fine substance of which we had heard so much nor the dash or style about him in any way that one expects in a Derby winner. Mainstone was scarcely looked at, and his round off fore-leg told its own tale. Still, he is a fine, big horse, with more of the Wild Dayrell than the dubious King Tom out about him. We did not see his noble owner near him; but Lord Derby stuck to Cape Flyaway to the last, and gave Clement his instructions as he quitted the paddock. Cramond looked sadly out of sorts, and has not improved one whit since last Christmas; and, despite the favourable weather, Ashmall could not get to the weight for him. The Frenchman, Dangu, was a plainish, straight-backed chestnut, and some at first thought that he was Thormanby. Horror was, beyond all doubt, the handsomest horse there, and the owner of Wild Dayrell might well be proud with such a brace as he and Buccaneer, as they walked from the "Paddock" to the "Post" side by side. Lanchester was a nice, clever-looking horse, and bearing very little resemblance to the general Voltigeur stock; and Thormanby looked as dangerous as ever, but had certainly not thickened, as we expected. High Treason was flash and pretty to an extreme, but not of a staying kind. Great doubts had been felt as to who would ride him, but Upperhand's scratching left Withington at liberty. Sutton was useful-looking, but with no class about him; and Nutbourne was not so handsome as we expected, but still a stout-built, workmanlike sort of horse, who might well come to 7 to 1, as he did towards the close.

The start was more than usually successful, and was effected at the second time of asking. Brother to Rainbow was conspicuous amongst those who broke away, and he went back so far that, instead of making a pace for Thormanby, he seemed to be about the last but five from the post, and the pace was so good that he could never quite make up his ground. The blue jacket and black belt of Lord Stamford was soon forcing the running at a tremendous bat, half-a-dozen lengths in front of everything; while Thormanby, Nutbourne, Horror, Buccaneer, Wizard, and Umpire were all close together. Bentinck's powers soon failed, and then Charlton, who wore the Baron's colours once more, came along on Restes, with the view of giving the suspected staying powers of Wizard and Buccaneer no peace. Nutbourne was going like a winner, with a slight lead, and well placed next the rails at Tattenham Corner, with the five other favourites handy; but his leg gave way at the road, and Hughes pulled him up immediately. It then seemed Wizard's race, and long and loudly was his name shouted as he strode up the middle of the course, towards the distance. Here it was the old Dervish tale again, as Thormanby, full of running, went past him like a shot, and the Derby of '60 went to "the boy in yellow" once more. A length and a half was the fiat, and Horror finished three or four lengths behind the pride of Whitewall, and as many in front of Dangu; with Sir William, Umpire, Buccaneer, Man-at-Arms, Cape Flyaway, and Restes next nearly in this order. Loiterer, whom Mr. Ten Broek sold to Sir Joseph Hawley for 2000 gs., whipped in, a sorry contrast to the place which the cherry jacket has held for two years before, and Buccaneer pulled up lame. Thormanby twice over jeopardised his chance by stumbling; but his little jockey, who carried some 22 lbs. of saddle and saddle cloths, and never rode in a Derby before, recovered him very cleverly. Considering his condition, Umpire ran well. It is said that Heenan stood to win £1100 upon him; but, like Mr. Ten Broek, he did not come to see him in the paddock. Tom Sayers was also in the Stand, and, having now determined to cultivate the arts of peace, he has made a good beginning by joining a volunteer rifle corps, of which he ought most certainly be captain. The pace was pretty good throughout, and three seconds quicker than last year. The stakes amount to £6050, and Mr. Merry, who never does things by halves, is said to have won upwards of £60,000 in bets. Thormanby is a son of old Alice Hawthorn, by Windhound or Melbourne, but we should certainly fancy that the honour rests with the former of these two. He was foaled at the Cawston Paddocks, from whence the old mare went on to Sweetmeat. He won nine races last year, ran second twice, and third four times, and the only wonder is that with such powerful recommendations he should not have been more generally fancied by the public. Their impression seemed to be that a horse of iron could not go through such incessant work as this in one season and be got ready for a Derby the next, but Mat Dawson's careful judgment has placed all such calculations at defiance. He has thirteen engagements, and Umpire, Horror, Wizard, and Buccaneer are all with him in the St. Leger, which Mr. Merry won two years ago with Sunbeam. The following is a return of the running:—

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Gallus, 1. Clydesdale, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Harry, 1. Clio, 2.
Woodcote Stakes.—Dundee, 1. Blisworth, 2.
Rous Stakes.—Benbow, 1. Horace, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Miss Emma, 1. Annan, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Little Lady, 1. Louise Le Clercq, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Parmesan, 1. Yoicks, 2.
DERBY STAKES.—Thormanby, 1. The Wizard, 2.
Manor Plate.—Nerio, 1. Pescatore, 2.
Bentinck Plate.—Yoicks, 1. White Rose, 2.
Burgh Stakes.—Birdcatcher, 1. Reaction, 2.

THURSDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Brown Duchess, 1. Walloon, 2.
South-Western Stakes.—Gallus, 1. Curlew, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Convivialist, 1. Doeskin, 2.
The Epsom Cup.—Newcastle, 1. Wild Rose, 2.
Walton Stakes.—Fanscombe, 1. Royal Oak, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Petra, 1. Cecilia, 2.
Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Luff walked over.

LATEST BETTING.—THURSDAY.

THE OAKS.—3 to 1 agst Rupee (off), 5 to 1 agst Sagitta (t), 11 to 2 agst Seclusion (t), 6 to 1 agst Emily (t), 10 to 1 agst Contadina (t), 10 to 1 agst Cheesecake (t), 10 to 1 agst Butterfly (t) 11 to 1 agst Avalanche (t), 14 to 1 agst Vistka (t).

CRICKET.—Southgate *v.* the Surrey Club, with Three Players: This match was commenced at the Oval on Monday morning, and brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, Southgate winning by 26 runs. The following is the result of the score: Southgate—first innings, 161; second, 83. Surrey—first innings, 144; second, 77.

CHANTILLY RACES.—Perhaps since horse-racing has existed in France there never was a more brilliant Derby Day than that of yesterday. Prince Napoleon and Count de Morny were present. The field for the Derby was a very good one indeed, not fewer than seventeen horses out of twenty entered having been taken to the post. The winner was Mdme. Latache de Fay's Beauvais, who figured in the betting as second favourite. The second was M. Verry's Gouverneur, but so little was he esteemed that no bets were laid about him; and the third, Count F. de Lagrange's Pierrefonds, was the fourth in the betting. The success of Beauvais was greeted with enthusiastic applause. It was only gained by a short head. The pace was not good, and a sad accident occurred in the race—M. Fasquel's Croquefer in going up the hill broke his leg. The amount which the owner of the winner will have to receive for stakes, entries, and forfeits will be, after deducting the entry paid and the sum to go to the second horse, not less than 52,800 francs.—*Galignani.*

THE CHAMPION'S BELT.—After much bluster and bravado, and a good deal of diplomacy, on both sides, Sayers and Heenan have signed a treaty of peace. The momentous transaction took place yesterday week. The highly-coveted belt "is to remain where it is," and the Champion and the "Boy" are each to be presented with a belt "equal in every point of value and magnificence" to the great prize of the ring. Each of the candidates is to head the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in the possession of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honour of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize-ring. As there has been so much talk about "the belt," a description of it may be interesting. In consists of a black breast-band of patent leather, upon which is fastened seven silver plates, each being about four inches square. Running along the edges of these plates, and standing out in clear relief, are model representations of the ropes and stakes, beautifully cut by the tool of the silversmith. If the spectator were looking at the belt, as it would stand upon its edge upon a table, the first plate would show the figure of the British lion quietly sitting upon all fours, or couchant, as the heralds would say. The second plate represents the men at what is called "the scratch," or standing with their fists up in fighting attitude opposite to each other. The third plate has the word "Championship" in large capital letters. The fourth has the armorial shield of Great Britain. The fifth is a blank shield, on which the vicissitudes and fortunes of the belt are to be ultimately engraved when its final possessor wins it. Plate six represents a boxer standing "in position" as if before an opponent; whilst the seventh and last contains "the union hands," or four hands, joined crosswise, in the centre of a fine star. The whole of the work is splendidly cut out of the solid silver, and nothing can be finer than the workmanship. The belt is laid at full length in a red morocco, velvet-lined case, which is again inclosed in one of strong trunk leather. The value of the prize is about 100 guineas.

A BOLD BOY TRUMPETER.—A letter from Madrid says:—"In the triumphal entrance of the troops here, the heroes of the day (with the exception of General Prim, who was so greeted that he had to deliver half-a-dozen speeches as he went through the streets) were a trumpeter and a dog. Their glory obscured that of all the army, and they obtained an ovation which will disturb the repose of Espartero at Logrono. The trumpeter belongs to the Bourbon Regiment: he is only fourteen years old, and is of short stature. When in Africa, he happened one day, whilst in the advanced posts, with his company, to be excessively hungry, and he could not get any food. At last he perceived a number of oak-trees, and said to himself, 'Where there are oak-trees there are acorns, and acorns at a pinch can be eaten!' He accordingly slipped away, and, passing unobserved by the sentinels, climbed up the tree and began eating. He was suddenly interrupted by a strange noise, and to his dismay he perceived that the tree was surrounded by a number of ferocious-looking Moors. Flight was impossible, and resistance out of the question; but a bright idea struck him; he seized his trumpet and sounded the charge. The Moors, thinking that they had fallen into an ambush, took to flight. This exploit of the trumpeter excited great admiration at the time, and on the entrance of the troops the crowds not only greeted him with enthusiasm, but he was borne in triumph on men's shoulders and crowned with laurel! From time to time, at the request of the people, he sounded the charge which had struck terror into the breasts of the Moors."

RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Odessa, dated April 29, says:—"Russia is at the present moment engaged in accomplishing two religious reforms. The first is a careful translation into the Russian language of the Holy Scriptures and the prayers of the Church. Hitherto the old Sclavonic tongue was the language used, and as the Latin in the Roman Church is a dead letter to the congregation, so the Sclave has been to the Russians. The translation of both Old and New Testaments had already been commenced. The second reform is the abolition of the seminaries, where up to the present not only the priests themselves received their education, but were obliged to bring up their children. The male portion of the family were thus compelled to adopt the sacerdotal profession, whether they were so disposed or not. Thus the priestly character was rendered in Russia purely hereditary as well as compulsory. Those young persons who were admitted, notwithstanding their not being children of any priest, had to embrace the profession *notens volens*. In place of the seminaries which are now to be abolished, it is proposed to have a theological faculty in all the universities, so that persons may have it in their own power to choose the vocation they are to pursue, and not be made priests by force."

LITERATURE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BARON GROS'S EMBASSY TO CHINA AND JAPAN IN 1857-58. By the Marquis de MOGES, Attaché to the Mission. Griffin and Co.

The special mission to China and Japan undertaken by Lord Elgin on the part of England has been recorded by no mean narrator, and in the work before us we have an account of the French section of the embassy under Baron Gros, written by a member of his staff, who may be supposed to have had equal opportunities with Lord Elgin's secretary for acquiring a knowledge of the proceedings from the French point of view. In this country there has been, we believe, a tolerably extended feeling which implied a doubt of the advisability of he junction of France with England in this mission, and a questioning of the exactitude of the grounds on which the French claimed to be participators in the diplomatic and warlike action which was taken immediately after the rupture of our peaceful relations with the Chinese Empire which followed the famous case of the lorcha *Arrow*. The opening sentences of the work before us seem to put the matter on its true footing, so far as France is concerned; for, although the language used is of the simplest, it is full of signifiance. It is asserted that the case of the *Arrow* was a mere pretext in the hands of Sir John Bowring for bringing to an issue differences and disputes between Great Britain and the Celestial Empire which had long existed and had been increasing in importance from day to day. The indorsement by the home Government of the hostile measures taken by the English officials in Southern China, the sending out of a large naval and military force, and the appointment of a special commissioner on the part of her Britannic Majesty to China, excited, it is said, the deepest public interest all over Europe. The French, we are informed, could not remain inactive while events of such magnitude were taking place in the far East. It was proper and necessary that they should take a part both in the diplomatic and military proceedings. They had besides, on their own account, insults to avenge, and just causes of complaint for which to demand redress. The continued refusal on the part of the Chinese Government to give suitable satisfaction for the barbarous murder of Père Chapdelaine, put to death by the authorities at Si-lin-hien; the impertinent and arrogant attitude assumed by Commissioner Yeh, the Governor-General of the two Kwangs, towards the French Minister at Macao; the bad faith of this official; and the serious injuries sustained by Frenchmen and persons under the protection of the French Government during the destruction by fire of factories at Canton, afforded, *independent of other considerations*, ample ground for the interference of France in the struggle which was about to take place. This is the case of France, which was acceded to by England; and accordingly Baron Gros soon followed Lord Elgin. He was accompanied by M. du Chesne de Bellecourt, a first-class secretary; the Viscount de Contades, a third-class secretary; the Marquis de Moges and Count de la Tour Maubourg, attachés to the mission; the Marquis de Trévise, and the Vicomte de Flavigny, completed the personnel of the embassy; while M. de Besplas, a Lieutenant in the Navy, who had served in the Crimean campaign, and had been with Prince Napoleon in his expedition to the Polar Seas, was, at the special request of Baron Gros, added as a supernumerary to the naval officers of the frigate *Audacieuse*, in which the Ambassador and his suite were conveyed to China. The career of Baron Gros in the diplomatic service of France, as here stated, was undoubtedly such as to justify his selection for this mission. He had belonged to that service since 1823. He was long Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, and was afterwards intrusted with several important missions, more especially with one to the Republic of La Plata, and with another to this country, whither he came on the occasion of the French expedition to Rome. He was also sent on a mission to Athens as Commissioner of Mediation and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the settlement of the dispute pending at one time between the kingdom of Greece and England. Subsequently Baron Gros was the Plenipotentiary in the settlement and demarcation of the frontier between France and Spain, and his negotiations resulted in a treaty, signed at Bayonne in December, 1856. The refusal of the Russian and American Governments to join in the demonstration about to be made against China is stated to have arisen in the case of Russia from the difficulty which she would have had to find ships of war for the purpose; and, as regarded the United States, on the ground of that country holding it as an invariable principle of policy never to become bound by treaty with a European Power, and always to maintain an entirely separate and independent position. This, probably, was only half the truth; the fact being that the relations of Russia and the United States with the Chinese Government were such as to have rendered it highly impolitic for those nations to take any share in measures destined to coerce the authorities of the Celestial Empire. Subsequent events have proved the wisdom of that policy.

Having so far disposed of the starting-point of the diplomatic question, the work of M. de Moges immediately becomes narrative in the strictest sense of the word. The incidents of the voyage are detailed with a pleasant minuteness, as may be gathered from a statement in the ninth page of the work, where we are informed that when off the coast of Spain, the weather being cold and rainy, and the wind blowing fresh, "the sea began to heave, and the Embassy felt slightly indisposed. Under these circumstances Baron Gros, whose six-and-thirtieth voyage this was, stood out, with his imposing stature and firm tread, a marked man among subordinates, who, it must be confessed, had lost somewhat of the spirit and fire with which they had embarked at Toulon." In an agreeable, gossiping (by no means in the lowest sense of the word) manner the record runs along, assuming a diary-like form; and we may here at once say that all through, where occasion requires the English to be spoken of, the tone is friendly and appreciative, and there appears to be generally a spirit of fraternisation which is very creditable to the good feeling and good sense of the writer. The description of the attack on Canton and the capture of Yeh are most graphically done; and, although we do not know if it will be accepted as praise or not, we will venture to state that the book all through is written as if it had been the production of a very first-class "special correspondent," carefully revised and polished. In the style of the present translation there is so much ease and neatness that it is hardly possible but that the original must partake of those qualities; and there is a calm impartiality running through the whole narrative which renders the interest of the book complete. Altogether, it is well calculated to be received in England as an agreeable contribution to the history of this remarkable mission, and worthy to be read even after the more elaborate work of Mr. Oliphant.

THE WILD SPORTS OF INDIA; with Remarks on the Breeding and Rearing of Horses, and the Formation of Light Irregular Cavalry. By Captain HENRY SHAKESPEAR, Commandant Nagpore Irregular Force. Smith and Elder.

The title of this book is certainly comprehensive enough; but a perusal of it will show that there is by no means a necessary want of connection between the three subjects of which it professes to treat. In his introductory remarks the author argues by implication that his experience as an Indian hunter has tended to fit him for the duties of a soldier, both in body and inclination, and it is for the instruction and guidance of those who by the demands of their profession are called on to take service in India that he conceived the idea of writing this work. He does not hold that hunting and shooting in India are to be considered as mere amusements, but are in the nature of training, both as regards the body and the intellect, for the peculiar warfare of that country. He contends that during the recent mutiny in Bengal, in many cases, young and gallant gentlemen, descended from the chivalry of England, fell helpless and almost unresisting victims to the attacks made upon them, who, had they been acquainted with the use of their weapons, and accustomed to handle them, as well as to manage their horses at speed, might have escaped, or at least have sold their lives dearly, and died in arms. Courage without skill will not avail in the time of danger, and men of great natural courage will, from being unaccustomed to scenes of peril, lose their presence of mind at such moments. Knowledge such as is called for in the examinations of candidates for cadetships is very useful and actually necessary; such also as is acquired in the parade-ground is necessary; but they are not the only kinds of knowledge required by the soldier. One man accustomed to look danger in the face, feeling the consciousness of superiority over his enemy from knowledge of his weapons, is at the hour of peril worth a host of men who have not had a similar training. Danger which would appal others is to such a man a delight, and almost as necessary to him as the breath of life is the excitement attending such scenes. Few will be disinclined to indorse these opinions, the result of Captain Shakespear's varied experience, addressed as they are to those of his countrymen—not a few even in this practical generation—who are imbued with that thirst for adventure which has made India our great military school, and which has produced so many admirable officers in the course of our Eastern warfare. It is, of course, quite inconsistent with our purpose to follow Captain Shakespear through his amusing chapters on hog-hunting and tiger-shooting, his adventures with panthers, bears, buffaloes, wild elephants, and all the incidents which make the pursuit of sport in the forests and hills of India so grand and impressive; but we must be content with stating that his book is a minute manual of information relating to the chase and its accessories—from the requisite firearms down to the shape and colour of the covering for the head best adapted for the pursuit.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

WALTHAM ABBEY SEAL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 507.

The chapter on the different breeds of horses used in India is full of knowledge of the subject; and here again his personal experience is so large that he is able to give information which is interesting to the general reader, as well as to those who look at the subject merely from a horse-dealing, or rather a horse-fancying, point of view; and the conclusion that even the most uninitiated must come to is, that horsemen *par excellence* have a fine field for the exercise of their tendencies and qualities in India.

The dissertation on the formation of light irregular cavalry is admirable in itself, and of moment as a guide to the improvement of a military arm which is, or at any rate ought to be, in process of rapid transition. Captain Shakespear, as a cavalry officer, naturally enough protests against the use to which cavalry is put in modern warfare. He complains that it is no longer employed to decide battles, that is, kept back sometimes until the flight of the enemy and the end of the battle—the men sick from vainly longing to attack; the horses tired out from having been without food perhaps for many hours, and from being crushed with the weight of the modern dragoon and his cumbersome accoutrements. This arm, then, is only employed to cut up a flying enemy, or to intercept the baggage. Either duty is repulsive to the feelings of a soldier, and especially of a soldier on horseback. Starting with that which is now almost a truism—namely, that the error into which the great nations of Europe have fallen in the formation of their cavalry is in imposing such an excessive weight on the horses, on riders, and accoutrements, and instead of reducing this enormous weight by recruiting only light, active men, and putting them into light saddles, disencumbering them of sabretaches, valises, and other useless paraphernalia, they continue to retain the heavy soldier and his heavy accoutrements, and vainly endeavour to obtain an animal capable of carrying it all—our author proceeds to lay down his ideas of the mode in which a really effective cavalry may be formed. His observations on this subject are every way worthy of consideration, and bring to a conclusion a book which is as full of instruction with regard to the matter with which it deals as it is modest and unpretending in its tone and style.

EL FUREIDIS. By MARIA S. CUMMINS. Sampson Low and Co.

The authoress of this book is known to the public as an American lady who has written one or two popular works in that peculiar style of which Mrs. Stowe has been the founder, and among which "The Lamplighter" is, we believe, the best known. In the work before us she essays a higher flight, and breaks altogether new ground. There appears to be a growing inclination on the part of travelled Americans to give to the world the benefit of their experience of other lands. Of course, we in Europe would rather that they continued to afford us specimens of their national literature, in the sense of works written on American subjects, and descriptive of American life and manners; but, in so thinking, we do not consider that, in taking up subjects which relate to foreign countries, they are yielding only to a natural feeling which influences them when they are addressing their own home public. In the present work Mrs. Cummins has done for the East something like that which Nathaniel Hawthorne has recently done for Rome—that is to say, she has interwoven in a romance, the main characters of which are natives of the Western World, Eastern scenery and Eastern habits. "El Fureidis," the name which gives the title to the book, is a village, lovely and picturesque, situated in Mount Lebanon, watered by the springs of Barak—the home of the mountain rose, the garden of Lebanon. The words themselves signify the paradise, the happy valley. Here is brought an English traveller on whose adventures are founded a tale which is made the vehicle of descriptions of Syrian scenery and manners, including, of course, Beyrout and its neighbourhood, Maronite convents, and so on—all of which are introduced naturally, and as accessories to the story, the work being something on the plan of Mr. Disraeli's "Tancred." There is some good painting of Bedouin life, and, on the whole, we have an agreeable book of travels under the guise of what we suppose we must call a novel, which, if it does not take us into wholly unknown regions, yet bears with it all the freshness of first impressions and strong traces of fidelity.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By ROBERT DEMAUS, M.A. A. and C. Black.

Mr. Demaus is already favourably known as the author of more than one excellent educational work. His "Class-book of English Prose," which comprehended specimens of the most distinguished prose-writers, from Chaucer to the present time, has been universally accepted as a valuable contribution to scholastic literature. The book before us is, in some sense, a supplement to the volume in question. It has been the author's aim to provide a manual which, though brief, shall be sufficiently comprehensive to serve as an introduction to the history of English literature, and to prepare the reader for entering profitably on the study of more elaborate compilations. The work is divided into four periods. The first includes the earliest times down to 1590, and it dwells on early Celtic, Saxon, and Latin literature, the Anglo-Saxon language, Saxon poetry, the English language after the Conquest; the semi-Saxon period, the old English period, Chaucer and his contemporaries, literature in Scotland, English literature from Chaucer to Caxton, that under Henry VII. and Henry VIII., that connected with the Reformation, early Elizabethan literature, progress of the drama in England, and literature in Scotland from 1450 to 1590. The second period ranges from 1590 to 1702, and is equally comprehensive, but the subject matter becomes more familiar. The third, from 1702 to 1789, brings us to Pope and his contemporaries, and is by so much less recondite; while the fourth and last, from 1789 to 1860. The mode in which all this is done, the arrangement, and the succession of matter, are exceedingly good, the process being takingly inductive. Altogether this is an admirable proof of how good a small book may be.

OUT AND ABOUT. By HAIN FRISWELL. Groombridge and Sons.

This book contains a boy's adventures, written for adventurous boys, by a hand which has been well tried in this by no means facile class of literature, and which has been eminently successful. It is certainly true, as Mr. Friswell observes in his preface, that it is no mean thing to write a book for boys; possibly to write a thoroughly good book for them is one of the most difficult achievements in literature, for the boys whom a writer wishes to address are great workers and thinkers too. The object of this book being to help and teach, to amuse, and to silently instil love and faith, boldness of heart, trust and honesty, in such boys, it may safely be said that such an object has been successfully attained. The incidents, though striking, are not exaggerated and are naturally introduced, while each of them, we are assured, has the great merit of being true. When we add that the book is illustrated by George Cruikshank, we hope we have put forward the crowning claim to its favourable reception by those for whom it is intended.

THE SEVEN SISTERS OF SLEEP. By M. C. COOKE.

This is not a fairy tale, but a popular history of the seven prevailing narcotics of the world, including tobacco, opium, henbane, stramonium, &c., in all the various forms in which they are used in different parts of the world. The work opens somewhat fancifully and allegorically, and the general vein of its more precise portions is that of banter. Nevertheless, there runs through it an elaborate description of narcotics, their sources, preparations, the mode in which they are administered, and their effects, while statistics of their consumption are given with great fulness, and we presume with sufficient accuracy, the history of soporifics is traced from the earliest times, half fabulously, half seriously, and the book, taken altogether, has a touch of originality about it which, notwithstanding the nature of the subject, is well calculated to keep the reader awake. It need hardly be said that its opinions are condemnatory of the use of narcotics, and its purpose that of warning by example.

MANUFACTURE OF PATENT CORN FLOUR.

ONE of the most important constituents of food derived from the vegetable kingdom is the amylaceous matter which is contained in all plants. This substance exists in the form of minute grains or granules which can only be seen by the microscope, but which are easily separated from the substances in which they are contained by the knowledge of the fact that they are insoluble, and easily dispersible through water. It is in this way that the amylaceous matter is separated from various plants, under the names of sago, tapioca, starch, and arrowroot. This amylaceous matter is one of the most important constituents of all vegetable food; and by being separated from the other parts of the plant it is more easily cooked, and thus rendered more digestible.

Amongst other vegetable substances which have been employed for the production of this amylaceous matter are the grains of wheat, rice, and other cereal grasses. But it has been found that none of these plants yield it so abundantly and of such excellent quality as the grain of the maize or Indian corn. This is a native of the continent of America, and was not known in Europe till after the discovery of the New World. What wheat is to the natives of Europe, rice to the inhabitants of Asia, maize is to the inhabitants of both North and South America.

The maize plant is called by botanists the "Zea Mays," and belongs, with wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, and the sugar-cane, to the family of grasses. The produce of this plant is very large. The stalk grows seven or eight feet in height, and bears two sorts of flowers: those bearing the stamens are in separate panicles at the top of the plant, whilst those bearing the pistils, which become the grain, are borne on the sides of the plant. When the grains are ripened they are arranged in five or six rows around a common axis, and are then called cobs, which contain as many as 700 or 800 grains. There are many sorts of maize which differ in the size of the cobs as well as in the size and number of the grains which they contain. Some sorts are of a pale or golden yellow, whilst others are reddish or purple. The grains are roundish and compressed, and vary in size from a grain of wheat to a kidney-bean.

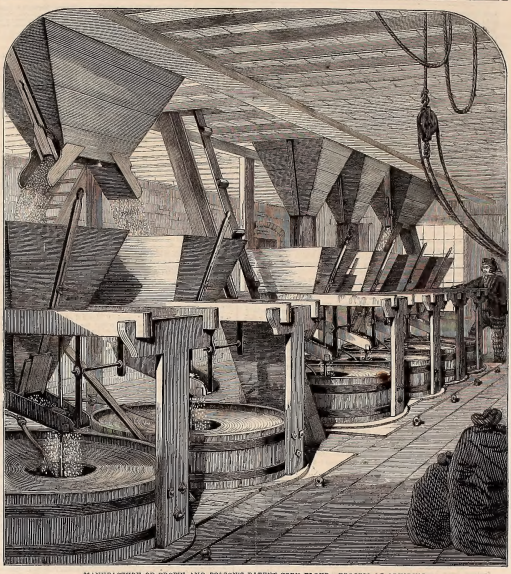
The maize plant is said to grow wild at the present day in the northern regions of Mexico and in the southern districts of the Rocky Mountains. It is, however, now cultivated in the tropics of America, and its culture extends to lat. 40 deg. in both North and South America. It yields its greatest produce in damp tropical climates. Since the discovery of the New World its culture has extended to



INDIAN CORN PLANT.

every other quarter of the globe. It is extensively cultivated in Europe as high as 50 deg. and 52 deg. north latitude. It is also produced in the West India Islands, on the coasts of Africa, and in the East Indies and China. In many of these countries its culture is rapidly extending, and it bids fair to vie with rice and wheat in feeding the human family. In the United States alone the yearly produce of this grain is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels.

The productiveness of this plant being so great it is not to be wondered at that efforts have been made to cultivate it in Great Britain, and many years ago the late William Cobbett of political celebrity wrote a book on its virtues, recommending it to the British farmer. The leaves and straw make good paper, and Mr. Cobbett's book was printed on paper made of this material. Many experiments were tried, but these have always been failures, arising from the fact that the average temperature of our seasons is not sufficiently high for ensuring the constant ripening of the grain. In



MANUFACTURE OF BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.—PROCESS OF GRINDING.



MANUFACTURE OF BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.—REFINING PROCESS.

some seasons it will succeed, but in others it entirely fails, and on this account it is probable that maize will never become a constant field crop in Great Britain. It is used as food in various stages of its growth. The green cobs are gathered and cooked like peas or asparagus, and afford a very agreeable article of diet. For this purpose the maize might be grown in England. This plant has also been employed in the manufacture of sugar. Like the other cereals, it contains a considerable quantity of sugar in its stem, which may be extracted in the same way as from the sugar-cane.

The consumption of maize in England was very small till the occurrence of the potato disease in 1856. As a substitute for the deficiency of this crop it was largely imported in that year, and from that time about 1,800,000 quarters have been annually imported into Great Britain. More than half of this is furnished from the ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

When the grain is ripened it is usually dried before a fire and ground into meal, which is called "hominy." This is used like oatmeal for making porridge, or for puddings and cakes. It does not make a pleasant bread, but is made use of for this purpose by mixing with wheaten flour. It is a wholesome and nutritious food, and contains, naturally, a larger quantity of fatty matter than other cereal grains. The following gives the constituents of a pound of Indian corn meal:—Water, 2 oz. 105 grains; gluten, 1 oz. 402 grains; amylaceous matter, 9 oz. 262 grains; sugar and gum, 21 grains; fat, 1 oz. 101 grains; woody fibre, 350 grains; ashes, 70 grains. It will be seen that the amylaceous matter exists in the proportion of sixty per cent, or nearly ten ounces in the pound. It is to the extraction of this substance, and preparing it as an article of diet, that English ingenuity has been recently applied, and a great success has been the result. By the application of machinery on a large scale Messrs. Brown and Polson, of Paisley, have succeeded in obtaining a farina which is superior to any which has been produced from the other cereals, and is at the present moment extensively consumed.

In the annexed Engravings are given two Views of the interior of the establishment at Paisley where Messrs. Brown and Polson's "Patent Corn Flour," as it is called, is manufactured. The process of preparation is a very simple one, and easily understood. The grain which is used for this purpose is generally the round variety, shipped from the ports of the Black Sea. It is first steeped in water, in order to soften it, and render the subsequent separation of the amylaceous matter more effectual. It is also thus thoroughly cleansed from any external impurities. It is then placed in large hoppers, and conducted to the grindstones whilst still in a moist state, as seen in the first Engraving. The grindstones are worked by steam power, and the whole of the grain is reduced to a pultaceous mass, in which the gluten, the husk and other matters, are mixed with the amylaceous matter. The next object is to separate the latter from the former. This is effected by placing the semi-liquid mass in long tables or runs, called inclined planes, which are arranged along the upper part of the building, as seen in the second Engraving. During the slow descent of the fluid along these planes the amylaceous matter is deposited on the bottom of the inclined plane, whilst the more liquid portion, carrying the glutinous portions of husk and woody fibre, passes from these runs through long pipes into large cisterns below. These latter substances are afterwards taken out of the cisterns and dried and ground. As they still contain valuable constituents of food they are sold under the name of "gluten."

The pure farina which is deposited on the inclined planes is then transferred to large vats, where it is further cleansed by repeated washings in pure water. After its final deposition it is removed and placed in frames, and dried at a low temperature. It is then conveyed to a separate establishment, where it is made into packages of various sizes previous to being sent to the warehouse.

Brown and Polson's patent corn flour is a food adapted for general family use, and may be employed in making puddings, custard, blancmange, ice-creams, and for thickening soups. It is especially adapted for the same uses as arrowroot in the diet of young children and invalids.

We are informed that specimens illustrating this valuable manufacture have been placed in the Museum of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, and the Food Department of the South Kensington Museum.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 27.—Pentecost. Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Mutiny at Nusseerabad, 1857.
TUESDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Oxford Trinity Term begins.
THURSDAY, 31.—Mutiny at Lucknow, 1857.
FRIDAY, June 1.—Nicomede.
SATURDAY, 2.—Donati's comet of 1858 discovered.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 32	7 2	7 34	8 7	8 41	9 16	0 49	10 21	10 52	11 23	11 53	—	0 22	0 49

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick in the New Comedy of THE FAMILY SECRET every Evening; after which, the New Farce, FITZSMYTHE OF FITZSMYTHE HALL: Fitzsmythe, Mr. Buckstone; a New Ballet by the Leclercqs. Concluding with a Vaudeville.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, F. B. Chatterton; Director, M. Talery.—Monday and Tuesday, May 28 and 29. Mdlle. Duverger, M. Brindeau. PAS DROIT DE CONQUETE, LE CHEVEU BLANC, LES ETOILES DE PARIS.—Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, from Two Guineas. To commence at Eight o'clock.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday and during the Week. IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD—Mr. and Mrs. Wigan. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—Miss Julia Daly; and GOING TO THE DERBY. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 2.—WHITSUN HOLIDAYS: Popular Fête, Balloon Ascent, Military Bands, &c., &c.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Thursday, open at Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d. Friday, June 1. Second Grand Opera Concert of the Season. For particulars see special Advertisement. Saturday, open at Ten: Concert by the Yorkshire Choral Union, and First Display of Great Fountains. Admission by Season Tickets free, or by payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open at Half-past One, to Shareholders gratuitously by ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The MEETING of the CHILDREN of the CHARITY SCHOOLS being this year discontinued at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Great Meeting of Children will be held at the Crystal Palace, on WEDNESDAY, June 6.—Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown (beyond the Admission, One Shilling), may now be secured.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPERA CONCERTS.—The SECOND GRAND OPERA CONCERT, by the Artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre, will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 1. The programme will be duly announced. Open at Ten; Concert to commence at Three. Admission by Two-Guinea and Children's Season Tickets, free; One-Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; Non-Season Ticket-holders 7s. 6d., or, if taken before Friday, 5s. Sets of Transferable Tickets, entitling to one admission to each of the Six Concerts, One Guinea. Reserved Seats Half-a-Crown extra for each Concert. Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, or by order of the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets are now ready for issue for the GREAT INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL of the ORPHEONISTS of FRANCE, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 25th, 26th, and 28th of June, at the Crystal Palace, at No. 2, Exeter Hall, or by order of the usual agents.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—Monday Evening, and during the Week, the Grand Hippo-Drama THE HISTORY OF A FLAG. SCENES in the ARENA by the Star Riders of the Day. Concluding with a Laughable Farce. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL.—Last Seven Representations in London at the ST JAMES'S HALL. EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK (Saturday excepted), and on Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Fourteen Songs and Impersonations, including the marvellous "Double" of Mr. Sims Reeves, in "Come into the garden, Maud," and a new ballad, "Love me for what I would be." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The present entertainment will never again be given in the metropolis.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four, and at Mr Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with Characteristic Songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last Week of SALLY SKEGGS.

WASHINGTON FRIEND AT BRIGHTON, MAY 28, 29, and 30.

WASHINGTON FRIEND APPROACHES LONDON.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS IN AMERICA, illustrating his Grand Tour of 5000 Miles in Canada and the United States, comprising the Falls of Niagara and the River St. Lawrence, including a truthful representation of that stupendous work the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal; with his Songs, Anecdotes, and Melodies Illustrative of American, Indian, Emigrant, and Negro Life, &c., &c., will open at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on Monday, June 4. Exhibitions daily, at Three and Eight o'clock. Ticket-office open from Ten till Five. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Secretary, W. H. Edwards.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
James Fahey, Sec.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS NOW OPEN at 12, PALL-MALL, in the rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the pictures, to be given to the funds of the home for day workers, at 44, Great Ormond-street. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta Browne's Great Picture of the "Sisters of Mercy," is now OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Six daily.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

"EASTWARD HO!" and "HOME AGAIN!"—These two interesting Pictures, painted by H. O'NEIL, Esq., A.R.A. (representing the departure of troops for war and their subsequent return) are now EXHIBITED TOGETHER, for the first time in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Six daily. Admission, 6d. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, May 12, in reviewing the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, after enumerating all the best pictures, says:—"But the combined attractiveness of all these put together is not equal to that commanded by the 'Eastward Ho!' of 1858, or the 'Home Again!' of 1859."

"THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW"—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great PICTURE, by T. J. BARKER, from drawings and pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

THE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION will be given on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, June 1, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, when the Programme will include the most successful pieces of the series. These admired Entertainments will be given as usual on Wednesday next, and continued on Wednesdays and Fridays, at Three, and on Saturday Evenings at a Quarter past Eight, for a short period. Conductor, Mr. Land; Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, and at the Gallery.

MUSICAL UNION.—RITTER, Pianist, from Paris, will make his Début, on Tuesday, May 29, at Half-past Three, at ST JAMES'S HALL. Sainton will lead, and Piatti play a new Solo. Programme—Double Quartet, E minor, Spohr; Trio, E flat, Schubert; Quartet, C minor, Beethoven; Solos, Violoncello and Pianoforte. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell; and Ollivier, Bond street. No artists in future will be admitted without tickets signed by J. Ella, Director.
An extra Matinée will be given, June 5, for the Début of Herr STRAUS, Violinist, and at which a new Trio will be played by Lubeck, Piatti, and Straus.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—On FRIDAY next, June 1, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Mrs F. Lucas, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Santley.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

ITALIAN NIGHT.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 28, the Programme will, by particular desire, be selected from the works of Italian Composers. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; violin, Herr Becker; violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists: Mdlle Parepa, Mdme. Laura Baxter, M. Tennant, and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, No. 201, Regent-street; Hammond's (Jullien's), 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MISS LEFFLER'S GRAND CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Tuesday Evening, June 5th, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Miss Susanna Cole, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Leffler, Madame Weiss: Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brandon, Mr A. Baildon, Mr. John Morgan, and Mr Sims Reeves. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Violin—Mdlle. Sophia Humler; Harp—Mr. Ellis Roberts; Harmonium—Mr. Scotson Clark; and Distin's Ventil Horn Union. Conductors: Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. J. G. Callcott, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Kingsbury, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. May be obtained of Miss Leffler, 71, Oxford-street; Mr. Austin, St James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Messrs. Cramer and Co., and Addison and Co., Regent-street; Davies, Library, 35, Portman-place, Maida-hill; F. B. Garty, Esq., 4, Elizabeth-place, North Brixton; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PROFESSORS' CONCERT UNION.—Mr. BLAGROVE begs to announce FOUR QUARTET CONCERTS, in conjunction with other Professors, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 1, 15, 22, and July 6, at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, at 9 o'clock. First Concert performers: Miss Augusta Thomson, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper, H. Blagrove, Clementi, R. Blagrove, Colchester, Daubert, and Sidney Smith. Subscription Tickets, reserved, £1 1s; unreserved, 10s. 6d. Single Tickets, reserved, 7s., or four for £1 1s.; unreserved, 3s. 6d., or four for 10s. 6d. At Messrs. Leader and Cocks, New Bond street.

HERR LIDEL'S MATINEE MUSICALE will take place (by kind permission of Messrs. Collard and Collard) at 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, W., on THURSDAY, May 31. Vocalists: Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Miss Messent, Mdme. Laura Baxter, and Mr. Allan Irving. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Salaman, Adolphe Ries, Regondi, Oberthür, Louis Ries, Regondi, and Lidel. Conductors, Messrs. Salaman and Ries. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at the Music Warehouses; and of Herr Lidel, 42, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.

MDME. OURY will perform her latest Compositions, SANTA LUCIA, as sung by Mdme. Borghi Mamo, and a FANTASIA on Gounod's FAUST, at her Matinée Musicale, to be given on FRIDAY, JUNE 15 (by kind permission), at the residence of Mrs. Dorrell Jeffreys, 16, Eaton-place.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Miss PALMER'S GRAND CONCERT on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 31, at 8.—Vocalists: Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Parepa, Miss Mina Poole, Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Instrumentalists: Solo-Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Solo-Violoncello, Mr. George Collins. Conductors: Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Walter Macfarren. Stalls, Five Shillings; Galleries, Half-a-Crown; Area, One Shilling.

MASTER HORTON C. ALLISON, Pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes, will give his SECOND PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St James's, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29 (to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely), assisted by Miss Marian Moss, Miss Theresa Jefferys, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Balsir Chatterton, Harpist to her Majesty; Accompanyist, Mr. Hammond. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, or three for £1 1s. (all seats reserved), to be had of Master Allison, 143, Marylebone-road, N.W.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that he will gave a MORNING CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY, JUNE 4. Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lindo, and Signor Belletti. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Alfred and Henry Holmes, Herr Lidel, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. Waetzig, and Mr. Aguilar. Conductor, Mr. Frank Mori. On this occasion will be performed, for the first time in public, Mr. Aguilar's new Sestet, for piano, flute, oboe, clarionet, horn, and bassoon. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. To be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mr. Aguilar, 17, Westbourne square, W.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 28, at Three o'Clock precisely. Artists—Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Marian Moss, Mdlle Jenny Meyer, Mr. Santley, Mons. Sainton, Signor Piatti, and Miss Emma Busby. Conductor, Mr. Cusins. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; Family ditto (to admit three), One Guinea; at the Musicsellers'; and of Miss Busby, No. 42, Blandford-square.

MR. W. G. CUSINS will PERFORM at his MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, June 2, at Half-past Two, Pianoforte Compositions by Mozart (Violin, Mr. W. H. Blagrove), Beethoven, Mendelssohn (Violoncello, Mons. Paque), and Chopin.—Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Cusins, 53, Manchester-street, W. Tickets, 7s., to be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS'S MATINEE MUSICALE, on MONDAY, June 4, at Three o'clock, will take place at COLLARD'S PIANOFORTE AND CONCERT ROOMS, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, W. Artists: Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Santley, Messrs. Henry and Richard Blagrove, Signor Perse, Mr. Lazarus, Prof. Sterndale Bennett (Mus. Doc.), Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. W. G. Cusins, and Mr. Harold Thomas. Tickets, Half a Guinea; or Family Tickets, to admit three, One Guinea; at the Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Harold Thomas, 37, Maddox-street, Bond-street, W.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Investment of Capital and Savings.—Trustees: Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.—Prospectuses explanatory of the Share, Deposit, Land, and Loan Departments will be sent free of charge. The taking of land is entirely optional, and investors, free from partnership-liability, may be either shareholders, depositors, landowners, or borrowers. The system is calculated for all classes of the community. The monthly payment on one share is 8s. A share paid a year in advance is £5 0s. 6d., and a completed share £51 3s. 6d. each. Accounts of depositors may be opened with sums small or large. The power of prompt withdrawal is secured both to shareholders and depositors. Interest (payable half yearly) five per cent per annum on shares, with participation in profits above that rate, and four per cent per annum on deposit accounts. Freehold land in large or small quantities always on sale (the cost of a plot to be repaid in easy instalments) or to be let on building leases of ninety-nine years, giving the franchise in various counties, as well as a good and safe investment. Plans of estates price 6d. each, or 7d. by post. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, Secretary.
Offices: No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they give LESSONS to Adults in the Valse, Golop, Lancers, &c., Misses Bland officiating as partners. 33, Brewer-street, Regent-street, W.

HYDROPATHY.—Sudbrook Park.—Hydropathic Sanatorium, near Richmond, Surrey. This establishment is now open for the reception of Patients, under the superintendence of the present Proprietor, Dr. E. W. Lane, M.A., M.D., Edin., Author of "Hydropathy, or Hygienic Medicine." 2nd Edition. John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

TUITION.—Hackney, Clapton, and Stamford Hill.—A Cambridge M.A., experienced in Tuition, wishes to meet with a few YOUNG BOYS to join a Class. Address X. Y. Z., post-office, Lower Clapton, N.E.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.—Proposals for the publication, upon an entirely new plan, of the marvellous line Engraving by J. H. WATT, after the well-known Picture by Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, P.R.A., of "Christ Blessing Little Children;" an arrangement which will enable every subscriber for a 15-guinea artist's proof, to obtain this first and most intrinsically valuable state of the plate, virtually free of cost.—Particulars on application to DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo-Lithography, and Steel and Copper plate Printing, artistic or commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.—Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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CREST DIES cut, 5s.; Book Plate engraved with Arms, 10s.; ditto Marking Plate, 5s.; Crests engraved on Seals or Rings, 6s. 6d.; Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter; Livery Button Dies 38s. per pair; Embossing Press for Stamping Paper with Crest or Address, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary by appointment, 20th of April, 1852, and Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for Orphan and other Necessitous Children of Parents once in Prosperity.—The ANNUAL MEETING of those formerly Pupils (Boys) will be held at the Asylum, Brixton-hill, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford in the Chair. Admission by Tickets only, to be obtained at the Governors. Chair taken at Three o'Clock, p.m., precisely.
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PARIS.—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First class, 28s.; second class, 20s. Return tickets (available for one calendar month), first class, 50s.; second class, 36s. A steward's fee of 1s. 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and visas for Paris may be had of the respective agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris. For tickets or further information apply at the London-bridge and Pimlico Termini: 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London-bridge; or at any of the stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

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Company's Offices, Glasgow, May 12, 1860.

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THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON.

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued next Saturday, the 2nd of June, with which will be given TWO EXQUISITE PICTURES PRINTED IN COLOURS, each Two Pages—namely,

"THE RUSH-GATHERERS, LOUGH CORRIB, CONNEMARA, IRELAND,"

from a Painting, by J. J. HILL, in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists; and

"EARLY SUMMER-TIME,"

from a Painting by B. W. LEADER.

There will be a WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT of FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS from the Picture Exhibitions of London, 1860—viz., those of the Royal Academy, the Water-colour and the New Water-colour Societies, and of the Portland and "Victoria Cross" Galleries, as follows:—

"Queen Mab." By H. Tidey.
"Happy Days." By C. J. Lewis.
"The Farmhouse Porch." By Walter Goodall.
"Return of the Missing Crew." By F. Barwell.
"Hay-stacking." By W. H. Hopkins.
"The Ghetto, Rome." By Louis Haghe.
"The Choice of Paris: an Idyll." By Miss Florence Claxton.
"Preparing for an Encampment at Palmyra." Painted on the spot by Carl Haag.
"Colonel Bell, V.C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 23rd Regiment." By L. W. Desanges.

The Number will contain Portraits of the Winners of the Derby and the Oaks, and a host of News Illustrations. The letterpress will include a number of Original Articles, and all the News of the Week.

Price of the whole, Two Sheets and Coloured Supplement, Tenpence Unstamped, One Shilling Stamped.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—Garibaldi's descent on Sicily having drawn public attention in an extraordinary degree to that island, we have dispatched thither, as Special Artist and Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, who was engaged in a similar capacity throughout the whole of the recent campaign in Northern Italy; and we trust soon to receive from him Sketches and Descriptive Details of a deeply-interesting character.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS next week cannot be received later than midday on Thursday, the 31st inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

IT would not be surprising if Lord Derby himself, when the flush and fever of his triumph in the Upper House has subsided, should feel that he has originated a difficulty, the end of which he has by no means calculated on. There can be little doubt that the recent proceedings of the Conservative party are aimed against a section of the present Ministry, which includes Lord J. Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Milner Gibson. We thoroughly believe Lord Derby's disclaimer of any desire to enter on the responsibilities of office at this juncture in public affairs. There was much significance in his statement that, looking at the critical condition of European politics, and even considering the state of things at home, it would be undesirable to remove Lord Palmerston from the Premiership. The deduction from this is obvious enough. If the Cabinet could be weeded of those statesmen whose policy is indorsed by Mr. Bright there is little to prevent a sufficiently cordial co-operation between those officials who might remain under the Leadership of Lord Palmerston and the party which follows Lord Derby in the one House and Mr. Disraeli in the other. Parliamentary Reform and financial tentativeness might then, it is hoped, be indefinitely shelved, and political action be reduced to that humdrum condition which, without being positively obstructive, would be at least sluggish in its progress. Assuming this to be the motive which has influenced recent transactions, we cannot help wondering at the judicial blindness which has dictated the choice of the machinery for effecting the object in view. If the House of Commons had rejected the bill for the repeal of the duty on paper it could hardly have had any other result than the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Milner Gibson, and so have led to that reconstruction of the Government at which the movement of the Conservative party is supposed to be aimed. But the course taken—of bringing the House of Lords into direct opposition to a vote of the House of Commons, and that on a question of taxation, is calculated to produce exactly the contrary effect. In the first place, it is plain that a hostile division in the Lords is not received as such a condemnation of the Ministry as involves their resignation as a body, or the retirement of any particular section of the Cabinet. In the next place, there is a probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that a feeling will be aroused in the country in reference to the propriety (we say nothing about the abstract right to reject money bills) of the Lords dealing directly with a question of taxation, and that in a sense adverse to the declared opinion of the Commons. There has been for some time past no disposition in the public mind even to canvass the advantage of a second Chamber in the Legislature of the character and organisation of the House of Lords; and, more than that, the conduct pursued by the Peers has been so prudent, and at the same time, as a general rule, so dignified, that it is not too much to say that they have been held in estimation and respect as a valuable constitutional establishment. Now, however, they have invited criticism, they have forced on the public mind the consideration even of their admitted legal rights; and who shall say, when once an inquiry of this sort is instituted, where it will stop? With every readiness to allow the value of the House of Lords as a machine for the final filtration of legislative measures, consenting to its necessity as a Parliamentary court of review, we cannot refrain from hinting that in its elements and its construction it possesses no such principle of invulnerability as to cause its members to be utterly indifferent to its being submitted to the test of popular judgment, even under the calmest and most deliberative cirucmstances. We should sincerely deprecate any wild and thoughtless attacks upon or any mere clamour against that assembly; but what we would desire to indicate is that, if brought to the test of reasonable and statesmanlike examination, there would be found no such inherent strength in its constitution as to render it unapproachable to amendment, or to exclude the consideration of its being comprehended in a general scheme of Parliamentary reform.

When the immediate question involved in the vote of the House of Lords has been disposed of, however that may be done, a much larger and a much more enduring subject for reflection will arise, if it has not already arisen. However acute lawyers and subtle rhetoricians may reason, the fact stands confessed that by departing from the prescription of many years the House of Lords has initiated a system of legislation that, to the present generation at least, is wholly novel, and the effect of which is too important to be neutralised by powerful speeches contending for—and, if you like, proving—constitutional and legal rights. It is impossible to disguise that a tax has been imposed on the people of this country by the House of Lords in direct contravention of the vote of the House of Commons. No doubt a minority of that House was of opinion that the time was not opportune for repealing the excise duty upon paper; but it should be remembered that the removal of that impost was an incident in a great plan, a main feature of which was the imposition of an additional penny to the income tax. The opponents of the repeal of the paper duty in that House coupled the amount of the income tax with the question of that repeal, and they formally attempted to retain the duty on paper, or, in the alternative, to reduce the percentage on the income tax to 9d. in the pound. But in no sense did the House of Commons consent to, and they did not discuss, any proposition to retain the 10d. income tax and the excise duty on paper as well. The consequence has been that the House of Lords has taken upon itself the responsibility of fixing a burden of taxation on the people of this country which the Lower House not only did not impose, but which they refused to impose. The obvious deduction from this state of things is that there has been an absolute and immediate violation of the great principle that taxation and representation are inseparable. The two branches of the Legislature have thus been placed in a false position in relation to each other, to say the least of it. It remains to be seen whether they may not yet be brought into direct collision. Of the final issue of such a contest it is, of course, useless to speak. Any serious struggle between the representatives of the people and hereditary legislators, however worthy they may be personally and collectively of their high position—one adapted, as we freely admit, to be of the utmost service to the country—will soon cease to be confined to two classes of combatants; a third, and a mightier than either, will inevitably intervene, and the issue will not be for a moment doubtful.

It is because we conscientiously desire that the House of Lords should retain its fair share of power in the governing system of the country—that it should continue to hold its place as an institution of the country which exercises an influence which is not the less valuable because it is, to a certain extent, latent and insensible—that we seriously hope that the false step which has been taken, if it cannot be retraced, will be by implication disavowed. If—taking counsel of the experience of facts rather than of the special pleading of some of its members, who, in the nature of things, must suffer from a dimness of vision in reference to the spirit and the feeling of a generation from which they themselves have practically passed away, and who seek to introduce the technical refinements and niceties of the forum into the discussion of great constitutional and popular subjects—the House of Lords will, as they may easily do, show signs that they recognise the commission of an error, and indicate an intention of abstaining from falling into such a mistake again; it is quite possible that that which is actually and in itself a crisis in our Governmental and Parliamentary system may be averted. But if—in the fulness, not to say the foolishness, of their hearts, and trusting to the numerical strength of a party, the bulk of the members of which, in the Upper House at least, can be collected together and driven together in a manner characteristically bucolical—they persist in maintaining an attitude of hostility to the representatives of the people in Parliament, let them be assured that they court no temporary peril and face no passing danger, but they will be simply inaugurating a state of things in reference to their existent constitution which will be simply the beginning of the end.

THE great metropolitan holiday of Wednesday was favoured with the most splendid weather, and it might have been that fact, or it might have been the desire to witness the *lutte* between the famous American horse and his British competitors, or it might have been the increased prestige given to the festival by the Premier making the Derby "a Government measure," but the assemblage on Epsom Downs was exceedingly large, and the road was as crowded as it used to be in the days before railroads were invented. There are but two real sights in the world, said a great man—Niagara and the Derby; and assuredly our American visitors, already acquainted with the first, had a magnificent opportunity of enjoying the second. The appearance of the myriads of eager faces when the start was effected was almost appalling—one would have said that there was a concentration of mesmerism there which would have secured the triumph of any given animal if the operators could only have been unanimous in their desire. As it was, neither of our leading politicians, Lords Palmerston and Derby was doomed to be successful, nor could the American win, nor was Sir Joseph to add a third to his Derby laurels—Mr. Merry's Thormanby winning in a brilliant manner after a beautiful race. The thousands on thousands that turned out to see and cheer the Derbyites on their return by road were as wonderful a sight as the Downs, and, in short, the Derby Day of 1860 was a "great day."

Lord Brougham has been inaugurated as the head of Edinburgh University, and has delivered a very vast oration, perhaps more remarkable for the excellence of its parts than for its structure as a whole; but it is ungrateful to cavil at a speaker who poured out such a flood of wise things, great and small, as Lord Brougham bestowed upon the *alumni* and others who assembled to grace his day of honour. As usual, Lord Brougham recommended the extreme of perseverance and energy, and was specially earnest in enforcing upon those who wished to become orators the duty of preparing and considering their speeches, citing his own experience in proof of the splendid effect which can be produced by well-studied passages. This doctrine may be offensive to

The mob of gentlemen who "spout" with ease,

but it will commend itself to the thoughtful. As an exhibition of intellect and power Lord Brougham's inaugural speech will rank very high.

The death of Mr. Albert Smith, who it was hoped had recovered from the effects of a recent visitation of illness, has produced a painful sensation both among the public, with whom he was deservedly a first favourite, and in the large circle of his private friends, to whom he was endeared by his genuine good heartedness. His death has certainly "eclipsed the harmless gaiety of a metropolis." Mr. Albert Smith's last entertainment was given on Saturday afternoon, and early on Wednesday morning he yielded to the combined influences of congestion of the lungs and bronchitis, dying on the day before his birthday. He was for a considerable time the theatrical critic of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Dowager Countess of Mansfield: The will and two codicils of the Right Honourable Frederica Countess of Mansfield were proved in the principal registry of London on the 21st of May, by Sir George Clerk, Bart.; William John Law, Esq., the nephew; and the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Anne Murray, the daughter, the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The will and codicils were made in August, 1851. Her Ladyship disposes of her property amongst her sons and daughters, with the exception of a small bequest to her sister. To each of her four daughters she leaves a pecuniary legacy, and to the three who are unmarried she leaves for their joint use the whole of her furniture, plate, linen, china, jewellery, ornaments of the person, carriages, and all other effects, except funded property; the latter her Ladyship has left to be equally divided—one moiety to the children of her late son, the Hon. Charles John Murray; and the other moiety to her son, the Hon. David Henry Murray, and to his wife and children; and, should they not acquire vested interests therein, then to devolve to those who may be surviving of her said younger son and daughters. The Countess survived her husband, the late Earl, twenty years, his Lordship having died in 1840. Her Ladyship was in her eighty-seventh year, and was the daughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

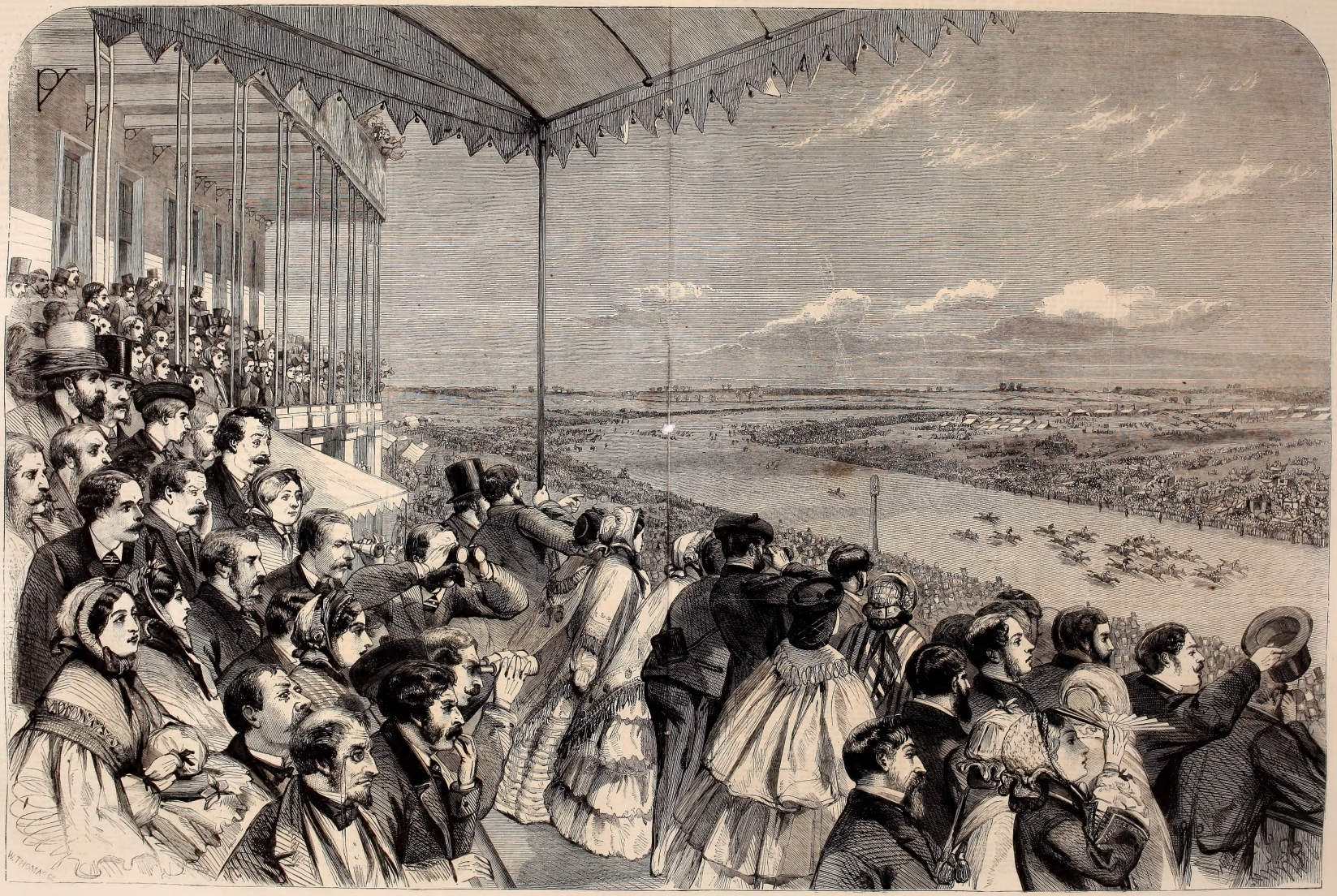
The Honourable D. Hooft: The will of the Hon. Daniel Hooft, Jacobzoon, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, late of the city of Amsterdam, was proved in London on the 7th of May by the Hon. Hendrick Baron van Slingelandt van Goedschalkxoort and Jacob Baron van Slingelandt, both of the Hague, the executors. This is a Dutch testamentary instrument, and it contains the peculiarity incident to the customs of the country. The directions of the testator are that his effects in Great Britain and Ireland should be administered to by the gentlemen above named, but without reference to any disposition thereof. It bears date the 11th of April, 1850, and he died at Amsterdam on the 18th of February last.

Sir Peter Soame, Bart.: The will and codicil of Sir Peter Soame John Everard Buckworth Herne Soame, Bart., formerly residing at Heydon, Essex, but late of Little Chishill, in the same county, were proved in London on the 10th of May by Thomas Benjamin Proctor, M.D., of Stockwell, one of the executors, G. B. Gregory, Esq., the other executor, having renounced. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The will bears date the 3rd of May, 1843. He has bequeathed to each of his two brothers, John and Charles, a legacy of £1000, or to their children, and the residue of his property he leaves to his wife and children.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. W. W. Harvey, Rector of Buckland, Herts, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Rochester; Rev. J. Thornhill to be Prebendary of Tassagard St. Patrick, Dublin; Rev. J. Cross to be Rector of Mursley, Bucks; Rev. H. J. Muskett to be Rector of Clippesby, Norfolk; Rev. R. Mollan to be Vicar of Ballinakill, Tuam; Rev. W. Riddin to be Vicar of Meriden, Warwickshire; Rev. A. Delap to be Perpetual Curate of Millford, Ireland; Rev. S. Martin to be Perpetual Curate of Convoy, Raphoe; Rev. J. Smithard to be Perpetual Curate of Cramlington, Northumberland.—*Guardian*.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will commence on Monday, June 4, and will extend over the five following days; the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is to be held before the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, the 30th of June; and the examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education is appointed to commence at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 20th proximo, and will occupy six days.

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains the following information relative to the Mediterranean fleet:—"Some journals have announced that the Mediterranean fleet had sailed, some giving Constantinople for its destination, others Sicily. We are informed, on the contrary, that Admiral De Tinan has not quitted the anchorage at the Isles of Hyères, and we have further reason to believe that he will not leave it unless some unexpected circumstances should arise. One division, however, under the command of Rear-Admiral Jehenne, is about to sail for the Bay of Naples. The Mediterranean fleet is at present composed of the following ships:—The *Bretagne*, of 140 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan; the *Algesiras*, 90 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Paris; the *Donawerth*, 80 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Jehenne; the *Alexandre*, *Eylau*, *Imperial*, and *Redoubtable*, each of 90 guns; the *St. Louis*, of 80 guns; and the steam-frigate *Foudre*, of 60 guns. The steel-plated frigate *Gloire*, [illegible] guns, is being fitted fo Toulon."



THE DERBY, FROM THE GRAND STAND.—BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE



M. S. MORGAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ON Monday evening the state of things in Palace-yard and all the accessible avenues of the Houses of Parliament was literally an affair of police. One formed some sort of idea of those occasions when Lord George Gordon led his No-Popery mob down to overawe the Senate of England, and when the Duke of Wellington rode grimly through a pelting and hooting crowd of outside Parliamentary Reformers, the most courageous of whom ran away from the Marquis of Londonderry's unloaded pistol, which was not even a revolver. Nevertheless, if the demonstration was meant to indicate an idea that the Constitution was in danger, the feeling could not have been very deep-seated, for the spectators were quiet enough, and they were by no means good continuers, for by eight o'clock they had all dispersed, and the deliberations of the House of Lords were not interrupted by any external uproar, any more than the dullest of all possible debates was excited or stimulated by cheers within. At an early hour there was little evidence in the gilded chamber of the Peers of the advent of what has been irreverently called an "opera night" in the Upper House. The Peers were comparatively few, and the ladies sparsely scattered over the seats in the gallery in the vicinity of the throne. No doubt this arose from the belief that the debate on the Paper Duty Bill would be commenced by Lord Monteagle, and the customary attendants on gala occasions in the Lords did not think it necessary to hurry themselves, even if they did not take care not to be in time for an oration of that Monsieur Jourdain of Parliament. Of course Lord Derby was in his glory, every line of his expressive but not beautiful countenance lighted up with that animation which runs riot through his veins when he is pursuing that great idea of his political life—namely, labouring hard at cutting the ground from under his own feet. Once more he was eagerly engaged in ruining himself and his party; playing with his utmost energy that losing game in public affairs which he has always seemed to love so much; exhibiting his intense prejudice in favour of impossible causes, and so making up his political book that under no possible circumstances could he ultimately win.

As we have said, the first appearance of things was not indicative of an extraordinary display either as regarded the actors or the spectators; but when it was found that Lord Granville meant to move the second reading in a set speech, and not to reserve himself for a reply at the end of the night, the House began to fill in all its departments; and in a short time, as one looked at the benches on each side, it was notable that the demonstration was to be ocular, visible, and palpable, as well as moral—that is to say, that votes were to be given in person as far as possible, and without much trusting to proxies. On both sides the regular frequenters of the House looked on a long array of unknown faces, and, especially on the Conservative side, it was apparent that the peerage had been assiduously galvanised for an occasion when they were to meet and to beard the Commons' House of Parliament. Lord Granville played his game all along on the losing hazard. He seemed to anticipate no other result than defeat, and all he could do was to urge his opponents, for their own sakes, to take care lest they did not find their victory something like that of Pyrrhus over the Romans. The next move in the debate certainly showed admirable tact. Instead of allowing the mover of the amendment, which was to defeat the bill, to come forward at once, the course was taken of ministering to a prime and enduring delusion under which the House of Lords suffer, by putting up Lord Lyndhurst. There was something effectively melodramatic in such proceeding. No one denies the miraculous aspect which was displayed by that noble and learned, and—but for his persistence in wearing a youthful wig, and the elaborately-fitting garments of a man of thirty—venerable Peer, when on his eighty-eighth birthday he stood up, and, leaning on a handrail which had been specially constructed in front of his seat for his use, he spoke a series of clear, well-turned, and consecutive sentences, dealing solely with the constitutional question of privilege, and that certainly with a dexterity and adroitness worthy of the best days of that Copley who was the subtlest arguer at the Bar in the days when there were giants in the Courts at Westminster. There can be no doubt of the effect; but still there was something painful in witnessing the glimmering of a Mephistophelian intellect; and again, as often before of late years, one could not but hope that this was the last appearance of Lord Lyndhurst on a scene where he is tempted to linger by that scarce kindly adulation with which he is greeted and encouraged by his friends. When he had concluded, that critical moment had arrived when Peers feel that they are but men; and that they must dine; and, with a still greater exhibition of tact, Lord Monteagle was called on to do his prosing, and to occupy the time while the process of restoration was going on. He was indulged to the top of his bent, and he got his hour and three-quarters of bald, disjointed chat, delivered to an empty House, and with only one or two lingering occupants of the steps of the throne, which previously and afterwards were crammed to suffocation by Peers' sons and Privy Councillors, among whom Sir John Lawrence was conspicuous. It was not a little amusing to see the way in which Lord Granville actually pulled the Marquis of Clanricarde, who rose next, into his seat, in order to make make way for Lord Dufferin, who, besides the hereditary right of a Sheridan on the mother's side to speak for literature, and especially for Mrs. Norton and the authoresses and lady poets, has himself a well-founded claim to argue in favour of untaxed paper. Nothing could be neater or more graceful than his speech, delivered, too, with a modesty amounting to hesitancy, which was every way becoming in a young legislator.

About this time Lord Shaftesbury was observed to take a seat on the Bishops' bench, and, looking to the manner in which he afterwards cheered Lord Derby's speech, and also to the fact that he voted against the Government, the circumstance gave rise to a sarcastic remark that he was endeavouring to use his influence with the Prelates assembled, the great majority of whom had been appointed by the Whigs, most of them by Lord Palmerston, and, as the rumour goes, by consequence on Lord Shaftesbury's recommendation, to seduce them from their allegiance to the Premier, and to lead them into the hostile lobby. The debate had by this time reached a point at which the Duke of Argyll deemed it worthy of his interposition. It is very difficult to repress the sense of the ludicrous which the demeanour of this noble Lord inspires all who see and listen to him in debate. There is but one word to express what that demeanour is. It is essentially "cocky;" an epithet which is explainable to the uninitiated by a reference to the movements and attitudes of a sparrow on the housetops. It is censoriously said that the Duchess of Sutherland has declined to allow any Liberal Government to be formed of late years in whih the Duke of Argyll is not a Cabinet Minister. Her Grace therefore feels that she is responsible for her son-in-law, and on this as on all other occasions she made her appearance in the gallery, to watch and inspect her *protégé*, who, under the consequent inspiration of the presence of his patroness, thought it necessary to speak for a length of time, and in a tone which, if the issue of the contest had ever been doubtful, would have tended very much to strike the balance against his own party. Everybody knows that Lord Derby, who is a confirmed humorist, is infinitely amused at the notion which the Duke of Argyll seems to have adopted that it is his mission on every possible occasion to measure himself with the leader of the Opposition; and, when the Duke has not the opportunity of replying to the eloquent Earl, why, Lord Derby facetiously indulges the whim of one who probably reminds him of a spoiled child, and rises to follow him. In this case his doing so was a necessity if the debate was to be closed that night. It is to be remarked that Lord Derby's voice has very much weakened of late, and he speaks in a reedy, squeaking tone, and with a thickness of utterance which renders his elocution extremely like Lord Stanley's. This time there was nothing in the subject matter of his speech to stir him to that pitch of impassioned energy which causes him at times to talk like a modulated whirlwind and to roll out those long, grand, and beautifully-turned sentences which seem to reverberate and to swell like the tones of an organ. It may have been fancy, but we thought we detected a touch of nervousness, and certainly there was an absence of that heartiness, that *abandon*, which usually characterises his speeches. No doubt the line he took was not calculated to bring out his special qualities, for his address was all Gladstone, in the literal sense of the phrase. He Hansardised the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the most unsparing style, and, strangest of all, he did not indulge his audience with one of those perorations for which he is so famous. In truth, it is a treat to those who love oratory to see Lord Derby, after he has concluded the argumentative part of a speech, pause, draw himself up to his full height, and then, with a rushing noise, as of a trumpet loud but with a silvery sound, sweep to a conclusion. Now, he merely read the closing sentences of a speech of Mr. Gladstone, which so presented fell tamely on the ear, and he sat down without effect enough to produce a hearty cheer. Indeed the absence of all cheering during the debate was remarkable, and, on the whole, it may be said distinctly, as has been before hinted, it was decidedly dull; and certainly the ladies who sat it out must have wondered whether it was worth while to have occupied for such a lack of entertainment the time which would have enabled them to get through half a dozen balls that evening. If a great deed, and one which is to produce great consequences, was done that night, be sure it was very quietly done.

Next day the excited stranger who turned into the House of Commons, expecting to see a crowd of outraged members babbling and gesticulating their complaints of a breach of their high privileges, would have been surprised to see a very thin and a particularly languid House. Some were reckoning on seeing Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson giving that overt sign of resignation of office which consists in passing to a seat behind the Treasury bench, and ideas were entertained of beholding Lord John Russell strutting with an air of offended dignity to the remote corner in which Whig ex-Ministers brood over their blighted hopes. Others even hoped for the stimulating sight of Lord Palmerston rising and declaring that his Government only held office until the appointment of their successors. Nevertheless, the deflowered officials walked quietly into their usual places, and Mr. Gladstone methodically declared his arrangements for the progress of the measures under his immediate care; and when Lord Palmerston, in a very offhand, matter-of-course way indicated that he had some knowledge of a little event which had come off in the House of Peers the night before, by giving notice of a motion for a Committee to search for precedents as to proceedings of the Lords on money bills, nobody seemed to think that anything particular need be said at present, and the House rather indorsed the pooh-pooh manner in which the Premier and Sir George Lewis replied to the interpellations of such impressive and influential members as Mr. Whalley and Mr. Digby Seymour, who, of all others, seemed to suppose that the vindication of the privileges of their order was demanded at their hands. Every one else was content to wait until the following Thursday, the record of the proceedings of which exigencies of time and space compel us to postpone until next week.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL BILL.

The scene presented on Monday night in the House of Lords, and in all the approaches thereto, can perhaps best be compared to the House of Commons on the Budget night. The House itself was crowded and in a flutter of excitement, while the lobby and the various passages were filled with persons who evidently took a deep interest in the great question which was about to be debated.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Duty on Paper, a tax which he stated to have been imposed in the time of Queen Anne, and was stigmatised in both prose and verse by Swift. In 1832 an agitation commenced against the tax, and in 1835 the report of a Royal Commission recommended its reduction by one-half, which was done, and in consequence the consumption doubled, and the price became less. After the passing of resolutions of the House of Commons against it during the Government of Lord Derby, the present Government proposed its abolition, which was carried, after three divisions, in the House of Commons. It appeared that the opposition now made to it in their Lordships' House was not to be based on its merits, which had been repudiated by most of the leading men of Lord Derby's Ministry, and by that noble Lord himself. The objections to the tax were that it was vexatious in the collection, and it was so stated by the Board of Inland Revenue this year; it tended to prevent improvement in the manufacture of paper, and interfered with the application of new materials for the purpose. (The noble Earl created some laughter by reading an extract from Captain Osborne's book on Japan, showing the uses to which paper is put in that country.) He argued further, that the impost pressed on literature, and on newspapers, and particularly on cheaper books and school books, which were diffused among the poorer classes; and this was shown by the evidence of Messrs. Chambers and Charles Knight, while it had no effect on high-priced books, and still less on licentious works. With regard to the financial part of the question, the Government had come to the conclusion that this tax would not only be a greater relief to the consumer than that on tea and sugar, but was a less tenable impost. As to the improvidence of the Government in removing this tax, he was not going into financial statements, but from the course about to be taken that night he thought that financial statements would be necessary and a Vice-Chancellor of the Exchequer required in that House. He only contended that the financial scheme was based on principles calculated not merely to provide for the present year, but which would secure elasticity and give permanence to the revenue. As to the Chinese war, the financial scheme was made without knowing whether there would be war or not; and it was only that evening that it was known that there would be war. At this moment the balances in the Exchequer were two millions higher than last year, and he had it on the best authority that there was no fear of any deficiency in the revenue next year. Referring to the proposed amendment, he said that Lord Derby had always been unlucky in his prophecies, end especially in those of finance; and when he came forward to induce that House to take on themselves the functions of the House of Commons and the executive Government he ought to show some grounds for his financial estimates. The course proposed to be taken on the second reading of this money bill was, as he conceived, not in the spirit of the Constitution, for that House could not originate a tax or indirectly charge the people, although he did not deny their legal and technical right to reject it. It was also unjust to attempt to reverse a measure intended to relieve the people from the burden of taxation. Was it wise for that House to set the example of stretching constitutional rights to the utmost, and to take by surprise numbers of persons engaged in a trade which they supposed had been relieved from an excise duty by the House of Commons—a course which might bring the two Houses into difficulty if not into collision, leading to a series of jealousies and recrimination that would have a detrimental effect on the condition of the country in any eventuality which might arise out of the complication of foreign affairs, while just cause of complaint would be given against their Lordships' House, which never stood higher than now in public estimation?

Lord LYNDHURST, in reference to the question of privilege, admitted that that House had no right to amend or to originate a money bill, but there was no instance in which the Commons controverted their Lordships' right to reject a money bill. The noble and learned Lord quoted numerous authorities in support of this latter right. If they had not this right what was the use of discussing money bills, of which a remarkable instance was the debate which took place on the Succession Duty Bill? He also quoted several instances in which bills of this kind had been rejected by that House, and contended that there was no distinction in this respect between bills to relieve from, or to impose, taxes. The circumstances of the present time were such as to justify the House in exercising this right in reference to the preservation of a large source of revenue.

Lord REDESDALE here moved that the bar be cleared of all strangers except members of the House of Commons.

Lord MONTEAGLE then moved the rejection of the bill; and, having dealt with the question of privilege, proceeded to argue that in the present condition of the revenue, with the small surplus which was included in the calculation of the Budget already given, a war in China imminent, the affairs of Europe unsettled, and a large deficiency in the revenue of next year in prospect, it was not justifiable to give up a permanent resource like the paper duty. He especially urged the necessity of providing by anticipation for the revenue of the coming year.

Lord DUFFERIN, in supporting the bill, argued that the question at issue was one which involved the character of that House; and, while he fully admitted the power of the House to reject any bill sent up to them, it was contrary to precedent, to practice, and the usage of the Constitution, that that power should be exercised except in most extreme cases, of which the present was not one.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE would, if the question had been merely a criticism on the Budget generally, have coincided with much that fell from Lord Monteagle, nor had he any doubt as to the constitutional right of the House to reject this bill; but he thought after the acceptance of the Customs Bill and the Income Tax their Lordships were bound to accept this bill as an integral part of the financial scheme which had been agreed to. The noble Lord argued very decidedly on the obstructive nature of the tax in reference both to its effect on literature and on manufacture.

The Duke of RUTLAND having spoken in favour of the amendment,

Lord CRANWORTH urged that the course proposed to be taken, if not strictly unconstitutional, was so thinly separated from it that to ordinary minds the difference would be unintelligible, and he contended that since the Revolution no such step as that of rejecting the repeal of a tax had been taken by that House. He pointed out that the precedents quoted by Lord Lyndhurst were cases all peculiar in their circumstances and exceptional in their nature.

Lord CHELMSFORD contended for the constitutional right of the House to reject this bill, which the opinion of the country justified them in doing. Unless they did so they would establish a precedent against their admitted privilege.

The Duke of ARGYLL entered on a general defence of the financial plans of the Government, and argued that a high rate of income tax in time of peace ought to be connected not only with a deficit of revenue, but with commercial reforms. The Government could not have proposed a high rate of income tax without some corresponding commercial reform. The circumstances in which the duty on paper was confessedly placed made the choice of that impost for remission very natural and proper. He did not deny the legal power of that House to reject any bill whatever, but legal power and right were wholly different matters from constitutional practice and prudence, and there was an accumulation of reasons why they should maintain that practice and exercise that prudence.

The Earl of DERBY, having briefly dealt with the argument on the constitutional part of the question, proceeded to consider the ground on which he objected to the abolition of the paper duty. He was glad that the Opposition had been initiated by a supporter of the Government, as it removed all chance of motives of a party character being attributed to him; and he sincerely assured the House that he had acted with no desire to embarrass, and still less to remove, the present Government. He had no desire to assume their responsibilities, nor did he think that in the present state of affairs in Europe any step which was likely to depose Lord Palmerston from office ought to be taken. His only object was to preserve for a deficient revenue a large available sum. He had agreed with Mr. Disraeli in the opinion that the paper duty was not a fitting subject for permanent revenue, but the circumstances of the finance of the country at the time he was in office were not such as to permit its abolition at that time, and he held that the circumstances which justified his assenting to the repeal then remained not only in existence but in aggravated force at this moment. Unskilled as he might be in finance, every argument he would use against the repeal of this tax would be those which were used by Mr. Gladstone himself in opposition to a Budget of Sir George Lewis. The noble Earl then proceeded to dissect the financial plan of the Government, arguing that it was founded on the paradox that the proper time to make financial alterations and remissions of taxations was when revenue was at its worst and deficiency at its height, trusting to throwing double or quits; and this he characterised not as the proceeding of a statesman but of a reckless and improvident gambler. The remission of the paper duty had, in fact, gone to swell a large deficiency for this year, and which would reach to twelve millions in the next. He then proceeded to quote from speeches of Mr. Gladstone in 1853 and 1857, which he maintained were utterly condemnatory of his present financial policy. The tendency of that policy was to substitute direct for indirect taxation, which was the object of the Manchester party. It was not solely on account of the loss incurred by the repeal of the paper duty, but with a view to counteract that tendency, that he opposed the bill now before the House.

Earl GRANVILLE having replied, the House divided.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—In answer to Mr. Dalglish, Lord J. RUSSELL said that there was an instruction from the Foreign Office, issued in 1849, directing officers commanding British ships of war to extend the protection of the British flag to all persons, refugees or others, on the coasts of Naples and Sicily, as well as to persons similarly situated in other places.—In answer to Mr. A. Kinglake, Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not undertake to say what view the Powers of Europe, and especially France, took of the Sicilian insurrection, but, as far as he knew, neither Austria nor Spain intended to take any part on behalf of the Neapolitan Government.

THE REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL, which stood to be considered as amended, was recommitted, for the purpose of adding certain clauses, after which the House resumed.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.—The House went into Committee on this Bill. The discussion of the clauses of this bill up to 24 occupied the greater part of the sitting.

The other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Petitions of Right Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill was received and agreed to.

The Weights and Measures Bill and the Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill were read a second time.

The Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund (£9,500,000) Bill was read a second time.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.—Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the continued disturbances taking place on each succeeding Sunday in the church of St. George-in-the-East, and moved a resolution that sufficient power and energy had not been displayed in putting down the same, and bringing its perpetrators to punishment.—Earl GRANVILLE denied that any want of energy had been shown by the Executive, considering the difficulties and peculiarities of the circumstances with which they had to deal.—The Earl of WICKLOW asserted that both the police authorities and the police had neglected their duty. The noble Earl was referring to a letter of Mr. Bryan King, reflecting on the character of the Rev. H. Allen, when Earl GRANVILLE appealed to the House not to allow such a discussion to go on.—The Bishop of LONDON, however, proceeded to vindicate the character of the Rev. H. Allen, and added that he would do all in his power to put an end to the unseemly proceedings in the parish of St. George-in-the-East.—After some further discussion the subject dropped.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—In answer to the Earl of Carnarvon, the Duke of NEWCASTLE entered into a statement of the position of the Ceylon Railway, pointing out that its unfinished condition and the stoppage of the works arose from a report which had been received from the surveying engineer, raising the estimate of the expense of continuation from the original sum of £856,000 to upwards of two millions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.—Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the adjournment of the House over Wednesday (the Derby Day), gave notice that he should move on Thursday for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the journals of the House of Lords for precedents with reference to the course which had been adopted by that House with regard to the bill for the repeal of the paper duties. The noble Lord, however, disclaimed all intention of taking any step on the part of the Government which might bring the two Houses into collision, but said he thought it desirable that there should be an inquiry in order that the real position of the question might be ascertained.—At a subsequent period of the evening Mr. WHALLEY asked whether the Government contemplated any other step in connection with the unconstitutional proceeding of the Lords than that of the appointment of the Select Committee?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said he could add nothing to the statement made by Lord Palmerston.—Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR charged the Government with being apathetic on the question, and suggested (amid ironical cheers) that the House should meet on the Derby Day to appoint the Select Committee.

ORDER OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was agreed that on Thursdays, after Whitsuntide, Government orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion; and notices of motion have precedence on Fridays.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—Mr. BAXTER moved the following resolution:—"That this House is of opinion that the grant now annually made to non-conforming ministers in Ireland (commonly called the Regium Donum) should cease and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients thereof, and, with this view, that no further grant should be made on account of 'new congregations,' nor to any existing congregations after the present ministers thereof shall have ceased, by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations."—Mr. CROSSLEY seconded the motion.—Mr. CONOLLY moved an amendment to the effect that the grant, having been so long sanctioned, ought to be no longer submitted to the criticism of that House, but ought to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. R. P. DAWSON seconded the amendment.—Mr. CARDWELL opposed both the motion and the amendment, contending that the Regium Donum was originally a grant substituted in lieu of tithes, and that it had always been productive of great good to the clergy and the country generally. On the whole, he regarded it as a most satisfactory settlement, for disturbing which no cause could be shown. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the House, dividing, negatived the original motion by 217 to 58; majority 159.

CORONERS' BILL.—Mr. COBBETT called attention to the report of the Select Committee on the office of coroner, and moved for leave to bring in a bill in accordance with its recommendations. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE DECAYED GUN-BOATS.—Sir F. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances which have caused the alleged defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy. While the gallant member was speaking the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCH RATES.—Lord LYVEDEN gave notice that he would move the second reading of the Church Rates Bill on Thursday, the 14th of June.

UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.—This bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill severally passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund Bill (£9,500,000) was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE PAPER DUTY QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON moved the appointment of a Committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords in reference to any proceedings upon the Bill for the Repeal of the Duty upon Paper made

in the United Kingdom, and to make a report thereof to the House.—The motion having been agreed to without observation, the noble Viscount then proceeded to the bar of the House and brought up a report containing the entry in the Lords' journals of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill on Monday night. Upon the motion of the noble Viscount, the Committee were ordered to look for precedents.

Licenses Bill.—Upon the consideration of this bill as amended, several additional clauses proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other hon. members were discussed.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Laing moved that the House should go into Committee of Supply in order to vote certain sums on account of the Civil Service Estimates, amounting in the aggregate to £400,000, and extending over ten votes.

Mr. A. Smith objected to going into Committee until the Estimates had been produced. The practice of granting money on account was a most objectionable one, and had increased of late years. He should, therefore, divide the House upon the proposition.

Mr. Walpole was of opinion that those Estimates ought to have been produced at an earlier period of the Session; but he could not assent to oppose the Speaker leaving the chair, because the Government might have reasons for the course they asked the House to take, which they might better state in Committee of Supply.

Lord H. Vane said the vote now asked was a small one, and he hoped it would not be made a precedent for voting larger sums on account in future.

Sir S. Northcote said that the question at issue was not one of amount, but of principle. If the sums asked for were granted it must be upon the understanding that the Estimates should be laid upon the table immediately after the Whitsuntide holidays.

Mr. Disraeli said that hitherto those votes on account had been granted only in extraordinary circumstances. No such case now existed. He, therefore, objected to the House being now called upon to create an entirely new precedent.

Lord Palmerston assured the House that there was a financial necessity for the proposed vote, not because the Exchequer was empty, but because the Government had not yet obtained a Parliamentary authority to apply the money. In the absence of that authority great inconvenience must arise. It was not the fault of the Government that the Estimates had been delayed to so late a period of the Session.

After some further conversation the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee of Supply was carried by a majority of 185 to 109.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the votes alluded to were agreed to.

Amongst the votes taken was one of £2500 in aid of the works for the improvement and enlargement of the harbour of Malta. The estimate for the whole was £111,000, half of which was to be paid by the colonial Government.

The Annexation Question.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Kinglake, said the Swiss Confederation had proposed to refer the question of Savoy to a Conference, and that her Majesty's Government had acquiesced in that proposal. Unless the Swiss Government withdrew from that proposition, or abandoned it, her Majesty's Government should continue to support it.

Lord C. Paget.—Personal Explanations.—Lord C. Paget called attention to a matter personal to himself. He had received a letter that morning from the hon. member for Tewkesbury (Mr. Lygon), giving him notice that he should, on that evening, allude to the rumours that were afloat as to a connection existing between him (Lord C. Paget) and the house of Messrs. Green, the shipbuilders, of Blackwall.—Mr. Lygon disclaimed any hostile feelings in the matter, but thought it due to the noble Lord himself to afford him the opportunity of offering an explanation on the subject.—Lord. C. Paget said the rumour was, that he was a partner in the house of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, where the gun-boats were built—therefore, that he was a party to the building of those boats. The noble Lord then denied in the most distinct manner having ever had any connection with that house. He had certainly been a small shareholder in the Indian and Australian Packet Service, and, although at that time he had the honour of receiving an invitation from the noble Viscount at the head of the Government to accept office in the Board of Admiralty, he respectfully declined that honour till he had parted with his shares.

Sir John Barnard's Act Repeal Bill.—The adjourned debate upon the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. Bentinck, who contended that it would be dangerous to tamper with the laws that regulated public morality, and that if the bill were passed an enormous impetus would be given to gambling upon the Stock Exchange The hon. gentlemen moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Solicitor-General opposed the amendment, and stated that the very stringency of Sir J. Barnard's Act had led to its evasion. Moreover, the Act referred to British funds only, and there was no check whatever upon speculations or time bargains in foreign stocks, railway shares, or other public undertakings.—Mr. E. James said the House did not appear to understand that the present bill was introduced as a necessary portion of the Budget to obtain a revenue by stamps upon contracts, which was void by Sir J. Barnard's Act. He confessed he regarded the measure with some suspicion.—After some discussion the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 181 against 58.

The Paper Duty and the House of Lords.—The influential deputation which was appointed by the great meeting recently held at St. Martin's Hall waited upon Lord Derby last Saturday for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship the address which was adopted at that meeting, and which pointed out in strong language the objections to Lord Monteagle's motion for the rejection of the bill for the repeal of the paper duties—a motion which Lord Derby had expressed his intention to support. The deputation comprised several members of Parliament and representatives of the leading branches of trade interested in the paper duties. Mr. Serjeant Parry read the address to Lord Derby, and his Lordship delivered a very elaborate reply, in which he stated the grounds upon which he intended to support Lord Monteagle's motion.——An influential deputation from Manchester and Salford waited upon Lord Palmerston on Saturday last for the purpose of calling upon her Majesty's Government to employ every means in their power to resist the threatened violation of the privileges of the House of Commons and the people by the House of Lords. A meeting to protest against Lord Monteagle's motion was also held at Ashton-under-Lyne and other towns.——At a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce last Saturday an energetic endeavour was made by some of the members to obtain a resolution in favour of the repeal of the paper duty, but, after two divisions, it was resolved—"That this Chamber does not deem it necessary or expedient to take any step on Lord Monteagle's motion."

Sicily.—The Island of Sicily is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the Strait of Messina, and is surrounded by several groups of small islands. It is about 188 miles in the largest part—that is, from east to west; varies from 31 to 109 in width; is 344 miles round, and 16,875 square miles in superficies. The island contains a range of high mountains, which is considered by geologists as a continuation of the Apennines. Mount Etna, also called Monte Gibello, is situated in the province of Catana. This celebrated volcano, isolated like Vesuvius, is 3608 yards above the level of the sea, and is from 81 to 88 miles round at the base. Towards the bottom of the mountain the vegetation is magnificent, and here and there are to be seen noble forests of oak, chestnut, fir, and beech. The plains at the foot, and particularly those of Messina, Malazzo, Palermo, Trapani, and Marsala, are fertile and well cultivated, producing grain, grapes, and fruits of a seperior quality. Sicily is divided into seven intendencies or provinces—Palermo, Messina, Catana, Syracuse, Caltanisetta, Girgenti, and Trapani. The first three, considered the most important in a military point of view, are united by a strategical road which runs along the northern coast to Girgenti, and which will one day be extended round the whole coast of the island; Palermo, the chief town of the intendency of that name, is the residence of the Governor-General of Sicily, and is the seat of the Government. It is a handsome town, about five miles round, containing some fine monuments, and is protected by stong fortifications, among which are the forts of Castel Lucio and Castellamara. It is situated at the bottom of the gulf which bears its name, and on the banks of the Oseto, its population being about 175,000 souls. Messina, situated in the gulf of the same name, possesses the best port in the Mediterranean. It is defended by formidable fortifications, among which are the Citadel, Fort San Salvatore, and the Bastion Real Alto, completely commanding the entrance of the port. On the heights, at less than one thousand yards from the citadel, are the forts of Gonzague, Castel Lucio, and Capucini. The Straits of Messina, separating Sicily from the kingdom of Naples, are rather more than four miles across in the widest part, and upwards of one mile in the narrowest. The entrance to them is defended by a number of batteries, well situated and well armed. The town of Messina is the most important military position of Sicily, and, in fact, decides the possession of the whole island. Warlike operations are difficult in Sicily. Cavalry and artillery cannot be easily moved, and a very strong force of infantry is required to attack the numerous fortified places. The fate of the country must be decided in the provinces of Palermo, Trapani, and Messina, especially the latter. It is there that the enemy must employ the greatest efforts, and there that are the principal strategical points. A disembarkation effected on other parts of the coast would not produce any result; an enemy might maintain himself for a long time in the south or in the interior of the island, but would be wasted in detail without attaining the object sought. In the wars and insurrections of which Sicily has been the theatre at different periods, entire bands, retired into the interior, have perished of hunger. Sicily cannot be attacked with success without the co-operation of a navy, the command of the sea giving its defenders a vast advantage. The population of Sicily is about 2,000,000, all Roman Catholics. The Sicilians are intelligent, gay, and witty. They possess brilliant imaginations, strong passions, and entertain an ardent love of their country. They are very fond of religious spectacles, and much attached to their religion. Their patriotism makes them consider themselves as superior to other nations. Among themselves, moreover, they are engaged in a continual struggle for pre-eminence; and this conflict is particularly strong between Messina and Palermo. In addition to its natural advantages, Sicily, by its situation in the Mediterranean, is a military position of the first order.

THE COURT.

After the birthday Drawingroom, yesterday se'nnight, her Majesty gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace, at which the company included Princess Alice, the Marchioness of Ely, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel and Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, and Major Elphinstone, R.E. The Queen had afterwards a concert.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past three o'clock for Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the Royal party landed at a quarter before seven o'clock.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and the junior members of the Royal family, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Prince Consort and Princess Alice went out walking in the morning. The younger branches of the Royal family took carriage airings. In the afternoon her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, drove in a char-à-banc through Cowes to Newport.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Alice, accompanied by the Maid of Honour, also walked in the grounds. The Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne at half-past one o'clock to-day. Her Royal Highness was received by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice at the entrance of the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen arrived at the same time on a visit.

The Queen, the Prince Consort (driving), Princess Alice, and the Princess of Leiningen went out this afternoon in a small char-à-banc. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, and the Princess of Leiningen.

On Saturday next the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal family and suite, will leave town for Windsor Castle, and remain there the following week, during which period the Court will dispense its accustomed hospitality to a brilliant assemblage of visitors invited for the Ascot Races. According to present arrangements the Court will return to town on the 11th of June.

THE BIRTHDAY DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Friday se'nnight, in celebration of her birthday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The great officers of State received the Queen and the Prince.

Before the Drawingroom the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Bishop of London (Dean of the Chapels Royal), Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), Bishop of Durham, Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), Bishops of Bangor, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Hereford, Bath and Wells, Lichfield, Carlisle, St. David's, Llandaff, Ripon, Chichester, Derry, Tuam, Kilmore, and Sierra Leone, was conducted to the Royal Closet, when his Grace delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the auspicious occasion.

The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh were present.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in state, wearing his gold robe of office, and attended by Lord Charles J. Fox Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons; the Rev. Henry Drury, Chaplain to the House of Commons; the Secretary, and Trainbearer. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, and other Knights of the Garter, wore the "Garter," together with the collar of that Noble Order, the day being observed as a collar-day. The Marquis of Ailsa and other Knights wore the collar of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle. The Marquis of Donegall, Lord Cremorne, and other Knights wore the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, Admiral Sir George Seymour, Sir John Lawrence, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir John Pakington, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Sir Robert Gardiner, and other Knights, wore the collar of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone appeared in his gold robe as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer wore their gold official collars. The Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor Stuart wore their robes of office.

The Queen and Prince Consort entered the throne-room, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh; and were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), the Duchess of Atholl (in Waiting), the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Desart, Lady Macdonald, and the Countess of Gainsborough, Ladies of the Bedchamber; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a train of white-ribbed silk, trimmed with ruches of crape, white roses, and white bugles; the petticoat, white crape over white silk, trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a diadem of opals and diamonds, white feathers, and white crape veil.

Princess Alice wore a train of rich white crystalline silk, trimmed with tulle and bows of ribbon; the petticoat of rich glacé silk, bouillonné of tulle, dotted with bows of ribbon. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of lilies of the valley and camellias as a headdress; ornaments, diamonds.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white moire train, lined and bordered with pink, trimmed with Mechlin lace, bouquets of flowers and silver cord; the petticoat of pink glacé silk, covered with puffings of crape, and handsome tunic of Brussels lace; the corsage to correspond; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore as a headdress a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and a silver tulle veil.

The Drawingroom was most numerously attended.

The members of the Queen's Government celebrated her Majesty's birthday by State banquets, at which the guests appeared in full uniform. The residences of the Premier and of the other Ministers, as well as those of the great officers of State, were brilliantly illuminated, and formed a leading source of attraction to the dense crowds who promenaded the principal thoroughfares of the West-end during the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Home Purves, honoured the Duchess of Inverness with their company at dinner on Monday evening, at Kensington Palace.

The Countess of Harewood gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at the family residence in Hanover-square.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Lyndhurst, after the debate in the House of Lords on Monday night, entertained at dinner a family circle, in George-street, on the occasion of the venerable Peer's eighty-eighth birthday.

Death of Mr. Albert Smith.—We regret to announce that Mr. Albert Smith died at half-past eight on Wednesday morning, from an attack of bronchitis. A portrait of Mr. Smith, and a notice of his brief but active career, will appear in our columns next week.

The Edinburgh papers announce the death of Professor Lizars.

Mr. F. H. Glover, F.S.A., librarian to the Queen, died on Wednesday at his residence adjoining the palace.

Newspaper Postage.—The official correspondence which took place under the late Government with reference to newspaper postage has been laid before Parliament on the motion of Sir S Northcote. A memorial was presented to the Treasury by Mr. Herbert Ingram and others, asking that, as a newspaper bearing the red impressed stamp passes free through the post for a fortnight as many times as it is posted, an unstamped newspaper (not above two sheets) of any weight, and not merely of four ounces, should be allowed to pass through the post with a sidgle Queen's head stamp for each transmission. Sir Rowland Hill opposed the application, urging the difficulty of defining a "newspaper," and stating his apprehension that compliance would lead to further demands for the lighter newspapers, and even for letters, and that an increase in the number of newspapers sent by post would create difficulties and might lessen the revenue produced by the Post Office. He observed that the line was drawn at four ounces, because that would include all newspapers except one or two printed on better paper, such as the *Times* and *Illustrated London News*, but that the *Times* could be sent with a penny postage stamp if part of the advertisement sheet were omitted. The Treasury, however, in reply, noticed that this showed how objectionable the existing arrangement must be; and they stated that they had come to the conclusion that an unstamped newspaper up to six ounces weight should be carried by the post for a penny. Lord Colchester, then Postmaster-General, thereupon proposed to limit this arrangement to newspapers strictly so called, the Postmaster-General to decide in cases of doubt, and that, to secure this rate of postage for its readers, a daily paper should pay the Government £100 a year, and a weekly paper £50. To this the Treasury assented, but a change of Administration then took place, and the new Lords of the Treasury decided that the matter must stand over for mature consideration before another Session. When this Session came Mr. Gladstone proposed, instead of extending facilities to unstamped newspapers, to restrain the circulation of the stamped by abolishing the red impressed stamp, with its right of repeated posting. But this project also stands over to another Session.

MUSIC.

The only operatic novelty of the past week has been the production, on Tuesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre of Rossini's "Semiramide," the character of the Queen being sustained, for the first time in this country, by Mdlle. Titiens. We believe that this, too, was her first performance of the part on the Italian stage. She looked and acted the character with the grandeur and passion to be expected from so great a tragedian, and sang the music beautifully. The great aria "Bel raggio" was a magnificent performance, and the duet with *Arsace* (performed by Alboni), "Giorno d'orror," could not be exceeded in beauty and expression. Alboni made her début in the part of *Arsace* on the night of the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, thirteen years ago, and she still sings it as exquisitely as ever. Everardi, in the part of *Assur*, showed great energy, and the music was well suited to his fine baritone voice. The house was crowded, and the principal scenes were much applauded. But there is something ponderous in the pomp and splendour of this gorgeous opera, and, let it be ever so well performed, it always moves somewhat coldly and slowly, on account of its deficiency in dramatic incident and action.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, contained a larger proportion than usual of the vocal element. Its principal feature was Mendelssohn's music for the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The two-part song, "You spotted snakes," was prettily given by Miss Augusta Thomson and Mdlle. Jenny Meyer; and the choruses were charmingly sung by twenty female voices. The symphony was Beethoven's in F; the overtures were "Anacreon" and the "Zauberflöte." Herr Kömpel, a violinist newly arrived, played Spohr's dramatic concerto in a most masterly manner. He is a pupil of that illustrious master, of whom his performance strongly reminded us. Mdme. Rieder sang the air, "Du Village Voisin," from Auber's opera "Le Serment," with remarkable brilliancy. Mdlle. Jenny Meyer gave great dramatic effect to a fine scena from Glück's "Iphigenia in Tauris;" and Miss Augusta Thomson sang a beautiful recitative and air from Barnett's "Fair Rosamond." Barnett's admirable works are too much neglected, and Miss Thomson showed her taste and judgment in selecting one of them. The audience was crowded, and the performances were warmly applauded.

Mr. Vincent Wallace had a concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, selected entirely from his own compositions. The principal singers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Perren, Mr. Ramsden, and Mr. Weiss. They sang a number of favourite airs, duets, and concerted pieces, chiefly from Mr. Wallace's operas, "Maritana" and "Lurline." The overtures to these operas were performed by the Crystal Palace orchestra; Miss Arabella Goddard played Mr. Wallace's grand variations on "La Cracovienne;" and Herr Becker played a concertino on the violin, composed expressly for him by Mr. Wallace. A great concourse of visitors was congregated to hear these performances, which were received with much applause, though they were necessarily very indistinctly heard by a large portion of the audience.

Miss Fanny Corfield, a young pianist, of whom we have already had occasion to speak, and whose talents are rapidly raising her to distinction, gave a morning concert of classical pianoforte music on Saturday last at the residence of Mrs. Chapman, Montagu-place, Bryanston-square. Miss Corfield is a pupil—and one of the most favourite pupils—of Professor Sterndale Bennett, by whose admirable instructions she has fully profited, and who, indeed, may well be proud of such a scholar. Dr. Bennett has not only given her much of his own grace and finish as a performer, but he has cultivated her taste and judgment, and imbued her with the love of that which is great and beautiful in art. That this is the case is apparent, not only from her selection of, but her manner of performing, the chefs-d'œuvre of the great masters of the pianoforte. On this occasion she played (with the accompaniment of M. Sainton) Dussek's sonata in B flat for the piano and violin; a selection from Sterndale Bennett's beautiful and well-known Preludes and Lessons; Mendelssohn's sonata in D for the piano and violoncello, in which she was accompanied by M. Paque; Beethoven's sonata, op. 22; and with (Sainton and Paque) Haydn's trio in G for the piano, violin, and violoncello. In this selection there was much variety, but it was only variety of excellence. Several fine vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Redfearn. There was a crowded, fashionable, and most attentive audience.

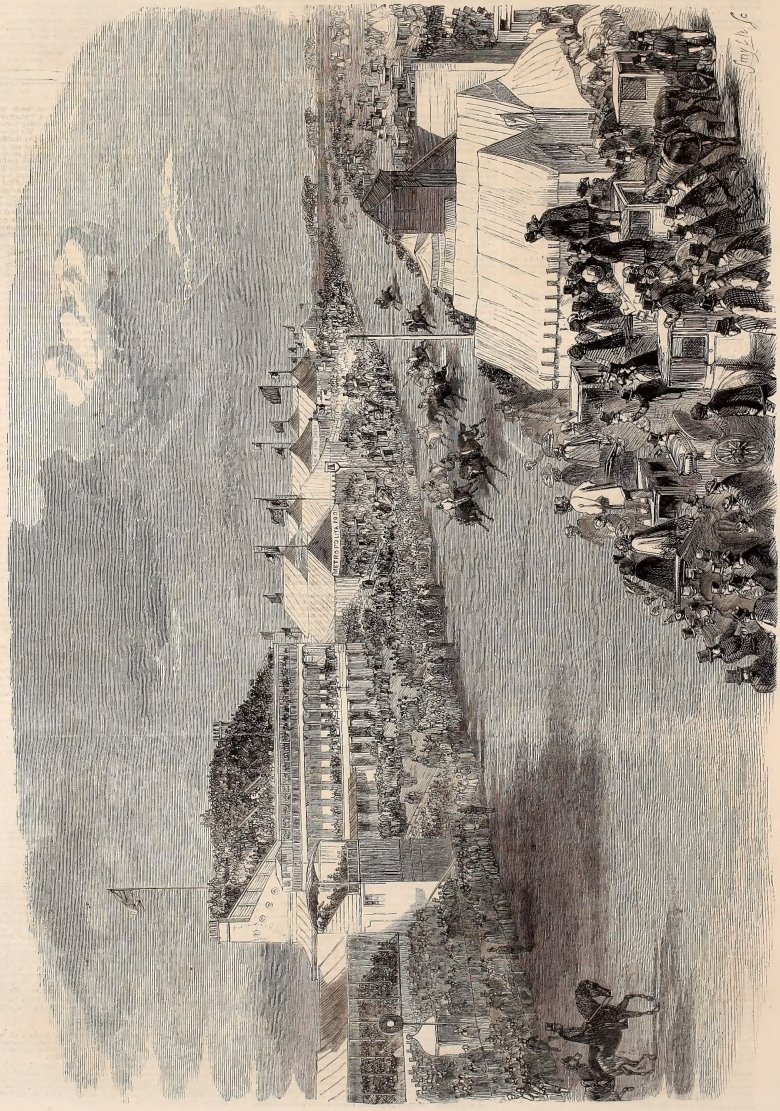
Mdme. Rieder gave a matinée musicale on Wednesday at Campden House, Kensington. The first part of the programme was a miscellaneous selection of vocal and instrumental music, including (among other things) Hummel's pianoforte trio in E flat, played by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Herr Becker, and M. Paque; Mozart's air, "Dove Sono," sung by Mdme. Rieder; Pacini's grand aria, "Ahi! giusta pena," sung by Sigr. Olivia; aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Caro nome," sung by Miss Augusta Thomson; and solos on the piano, violin, and violoncello, by Mdlle. Fanny Rubini, Herr Becker, and M. Paque. The second part consisted of a lively French operetta, called "Les Noces de Jeannette," in which Mdme. Rieder and M. Fontanier were the performers. Mdme. Rieder (whose appearance at the Philharmonic Concert we have already noticed) is an accomplished singer, and her style of performance is a very favourable specimen of the French school.

Mdme. Puzzi's annual morning concert at the Hanover square Rooms, on Monday, was, as usual, a most ample musical banquet, to which a host of eminent individuals contributed their talents. We cannot enumerate either the performers or the pieces; but the following were a few of those which produced the greatest effect. The spinning-wheel quartet from "Martha," which began the concert, was exceedingly well sung by Mdme. Everardi, Mdme. Lemaire, Signor Neri, and Mr. Patey. Mdme. Rieder's "Carneval de Venise" was a brilliant piece of execution. A beautiful duet, "Il mio pensier," composed by Signor Giuglini, and sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mdme. Lemaire, showed the talents of our great tenor in a new light. Mdme. Sherrington's execution of the famous "shadow-song" in "Dinorah" was most brilliant, and exquisitely finished. Mdme. Borghi-Mamo and Signor Ciabatta sang the duet "Dunque, io son," in the "Barbiere;" and Mdme. Borghi-Mamo sang the little Neapolitan air, "Santa Lucia," which she introduces in the singing-lesson scene in that opera. M. Leopold de Meyer played two of his own brilliant fantasias on the pianoforte; and a solo on the violoncello was played by Signor Pezza, a performer of the highest order. The room was crowded to excess with the most fashionable company in London.

The concert of Mdlle. Maria de Villar at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evening of Friday, last week, was an elegant and interesting entertainment. Mdlle. de Villar (who is Court and concert singer to the Prince of Hohenzollern) has been favourably known for several years to the London musical public, and, in particular, gained much reputation as an oratorio-singer by her performances at Mr. Hullah's concerts at St. Martin's Hall; but she is an accomplished singer in a variety of styles. At her concert on Friday her principal performances were the great scena, "Wie Nahte mer der Schlummer" (known to English amateurs as "Before my eye beheld him") in the "Freischütz;" the aria, "Qui la voce," in the "Puritani;" and Balfe's song, "I'm a merry Zingara;" and she also took part in several Italian and English duets and concerted pieces. Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Santley sang several favourite pieces; and solos on the harp, violin, and violoncello were performed by Mr. Balsir Chatterton, Mr. Louis Ries, and M. Lidel.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's present entertainment will be brought to a close in London next week. Those who have not witnessed its many excellent features, including the "living photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves by Mrs. Paul, should not miss the opportunity.

Mormon Emigration.—The *William Tapscott*, which sailed from Liverpool a few days ago for New York, had on board 811 Mormons, whose destiny is the Great Salt Lake. There were 125 married men and 175 married women, 146 single men and 149 single women, 80 male and 92 female children, and 18 male and 26 female infants. Of these 354 were English, 22 Scotch, 35 Irish, and 400 foreigners.



EPSOM RACECOURSE.—THE COMING IN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 505.

THE DERBY DAY.—SCENES BY THE ROADSIDE AND ON THE DOWNS.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE



THE THREE-CARD TRICK.



TRY YOUR LUNGS, GENTLEMEN!



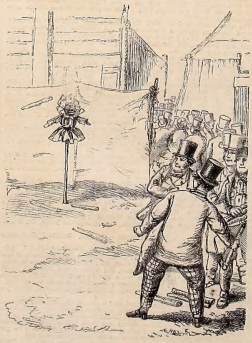
ROADSIDE REFRESHMENTS.



UP THE HILL TO THE DOWNS.



TWO SHOCKS A PENNY.



AUNT SALLY.



CRINOLINE ON STILTS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Ernest Jones has joined the Bar, practising at the Middlesex Sessions.

Testimonials were on Tuesday presented to the Rev. W. W. Champneys and his wife by the parishioners of St. Mary's, Whitechapel: they consisted of an elegant tazza vase of silver and a drawing-room clock, and for Mrs. Champneys a grand pianoforte by Broadwood—the value of the whole being over £300.

A popular demonstration in support of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement, was held at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday night. The hall was crowded, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Resolutions of sympathy with the Italian patriot in the great struggle in which he is engaged were unanimously adopted, and a subscription was opened on behalf of the Garibaldi Fund.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The Bishop of London has issued a monition forbidding the choristers from occupying seats within the communion rails, and also prohibiting other practices in the church. This monition was enforced last Sunday by the churchwarden.—An address, signed by forty-one clergymen of the east end of the metropolis, has been presented to the Bishop of London, approving of the course his Lordship has taken respecting the riots at St. George's-in-the-East.

THE ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Wednesday night, and there was a numerous and respectable attendance. The proceedings had reference principally to the unjust treatment of the Kaffirs at the Cape, and the condition of the Indians of Canada and the Hudson's Bay territories. The claims of the North American Indians were pathetically advocated by a lady of pure Indian blood, who has come to this country with a view to intercede with the Queen on behalf of her unfortunate people. The election of Mr. S Gurney, M.P., as president of the society, appeared to give universal satisfaction.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday in the boardroom of the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square. Dr. Rowe was in the chair. During the past year 1391 patients were admitted, of whom 386 had been discharged cured, and the remainder are under treatment. Upwards of 100 patients attend twice a day to receive advice from the medical officer. Although the funds have increased, they are not commensurate with the great increase of applicants, and the committee are obliged to make an appeal to the public for further aid.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS.—At a meeting of the promoters of the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, held on Monday, at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, it was intimated that £1000 were added to the general fund of the association on the occasion of the annual dinner last November, and upwards of £5000 were then announced for the building fund. The income of the past year derived from donations, subscriptions, and dividends, amounted to £864; while the expenditure has reached £1096; leaving a balance of £232 against the institution. Seven boys will quit the institution in June, upon completion of their terms, and it is much desired that situations might be found for them before that time. About seventy boys are now inmates of the school. After the usual formal business, the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—A conversazione will take place on Thursday, the 21st of June, at the South Kensington Museum, for the purpose of raising a fund for erecting the building for the Female School of Art, 1860. By the gracious permission of the Queen, the Koh-i-Noor diamond, which has been recut since the Exhibition of 1851, will be exhibited, together with a collection of ancient and modern jewellery, which the council of the Fine Arts Club has kindly consented to provide for this occasion. The Marquis of Salisbury will liberally contribute the services of the band of the Hertfordshire Militia for the night. The admission will be by tickets only, which may be obtained of any member of the committee of the Female School of Art, 37, Gower-street.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 867 boys and 835 girls—in all 1702 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-9 the average number was 1601.—In the week that ended last Saturday the total number of deaths registered in London was 1090, exhibiting a decrease in the rate of mortality as compared with that of the earlier portion of the present month, when the weekly numbers were successively 1205 and 1111. In the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, corrected for increase of population, was 1148. The comparison shows that the deaths now returned were less by 58 than they would have been if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES BARRY.—On Tuesday afternoon the remains of the late Sir Charles Barry were interred in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The mourners met in the Jerusalem Chamber, and the order of procession of the various learned bodies represented was as follows:—1st, Royal Academy; 2nd, Royal Society; 3rd, Civil Engineers; 4th, Architectural Museum; 5th, Architectural Association; 6th, Royal Institute of British Architects. The service, which was an exceedingly impressive one, was conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean, and the choral portion of the service was in full consonance with the solemnity of the occasion. The abbey was much crowded. Mourning was almost universally worn, and the strongest feelings of respect for the departed were manifested. Several members of Parliament and distinguished men of science attended in the capacity of pall-bearers and mourners. Our Number for next week will contain a portrait of Sir C. Barry.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the friends of this society was held in Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields—Mr. Pease, M.P., in the chair, who, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the inexpediency of keeping up large standing armies at an enormous cost in countries professedly Christian and civilised, not for purposes of defence, but of aggression. Mr. Richards, the secretary, read the report, in which the conduct of our representative in China, Mr. Bruce, was strongly condemned, in attempting to force the way to Pekin. The loss of human life from the war in Italy could not be computed at less than 100,000 men, and the cost at one hundred millions sterling. The establishment of the rifle corps was denounced as tending to demoralise the young men of the present day. The practice of the various European Powers of increasing their force to an extent beyond their means was also denounced; and the late treaty concluded by Mr. Cobden was eulogised as being a means of extending our commercial relations. The gross receipts for the year were £3321 5s. 8d., and the expenses £1989 9s. 7d. A series of resolutions in accordance with the views of the society were agreed to unanimously, and, after numerous addresses from the advocates of peace, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK.—Last Saturday the freedom of the city of London (in a box of British oak, of the value of fifty guineas) was presented to Sir Leopold M'Clintock, "in admiration of his dauntless spirit, exhibited in repeated efforts to rescue 138 of his fellow-countrymen; and in testimony of his having, after many years of unsuccessful search, ascertained the fate of the intrepid Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* in the Arctic regions." In acknowledging the honour conferred upon him the gallant Captain paid a high compliment to his companion, Captain Allen Young, and regretted that that gentleman, owing to his being connected with the mercantile marine, was "beyond the reach of Admiralty reward." It will be remembered that, in deciding to bestow the freedom of the City upon Captain M'Clintock, the Common Council also resolved, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the officers and crew of the yacht *Fox*, for the bravery and self-sacrifice which distinguished the conduct of all those who accompanied Captain M'Clintock, as volunteering upon this patriotic service." The members of the Court, as well as the great officers of the Corporation, wore their state robes, and the Council Chamber, in which the presentation took place, was crowded in every part, a considerable number of fashionably-attired ladies being present, in addition to other visitors and the usual occupants of the place, to witness the interesting ceremony.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Wednesday the 206th anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated in the large open space under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation went in state. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop Nominate of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Bangor, the Dean of Chichester, the Marquis of Bristol, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Tatton Egerton, Sir Frederic Currie, Bart., the Dean of Christ Church, the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Tomline, M.P., and a large body of ecclesiastics. Full choral service was performed, in which the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, assisted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., Canon of Gloucester and Incumbent of Paddington. In the evening the annual dinner was held in Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Lord Mayor presided, being supported on his immediate right and left by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York (designate). In the course of the evening it was stated by the Registrar (Mr. Baker) that the collection in the cathedral in the morning amounted to £142; the sum subscribed at the dinner, including cheques sent to him by gentlemen who could not find it convenient to attend, to £984; the donations of stewards, to £800; from investments of stewards' fees and other similar receipts in former years, £1046; making a total receipt on the festival account of £2972. Besides which there had been £700 received in legacies since the last festival. This society has been in active operation for upwards of two centuries, and now annually assists by pensions and donations about 1250 persons—clergymen, their widows, single daughters, and children. During the last year about £16,060 was distributed, but so numerous were the applicants that the funds permitted only of very limited and often inadequate grants being made. At the present time there are 710 widows and daughters in receipt of pensions of from £10 to £25 per annum, while on an average upwards of 500 clergymen and children are also annually assisted.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction	Movement in 24 hours	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
May 16	29·856	52·2	48·8	·89	8	46·5	59·7	W. SW.	312	·218
„ 17	29·579	51·4	51·0	·98	10	49·9	59·2	SSW. WSW.	363	·137
„ 18	29·406	52·6	51·4	·96	8	44·7	61·8	—	192	·286
„ 19	29·841	56·5	45·0	·68	5	44·2	64·9	—	126	·082
„ 20	30·128	62·3	44·0	·54	3	47·0	69·3	—	130	—
„ 21	30·330	60·9	47·8	·64	4	46·7	71·8	—	96	·000
„ 22	30·188	61·8	45·7	·58	3	44·7	70·5	—	153	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorloogical instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·920	29·605	29·412	29·723	30·136	30·342	30·272
Temperature of Air	51·7°	56·2°	54·3°	58·5°	63·3°	63·3°	67·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·2°	51·8°	53·8°	53·3°	55·6°	55·6°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	SSW.	—	—	—	—	—

During Whitsun week it is proposed to hold in Cambridge a Congress of various Architectural Societies, under the presidency of A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING that only a limited business has been passing in Home Stocks this week, both for Money and Time, arising, chiefly, from the unfavourable rumours at hand from various parts of the Continent bearing upon the Italian question, we have no change of importance to notice in the quotations. The sales of stocks have been unusually limited; hence, there is no addition to the supply in the hands of the jobbers. The Money Market has become somewhat easier; but in Lombard-street, where the demand for accommodation has been tolerably active, very little paper has been done under from 4 to 4¼ for short. Three months' bills have been freely done at 4½; four months' 4½ to 4¾; and six months', 4¾ to 5½ per cent. On Thursday, the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum charge to 4 per cent. This reduction led to greater ease in other quarters.

Most of the foreign exchanges continue steady. There is now no profit on the shipment of gold; hence, the bulk of the late arrivals—viz., about £210,000, has been sold to the Bank of England, which now holds about £15,700,000. For silver, the demand has been trifling in the extreme, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal, although the quantity on offer is very limited.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have concluded their inquiry in reference to those members who had dealings with Pullinger, the late cashier of the Union Bank of London. The result is that four members have been suspended for various periods—three until March, 1861, and one for three months. This resolution has taken not a few persons by surprise.

The prospectus of a company to cultivate and manufacture tea in the hill districts of India has been issued. The capital is fixed at £250,000, in shares of £20 each.

Another new undertaking, the Portugal Land Company, has made its appearance, with a proposed capital of £75,000.

From a return just issued it appears that the total capital of the railway companies now in progress in India is £52,430,000, and that nearly the whole of that amount has been subscribed for in this country.

At the annual meeting of the National Bank a dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent upon the paid-up capital was declared. The dividend of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, is at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. The directors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia have intimated that the dividend for the past half-year will be 3½ per cent. This will absorb £24,500, and leave £7631 19s. 8d. to be carried forward. The Oriental Gas Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent per annum, free of income tax.

The dealings in the English Market on Monday were limited, and prices had a drooping tendency:—Bank Stock was done at 228; the Reduced Three per Cents sold at 93½ 93; New Three per Cents, 93½ ¼; Consols for Money, 94⅝ ⅜ ⅝ ¾; Ditto for Account, 94⅞ 95 94⅞; India Five per Cents, 106⅞; Ditto, Debentures, 1859, 96½; Ditto, Bonds, 10s 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. Most securities were flat on the following day, and prices closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 228; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; Consols for Money 94⅞ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 94⅞ ⅞; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 97½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102⅞; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106½; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem. More firmness was apparent on Wednesday, and the quotations ruled somewhat higher:—Bank Stock touched 228½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅝; Consols for Money, 94⅞ 95; Ditto for Time, 95 to 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79; Five per Cents, 109½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 5-16; India Five per Cents, 106⅝; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 98; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, 1859, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem. On Thursdays prices were on the advance, with a steady market. Consols for Money were done at 95½ ¼; for the Account, 95½ ⅝; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents were 93⅝ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem.; India Stock was 219½; Ditto, New Loan, 96½ ⅝; the Debentures marked 96½ ⅝.

A moderate business has been doing in the shares of the new undertakings. Ocean Marine Insurance have been 2⅛ to 2⅜ prem.; Universal Marine, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 9-16 to 1 11-16 prem.; and Himalaya Tea, ¾ to 1 prem.

Notwithstanding that the amount of business doing in the Foreign House has been somewhat restricted, and that uneasiness has been felt in reference to the affairs of Italy and Turkey, no change of importance has taken place in the general quotations. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 90⅝; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 90⅝; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Dutch Four per Cents, 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Uribarren), 88; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-Half per Cents, 97¾; Russian Three per Cents, 64½ ½ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 47¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 37½; Turkish Six per Cents, 74¾ to 75¾; Ditto, New, 58 to 58¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 101¾. The scrip of the new Brazilian Loan has been done at ⅜ dis.

The transactions in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very moderate. Prices, however, continue tolerably firm. Australasia have marked 67; Bank of London, 51½; London Chartered of Australia, 22⅝; London Joint-stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 62½; Oriental, 42½; Ottoman, 17⅝; and Union of London, 25½.

Colonial Government Securities have been somewhat extensively dealt in, at extreme rates:—Canada Six per Cents, 1879, having realised 112¾; Ditto, 1878, 112¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 106½.

The Miscellaneous Market is still far from active:—Crystal Palace shares have sold at 32; Great Ship, ⅝; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 1⅞; National Discount, 4⅛; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 38¾; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17½; Birmingham Canal, 94; Kennet and Avon, 6⅝; Regent's, 21; Chelsea Waterworks, 16½; East London, 120; West Middlesex, 107; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annuities of £8, 28; Ditto, New, of £7, 25; London Docks, 68; Victoria, 100.

Globe Insurance Company's shares have marked 100½; Guardian 53½; London, 47¾; Phœnix, 174 ex div. and bonus; Royal Exchange, 306; Union, 275; Sun Life, 70; Great Central Gas, 8⅝ ex div; London, 4¾; Ditto, Blue Preference, 54; Phœnix, 62½; Western, 12½.

On the whole the Railway Share Market has been tolerably firm, arising from the steady traffic receipts. Compared with last week, however, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 103; Caledonian, 90¾; Cornwall, 6¾; Eastern Counties, 53⅞; Great Northern, 115¾; Great Western, 68⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and Blackwall, 70¾; London and Brighton, 113; London and North-Western, 101; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 117; Norfolk, 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 53½; Ditto, York, 80½; North Staffordshire, 13⅝; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 34¾; Shropshire Union, 49; South-Eastern, 85¾.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Midland, Bradford Preference Stock, 97.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 1, 110; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105; Great Western Five per Cent, 104; Ditto Birmingham Shares, 10½; Ditto, Stock, 75½; Chester Shares, 20; London and Brighton Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, Stock, 154½; London and South Western, 156; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 95½; Scottish North Eastern, Seven per Cent Stock, 134.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 85½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; Eastern Bengal, 4⅛; East Indian, 102; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Debentures, 98½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 32½; Ditto, Second Preference, 10½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Debenture, 81½; Great Indian Peninsula, 100; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Madras, Five per Cent, 98¾; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, Extension, 92½.

FOREIGN.—Buenos Ayres and San Fernando, 6½; San Paulo, 1½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 12; West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, Preference, 9½ ex. div.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 21.—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in our market to-day. Although the demand was by no means active, prices ruled from 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. Foreign wheat—the show of which was very moderate—changed hands slowly, owing to the high pretensions of the importers. Floating cargoes supported previous rates. There was much less doing in barley, and malting parcels were lower to purchase. No change took place in the value of malt, but the demand was wholly confined to retail parcels. Oats were rather dearer, with a steady consumptive inquiry. Beans and peas moved off freely, on former terms. The flour trade was steady, at 2s. to 4s. per 280lb more money.

May 24.—Wheat was in but moderate request, at Monday's quotations. Nearly all descriptions of spring corn and flour were steady in price.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s. to 53s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 64s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 29s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s. to 50s.; town households, 44s. to —s.; country marks, 36s. to 38s. per 280 lb.; American, 26s. to 30s. per barrel; French, 33s. to 41s. per sack.

Seeds.—Most seeds have changed hands slowly, but without leading to any change of moment in the quotations. Linseed and cakes may be purchased on rather easier terms.

Linseed, English, crushing, 49s. to 53s; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s. 0d; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 1's.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 54s.; white ditto, 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 1d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 38s. 2d.; beans, 44s. 3d.; peas, 39s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 2d.; barley, 37s. 4d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 3d.; beans, 42s. 3d.; peas, 39s. 2d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 95,250; barley, 5128; oats, 8071; rye, 52; beans, 3592; peas, 584 quarters.

Tea.—The demand has somewhat improved, and prices are well supported. Common congou is quoted at 1s. 5d to 1s. 5½d. per lb.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have moved off slowly, at 6d. per cwt. less money, and the supply in warehouse is very extensive for the time of year. Refined goods are dull, and somewhat easier. Crushed sugars command previous rates, but the demand is by no means active.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the transactions have been much restricted, and some kinds of coffee have given way from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—An improved business has been passing in all descriptions, at extreme quotations.

Provisions.—Irish butter is steady, at 102s. to 108s. per cwt. for fine Carlow, and 100s. to 104s. for Limerick. Foreign and English qualities are firm. Bacon is in request, at 66s. to 69s. for sizeable Waterford, and 67s. to 67s. for large. Irish bladdered lard is selling at 65s. to 67s.; and keg, 58s. to 68s. per cwt. Hams are very firm.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this market. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. P. Y. C., on the spot, is quoted at 52s. to 52s. 6d.; and for the last three months, 50s. 9d. to 51s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 28s. 3d per cwt, on the spot. All other oils are in fair request. Foreign refined rape, £42 10s. to £43; brown, £40 to £40 10s. Olive, Gallipoli, £53; and Mogadore, £56. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum supports previous rates, but the demand is by no means active. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. In the value of brandy and grain spirits very little change has taken place.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 9d. to 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New hops continue in moderate request, at full prices; but other kinds are very dull. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty has been done at £140,000.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended by buyers, and the biddings are still active, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are very moderate, yet the demand is limited, at prices varying from 100s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 24).—Compared with Monday, a most important change has taken place in the trade here to-day. Prices have given way considerably, and much heaviness has prevailed in the demand. The supply of beasts was large, and all kinds changed hands slowly, at from 4d. to 6d. per 8 lb. less money. Sheep came somewhat freely to hand, and the inquiry for them was heavy, at 4d. to 6d. per 8lb decline. Lambs were a dull inquiry, and the currencies gave way 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. Calves were 4d. to 6d. lower, with a full average number on offer. The pork trade was in a depressed state, on easier terms; but for milch cows the inquiry was tolerably firm. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 50s; lambs, 5s. 10d. to 7s 8d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1630; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,000; calves, 350; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 210; sheep, 880; calves, 196.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Our markets have become heavy, at drooping currencies:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork 0d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Quartermaster B. Holloway to be Quartermaster. 5th: T. B. Henry to be Cornet. 6th: W. T. E. Bookey to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet S. Barrett to be Lieutenant. 8th: Lieut. F. Swindley to be Lieutenant. 13th: E. C Starkey to be Cornet. 15th; Quartermaster W. Rae to be Quartermaster. 16th: Serg.-Major J Fuller to be Quartermaster.

Royal Artillery: Surg. T. Rhys to be Surgeon.

Military Train: J. A. Harris to be Ensign.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. Annesley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. C. W. White to be Lieutenant and Captain; C. Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

5th Foot: Lieut. N. J. Barron to be Adjutant. 10th: Surg. H. B. Franklin, M D., to be Surgeon. 22nd: Lieut. C. Tucker to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Oliver to be Lieutenant; Staff Surg. R. B. Smyth, M D., to be Surgeon. 25th: Capt. G. Robertson to be Captain. 27th: Ensign A. Dixon to be Lieutenant; S. Y. Worthington to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. N. W. Massey to be Captain; Ensign P. T. Pelham to be Lieutenant. 31st: Ensign I. Parsons to be Lieutenant. 32nd: Lieut. H. S. Hall to be Lieutenant. 34th: Ensign A. G. Walker to be Lieutenant. 35th: Ensign J. J. Twining to be Ensign. 46th: Lieut. J. F. W. Mullen to be Lieutenant. 56th: Lieut. F. C. Hill to be Captain. 60th: Major R. B. Hawley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. J. Feilden to be Major; Lieut. F. V. Northey to be Captain. 77th: Staff Surgeon H. H. Jones, M.D., to be Surgeon. 86th: Lieut. J S. Churchill to be Lieutenant. 94th: Lieut. J. Strachan to be Lieutenant. 95th: Capt. T. E. Gordon to be Captain. 97th: W. F. Wheble to be Paymaster.

Rifle Brigade: C. J. Herbert to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign H. H Smith to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. T. Goff to be Major.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals J. E Williams to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg. Major J. Clark, M. D. to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg. T. Carey to be Surgeon; Acting-Assist.-Surg. M L. Burrows to be Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. H Rose, G C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; Major-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the East Indies; Brevet Major G. R. Pole to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; Capt. W. Young to have the honorary rank of Major; Quartermaster G. Lamb to have the honorary rank of Captain (under the Royal warrant of the 17th of December, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

H. HARVEY, Hatton-garden, lamp manufacturer.—T. VOKE, Portsea, confectioner.—E. SMITH, Birmingham, printer.—W. G. MARTIN, Chepstow, upholder.—R. W. SEXTON, Norwich, builder.—T. COATES, Lambeth, linendraper.—J. EELES, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, stonemason.—W. WRIGHT, Fulshaw, Cheshire, cattle dealer.—M. WARREN, Shoreditch, Middlesex, haberdasher.—G. SMITH, Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger.—C. BRAY, Alfred-terrace, Bayswater, ironmonger.—G. J. T. LEESE and W. H. BRADBURY, Longton, Staffordshire, china manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. DUNLOP, Glasgow, dairyman.—R. DRYSDALE, Old Mills of Craigforth, Stirlingshire, farmer.—J. MUNRO, Glasgow, tailor and clothier.—H IVISON, Annan, shoemaker.—A. MACCALLUM, Port-Glasgow, writer.—W. SIM, Glasgow, grain merchant.—ANNE ROBERTSON, or GOURLAY, Dumbarton, spirit dealer.—J. HENDERY, Glasgow, measurer.—M. SHILLITO, Peebles, wine merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BOUND, jun., Hanworthy, Poole, corn and seed merchant.—T. HOLLAND, Rheidol-terrace, Islington, manufacturer of hosiery.—L. COOK, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, boot and shoe manufacturer.—P. SAMPSON, Hythe, Kent, boot and shoe maker.—F. A. PIZZALA and M. C. GREENE, Hatton-garden, looking-glass manufacturers.—W. WENHAM, Cannon-street West, City, dealer in foreign fancy goods.—H. ELLIOTT, Maidenhead, Berkshire, timber-merchant.—E. GARDNER, Northampton, builder.—G. V. JACKSON, New Broad-street, City, commission merchant.—F. GIBSON, Tottenham-road, Kingsland-road; Ball's Pond-road, Islington; and King-street, Turk-street, Bethnal-green, baker.—J. S. FERGUSON, Nottingham, builder.—W. W. DAVIES, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. POOLEY, Liverpool, and Peterborough, Northamptonshire, contractor.—J. B. GREGG, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. FAIRWEATHER (deceased), Tealing, Forfarshire.—A. KINLOCK, Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, carter.—J. HAY, Glasgow, builder.—J. MERRY, jun., and P. M'GREGOR, Kilmarnock, shawl and garment printers.—J. H. WILSON, Ardrossan, ship-store dealer and grocer.—J. FERGUSON, Dumfries, grocer.

⁎ *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Harewood House, Hanover-square, the Countess of Harewood, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Samuel Wyatt, Tottenham, Middlesex, of a daughter.

On the 9th of May, at Rastadt, Grand Duchy of Baden, the wife of Captain von Poseck, 34th Regiment Prussian Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the Church of St. Swithin, East Grinstead, by the Rev. J. N. Harward, M.A., Vicar of the parish, John Harrison, Esq., of Highgate, M.D., to Amelia Eckford, Esq., eldest daughter of G. B. Yates, Esq., of Felbridge, Sussex.

On the 23rd of April, in Canada, the Rev. Vincent Clementi, A.B., Col. Trin., Cantab, to Elizabeth, widow of the late George John Toker, Esq., of the Oaks, Feversham, Kent, and youngest daughter of Captain Bubidge, R.N.

On the 9th inst., at the Consulate, Alexandria, William Frederick, eldest son of W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., of Reigate, Surrey, to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

On the 22nd inst., at the parish church of Willesden, Middlesex, by the Rev. James Bolton, M A., Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn, Alfred Rawlinson, of John-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, son of Charles Rawlinson, Esq., to Fanny Louisa, only daughter of William Verey, Esq., of Kilburn.

On the 23rd inst., at the parish church of Hove, Sussex, by the Rev. Gardiner Webster, M.A., Robert Cocks, Esq., of New Burlington-street, London, and Wilby House, Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, to Sarah, widow of the late John C. Webster, Esq., solicitor, Beccles, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at 11, St. George's-terrace, Regent's Park, Anne Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Woolwich, brother of the late James Montgomery, the poet, aged 86.

On the 5th ult., at his residence in Hereford, Charles James Price Glinn, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, aged 41.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her daughter, 39, Ladbroke-square, Kensington-park, Elizabeth, relict of the late Wm. Bowes, Esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland, aged 81.

On the 9th inst., at her residence, Brookside, near Crawley, Sussex, Miss Anna Bathurst, aged 79.

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THE KING OF SWEDEN IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH AT DUNKELD.—SEE PAGE 508.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY.

THE INSTALLATION OF LORD BROUGHAM AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

We have engraved on the first page of our present Number a Portrait of Lord Brougham, from an excellent photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street. To accompany a portrait of Henry Lord Brougham with any detailed biographical account would be a work of supererogation, even if we had not a comparatively short time ago, on the occasion of his delivering a great address, devoted considerable space in this Journal to a sketch of his long and eventful life. Once more the noble and learned Lord has come before the public with one of those intellectual and physical efforts which would be remarkable from any one, but which in the case of a man of one who has entered his eighty-second year is simply wonderful. With providential wisdom Lord Brougham has fixed his permanent abode in spring months which in our climate are so trying to the human frame serious to his villa at Cannes, where he can enjoy, beneath a giant refreshed, and during the past week he has once more astonished and delighted the country by the delivery of an oration, on his installation as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, which ranges through the whole circle of learning, science, and morals, and by no means the least remarkable portion of the display is the circumstance that it occupied more than two hours in the delivery. It is needless to state that Lord Brougham received the high honour conferred on him as one of his chief triumphs, and not the less because it was won for him in a hard contest of the suffrages of a constituency which by its choice would show that it appreciated merit and individual attainment to hereditary rank and territorial wealth, their love for the man and their pride in the distinction that his office, who was merely a nobleman of amiable character and respectable parts.

Lord Brougham was installed Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh yesterday week. The ceremony took place in the Music Hall in Edinburgh, and his Lordship, attired in the robes of the Chancellor of the University, was conducted to the chair amid the cheers of a crowded assembly, among which were the Duke of Argyll, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal; the Lord Provost, the Solicitor-General, Professor Aytoun, Sheriff Bell, Baillie Grave, Mr. Adam, Mr. Dr. Brown, members of the University Court; the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Neaves, Dean Ramsay, &c. A number of honorary degrees whom degrees had been conferred were then presented to Lord Brougham. They were Lord Colonsay; Dr. Stokes, of Dublin; Mr. John Forster, author of "The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith;" Dr. Miller, Dr. Sharpey, and Mr. Fairbairn.

His Lordship's address occupied about two hours in the delivery. After a brief and touching allusion to the teachers and fellow-students at the University of Edinburgh, his Lordship proceeded to congratulate arising from the number of students attracted to this university from all parts of the world, and said:—"While we gather lights for our improvement from others we greatly benefit them, and the blessed interests of peace are promoted by the natural tendency of man's mind to look back with satisfaction upon services done here, and to cherish the remembrance of the lessons taught. Thus upon the system of our mutual intercourse the Scottish people will remain impressed the great truths that popular rights can exist and be respected without the tyranny of the populace; that liberty does not necessarily degenerate into licentiousness; that a subject always has not the only refuge from anarchy. Our kinsfolk of the New World may in after life recollect with gratitude and community in which a Church is established without the existence of a single civil disqualification attached to religious belief, and wherein in which the most enlightened and respectable citizens do not abstain from taking their share in public proceedings, although from the interference of the multitude with the administration of justice is to a thing seldom regarded as incredible; and in which the irresponsible mob tyrant, the instant that one of his victims appears, is at once put down by the ordinary action of the law. Above all, the American friends may recall to their memories that having been educated in a city famous for being the first to declare by its judges that a slave's footing on the soil of Britain for a moment he touches British ground. The natives of Southern Europe will be induced to study for themselves and to teach each other—must learn without our instructions, what they have already taught them, the nature of a tyrant. . . . He then urged the selection of a course of study for special cultivation, and on the use and the tendency to produce mediocrity in all. Lord Brougham then dwelt at some length on the claims of physical science to rank as an ancient system of analysis, to a fuller study than they obtained at present. "To the indefatigueness of science and writing Lord Brougham said:—"Historians and political reasoners—like myself, for instance—have not discharged their duty, partaking largely of the illusions of the volume which they read and study. They dwell upon the spectacle of their great shuttles, and still more by their successful exertions, overhead up to admiration the wonderful web that mankind—the sinners who destroyed their liberties—the conquerors or the slaves—was also in their power, and that power or of fame made no account of the greatest sufferings they could inflict on their fellow-creatures. The worst cruelty, the vilest falsehoods, have not provented the teachers of the world from receiving the name of Great upon these successes. Instead of holding up to our admiration the public acts and circumstances of great men, it is the historian's duty to make us regard with unceasing delight the ease, the calm, and happiness of blessed years, . . . the enjoyment that 'peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war;' and to celebrate those who have cultivated the arts and sciences, and the extension and security of freedom, in the improvement of national institutions and in the extension of general prosperity. His Lordship then referred to Napoleon and Wellington, saying of the latter that it would be well for his friends to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man. His noble pointed and several virtues shone with a lustre derived or gained by the one sided character of historical portraiture; and referred to the homage brought to the Emperor by people by their worship of Napoleon the Great—a truly disinterested, although misdirected, feeling—and paid the price in the loss of liberty and the miseries of war. "It was said that the present ruler of France was indebted for his successful campaign impressed with a deep sense of its horrors, and that he was driven to the war by the irresistible impulses of the country had been stimulated by the recollection of the scenes he had witnessed. Let us hope and trust that no future Governor will ever succeed in tempting him to abandon this course, and that he will join with other great and rational men in discountenancing the feeling which, under his predecessors, was productive of so much misery to France and to the world—feelings which still imposed on all neighbouring nations the heavy pressure of unnecessary armaments and preparations." His Lordship at great length entered into the question of the project of Napoleon, strongly condemning the policy which was combating the errors of Rome. He concluded as follows:—"Put most strongly, and in a feeble and imperfect manner, the impression which our study of this vast subject has left upon my mind. Wisdom leads accompanied by constant benevolence. This is declared by all the world around, and is described in all the histories of our mind; we find everywhere abundant proofs that we live under a wise, indeed a human legislator, for man, producing rewards rather than denounces punishment. Above all, there is a reconciling power in the operation of these salutary impressions which can never wear out by lapse of time or be effaced by the arts of the sophisticator, or be obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons learned and the feelings engendered in childhood will retain their auspicious influence over the mind through life, protecting against the seductions of prosperity and the pressure of affliction, preparing for the great change that must close the scene, by faith and constant belief in the Being eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, and the humble hope of immortality, which the study of His wisdom has inspired, and which the gracious announcements of His word abundantly confirm."

The address, which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, was concluded amidst enthusiastic cheering. The benediction having been pronounced by Professor Crawford, the large assemblage slowly dispersed. On retiring from the hall Lord Brougham was repeatedly cheered. In the evening Lord Brougham and the gentlemen on whom the degrees of LL.D. had been conferred at the Chancellor's installation were entertained to dinner in the Hopetoun Rooms, Queen-street, by the Senatus Academicus, the University's Commissioners, and the members of the University Court. The assemblage broke up about ten o'clock, at which hour the Lord High Commissioner's carriage, which had been sent to the Hopetoun Rooms, conveyed Lord Brougham to Holyrood Palace, where Lady Seharan had invited a select party (including the company present at the dinner) to meet his Lordship.

SCENES ON THE DERBY DAY.

"Times may change and men may change," and no doubt they have pretty considerably since we first went to the Derby a quarter of a century ago; but still we cannot remember many days of the year more pass away." The Duke of Cambridge's riding to old John Day, each with a pretty eternal, under his arm; Crockford, with his flabby face and his necklcloth twisted round his ears, in voluminous folds; smart little Conolly; old Forth and his white hat; Bill Scott, of pleasant memory, and his Quicksilver and the Dandy Filly, which died out since then, and not left wiser or better behind in their successors; and all the great features of the festive scene manifold. Other amusements grow stale, but Epsom never does; and, in spite of the cynic, who declares that the Derby is a mere modern prefix "Pomona Gardens" to high-art treasures, and a seat in a spring carriage, four inside, with shrimps, and skittles, and a pot of stout, to a stroll among the choicest productions of the year, it is the Derby year after year, in defiance of the more courtly pleasures of Ascot.

It was only, we take pleasure in recording, in 1857 that the days when the author of "The Turf, the Chase, and the Road" was a young man, and the Quicksilver and the Dandy Filly institutions quite as important in their way as the South Western, and Great Western, or the first gained this wonderful hold over the public mind. Had Epsom, as it has been within the last few years, distance, no Derby or Oaks would ever have raised it from the level of a second-class meeting to the proportions of a national institution of success. In fact, Surrey is not a sporting county *per excellence* in any way. Kent is famous for its hop-fields, Lincolnshire for its Earl of Derby's staghounds; but no great race-horses are bred there as a rule, and the whole of the county depends upon its corn, and its oats, there is nothing specially indigenous to it.

The glories of the road were at their zenith in the days of the old Epsom Inns, when the Red Lion, Kingston, was the resort of the Corinthian, and the Star and Garter, Richmond, of the Peninsular and Waterloo men, and the Spread Eagle, Sutton, of the old Etonians and gentlemanly road-sleep. Those in the outer circle gradually "dropped" down the pecuniary scale, and the Derby was left to them, and thus year after year has quietly-disposed Clapham been taken to by the barristers and chaff. The rail has not brought it the relief for which it sighed, and the thousands of the pleasant rides we have had, and which every one who cares for a true and genuine "lark" will be sorry to hear will be seldom once in his life, make us hope it never will. There is something quite Dundalk in the Derby, something quite Donnybrook in the Derby, with London-bridge station, at a quarter to three; and the mass of people who "ought never again perhaps of a "Fortnum and Mason" hamper, but rather about to "dine" at the Clarendon luncheon on the Hill for the term of his natural life. Alas! quartering is the strong point of our nature, and the Derby is the one day in the year that many of our brave Londoners know.

The Kingston route on a fine day was a very pleasant one for those who did not care for a fourteen miles' walk in all. This station has always been a favourite with us, as the upper ten thousand," as their carriages or saddle-horses meet them, and they can drive on to the course, with only a tithe of the blockade and the dust. For those pedestrians who are not above the "Star and Garter" at Kingston, the walks over little rustic bridges, past copses redolent with wild flowers, and a grove of chestnuts, are, on a bell, enchanting, as the Derby worshippers. Merry parties were wont to cross those fields in long straggling lines, and the sound of unfaithful lays perspiring acquires with the ladies of their love on their arms. Halts are frequent, and frequent the chorused pæan of ham and mutton and sandwiches and "Derby Dog" and "Derby Cat," and the cry of *Sir Isaac Newton* tells her Darby that she cannot for the life of her get a drop for love or money between Kingston and Epsom, save, perhaps, a black bottle, but *The Rambler* is not a wilderness in this respect. It is true that the public-houses are not what they were, but the newer in rather a muddled stream, and that it professes to be older you would like to know the exact Worcestershire or Devonshire orchard which is cursed with such a villainous cider. The Derby pilgrim may dispute the quality under an almost vertical sun, and are, in short, not "Derby-mellow."

It is in these fields, too, far away from Sir Richard Mayne's picked A's, and the mounted police, that the "Derby Day" is to carry its especially flourishes. The green trees under which the Squire of Squashery and his family suddenly form in square the moment a rival team is seen approaching, with the intention of which if they have had one or two good sovereign hauls by the way they seldom fail to be successful, and the Corsican rifle, on the platform of a caravan, we never recognise them as adorning any other portion of the whole course of the year.

"*Up the Hill to the Inn*" is, to us, always the most inglorious part of the journey. You don't care for the "dust and mell of men" that you have to pass through, or the cries of the various showmen; for horsemen to be jerred; but motion lends zest to the "Derby Day," and you like to feel that the blood is warm, a more funereal pace, in long procession, for nearly a mile. Durdans, with its "Derby Day pony," lately buried in a little tomb feeded in by a railing of fleur-de-lys, with other "Derby Day" relics, Tattenham-hedge which greets the inheritors of the honour he wrested from Grey Mare's-tail, and the Downs, with their "Derby Day" gangs of Algerines of its gardens and flower-covered pastures, seem to mutely mock the "Derby Day" of the past. The gay parterres are trodden by other fellow-creatures, whose views on driving, dress, and equestrian exercise are not those of the Derby Day.

Our marvel always has been that, after so much toil, people can derive pleasure to the minor amusements with such perennial ardour. One cannot help admiring the energy of the Cockney, and that is the weighing-chair. In fact, there is nothing so sensitive as the Derby Day Cockney—you feels for him, you laugh at him, and yet no one takes less pains to put a bridle on his appetite. Many a scrag-of-mutton fancy has been ruined by luncheon. He could be so easily tempted to sit down on a nest of adders as a weighing-chair, and yet he will be seen in hundreds on the Derby Day who have no across-country saddle constantly between their legs to increase their burden. If you watch the index it is generally resting between "Fifteen" and "Sixteen," and is pretty well ascertained by the conventional English standard; and, if it is much beyond that, there is much of the galvanic *Two Stocks a Penny*, and, as there is a well-rooted conviction that the patriotic locks like an especial goose during the operation, its popularity is not on the increase. Paterfamilias thinks it beneath his dignity to skip about like a young fawn, grasping two strings, and youth doesn't exactly care to be laughed at by the girls. It was a great thing for *My Aunt Sally* when patronised by the good-bandied countesses with her at Brighton, and had to answer to retired tradesmen in the Common Pleas. But for that her real name and title might never have been known to the reading portion of the community, and she would have risen no higher in the social scale than her own sister, who has braved the battle and the breeze so long above the rus-rags. Five years "Aunt Sally" has been the mere creature of circumstances, and she did not even show her dusky face on the Downs if there was any public notoriety on whom the public wished to wreak their vengeance. Many a smashing blow General Hawley will suffer hearty; and the Duchess of Sutherland, father and son, were under a tremendous fire in 1854-55. Since then "*My Aunt*" has enjoyed the fourfaced immortal youth, and "Tap the Teacup" has not stood a chance with her.

Nevertheless, the Derby Day is the same unchanged front despite the gibes of *Punch* and the "Who's your cabman?" street-parsnel and wide-spread "Hansom" stalks about at their own pace, but still their dimensions at the next party suffer no appreciable change, and have *Spondyloma* on the brain to hold to a car in vain. Perhaps it would be twice as telling if it came in the shape of "Punch's Prize Medal Cab for Public Strife" and I believe.

The Grand Stand was not well built, to begin with. The best angle of sight was the Duke's, and then, as it has been since at Liverpool and Doncaster; and, although this aristocratic impression improvement since Mr. Dorling had it in hand, it will never be a success. The view from the Grand Stand was estimated in contrivances upon it; and now parties have their own places, as if at the theatre, and the ring is secure in the upper tier, at the fierce Sabel in the pit beneath. It is now full eighty years since the year of Sancho's appearance on the Downs; but, though till within the last ten or twelve a few were left who remembered the Richard Prateocks of Forty-five, we never met with one who could tell of Diomed and the Derby Stakes of early in '90. Eighty hollow bends have saddled since then in the Warren, or slowly descended from the Paddock to the Judge's Box at the Oaks. It was Jem Wyatt, the founder of our noblest line of English racing blood, sent down Alabama, Bay Malton, and Eclipse, with a fresh strain from what proved to be a poisoned chalice to the lips of the brothers Chifney; Bay Malton was the sire of Sancho, the greatest of all the "Jersey bays;" and Eclipse, the founder of the Herod line of Touchstone and the Baldwin, Sir Hercules, crowds on incident in connection with that finish and close of Sancho's career. Lord George just arrived in time to hear that "something in yellow" had won and gave his first edition of "the greatest race that ever was run." Sancho and the Brounts toll hud won the Derby for another; how Marlow, thick with mud, rode back on a hackney, and how he was first on the telegraph after so close a finish to see whether the Dutchman or the cocktail Hotspur had won; how Job Marson cut down everything almost from sod to sod on Teddington; how Sir Joseph Hawley pounded the field in the Doncaster Stakes; how Sancho, Barbarian, and Chief Baron Nicholson, with Mike Daniel (Fitzroy) on the back of the last, took off shoulder to shoulder for the Gold Cup, and how Wild Dayrell brought rejoicing into many a Wiltshire home and many a Wiltshire heart by his victory in the Derby, are matters of history, looking as if she would be dear at £30, showed the world that it was not all round Tedbaston appearances go for nothing; if the lungs are sound and the heart in the right place.

Such are the features of our Isthmian games.

THE FARM.

The glorious change of weather has put the farmers in thorough heart, and some of them say that it is fully two years since they have had any crops to put their minds. The fields of Devonshire are coming wonderfully close and thick, and the pastures are full of "rowlers" for the time of the year. The seed, although the hay crops, of course, cannot fail to be light. Wheat and barley look very promising in most trials, and, although the plant is much larger and greener, we doubt whether the ear is developed in so satisfactory a manner as to justify the anticipation of anything near an average. Beetroots measure 14 to 16 inches round, and in the Metropolitan Market mutton was at 10d.; but farmers generally had to get rid of a great part of their stock owing to the drought, starvation, and as a body derive but little benefit from the rise.

The supply of fat cattle and arrivals, with the exception of Mr. Richard Booth's Prince of the Vale, the property of Sir Samuel, Bart., the dun of Queen Mab and Queen of the May. The three last of the Hopeworth and Lord Lyons' stock from Cobham Park, Surrey, from Campsfollower, and half brother to Soldier's Bride (which is to be Mr. Rooke's property), Campsfollower (Mr. Payne), and a heifer calf from Welcome. Lady Piget has purchased Viscount Ossington's Cleveland Bay Stallion, Mr. Barnes, of Moynalty, in the county of Meath, whither British Prince has returned, having a pleasant cloud of descendants at Aylesby.

The report of the Royal Agricultural Society is most favourable; and 10s. 11½d. in the pound has been realised on the property of the late secretary; and a dividend of 10s. has been paid on the £100 in the New Three per Cents; and at present the society consists of 5763 members. Mr. Sewell has carried on the campaign at the annual meeting, last Tuesday, and insisted that the society should become more and more an agreeable club, and did not represent the "practical farmers." At which Lord Fermoy's friends, Mr. Jones with him, and argued that the landlord, if he knew his business, was quite as much a practical farmer as the tenant. He is not Lord Fermoy's friend, Mr. Jones with him, and argued that the landlord, if he knew his business, was quite as much a practical farmer as the tenant. He is not Lord appointment of Mr. Frere as editor, in preference to a man of the name of Charles Challoner, was overruled by more than one speaker as the great blot of the year, and it seems a very unpleasant cloud of discontents at Aylesby.

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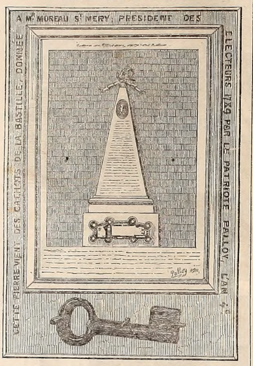
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PULLINGER AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The Stock Exchange committee have not shrunk from the duty which was imposed upon them by the resolution of the general meeting with Pullinger's bankruptcy, and a number of very serious inquiry has conducted them to a decision that four of the members, whose names are given in an advertisement, have been guilty of offensive transactions on his account, have brought themselves within the scope of the rule of the house which prohibits the members to transact business for clerks without their knowledge of their employers. By a resolution passed on Monday the committee have also upon the ground have suspended three of the persons implicated until the next meeting of the committee in March next, i.e., for a period of ten months. It is stated that in addition the sentence is fairly more than the sentence. It is understood that the committee will shortly publish for general information the results of their endeavours to trace that portion of the money squandered by Pullinger which passed through the Stock Exchange. The task of continuing the investigation now devolves upon the directors of the Union Bank, who are trying to trace bank notes which have passed through the hands of third parties quite unconnected with Pullinger or with the Stock Exchange.

Relics of the Past,

A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION ON ANTIQUARIAN SUBJECTS BETWEEN MEN OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

THE KEY OF THE PRINCIPAL GATE AND A STONE FROM THE CENTRE ENTRANCE OF THE BASTILLE.



THIS interesting relic of the once-dreaded State prison of France is one of the items in an extremely valuable collection of MSS. and other curiosities shortly to be sold by Messrs. Chinnock and Galworthy. The key is fastened to the stone by iron hooks, driven into wood plugs, let in to hold it; and round the stone, cut in capitals, is the inscription:—"Cette Pierre vient de cachots de la Bastille donnée à M. Moreau St. Mery, President des Electeurs, 1789, par le Patriote Palloy, L.A.N. 4e." Accompanying it is the original letter to M. Palloy from the Mayor of Paris, I. S. Bailly, thanking him for the stone and inviting him to dinner.

These mementos of the terrible Bastille recall some particulars of that infamous stronghold of despotism. The castle of the Bastille was erected during the years 1370 and 1383, by Hugh d'Aubriot, as a protection, it is said, against the English. Curiously enough, the architect himself became some years afterwards a prisoner in one of the towers of the fortress through the resentment of the Church. The original building consisted only of two circular towers, one on each side of the road leading into Paris from the suburbs of St. Anthony. These towers were connected by a high and strong wall, in the centre of which was the gate of the town. Other towers were subsequently added, and joined together by walls of enormous thickness and measuring eighty feet in height from the level of the interior court. By degrees the Bastille became divested of its military importance, and assumed the character of a regular prison, the eight towers of the citadel being converted into as many separate wards, and, in communication with frightful subterranean *cachots*, made capable of holding a thousand prisoners. Those who became the objects of Royal or Ministerial resentment were committed to the Bastille by secret orders, called *lettres de cachet*, in which no specific charge was brought against them, no period named for bringing them to trial, and by which all access to their families or friends were entirely suspended—sometimes for years, sometimes for ever. So great, indeed, was the secrecy observed that persons are recorded to have been privately arrested and confined in this prison-house for years, without its being known to their connections what had become of them, till they were able, on being discharged, to tell their story; and even then the apprehension of being again deprived of liberty rendered them extremely circumspect in what they said. The history of the Bastille furnishes examples of prolonged imprisonment which appear incredible. When the registers of this dismal abyss were examined, in the reign of Louis XVI., it was discovered that one unfortunate old man had been immured for forty-seven years! Upon being released from his dungeon and conducted to the street where he had formerly lived he could discover no trace of his old abode. His family and relatives were all dead or dispersed. None of those whom he addressed remembered him, or recollected any of the events to which he referred. A whole generation had passed away; a new race had sprung up; and in his native city he was an absolute stranger. From an ancient domestic, whom he accidentally discovered, he learned that his wife, worn out with anxious expectation and unavailing regret, had sunk into the grave thirty years before; and that all his children had gone abroad to distant climes. At this tale of sorrow the hapless man, it is related, actually applied to the Minister to be restored to his prison again.

Like most edifices of a similar nature, the Bastille soon became odious to the people, and it was against this monument of arbitrary oppression that the first outbreak of the populace was directed at the commencement of the French Revolution. The popular Minister, Necker, having been dismissed by the King, his departure from Paris gave the signal for an appeal to arms. Camille Desmoulins, a young and enthusiastic patriot, harangued the people at the Palais Royal. The Guards when called upon refused to fire, on which many of the citizens formed themselves into a National Guard. But the infuriated multitude attacked and pillaged in all quarters; the barriers were fired; and on the 14 h of July, 1789, the wild army appeared before the walls of the detested Bastille. Stanch in his principles of military honour, the Governor of the prison, the aged Marquis de Launay, refused to surrender, raised the drawbridge, and fired upon the people. His feeble garrison, consisting of only eighty-two Invalids and thirty-two Swiss mercenaries, was, however, unable to withstand the onslaught of the mob, assisted as they soon were by the French Guards, who brought cannon and shot down the supports of the drawbridge. After a struggle of about four hours the people made themselves masters of the fortress. The Marquis de Launay, his Lieutenant, and some of the soldiers under their command, were killed; the rest of the garrison escaped by disguising themselves as prisoners, and creeping into the narrow cells among the confined. For a detailed account of this important siege the reader may consult a work entitled "The Bastille Dévoilée," and also "The History of the Bastille, 1790." But the most graphic description is that by Carlyle, in his admirable history of "The French Revolution":—

To describe the siege of the Bastille (thought to be one of the most important in history) perhaps transcends the talent of mortals. Could one but, after infinite reading, get to understand so much as the plan of the building! But there is an open esplanade at the end of the Rue St. Antoine. There are forecourts, Cour Avancé, Cour de l'Orme; arched gateway; then new drawbridges, dormant bridges, rampant bastions, and the grim Eight Towers: a labyrinthic mass, high frowning there of all ages, from twenty years to four hundred and twenty—beleaguered in this its last hour by mere chaos come again. Ordnance of all calibres; throats of all capacities; men of all plans; every man his own engineer: seldom since the war of Pygmies and Cranes was there seen so anomalous a thing. . . . . . . All earthly things must end. Along the streets of Paris circulate seven Bastille prisoners, borne shoulder-high; seven heads on pikes; the keys of the Bastille, and much else. See, also, the Gardes Françaises, in their steadfast military way, marching home to their barracks, with the Invalides and Swiss kindly inclosed in a hollow square. Likewise ashlar stones of the Bastille continue thundering through the dusk; its paper archives shall fly wide. Old secrets come to view; and long-buried despair finds voice. Read this portion of an old letter:—"If for my consolation Monseigneur would grant me, for the sake of God and the most blessed Trinity, that I could have news of my dear wife; were it only her name on a card, to show that she is alive! It were the greatest consolation I could receive; and I should for ever bless the greatness of Monseigneur.' Poor prisoner, who named thyself 'Quéret Démery,' and hast no other history; she is *dead*, that dear wife of thine; and thou art dead! 'Tis fifty years since thy breaking heart put this question, to be heard now first, and long heard, in the hearts of men."—"The French Revolution," 1st edit., vol. i., pp. 277-78.

There are said to have been two keys to the great gate of the Bastille,—one in the possession of the King himself, the other in that of the Governor of the prison. The first of these fell into the hands of General Lafayette, and was sent by him, with other memorabilia, to General Washington at Mount Vernon, in the hall of which venerable mansion it still hangs. The other is declared to be that of which we have given a representation.

WALTHAM ABBEY SEAL.

WE give, in connection with the Engravings of Waltham Abbey Church which appeared in this Journal last week, a facsimile of the Abbey Seal. Respecting the arms of Waltham Abbey, Farmer in his history says:—"They appear at this day neither in glass, wood, nor in stone, in or about the church thereof. At last we find them to have been in a fair deed of Robert Fuller, the last abbot, thus—viz., Gules, two angels or, flying with their wings extended, with their hands holding betwixt them a cross argent. This cross was brought hither, saith Camden, our antiquary, by a miracle out of the west, whence Waltham hath the addition of Holy Cross."

Vertue engraved the seal and two counter-seals of this abbey. An impression of the first, on green wax, is appendant to a charter of the 23rd of Henry VIII., in the Chapter House, at Westminster. It has also been engraved in Ogbourne's "History of Essex." The inscription round the Obverse is "Hoc est Sigill Ecclesie Sancte Crucis de Waltham." The first counter seal, appendant to a deed of the year 1253, has two heads in the area, supposed to represent Tovi (Tooi) and Harold, looking towards each other, circumscribed "Hoc Carte Fedus cum Tovi firmat Haroldus." The second counter-seal was apparently an antique of the Roman times which had been dug up.

The seal here represented is clearly of a date much later than the time of King Harold, who rebuilt the abbey. This is shown by the Reverse, which gives on one side the arms of England of the time of the Plantagenets; and on the other side the arms of Waltham Abbey, nearly as given in "Burke's Armoury"—viz., Arg. on a cross engrailed sa. five crosses crosslet fitchée or. The rest of the Reverse is thus explainable:—Tovi, standard-bearer to King Canute, who began the town of Waltham, built a church for two priests, which King Harold rebuilt, enlarged, and amply endowed, as the Cotton MS., Julius D. vi., 2, states; and therefore the reverse of this convent's seal is said to have been two heads, looking on each other, with this circumscription:—"Hoc Carte Fedus cum Tovi firmat Haroldus." A bull of Pope Urban enjoined the Canons of Waltham not to mortgage any of their estate at the command of any person whatsoever. Hence appears the figure of a bull on the Reverse. The Obverse gives, in the centre, the other arms of the abbey—viz., Az. (not gu) two angels volant or, supporting a cross calvary on three grieces arg.

GARIBALDI'S OFFICERS.

The *Siècle* publishes a letter from M. Ricciardi, containing some interesting details of the seven officers who, under Garibaldi, command the Cacciatori delle Alpi:—

La Masa is known through the brilliant part he took in the insurrection witnessed by the city of Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and also through his having taken part in the war of independence as a chief over some Sicilian volunteers. He contributed also to the defence of Messina against the Royal troops in the month of September, 1848. During his exile he published a few political and historical works, one of which was an account of the events of which Sicily was the theatre in 1846 and 1849.

Carini, who is also a Sicilian, got up a regiment of cavalry at Palermo during the revolutionary period of 1848 and 1849, and when the revolution broke down he tried to serve in exile not only the cause of Sicily but also that of Italy, by his *French and Italian Review*, which appeared at Paris until the commencement of 1859.

Stocco, a native of Calabria, is well known and very popular in that part of the Neapolitan kingdom. In 1848 he was one of my trustiest and bravest Lieutenants in the insurrection of the Calabrians, and he especially gave proof of his bravery and skill on the 27th of June, during that combat at long odds between Angitola and Maida, that lasted nearly twelve hours, and in which from four to five hundred Calabrians were seen fighting advantageously against nearly all the troops commanded by General Nunziante, which troops would have been utterly defeated had the other Calabrian chiefs come up to the aid of Stocco.

Carioli is the brother of one of those glorious volunteers who were killed last year in the war against Austria. As soon as he heard of Garibaldi's plans he came here in haste from Pavia, and it was his own mother who, still in mourning for her eldest son, presented him to the General, and, as if she had done nothing yet, presented to him the sum of thirty thousand francs! I can tell you that traits of this kind are by no means rare with us, especially of late; and truly such a case does not furnish the least plain proof of the complete moral change that has been effected in Italy and of the happy destiny that awaits it.

Nino Bixio, a native of Genoa, is much liked here, and most popular in Italy. Wounded at Rome in 1849, by the side of his compatriot and friend, Godefroy Mamely, he formed part in 1859 of the legion commanded by Garibaldi, one of whose most brilliant Lieutenants he was. Used to the sea like Garibaldi, having served as a ship-captain on a long voyage, he has just rendered eminent services to the expedition, in which he commands the Lombards.

Orsini contributed greatly to the insurrection at Palermo in the January of 1848, and was one of the principal defenders of Messina in the September of the same year. In 1849 he defended the rest of Sicily against the Royal troops commanded by Filangieri. Compelled to flee, he took service in Turkey, with the rank of a Colonel of Artillery; but at the first cry from Sicily he did not fail to come, and will no doubt render great services to the cause of his country by his special knowledge.

Anfossi is a distinguished officer of the old Sardinian Army, and has also expiated by a long exile his love for liberty.

THE WINES OF BURGUNDY.—(To the Editor.).—In an article addressed to you by Mr. Cyrus Redding, in your Number of May 12, he quotes the "Santenot" as a *white* wine, and speaks of the white wines of "Meursault" as agreeable, but with a slight taste of sulphur! Allow me to state that in the first place the "Santenot" is a *red* wine, and the first growth of the Beaune district; and also that the white wines of the "Côte d'Or" have no taste of sulphur, but those which have been put into sulphuretted casks, either to stop an ill-state of fret, or to obtain a very pale colour. FELIX LAUSSEURE, of Nuits, Cote d'Or, Upper Burgundy.

From the Clerkenwell Police Court a man named Joseph Alozsius Lucas, formerly a clerk in the War Office, then an ensign in the Queen's County Rifles, has been committed for a series of robberies at railway-stations, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour, to be followed by ten years' penal servitude.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D. M.—The new and enlarged edition of Dr. Forbes's "History of Oriental Chess" is nearly ready, we are told.

W. S PAVITT.—The memorandum has been mislaid. Be good enough to repeat the numbers required, and send your address.

I. GILBERT.—Of the last batch, No. 1 is very clever; and Nos 2 and 3 are defective.

I. L.—You are mistaken in assuming that when in a problem a Pawn stands at his 7th sq. the solution is to be effected without "Queening" that Pawn.

W. M; IGNOTUS; W G; and others.—You are right; Problem No. 847 admits of an easy solution, in three moves, by 1. Kt to K 4th.

F. B., Bombay Army.—It shall be examined.

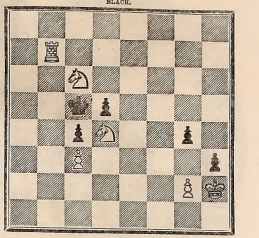
R. L., Yorkshire Chess Association.—The Settle and Sheffield Chess Clubs have joined this association, and the next meeting is appointed to be held in Leeds.

LEX.—You should write to the secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King street Covent-garden. The annual subscription is three guineas; no entrance fee.

PROBLEM No. 849.

By CONRAD BAYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Two well-fought Games between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. DE RIVIERE.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. De R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5 (ch)
9. K to B sq	

(This is unusual, and confines White's K Rook for some time; but it subjects Black to considerable embarrassment.)

9.	Castles
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt sq
12. B to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th

(It is plain that Black would have lost his Queen's Pawn if he had thrown forward his K B P to B 4th.)

13. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
14. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
15. P to K R 4th	

(Well and boldly played; threatening to attack the adverse Q Bishop, and at the same time affording an outlet for his own K Rook.)

15.	Kt takes Kt
16. B takes B	K B P takes B
17 Q takes Kt	P to Q R 4th
18. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 5th
19. R to Q B sq	Q to Q 2nd
20. R to K R 3rd	Q to K B 4th
21. Q to Q B 2nd	Q takes Q
22. R takes Q	Q R to Q B sq
23. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
24. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th
25. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q sq
26. Kt to Q Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd
27. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q R sq
28. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
29. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R to Q B sq
30. Kt to K B 5th	B to K B sq
31. B to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
32. K R to Q 3rd	

(This deters Black from advancing his Q B Pawn.)

32.	Q R to Q R 2nd
33. B to K 3rd	K to R 2nd
34. B to Q 2nd	Q R to Q 2nd
35. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
36. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
37. Kt to K 2nd	P takes K R P
38. P takes P	B to K 2nd
39. K R to K B 3rd	K to Kt 2nd

(He should rather have moved the King to Kt square.)

40. B to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th
41. Q Kt P takes P	P takes P
42. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K to Kt sq
43. Kt to K B 5th	B to B sq
44. Kt tks K R P (ch)	B takes Kt
45. K R to K B 6th	Kt takes Q P
46. B takes Kt	B to K Kt 2nd
47. K R to K Kt 6th	P takes B
48. Q R takes R	R takes R
49. P to K R 6th	P to Q 6th
50. R takes B (ch)	K to R sq
51. K to K sq	R to Q B 7th
52. K to Q sq	R takes K B P

(R to K 7th would have been better play.)

53. P to K 6th	R to K B 3rd
54. P to K 7th	R takes R P
55. R to K B 7th	

And wins.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(*The Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. De R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	

(6. P to Q 3rd, a move recommended in the "Handbuch" of Bilguer and Heydebrand, is, perhaps, superior to this play.)

6.	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to K 2nd	

(This is better than retreating the Bishop to Q R 4th, but still Black gets the freer opening.)

8.	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 5th
11. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
12. R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd

(Anticipating 13. P to Q B 3rd, and 14. P to Q Kt 4th, &c.)

13. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
14. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Castles
16. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
17. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
18. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Q Kt
19. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q B 2nd
20. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
21. K to Kt sq	Kt takes K B P
22. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt
23. Q to K B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
24. B to Q R 3rd	P to K B 4th
25. Q R to Q sq	P to K Kt 4th
26. K R to K B 2nd	Q R to Q R 2nd
27. B to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt takes B
28. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to K 3rd
29. Q takes Q (ch)	B takes Q
30. P to Q Kt 5th	Q R P takes P
31. B takes K R	K takes B
32. Q R to Q R sq	K to K 2nd
33. K R to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
34. P to K R 4th	P takes P
35 K to R 2nd	K to B 3rd
36. Q R to Q R 3rd	B to Q B 5th
37. K R to K sq	B to Q 6th
38. K to Kt sq	K to K Kt 4th
39. K to B 2nd	K to Kt 5th
40. K R to K R sq	B to Q B 7th
41. K to K 3rd	B to Q R 5th
42. Q R to Q R sq	

(Menacing 43. R takes K R P (ch), and, if Black take the Rook, 44. K to B 4th, followed by R to K R sq, mate.)

42.	R takes Q R P
43. K R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 4th
44. Q R to K R sq	B to Q Kt 6th
45. K R takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
46. K to B 4th	B to K 3rd
47. K R to K R 7th	B to K B 2nd
48. Q R to K R 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 3rd
49. K R to Q 7th	P to K 6th
50. K takes P	

(He might have won the Bishop without danger.)

50.	K to Kt 4th
51. Q R to K R 8th	R to Q R 5th
52. Q R to K Kt 8th	R to K 5th (ch)
53. K to B 2nd	R to K 3rd
54. K R to K Kt 7th	K to R 3rd
55. K R to Q B 7th	K to Kt 4th
56. P to Q 4th	K to B 5th
57. Q R to Q B 8th	B to K sq
58. R takes B	R takes R
59. R takes P	K to K 5th
60. R to Q B 5th	K to Q 6th
61. R takes Q Kt P	K takes Q B P
62. R takes K B P	

And, in a few more moves, Black resigned.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

4, Rue Ducale, Brussels, Monday, May 21.

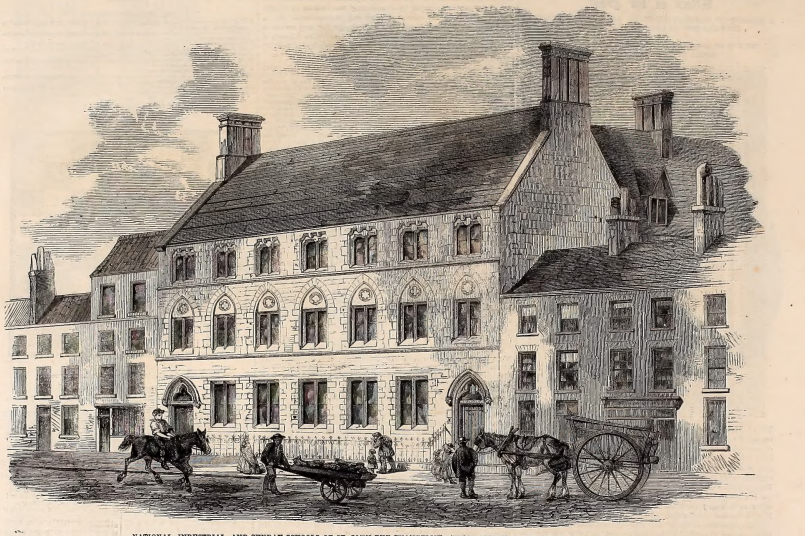
SIR,—In your chess column of your last week's Number my name is mentioned as having played in the late chess tournament in Paris, and that I was defeated by Monsieur Kolisch, although receiving the odds of pawn and two moves. As I have not been in Paris since October of last year, I consequently could not have possibly played in the tournament, and I shall be obliged if you will state in your ensuing Number that by inadvertence my name had been mentioned instead of some one else.

I am, your obedient servant, F. W. ALLIX.

*** We derived the list of the combatants, and the result of the tourney, from the French chess magazine, *La Régence.*

In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by the overcrowded thoroughfares, a correspondent proposes that bridges of a light and elegant construction should be made over the most difficult crossings in the London streets.

The *Italie Nouvelle*, a French journal published at Milan, announces that a company is being formed for piercing a tunnel through the Simplon, in connection with a railway line which is to start from Geneva, touch at Thonon, Martigny, Sion, and Brigg, and end at Arona, on the Italian side.



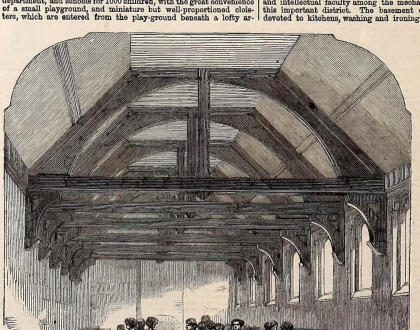
NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—WEST VIEW IN JOHN STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOLS.

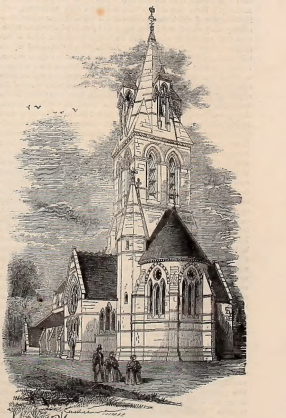
THESE magnificent schoolrooms, which the accompanying Illustration represents, are situated in one of the most dense and needy localities of this overgrown parish between Tottenham-court-road and John-street, Fitzroy-square. They are the result of five years' labour on the part of the Rev. Mr. Gill, the incumbent, and a committee of ladies and gentlemen of the district. St. John's has been made one of the separate districts, for ecclesiastical purposes only, of St. Pancras parish; and, as good schools are almost the first essentials for ministerial usefulness, there has been neither lack of money or perseverance to accomplish such an object for the new district. The cost of the site was £3627 3s. 11d.; and that of the schoolrooms and master's house £5418 10s. 1d.; and, all credit due to the promoters of these extensive buildings, no debt whatever remains due on their completion. They occupy the site of four old houses in John-street and four in Kirkman's place, which is an avenue leading out of Tottenham-court-road. Having such an area of ground, the committee were enabled to provide sufficient school accommodation not only for the wants of the present but of future generations. These new buildings comprise classrooms, master's house, industrial department, and schools for 1000 children, with the great convenience of a small playground, and miniature but well-proportioned cloisters, which are entered from the play-ground beneath a lofty arcade of stone. It would be difficult to define any particular style of architecture in their construction; but the conveniences which they afford, the light, lofty, and airy character of the different rooms, and the adaptation of every portion of space to some useful end, reflect upon the architect as much credit as would the most elaborate production of Gothic or Grecian, Norman or Elizabethan, models. The infants' schoolroom, 63 feet by 30, is on the ground floor, and entered by a spacious doorway from John-street, above which is the girls' schoolroom, approached by a broad staircase from the playground, adjoining Kirkman's-place. This, as well as the boys' schoolroom, is 70 feet long by 30 wide, each having not only the same proportions in space, but similarly ornamented by a fine open roof, with larger tribeams and curved braces of stained deal, resting on stone brackets or corbels. The windows are spacious, with large sashes, so as to give plenty of light, a requisite much neglected in many modern public buildings. Adjoining these rooms are large classrooms, 30 feet by 15 each, attached to which are lavatories on an improved principle, with every personal convenience that can characterise the requirements of the present day. The large rooms are to be employed in the evening for the delivery of lectures, social gatherings, and the promotion of every moral and intellectual faculty among the mechanics and working-men of this important district. The basement of the whole building is devoted to kitchens, washing and ironing rooms, where, when sufficient funds can be raised for providing the somewhat costly materials for furniture, it is proposed to establish an industrial school, wherein female children can learn all the rudiments of domestic cookery and household service.

There is a master's house attached, six stories high, and which is allotted out into sufficiently requisite apartments to accommodate his subordinate staff, so that teachers and assistants can have a permanent residence on the scene of their duties. All the buildings are of brick, with stone dressings and heads to the windows, doors, &c. They are roofed with slate, and surmounted by iron finials. The architect of the building is Mr. William Slater, of 4, Carlton Chambers.

The ceremony of inaugurution, or opening the schools, took place on the 17th instant, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and was attended by a considerable body of the parochial and metropolitan clergy, besides a large assemblage of the ladies and gentlemen of the district. The programme for the day's proceedings was literally fulfilled by attendance at the district church in the morning, and at the schoolrooms in the afternoon, where, after singing by the whole company and prayer by the Rev. M'Gill, the schools were formally opened by the noble president, who subsequently delivered a very able speech on the successful completion of such a noble work as the District Schools of St. John the Evangelist. In the evening there was a soirée for privileged guests, who were admitted by tickets, and by whom a most agreeable and instructive conversazione was maintained. Tea, coffee, and other refreshments were provided, and the centre or girls' schoolroom was most tastefully laid out and decorated with works of art and virtù kindly lent by different persons to the committee on this auspicious occasion. The walls were covered with beautiful paintings, drawings, engravings, chromo-lithographs, and all the modern productions of our improving age; while in different parts of the room were ranged, on proportionate tables, scrap-books, bronzes, models, albums, Indian and other



THE UPPER SCHOOL AND LECTURE ROOM OF THE CHARLOTTE-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



NEW CHURCH IN ST. GILES'S, OXFORD.



MDME. BORGHI-MAMO, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Oriental curiosities," under the category of which were classified "missionary curiosities" in African idols. Messrs. Murray and Heath had furnished a table with a number of stereoscopes and interesting views; Messrs. Broadwood supplied for the evening a fine grand piano; while parterres and vases of hothouse plants interspersed in different parts of the room gave an éclat to the whole appearance which the friends of St. John's District Schools will not easily forget in calling to mind the pleasures they enjoyed on the day of their inauguration.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. GILES'S, OXFORD.

In the Architectural Society's Exhibition of Pictures, in their gallery in Conduit-street, are two clever pen-and-ink drawings, by Mr. G. E. Skeet, of the church which is to be built under his direction in the parish of St. Giles, Oxford, and the foundation-stone of which was lately laid by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. Our Engraving is taken from one of the drawings referred to, and represents the eastern portion of the exterior of the church. All who have any love or knowledge of what is popularly called the Gothic style of architecture cannot fail to admire the simplicity yet boldness of design, the fair proportions, and the well-broken outline which are here strikingly put before us. It reminds us of some of the happiest buildings of those so-called "dark ages," which, nevertheless, bear witness to an exquisite combination of grandeur and beauty in our ecclesiastical edifices. The style selected by the architect is that of the Early Decorated, or Middle Pointed. The church when completed will consist of a nave with clerestory, and north and south aisles opening into transepts, and a central tower surmounted by a spire, the space beneath which, and the apse beyond, is intended to form the chancel. The church is to be built of Gibraltar stone, relieved by bands of coloured stone both within and without, and the internal effect will be heightened by the columns of the nave being formed of Aberdeen granite, while the vaulting columns of the chancel and apse will be of Devonshire marble.

The church is being erected by voluntary contributions. The estimated cost of the whole is, we understand, £7000. It will accommodate nearly 700 persons. A contract has been entered into with Mr. Joseph Castle for building the chancel and transepts only, which is all that the present state of the funds will allow, and which will cost £2400, exclusive of fittings and incidental expenses. The promoters are appealing for money to enable them to proceed with the nave, and for which £3000 more will be required.

MDME. BORGHI-MAMO.

THE Engraving which adorns our present number is copied from Le Mercier's portrait, published in Paris, the most faithful and spirited of the many likenesses which have been taken of this accomplished lady. Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, whose recent appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre has created so great a sensation in our musical circles, gained at an early age a great reputation in her native country, but it did not extend beyond the Alps till 1854, in which year she made her début at the Paris Royal Italian Opera in the character of *Amenaïs*, in the "Trovatore," when that opera was produced under the composer's own direction. Her success was triumphant, and at once placed her in the pre-eminent position which she has ever since held. She has been not less successful on the French than on the Italian stage. Soon after her début at the Théâtre Italien she was engaged at the Académie Impériale de Musique, or Grand Opéra, where she first appeared in Donizetti's opera, "La Favorita," which (as our musical readers are aware) was originally written for that theatre, and was afterwards adapted to the Italian stage. How it happened that Borghi-Mamo should have remained for six years in the French capital, the object of universal admiration, and achieving triumph after triumph, without having been called to London, we cannot pretend to understand. But better late than never. Thanks to the sagacity of the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, the London public are now in a condition to judge for themselves of her merits.

She has appeared before us in the two characters which laid the foundation of her Parisian success—*Amenaïs*, in the "Trovatore," and *Leonora*, in the "Favorita," and in both she has fully justified her reputation. Having so recently described the impressions made on us by both these performances, it is sufficient at present to say that she has all the gifts of nature and all the attainments of art requisite to form a great actress and a great singer. As an actress, she has beauty, grace, and original genius; as a singer, she has a voice of transcendant excellence, uniting the depth and fulness of the contralto with the clearness and flexibility of the soprano, together with that exquisite purity of style and finish of execution which are to be acquired only in the schools of Italy.



MDLLE. CSILLAG, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MDLLE. ROSA CSILLAG.

THIS great actress and singer is a native of Hungary. She was born in 1836, at a little village near Pesth, where her father was chanter of the church. Her musical talent showed itself at a very early age; and at six years old she could sing little songs, accompanying herself on the guitar. Her family having removed to Pesth, where there was a theatre, she began to take little parts such as children could perform. At ten years of age she was engaged at the National Theatre of Pesth, and at the same time received instruction in music. At fifteen she obtained an engagement at Vienna, where she soon rose to the highest position on the stage. She has since been in other places at Vienna to the present time; but, having every year leave of absence for three or four months, she made excursions to Russia, Wallachia, Moldavia, Poland, Prussia, Hungary, and Belgium; and everywhere met with the greatest success. Last year she came to London, and sang at Her Majesty's, and during that time made her first visit to England, and sang with great éclat at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society.

At present she is at our Royal Italian Opera, and her brilliant triumphs on the Covent Garden boards must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers. Mdlle. Csillag's range of characters is very extensive. Her principal parts are *Fides*, in the "Prophète;" *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots;" *Leonora*, in "Fidelio;" *Leonora*, in the "Favorita;" *Rachel*, in the "Juive;" *Elvira*, in "Ernani;" *Edgardine*, in "Buryanthe;" *Agatha*, in the "Freischütz;" and *Donna Elvira*, in "Don Giovanni;" in which last character, we may remind our readers, she appeared at Covent Garden, giving new interest and importance to a part which has never been sufficiently understood in this country.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

ILLUSTRATIONS, from Sketches by our Special Artist, of some of the most striking incidents in connection with the coronation of the King and Queen are in course of preparation, and will speedily appear in this Journal. In the meantime we give, on page 505, Portraits of their Majesties from photographs recently taken by Mathias Hansen, of Stockholm. The new King of Sweden, who succeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Oscar, on the 8th of July last year, had previously experienced some of the duties and cares of Royalty, inasmuch as from September, 1857, he had performed the functions of the Regency of the kingdom, owing to the incapacity of the late King, caused by serious illness. The dynasty of Bernadotte, having now reached the third generation, may well be supposed to be as firmly established on the throne of Sweden as that of any other Royal family of the Continent. Charles XV. (Charles Louis Eugene) was the eldest son of Joseph Francis Oscar I., by Josephine Maximiliana Eugenie, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and cousin to the present Emperor of the French. He was born on the 3rd of May, 1826; and married, on the 19th of June, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandrina Anna Louisa, Princess of Orange, daughter of William Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands. Her Majesty was born on the 6th of August, 1828. The King is a very handsome man, and his fine figure looked, we are told, extremely noble in the robes of state with which he was invested on the coronation day. Queen Louisa also, whose features, as will be seen by our Portrait, wear a very pleasing and amiable expression, looked, our correspondent says, right regal in her state attire. The number of this Journal of July 23 last year bore an accurate likeness of the late King Oscar.

THE AERREPHON.

THE Aerephon is introduced to the British public by Mr. Arthur S. Denny, one of the American patentees, who nearly a year since brought before the public, at the Crystal Palace, an instrument of similar principle but much less perfect in its arrangements, its tones, and its musical capacity. The instrument placed in the Crystal Palace under the title of "Calliope," an illustration of which appeared in this Journal at that time, was brought to this country

in an imperfect condition. It was Mr. Denny's object to secure the interest of the musical and scientific gentlemen of this country, in order that he might be enabled to bring the invention to a higher state of perfection. We learn that he is indebted to Messrs. Horne and Thorthwaite, of Newgate-street; Mr. Henry Willis, the organ-manufacturer; Mr. Henry Distin, the musical instrument manufacturer, and others, for many valuable suggestions, which have enabled him to mature and apply important improvements. Mr. S. B. Simpson, the enterprising proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, ever on the alert to gratify a laudable curiosity on the part of the public, has arranged that now in course of erection, in connection with Mr. Denny to have this instrument brought before the public at his popular place of amusement, where those interested in such matters may always have an opportunity of witnessing its performances. Every night, we understand, the powerful notes of the Aeroplon will furnish music for one or more hours. Dancing by steam is novel enough, indeed; but, judging from the private performances of the instrument, we see no reason why it should not furnish good music for dancing. On Tuesday week, by invitation of Mr. Denny, a numerous and select party met at his residence to witness the performance of this remarkable instrument, which, although propelled by steam power, "discoursed eloquent music,"



THE AEREPHON.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ELECTRICITY.—M. Faye has submitted to the French Academy an account of his experimental researches on the application of Ruhmkorf to put in evidence the repulsive force of incandescent surfaces; and M. Serrus has presented a memoir on a coil-telegraph of the electric light.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—Sir David Brewster, in a communication to the Photographic Society of Scotland, asserts that the fundamental principle of the stereoscope was well known to Euclid (v. c. 390), to Galen (A.D. 160), and to Baptista Porta (A.D. 1593), and refers also to two drawings (both representing a young man sitting on a bank) in the Musée Wicar at Lille, by Jacopo Chimenti (who died in 1640), which competent observers consider to have been binocular drawings intended by the artist to be united into relief either by the eye or by an instrument, as in the stereoscope.

CHRONOSCOPE.—MM. Closes and Gérard have communicated to the Société Philomathique a method of determining the presence of chlorine and sulphur in natural and manufactured cacothodes. They recommend for this purpose distillation in preference to combustion. A resumé of their processes is given in *Institut*.

THE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION OF TIME has been aided by M. Rédier, a clockmaker of Toulouse, who, by employing conical instead of plane pendulums, as well as other new mechanical arrangements (described in the *Cosmos*), is said to be able to transmit the time from place to place much more accurately than has been done hitherto. The Municipal Council of Toulouse has lately voted 22,000 francs for the establishment of fifty electric dials in that city.

COLOURS.—M. Chevreul has presented to the French Academy of Sciences his manuscript and specimens of a work which is the summary of completion of his researches on the science and art of dyeing, and which is the result of researches undertaken to find a method of defining and naming colours according to a precise and experimental method. In the *Comptes Rendus* will be found a description of M. Chevreul's chromatic circle, and journals now in course of preparation, in which the author is ably assisted by M. R. H. Digeon, a skilful artist.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor ANSTED's fifth lecture, on Thursday (last week), was devoted to "Volcanoes, and the causes" "extinct" (considered to be extinct before historic times) and "recent." The evidences of volcanic action are widely diffused over the globe, in Sardinia—on the shores of the Caspian, and of the sea, on level plains, and on mountains 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Volcanic phenomena are usually preceded by a tremendous shock of noise, audible at a very great distance, and comprise the eruption of steam, gas (usually sulphurous acid), mud, ashes, large stones, and, finally, torrents of lava (melted rock), from two to seven miles in width, and five to fifty in length, which flow, overwhelming everything in their course, and, utterly changing the face of the country. Eruptions of Vesuvius, Etna, the Caucasus, and Iceland, were described in detail. Volcanic mountains are usually conical in shape, and have a crater or cavity at the internal heat of the globe. The shape of the crater varies from that of a funnel to that of a wine-glass. According to Von Buch and Humboldt, the upheaving of volcanic is due to upheaval; but Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Poulett Scrope attribute to the internal accumulation of expansive matter. In the moon volcanos appear to have been numerous and extensive.

Professor WILLIAMSON (of the University of London) delivered the evening discourse, "On Atmospheric Electricity."—Professor C. Wheatstone in the chair. The speaker commenced with an account of experiments upon the ordinary phenomena of static electricity, with especial reference to the important researches during the eighteenth century of Stephen Gray, who discovered electric conduction and insulation; of Dufaye, who distinguished between the vitreous (or positive) and resinous (or negative) electricities, and their attraction and repulsion; of Franklin, who proved the identity of the electric discharges and lightning; and of Beccaria, who made the first important series of observations on atmospheric electricity.—The earth and its atmosphere have been compared to a Leyden jar—the earth itself being negative, the lowest strata of the air generally positive, and the upper strata highly positive; the variation of the latter with the season giving rise to all the phenomena of atmospheric electricity. Hence the importance of continuous accurate observation. For this purpose Professor Thomson explained and exhibited in action (by means of the electric lamp) certain new apparatus—one consisting of an electrometer modified for self-registration, and connected with a water apparatus for collecting atmospheric electricity, the state of which was indicated by a graduated scale; and another portable electrometric apparatus, for travellers, which by means of a spring kindled a match, producing a cone of fire in the open air, in a state of position near the electrometer, which thus indicated the electric state of the surrounding atmosphere. To further appreciate the professor determined the electric state of the air outside the building to be then vitreous, or positive. This apparatus is now in use at the Kew Observatory. Concluding remarks were made upon the confirmation of the correctness of many of the views of early electricians by the researches of still living philosophers.

The lecture of Mr. F. A. ABEL (chief of the chemical department at Woolwich Arsenal) on Saturday last was preceded by gunpowder. Chemical action effects a change in the physical condition of the matter operated upon, transforming it from the solid or liquid state to that of gas, more or less vered. The very rapid and considerable increase in the volume of the substances is susceptible of application to the exertion of force in any particular direction. On this depend the useful properties of gunpowder. The increase in volume resulting from the rearrangement of its constituents is, however, insufficient to produce such great results obtained from that explosive. These are principally due to the enormous expansion of the gaseous products of decomposition at the moment of change caused by the heat developed. The volume of gas produced by the explosion of pure powder is about 317 times that of the original powder; but at the moment of explosion the volume of the gas is computed to be increased to not less than 3960 times that of the powder, by the action of the intense heat (estimated by Bunsen at 6000° Fahr.) and force which it exerts when in this highly-heated condition is calculated at from seventeen to twenty tons on the square inch. Modern gunpowder, in its composition, differs but little from that of early times. Its superior force, uniformity, and durability are due to improved modes of manufacture. Purer saltpetre and sulphur are employed, and more suitable woods are selected for the charcoal; and better methods of incorporating, pressing, and granulation are adopted. The relation of the constituents of gunpowder to each other, and their chemical changes at the time of explosion, were fully and illustratively explained experimentally.

Dr. EDWARD CORNISH (on Tuesday last) delivered his fifth lecture, the subject being the horse tribe, or well-bred herbivora (*Equidæ*). The characteristics of the genus *Equus* (horse, ass, zebra, and quagga) were pointed out; the horse (*Equus caballus*) being taken as the type. Bruce's antelope (*Hippotragus Bruci*) and the Indian gazelle (*Gazella Indica*, &c.) were specially referred to. The questions of the origin of the horse tribe, and the causes of the variety of form in the genus, were discussed, and considered to be the result of the peculiarities of the rising from Tablet, the topography of the Cape, and the progress of civilization in this country; but the following characterised as strong, fleet, keen, and treacherous (*Equus ferox*) was exhibited in the living animals specimens of which belong in the Zoological Gardens).

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

In all the recent fashions of ladies of the Ancien Régime the ample dimensions of both bonnet and shawl, white, and black are their principal colours. The summer sacs have still continued, with a slight alteration only in their shape, to suit the training style of dress. The few attempts hitherto made with the view of reintroducing the mode, with altogether contrary pretensions as to size, have signally failed, and are now merely regarded as momentary eccentricities, which have had their day, and are dead. We will not say what share the interests of the linendrapers and lacemakers have had in contributing to this victory; but, unfortunately for the purses of affectionate husbands and of fathers of lovely daughters, the amount of striped silk, figured muslin, or barège required for the summer toilets of their darlings will undergo no diminution this season.

To meet the necessities of the mode vast cashmere shawls, bordered with silk and edged with gimp and lace, have been manufactured by the best houses in Lyons, while, and black are their principal colours; the selection of which must be made to depend upon the shade of the robe over which the shawl is to be worn. Crape bonnets, trimmed with blond, tulle, and marabout feathers, predominate; but we have seen a great variety of Rosalie and Leghorn bonnets, ornamented with velvet flowers and delicious puffs, composed of a mass of small feathers, for which we augur much success. Let us not forget the pelerine, which, under the name of the Talma, has become in the paths of fashion, and occupy prominent positions in the chapeaux, on the waists, and in the shoes of such ladies as are fond of glitter. If all the so called golden ornaments seen in the Paris shops were really of that precious material, not all the auriferous produce of California and Australia for a long period would suffice for their manufacture. Fortunately, *tout ce qui brille n'est pas de l'or*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress for the Country.*—Robe of fine white muslin, slightly open at the top of the corsage, but closing with a point at the level of the shoulders. The body is gathered in three rows at the waist,

(*Continued on page 512.*)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The foundation-stone of a Freemasons' Hall at Middlesborough, Yorkshire, was laid on Thursday week.

The official French mission for the exploration of the Red Sea has been well received by Said Pacha.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 723,660lb., a decrease of 202,380lb. compared with the previous statement.

That portion of the Cork and Youghal Railway between Killeagh and Youghal was inspected and opened on Wednesday week.

The chair of Modern History at Cambridge—vacant since the death of Sir Arnold Nesbitt Brodie—has at last been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

The annual report of the Camden Society records the death of thirteen of its members, including Lord Macaulay.

The Eton Commemoration dinner this year is fixed for to-day, and is to be held at Windsor instead of at Trinity Hall, Cookham.

Several Royal Artillery drivers are about to proceed to India, to be attached to the batteries stationed at Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

The United Presbyterian Synod met in Edinburgh, on the 16th inst., to celebrate the tri-centenary of the Reformation in Scotland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the deanery of Derry on the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh and the Chapel Royal.

The Paris Mint is actively engaged in coining silver to supply the deficiency of small change which has created much inconvenience.

The Rev. J. H. Hatch has received a free pardon, and was liberated on Saturday last.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened on Thursday week by her Majesty's High Commissioner.

Rains have carried away a portion of the railway between Cairo and Suez, and travellers to and from India have thereby been delayed two days.

A despatch from Apalachicola, bearing date May 5, states that the *Scotsbrook*, laden with 2419 bales of cotton, took fire on the previous day, and was burned to the water's edge. 1000 bales had been saved.

A resolution has been passed by the Mersey Dock Board to the effect that any pilot convicted of lodging an interest in steam or sail forfeit his license as a pilot of the port of Liverpool.

The Yorkshire gales give an account of a heavy storm of hail and rain, accompanied, in some instances, by lightning and thunder, which passed over the southern portion of that county, doing much damage.

Mr. Henry Burnand, of Lloyd's, has been appointed superintendent of the underwriting department to the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, at a salary of £1000 a year.

Sir Hugh Rose is formally appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 20th of next week; and Sir William Mansfield becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay from the same date.

The Caledonian Junior Club will be held in aid of the Joint funds of the Caledonian Asylum and the Scottish Hospital is fixed to take place on Monday, the 25th of June, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual conversazione will be given by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers will this year take place on Tuesday, the 5th of June, instead of the 12th inst., as at one time intended.

A few days before her death Lady Byron sent £40 as a sub scription to the Garibaldi Fund, accompanying the gift with heartfelt wishes for the cause.

Charles Leonox Wyke, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath.

Miss Burdett-Coutts, accompanied by Sir James Brooke (Rajah of Sarawak), and Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., have been making a tour in Cornwall.

The local committee who had the management of the late meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, after defraying the whole expenses of the meeting, are about to return 7s. per pound to each contributor of the sums subscribed and paid.

"15 approx," says the *Progrès* of Lyons, "that the Duke de Larochefoucault persists in his intention to present a number of canons to the Pope, as he has ordered from the Creusot foundries 15 guns, 15 of large, with all their accessories."

The Judge of the Birkenhead County Court, in a recent action, decided that a perambulator was not "ordinary luggage," and sanctioned an extra charge made by the Birkenhead Railway Company for the conveyance of one of those equipages.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 8596. On Monday (free evening), 2,167; on Tuesday (free day) were 4191; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2357; on the three shilling days (admission to the Museum, 1s.), the numbers were 1,881 and 1,792 respectively.

The very choice collection of Italian, Spanish, and Dutch pictures, of the very highest class of art, formed by the Rev. Fenton Leicester, was disposed of on Saturday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street. The amount of the day's sale was £7,000.

Sir John Rivett Carnac, Bart., M.P. for Lymington (Hants), was the original his seat on account of ill health. Lord George Lennox, a Conservative, and Sir H. Greenly, a Liberal, are the private members to Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, are candidates for the seat.

It is stated that the Directors of the North-Western Railway Company are prepared to undertake the line of railway projected some years since for Carnarvon by Portmadoc, and that the necessary notice for the bill will appear in due time.

James Farrell, the engine-driver who recently attempted to murder his wife at his lodgings in Pentonville-street, Liverpool, and afterwards cut his own throat, is still in a very precarious state of mind, died on Saturday evening last, from the effect of his wound.

The Government, through the Commissioners of Police at Dublin, has issued a proclamation declaring the province proclaimed "that the detainment of her Majesty's subjects in the service of any foreign State is a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Workmen are now employed in Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street, laying down the foundations for the new improvements of C. B. Redman's patent, to form a tramway, in six-foot blocks, with grooves, to prevent the slipping of horses.

M. Mirès, the Paris millionaire, it is said, assures to his daughter and son-in-law, Count Beugnot, by marriage contract, £10,000 a year, two carriages, with horses and coachmen, and an apartment in his house in the Champs Elysées, furnished.

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree ordering the immediate execution of the works necessary for the establishment of twelve additional lighthouses on the coasts of France, and of the French part of the Atlantic. The expenses are estimated at 1,871,000f.

The Royal Caledonian Asylum's annual anniversary meeting will take place on Monday next at Burlington House. During the ballot the gold medals will be awarded to Mr. Landseer, R.A., and Sir J. E. Millais, R.A. The dinner will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern at seven p.m.

Elizabeth Jenkins, the housekeeper charged with embezzling the money of her employer, Sir Charles Napier, after a long examination before the Marlborough-street magistrate, in which Sir Charles was the principal witness, was fully committed for trial.

A ship recently arrived in the Tyne from India in a leaky condition, occasioned by the ravages of the teredo fossil, from a piece of wreck, a piece of whose sword, nearly 4 feet in length, was broken off and imbedded in the timbers.

Earls Grosvenor and Shaftesbury and Lord Elcho have been elected by the Council of the Royal Humane Society to fill vacancies on behalf of the volunteers. Lodies are requested not to "drop" after two o'clock on ball nights.

A bookseller has been fined 20s. for for sending, unwittingly, a quantity of lucifer matches in a parcel of periodicals to the Eastern Counties Railway Company's offices. The matters were discovered almost in a state of combustion just before the office was closed for the night.

A meteor was observed on Wednesday week at Easton, Western Pennsylvania. The chief wall, which is 181 feet deep, is yielding ninety barrels a day. The oil is of superior quality, but no more have yet been found for destroying its pungent smell.

Yesterday week a meeting took place at Eaton Hall on occasion of the presentation of an address and silver chest, by to Mr. Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, by the noncommissioned officers and privates of his troop, on occasion of his retirement from the Cheshire Yeomanry, after thirty-four years' connection with the regiment.

A correspondent assures the *United Service Gazette* that, unless the Government immediately issues a commission for investigating the cause, and devising means for the prevention of the decay of the oak-tree by the insects that produce the galls-nuts, there will not, in the course of a few years, be a single oak left. The same state of things exists in America, without a remedy.

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SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces each, containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Racecourse and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deerstalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses. The term for them are powerful and brilliant telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other kind of hearing Instrument. Messrs. SOLOMONS Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

TEETH.—Mr. ROGERS'S Improvements in Replacing ARTIFICIAL TEETH have entirely superseded those constructed upon the ordinary principles. They support the loose and tender teeth remaining, require no springs, wires, or any painful operation; while their natural appearance and durability are guaranteed. A Tooth from 5s.; a set from £2 10s. 18, New Burlington-street (corner of Regent-street). Particularly observe Name and Address.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, Demerara, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS' COMPANY (Limited), Swan-lane, Upper Thames street, London. Established for the SALE of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Steam Engines—Railway and Contractors' Plant—Hydraulic Engines—Mining Machinery—Brick and Tile Machines—Sawing Machinery, and every description of Tools and Machines. Prices and full information upon application.

SHANK'S NEW PATENT LAWN MOWING, Rolling, Collecting, and Delivering MACHINE—Mows the grass wet or dry, on lawns uneven or otherwise, in a much neater manner than the scythe, and at half the expense.—Sole Agents for London, J. B. BROWN and CO., 18, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their magnificent Establishment. The Ground Floor is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Gold Chains. The Silver-Plate Department is in the Gallery of the Building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard. In the magnificent Showrooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of Argentine Plate, the manufacture of which has stood the test of twenty years' experience. Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a separate Showroom for the display of Drawing and Dining Room Clocks of the most exquisite designs.
Books containing Drawings and Prices may be had on application.
Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the BEST.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, 5s. 6d. each. Lamps cleaned, repaired, and rendered equal to new. Gardners (by appointment to her Majesty), established 106 years, 453, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

FURNITURE and HOUSE-FURNISHING.—ROBT. GREEN and CO.'S extensive Furniture Galleries and Showrooms contain one of the largest stocks in England of Dining-room, Drawing room, Chamber Furniture, and Bedding, the whole marked in plain figures. Each article manufactured by the very best workmen from their well-known, carefully-selected, and seasoned timber. A guarantee for three years is given with innumerable references, if required. An inspection of this Establishment will enable purchasers to buy at one-third less than elsewhere. A servant's Bedroom, complete, £1 5s.; Dining and Drawing Room chairs, 18s. 6d. each; wardrobes, easy-chairs, and settees, in endless variety. At the Portland Bazaar, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street (removed from 204, Oxford-street).

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES; they are the cheapest in the end.—DEANE and CO.'s priced FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post-free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Lamps, Baths, Fenders, Fireirons, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c.—Deane and Co., London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

COTTRELL'S CHEAP and GOOD IRON BEDSTEADS.—Cottrell's pure and wholesome BEDDING.—Intending purchasers should visit his Establishments, where they can select from a very extensive Stock. Bedsteads made to any pattern and strength, and japanned any colour. Bedding all made on the premises, and warranted pure, sweet, and wholesome, and of superior quality. Bedroom Furniture, Children's Cots, Bassinetts, Portable Chairs, Portable Bedsteads, &c., in great variety, and at very reasonable prices.—Alfred Cottrell, Bedding and Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 232 and 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON FIREPROOF SAFES—all secured by their Gunpowder Proof Steel-plated Detector Locks, and Patent Drill Preventive. Illustrated Priced Lists post-free.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE. WAUGH and SONS, 3 and 4, Goodge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W.—Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

TO FAMILIES.
INDIAN CORN FLOUR.—This justly-esteemed Farinaceous Food to be had of MATTHEW WRIGHT, jun., 60, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Brown and Polson's, 8d. per lb. packet.
Kingsford and Sons, and other qualities, 7d.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

DRESSING-CASES, DRESSING-BAGS, and highly-finished Elegances for Presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work-table.—MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street; 4, Leadenhall-street; and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ALLEN'S GUINEA PORTMANTEAU.
ALLEN'S GUINEA DRESSING-CASE (solid leather).
ALLEN'S GUINEA HAND-BAG,
quality guaranteed to be good.
J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.
Catalogues post-free.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delicate fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

GREY HAIR.—LE BRUN'S PERUVIAN HAIR-STAINING POMADE is permanent and used without trouble. Sold at 82, Gray's-inn-lane, London, and by Perfumers and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles 4s. and 2s.; by post, 10d. extra.

ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "honourable mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post.
Sole Agents for England,
BUCKNALL and ROWE, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

FAMILY MOURNING.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), Silkmercers and General Drapers, have special rooms appropriated to the above department, where every description of FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING in Silks, Made Skirts, Fancy Dresses, and Mantles, are kept ready for immediate use and sold at most moderate prices. The Dressmaking is under the superintendence of an experienced manager.—59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES FOR MAY and JUNE.
HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, have the honour to announce that they are now exhibiting a magnificent collection of Novelties, consisting of Silks of Lyons and Spitalfields manufacture, an unusually large collection of Light Tissues, which have been manufactured for them exclusively; Gauzes from Lyons and Chambery; Muslins from Mulhouse; Indian and French Shawls; Laces of English and Foreign make, including some exquisite specimens from Barcelona and Brussels; and an entirely new collection of Ball Dresses. H., J., and Co. solicit an early inspection.

GREAT AND LAMENTABLE FIRE.—The calamity which has just taken place at the Warerooms of Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL, the celebrated Silkmercers, "The Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road, W., is really awful to contemplate; piles of rich Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Irish and Table Linens, Sheetings, Prints, and Printed Muslins, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, and various Fancy Goods, &c., all just purchased for the Spring and Summer Season, are all more or less damaged, and upwards of two thousand pounds' worth utterly destroyed.
In consequence of this misfortune, the Fire Insurance Company have kindly made over to Messrs. Beech and Berrall the whole of the salvage, which will be submitted to the public without the least reservation, and sold at what it will realise.
Ladies are respectfully solicited to pay an early visit on this important occasion.
N.B. The Sale is now proceeding.

CHEAP SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Striped and Checked Silks
at 17s. 6d. the Full Dress,
free from any mixture of cotton.
A great variety of new Patterns
at £1 5s. 9d.
Plaid Gros de Naples,
at £1 7s. 9d.
Chenés,
at £1 9s. 6d.
50,000 yards of Rich Bayadère Silks
at £1 12s. 9d., usual price £2 5s. 9d.
Several new styles,
£1 15s. 9d.
Rich French Silks for Evening Wear,
£1 17s. 9d.
Brocades,
£1 12s. 9d. and £1 19s. 6d.
All the latest productions in Foreign Silks
from Two to Twenty Guineas.
Cheap Flounced Robes.
Cheap Moire Antiques.
Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford street, W.

LONDON.—At PETER ROBINSON'S.
NEW FABRIC!!!
RICH SILK POPLINETTES
(in brilliant colours), at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH PRINTED BRILLANTS, suitable for LADIES' MORNING DRESSES.
Every novelty in
FRENCH and ENGLISH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
An elegant variety of patterns sent for selection post-free.

SPECIAL!!!
SEVERAL HUNDRED
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear (20 to 22 yards each), 18s. 9d. the Robe, Trimming included, worth from 1½ to 2 guineas.
A great variety of patterns sent for selection post-free.

1000 PIECES PURE MOHAIR, 8s. 9d. and 9s. 9d. Full Dress, worth 14s. 6d.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

THICKEST CHENILLE NETS, 2s. 11d. each,
also 1s. 3½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
With gilt ornaments, rings, stars, flies, shells, &c., 4s. 11d. each.
Silk Braid Nets, 1s. 4½d. each (all colours).
Children's Russia Braid (black only), 12½d.
A large Assortment of Gilt Clasps for Waistbands,
1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. each.
Forwarded on receipt of stamps, and two extra for postage.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford street, W.

NOVELTIES for MAY and JUNE.—SEWELL and CO. respectfully invite attention to their superb Stock of NOVELTIES in COSTUME for the present season, selected with taste and judgment from all parts of the world, consisting of—
RICH SILKS, Foreign and English, at the New Tariff Prices.
Light Textures in Muslins of the most beautiful designs, Barège Anglais, Sole des Fées, and the
NEW WASHING GRENADINES,
a novel and useful article for Summer Promenade Dresses.
The New French Cashmere-trimmed Shawls, and all the most distingué Mantles of the season.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

2s. 6d. LADIES'! 2s. 9d. GENTLEMEN'S!!!
Very Best PARIS KID GLOVES.
1 guinea the dozen best Grenoble Kid, or 2s. per pair.
The best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. A sample sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street).

MUSLINS! MOHAIRS!! BAREGES!!!
BALZARINES, &c.,
25 per Cent Cheaper than any House in the Kingdom.
Patterns sent Post-free.
Organdi Muslins,
3s. the Full Dress.
Flounced Ditto,
7s. 6d. to 21s.
Madapolams, India,
12s. 6d.
Mohairs, Striped, Checked, and Chene,
5s. 6d.
French Barèges, 8s. 2d.
Balzarines, 4s. 6d.
Flounced Barèges and Balzarines, worth 35s., for
10s. 9d.
Foulard Silks, the Full Dress,
15s. 6d.
Black Silks, 25s. 6d., for brightness and durability
are unequalled.
Black Grenadines, Barèges, and Balzarines
5s. 6d.
Mourning Muslins, 4s. 6d.
The Royal Court Moire Antiques,
2 guineas, worth £4
All Colours.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street
(only entrance corner of Maddox-street).

JACKETS.—ZOUAVE VESTS!!!
and Jackets Complete,
in Muslin, elegantly trimmed, Ribbon and Lace, 16s. 6d.
The Muslin Jacket, known as our Jacket, with
Lace Epaulettes, 10s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP (corner of Maddox-street, Regent street).

READY-MADE DRESSES!!!
Engravings
and Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, Maddox-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT,
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT,
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS,
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, one guinea, Cashmere, handsomely trimmed, full-circular cape. A large and cheap assortment of handsome Christening Robes, from one guinea.—NUNN'S (The Juvenile Dépôt), 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

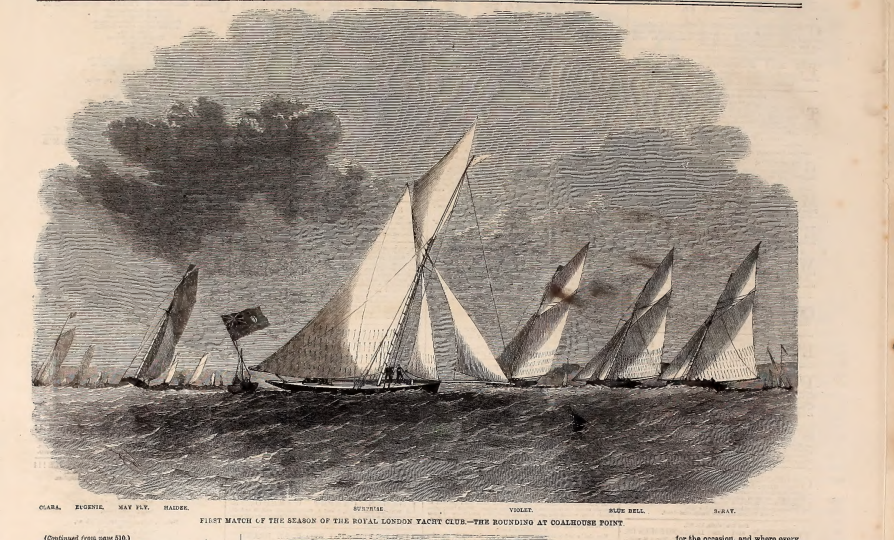
BABY LINEN, one-third less than the usual charges. Every requisite for Infants, best materials, lowest prices, at NUNN'S (The Juvenile Dépôt), 259, Regent street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

ZOUAVE JACKETS, various styles, 7s. 6d. All the new Sleeves, Collars, and Sets, lace or muslin. Lowest possible prices.
NUNN'S, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

LADIES' LINEN, one-third less than the usual prices; Marriage Trousseaux, and India Outfits, best materials and make.
NUNN'S, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS and PELISSES, New Styles, fully one quarter less than the usual charges. Pretty White Frocks, 4s. 6d. NUNN'S, the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

TWO-YEARS' RHEUMATISM CURED
By the Mighty
AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC PURIFYING PILLS.
The following is from Mrs. Lane:—"Gentlemen, I wish this published for the benefit of suffering humanity. I was afflicted with acute Rheumatism for two years, and for thirteen weeks confined to my bed quite helpless; my body was in dreadful pain, and when touched I could not help screeching out as loud as my strength would let me; my feet and legs were frightfully swollen, my ankle bones grew out, and my hands were drawn inward and my fingers bent backwards the reverse way. My medical attendants could not relieve me, and said that I should remain a cripple all my life, when a friend told me to take the Great American Homœopathic Purifying Pills. And I am truly thankful that I did hear of them, and I took three large boxes, five pills every night until relieved, then two till cured; being, I think, the most miraculous cure ever performed by medicine. I am now quite upright, and have the use of all my limbs, my knuckles are gone back to the natural shape, and I am a marvel to all around. The Pills have made a thorough cure. I am fifty-four years of age, and I shall feel it my duty to answer any questions, as the medicine has proved a great blessing to me, for in 1858 I was on my bed in agony, and in 1859 I give my testimony, waiting a twelve-month to test the power of this powerful and astonishing medicine.—Mrs. MARY LANE, Old Radford, near Nottingham."—To be had of Batters, Wholesale Agent, Nottingham; Sutton and Co., London; and of all Patent Medicine Vendors, at 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per box. Postage stamps, 8d., 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d., at 1, Angel-row, Nottingham.



FIRST MATCH OF THE SEASON OF THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—THE ROUNDING AT COALHOUSE POINT.

(*Continued from page 510.*)

fastened by a mauve-coloured band and gilt buckle, from which descend a pair of wide streamers. To the top of each shoulder is attached a large ribbon bow of the same colour as the sash. Large puffing sleeves, terminated by a narrow frilling. The skirt is enlivened by three rows of imitation embroidery, the top one not reaching higher than the third of the upe. Dark brown straw hat, lined with black velvet, and trimmed with velvet ribbon, and low in front, from which descends a white ostrich feather following the line of the edge of the chapeau.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—This dress is of pearl-grey silk, trimmed with a frilling of the same material throughout, and round-waisted. The corsage is rather open and square at the top, but the bottom of it is cut out like a low-necked robe. Bows each side of the opening, in which appears a chemisette of gathered tulle, with a narrow ruching round the neck; there is a full trimming, which is continued across the corsage to a little above the lower part of the jockey, also bordered with a similar trimming. The pagoda sleeves, lower in front than behind, are also ornamented with frilling. The skirt is trimmed with eight rows of festooned flouncing. The full under-sleeves are of tulle, terminated at the wrist by a ruching. Head-dress à la Hortense, composed of narrow bands of white silk, with a small bow just above the summit of the forehead.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Little Boy.*—The child's fancy costume, of which we have just seen several in the Gardens of the Tuileries, is in the Russian style. The small round cap with narrow band is of velvet. The tunic, opening on the breast from right to left, is of blue merino, and is fastened at the waist by a leather belt of the same colour, with gilt clasp. The loose red trousers are in ladies' cloth; and the costume is completed by a pair of soft black leather boots.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

THE opening match of the season of this popular club took place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., between boats of the third class or not exceeding ten tons, and with an extra match for vessels not exceeding six tons. There was a very full and fashionable assemblage on board the *Prince of Wales* steamer, which had been chartered for the occasion, and where every attention was paid to the comfort of the guests. The following were the competing craft:—

THIRD CLASS.		
Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Violet ..	9 ..	Lord De Ros.
Haidee ..	9 ..	Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq.
Surprise..	8 ..	Thomas Carr, Esq.
Clara ..	7 ..	J. D. Burney, Esq.

SIXTH MATCH.		
Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
May Fly ..	6 ..	William Ros, Esq.
Eugenie ..	6 ..	D. T. White, Esq.
Spray ..	6 ..	Dwyer Hutton, Esq.
Blue Bell..	6 ..	Thomas Ridgway, Esq.

For the first of these were prizes of £20, £10, and £5, the first in plate. For the extra match, the prizes were £15 in plate, and £5, the course in both being from Erith to Coalhouse Point and back to East Greenwich.

The start of the first match took place at ten minutes to twelve, and all were round very prettily, the wind at that time being easterly. The *Blue Bell* took the lead, followed by the *Spray*, and these two positions were retained in each succeeding mile. At twelve o'clock the larger, or those denominated the third, class were also well started. Directly they were fairly under way the *Haidee* took the lead, and retained it throughout the whole race. They rounded the flag-boat at Coalhouse Point in the following order:—

	h.	m.	s.
Haidee	1	30	0
Violet	1	32	0
Blue Bell	1	34	0
Spray	1	34	0
Surprise	1	41	0
May Fly	1	42	30
Clara	1	56	15
Eugenie	1	57	0

They now proceeded up against the ebb, which was very strong, and the attention of the spectators was mainly directed to the *Bell* and *Spray*, which for a length of time made a beautiful race, much skill being exhibited on both sides; and the race finished at Greenwich in the following manner:—

	h.	m.	s.
Haidee	3	5	0
Violet	3	7	10
Surprise	3	55	0
Blue Bell	4	0	0
Clara	4	2	30
Spray	4	11	0
May Fly	4	12	0
Eugenie	4	13	0

The worthy Commodore, Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., then presented the first, second, and third prizes, of the third class, to Mr. Bartlett, Lord De Ros, and Mr. Carr; and the first prize of the extra match to Mr. Ridgway; the second being held in abeyance owing to the *Spray* fouling the winning-flag, which, according to the laws of yachting, is fatal against the vessel receiving the prize.



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

Stamped Edition, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS — NEWSPAPER — THREE HALF-PENCE

No. 1033.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860. [TWO SHEETS / COLOURED SUPPLEMENT] TENPENCE.

HOLIDAYS.

THERE has been an unusual concurrence this year of those holidays which in this country, so few and far between, seem to be enjoyed with characteristic muscular energy. It does not often happen that Whit Monday follows hard upon the Derby Day, and so afford a sequence in national relaxation, which embraces the highest, the middle class, and every other class in an attempt to throw off that heavy working care which sits so sternly on almost every man of us. In this respect Young England exhibits a strong contrast to that Old England which used to rejoice in the epithet of "merry." And yet, if we look to the means and appliances for enjoyment outside of the home circle, we cannot but recognise a large extension of their area in modern times. It is true we have no maypoles, and our archery-butts are connected with a very dilettante kind of shooting; there is wrestling, we believe, in remote parts of the country, and in some special arenas devoted to that species of sport in the metropolis which are watched with only half-averted eye by the police. But, without running through the list of those exercises and games in which our ancestors delighted, and which were most of them born of a purpose that has been revived in our own day, and has taken the form of the volunteer rifle movement, we may express a belief that the sense of hearty enjoyment is developed as much in the scant festivals of our age as was exhibited in that which we call the olden time. The spirit and character of a nation and national peculiarities are the last things that ever alter. Steam and railways, and the modern manufacturing spirit, have not essentially changed that spirit and character: they merely give the energies of Englishmen a new direction. There is no doubt that we have greater means of rational enjoyment and relaxation within our reach than our forefathers had, notwithstanding that poetical fact which romance has shed over the history of their pastimes, and which, from the enchantment of distance, wear so picturesque an aspect. In this metropolis the facilities afforded for that temporary change of scene and air which is so eagerly sought after on occasions like Easter and Whitsuntide have vastly increased. To say nothing of the Crystal Palace, of Kew, of Hampton Court of the Zoological Gardens, all within easy distance, and tempting by their attractions, the arrangements made by railway companies for the conveyance of large bodies of persons, at a charge which comes within the means of every one who is on pleasure bent, have been increased this year to a considerable extent. When one reads an advertisement which states that any number of aspirants may be treated to an excursion to Brighton and back, with an opportunity of lounging for six or seven hours on the seaside, for the charge of half-a-crown, we can have but one feeling, and that is of regret, that the opportunities of enjoying such advantages are not more *frequent*. We say nothing about Sundays. There is to right-thinking persons something unsatisfactory in the application of that day to the mere purposes of holiday-making; while the genius of our institutions, and the nature of our habits, combine to give a sense of incompleteness to secular enjoyment on Sundays which is, to our minds, a silent but an ever-working plea for the extension of our system of national *fasti*.

Again and again moralists, philanthropists, and physiologists have urged, and are urging, the strongest arguments against the high-pressure system of work which prevails in this country, unalleviated and even unstimulated by regular and frequent periods of rest and relaxation. It is not merely among the operative class, among those whose occupations are included in the category of that work which is accompanied by the sweat of the brow, that this fatal error exists. How many of the brain-workers are daily spending recklessly that intellectual capital which, more carefully husbanded and more judiciously laid out, would bring far more satisfactory returns than any present profit, either in a pecuniary sense or in the, perhaps, still dearer tribute which is paid to genius or even to talent! At this very moment we have an instance in point. There has recently passed from amongst us a man who in his time has done much, very much, to contribute to the enjoyment of his countrymen, and who had won for himself a popularity which had really caused his name and the entertainment which he offered to the public to be associated with the institutions of the metropolis. Full of intellectual and physical vigour, he flung himself with unflagging persistence into that which, an amusement to others, was a laborious occupation to him; and, regardless of those physical laws with which few were better acquainted than himself, he taxed his energies and his strength to an extent which produced the natural result. One day the powerful frame collapsed, and, although proper treatment and skill restored him for that time, he refused to listen to the warning, and returned with unabated constancy to the performance of labours which, no doubt, he conscientiously believed it was in some sort a duty in him to perform, and the consequence has been that in the very prime of a life, for the enjoyment which his own unaided efforts had afforded ample means, he fell a victim to that demon of overwork which has for a long time ridden roughshod over the land.



THE LATE SIR CHARLES DAIRY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.—SEE PAGE 515.

Nevertheless, there are signs many, and daily becoming more palpable, of efforts to exorcise this evil spirit. The Saturday half-holiday is gradually making way. It is no uncommon thing in passing through our most busy thoroughfares after two o'clock on the last day of the week to see establishments whose profits might reasonably be expected to suffer in no small degree from the custom fast closed. Within the last week or two, by general arrangement, the bankers of London have diminished the number of hours on Saturday during which they will transact any business. Among other advantages which it has produced the volunteer rifle movement is apparently tending to assist in the disposition to abridge, of course in all due moderation, and with every possible regard to personal and social duties, the hours of labour amongst our working population, a term which includes pretty nearly every man in the kingdom. The establishment of volunteer corps, indeed, has established two very important facts which were previously doubted. It has proved, in the first place, that there is a spirit amongst Englishmen which it was questioned whether they possessed—namely, a readiness to enter into a military organisation for the purposes of home defence; and, in the next place, it has shown that which was also discredited, that hundreds and thousands of persons can find time out of their other avocations to go through the necessary preliminaries to their becoming efficient for the object they have in view. Out of this latter arrangement there has arisen a feeling which is co-operative with the principle of the general establishment of a Saturday half-holiday; and appeals have been made from influential quarters to the shopping and business public so to manage the demand for the supply of their requirements as to render unnecessary the presence of the doors and workers of our counting-houses, shops, and warehouses after an early hour on Saturdays. Altogether we are of opinion that there are many things combining towards the establishment of a principle and a practice which we have always advocated in this Journal—namely, a more judicious and even a more merciful treatment of the working power which Providence has committed to us individually and as a nation; and we have not thought it inappropriate at this particular season to do what in us lies to impress on the public mind the value of that principle and the coming necessity of that practice.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday morning announces that the Session of the Corps Legislatif has been adjourned until the 30th of June. The Senate has discussed the petitions relative to the legal position of religious congregations and associations. M. Dupin, in making the request in Committee, proposed to refer the petition to the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, and of Public Worship. In the discussion which followed several senators proposed the order of the day, which was rejected by 69 against 28. The petitions have been sent to the Ministers of the Interior and Public Worship, but will not be referred to the Minister of Justice.

A brilliant cavalry review took place yesterday se'nnight at the Bois de Boulogne, in splendid weather, and before a vast concourse of people. The Prince Imperial accompanied his father along the line on his new English pony, the Empress following in her carriage.

Their Majesties seem both to enjoy excellent health, and are constantly to be seen in public, amidst unmistakable signs of popularity. The carriage in which they drive is now frequently a phaeton and four horses, with seats for only two persons, which their Majesties occupy alone, side by side, uninterrupted by their suite. The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* says that "this Darby and Joan fashion in which Louis Napoleon takes the air with his wife seems to amuse the Parisians; and the quiet ease and confidence with which his Majesty passes along through the crowded streets and returns the salutes of his subjects, from his low, open, and exposed vehicle, shows that Napoleon III. has cast away all fears at home since he smelt powder so largely in Italy."

It is said that the Emperor has been for some time engaged on a work, in two octavo volumes, of much research, to be entitled "A History of Julius Cæsar," and that the manuscript will shortly be placed in the hands of the printer.

Prince Jerome had on Tuesday a severe attack of congestion of the brain; but on Wednesday morning the health of his Imperial Highness had slightly improved.

The French Government is erecting formidable fortifications on the group of islands called Chausey, lying between Granville and St. Malo. When complete they will cover a fine anchorage, where ships might seek shelter or assemble for any maritime expedition.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning publishes the speech delivered by M. Fould, Minister of State, at an agricultural meeting at Tarbes. After having shown the material progress which has been obtained, the Minister Fould said:—"The economical course which has recently been inaugurated will create a fruitful era of wealth and prosperity." M. Fould recalls the moderation of the Emperor shown after the late war, and said:—"The moderation in the past is a certain guarantee for the future. The Emperor has several times proclaimed that he only wished to ensure to France the rank which belonged to her." M. Fould advises people not to be led away by the feeling of uneasiness which parties are strenuously endeavouring to spread. "Notwithstanding the events which disturb some States, notwithstanding the agitation and mistrust which those parties attempt to excite in the public mind, France, quiet and prosperous, can devote herself with safety to public works. She knows the Emperor to be strong enough to inspire all with respect for her rights, and to be too loyal a neighbour and too faithful an ally to menace the rights of others."

The Court of Cassation has quashed the judgments of the Court Imperial in the case of Mongr. Dupanloup, thereby virtually adjudging that prelate to have been guilty of defamation against the memory of Mongr. Rousseau.

A confirmation was held last Saturday at the English church, Rue d'Aguesseau, by the Bishop of Ripon, acting on behalf of the Bishop of London. Above a hundred candidates were present. The prayers were read by the Rev. E. Forbes, Chaplain, and the Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Burgess and the Rev. J. H. Swale. The church was filled by an attentive congregation.

SARDINIA.

THE SAVOY QUESTION IN THE TURIN CHAMBERS.

The discussion upon the treaty of the 24th of March was opened in the Turin Chambers yesterday week with an impressive and logical speech of Guerazzi against the project. The following is a summary of the speech of Signor Guerazzi on the subject:—"The people of Italy had hoped for the protection of Piedmont. France, in return for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, wished to possess Savoy and Nice, and the existing Ministry had been compelled to accept the annexation of these provinces to France. Since then the Italian question has much fallen; it has been thrown from the Capitol, and has become an affair of stock-jobbing. The Ministry showed itself very timid towards France, and ceded Savoy and Nice in order not to be obliged to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany. A treaty of mistrust had been made, and the Emperor had shown that he suspected us. If Italy had been all to the Italians it would have been possible to remove the barriers which separated two great families, but with Austria in the heart of our country can we have sufficient confidence? It will be necessary to transport the capital and Parliament elsewhere. We have opened our doors; we have failed in our obligations to Savoy and Nice, and the Æmilia and Tuscany will tremble for the same fate. You have not submitted to the law of necessity, but have performed such acts as reduced us to a necessity which did not exist." Signor Guerazzi then mentioned the events which took place during the voting, and concluded thus:—"I do not believe that this cession is worth the possession of Central Italy to us. We are constrained by command of the Emperor to go no further. We must advance alone. We have Garibaldi, and a people numbering 11,000,000, and have no need of foreign aid." Signor Guerazzi voted against the treaty. Different orators spoke for and against the treaty.

The discussion was resumed on Saturday by Signor Ratazzi, who enumerated the inconveniences of the treaty, which he rejected by reason that the Government, in ceding the Italian provinces, had violated the principle of Italian independence and weakened royalty. He also said:—"France setting foot in Italy can go farther. The new kingdom has lost its weight abroad, and Europe looks upon the traffic of peoples with distrust." He advised his party to abstain from voting. Count Cavour, in his speech, admitted the sacrifice of the two provinces to be a grievous one, and that the State was weakened thereby. In reference to Nice he said:—"The passages of the Alps will remain with us;" and continued, "The policy of Italian independence rendered the treaty necessary. Since 1848 the policy of concluding an alliance became expedient. The Emperor having shown sympathy for Italy, we are attached to France. The state of Italy does not permit us to stop. Austria has not recognised the annexation, and we are threatened on all sides. The Pope has rejected our overtures, and has opened a crusade against Italy. We meet everywhere with the grave dangers of war. The armaments which are going on prove it. We cannot, therefore, modify our policy, which necessitates the maintenance of an alliance with France. All parties in France not being favourable to Italy, it was necessary to satisfy them by ceding Savoy and Nice, as otherwise the Emperor would have been unable to continue to manifest his sympathies with us. For a long time Nice and Savoy have expressed their French tendencies, and Nice is not an Italian province." Count Cavour concluded by declaring that "if the acquisition of Venice were to cost a foot of Italian soil he would refuse it."

At the sitting of the Chambers on Sunday Deputy Brofferio declared that Nice never had any sympathies with France, and declared that, without wishing to overthrow the Ministry, he should vote against the treaty, in order that Nice might fall under Italian rule. He also said, "Nice is embodied in one man, and that man is Garibaldi. Can it be said, then, that Nice is not Italian?" Deputy Ferrari said that their alliance with France was the alliance of the weak with the strong. The house of Savoy should adopt a revolutionary policy, and reform its laws. Signor Boreliva said, "Piedmont fought in the Crimea to acquire the right of addressing the Powers in favour of Italy. After that, in order to drive back Austria, it was necessary for us to ally ourselves to France and to grant an aggrandisement to the latter as a compensation. Gratitude should attach us to the Emperor, for none of the preceding dynasties of the last half century have afforded us any assistance. Let us then vote in favour of the treaty, and not create new enemies." Signor Chiaves sought to prove that Nice was Italian, and said, "Universal suffrage is not applicable to our nationality." He, however, submitted to necessity, and should vote for the treaty. Signor Boggio defended the treaty, and pointed out the advantages of an alliance with France, declaring also that he should vote in favour of the treaty.

The discussion on the treaty of cession was resumed on Monday. Signor Biancheri (of the Opposition) said he feared that the line of demarcation would be prejudicial to the defence of the country, that it wounded the national sentiment, and gave France the valley of Roja, which was incontestably Italian. Signor Annelli attacked the treaty as immoral, and said, "Traffic in humanity is not a venial thing. It is not possible to sell peoples without being guilty of immorality." The orator was interrupted by the President for the extreme vehemence of his language, and the liberty of speech was finally withdrawn from Signor Annelli by the vote of the Chamber. Signor Berti declared that he abstained from discussion, but nothing proved that the Government had been obliged to cede Savoy and Nice in order to effect a French alliance. He afterwards said, "The peace of Villafranca has changed the policy of Sardinia. The thought of Italian independence is superseded by that of natural boundaries." The Chevalier Buoncompagni defended the treaty from a legal point of view, and contested the opinion of Signor Ratazzi, who said that Count Cavour had substituted the aggrandisement of the kingdom of Sardinia in place of the independence of Italy. He explained that the Tuscan autonomy was not in opposition to the unity of Italy, and further proved that Nice was not Italy. The Minister Farini, in reply to Signor Berti, contended that the policy of France had not changed since the peace of Villafranca, and stated that the annexation had been made since then. Signor Farini also said, "In signing the treaty I have the profound conviction of performing a most useful act in favour of Italian independence."

Ultimately the Chamber of Deputies approved the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice by 229 against 33 votes. Twenty-three members abstained from voting.

After the adoption of the treaty of cession, Signor Ratazzi rose to demand explanations of Count Cavour, who, in reply, expressed his regret at having been compelled to say very delicate things, but the responsibility attached to his remarks upon the question must rest with Signor Ratazzi. Count Cavour further said, "We have no guarantees from France in favour of the annexed provinces of Italy, as we have not asked for any. We have considered the declarations of France that she would ensure a policy of nonintervention on the part of the foreign Powers to be sufficient. France has not exercised the least pressure respecting the autonomy of Tuscany. She has limited herself to simple non-official diplomatic conversations, in which we have declared that the autonomy of Tuscany must disappear. To this France has not made the least objection."

SPAIN.

The Queen, King, and Royal family arrived in Madrid on Thursday week from Aranjuez, and before leaving that place their Majesties attended another thanksgiving service in the Convent of Our Lady of Ovido for the victories in Morocco. On reaching Madrid the Queen and Royal family, before going to the palace, went, in accordance with custom, to the Church of Atocha, where Divine service was celebrated.

The Cortes were opened yesterday week by her Majesty in person. The Queen went in grand procession from the Palace to the Chambers, and both sides of the route taken were lined with troops. Her Majesty was accompanied by the King, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Infante Don Sebastien.

The Royal speech recalls the war with Morocco, which it says has ended in a glorious peace, and in a treaty compensating as much as possible for the expenses of the treasury. The relations of Spain with all the Powers are satisfactory. The convention with Rome will tranquillise the conscience and facilitate progress. The Pope has thus received a token of the attachment of the Queen and the nation. The Queen deplores the Carlist attempt; but, the danger being removed, is happy to record an amnesty. The Chamber will shortly receive the Budget and political and administrative projects of law. The Queen, in conclusion, reckons upon the union of the nation, which will ensure stability to the Throne and happiness to the country.

Senor Martinez de la Rosa has been elected President of the Cortes.

The Cortes have unanimously resolved to consider the proposal declaring the army of Marshal O'Donnell and the marine to have deserved well of their country for their conduct in the African campaign.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes an Imperial decree appointing Herr Von Kraus as President of the Financial Control Office (*Rechnungs Controllbehörde*) in the place of Count Wilczeck, who has been pensioned.

The *Wiener Zeitung* also publishes decrees appointing six temporary members of the enlarged Council of the Empire to replace the same number of members who had declined to accept their nominations.

Another decree abolishes the offices of political provincial governors of Dalmatia, and refers their former attributes and functions to the regular district authorities (*Kreisbehörden*) of this province.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to May 16 state that the Baltimore Union Convention has nominated Bell and Everett as candidates. The latter was formerly Minister in England.

Senator Douglas has made a great speech in the Senate, defining his position. The House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Washington on the 14th inst., and were received with great military and civic display, seeming greatly delighted. Their interview with the President took place on the 16th inst. The reception was magnificent. The Ambassadors are described as being rather tall and thin in form, with long and sharp faces, and, as with all the Japanese, of dark complexion and jet black hair, so far as any is left by the barber, for they have a singular fashion in dressing the hair, in which the men expend as much care as the women, and take as much pride and pleasure in its neat and fashionable adjustment. All is shaved off to the very skin, except down the temples and low down on the back of the neck, from which it is brought up on all sides to the top of the head and fastened by a string, and then bent forward, well stiffened with pomatum, in a queue about four inches long and of the size of one's finger, and pointed forward over the front part of the head, which is left completely denuded of all hair. They dress in silk robes, and wear two swords at their sides, according to universal usage with the higher classes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislative Assembly broke up on Saturday, May 12. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, addressed the House of Assembly as follows:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—It affords me much pleasure to relieve you from further attendance on your legislative duties. The approaching summer will be marked by an event unparalleled in colonial history, as this and the other North American Colonies will then be visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and in the name of our Sovereign I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for his appropriate reception. The devoted loyalty and affection to the throne and person of our beloved Queen which I know to exist throughout Nova Scotia will enable me to assure his Highness that those manifestations of welcome with which he will doubtless be greeted in this capital represent the feelings which pervade the population of the whole province.

Owing to the long continuance of dry weather in that colony an immense amount of forest timber has been destroyed by fire. In many places tracts of beautiful timber land, extending some ten, fifteen, or twenty miles, have been burnt down, and nothing remains but blackened stumps and layers of ashes. There have been great fires also from the same cause in New Brunswick and Cape Breton.

CHINA.

Newspapers and correspondence have been received from Hong Kong to April 14. The following summary of news, which is of much greater significance than has been received from China for several months, is from the *Hong-Kong Mail* of the 14th of April:—

"The London mail of the 28th of February arrived here on the 12th inst., but by telegraph we have received intelligence from England to the 3rd of March.

"We mentioned in our last summary that the ultimatum requiring the Imperial Government to make a full apology, to admit a vessel of war to Tien-Tsin, and to admit Mr. Bruce to Pekin, had been handed over to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai on the 8th of March. The answer which has been received is still kept secret, notwithstanding the large commercial interests which will be affected by it; and the most contradictory rumours are in circulation in regard to it, from a positive acceptance to a positive denial. The Chinese say that it has been accepted on the condition that the expeditionary force be sent away, and we think this is not the least probable of the rumours.

"The Imperialists on the Yang-tsze have been gaining successes over the rebels; and the road between Shanghai and Pekin is again open, as proved by the receipt of *Pekin Gazettes* to the 1st of March. Hang-chow has been retaken by the Imperialist troops, and the rebels in it were killed in great numbers.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

The contradictory reports as to the progress of the Sicilian revolution are set at rest by the following, which appeared in the *Globe* of Tuesday evening:—Authentic intelligence has reached us at the moment of our going to press to the effect that the Sicilian insurgents have possession of great part of Palermo. Many of the troops have risen against their Neapolitan commanders. The forts and ships of war have fired on the city, but the fire is said to have ceased. This intelligence comes from Naples under date Monday. A despatch, dated Naples, Tuesday, confirms the entry of Garibaldi into Palermo, and the continuation of the bombardment of the city by the citadel and the fleet. The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening says:—"On the morning of the 27th Garibaldi attacked Palermo by a combined storming operation on all points, and forced his entrance into the principal streets, where the fight continued furiously between troops and people. The Neapolitan ships off the town were firing on the inhabitants to protect the military and cover their retreat, which was inevitable towards the evening of that day." A telegram received through Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday is to the following effect:—"The bombardment of Palermo lasted several hours. Garibaldi entered the town on the 27th. The besieging forces were not numerous, but, being commanded by the heroic leader in person, the victory was obtained. The head-quarters of Garibaldi are in the centre of the town. The number killed is large."

We annex a few scraps of intelligence relative to Garibaldi's movements previous to the 27th ult:—

A telegram direct from Palermo, dated at ten o'clock on the night of the 23rd, announces that the troops of Garibaldi were up to that date still in position at no great distance from Palermo, that 20,000 Neapolitan troops occupied the heights commanding the city, and at two miles from it, and that they were in hourly expectation of being attacked by the troops of Garibaldi.

A despatch, which had reached Turin from Sicily, makes known that, at the date of the 24th, Colonel Nino Bixio, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, had neither been killed, wounded, nor made prisoner.

A telegram from Naples, dated May 25, is as follows:—"Garibaldi's troops are six miles distant from Palermo, and occupy the heights surrounding it. An engagement has taken place, but without a definite result. The insurgents have maintained their positions, and the Royal troops have re-entered Palermo. Several Neapolitan vessels of war have arrived before Palermo, and a bombardment was feared should a rising take place in the city."

A proclamation by the committee of Palermo had been posted up in all parts of the town announcing the victorious march of Garibaldi, and that Sicily would soon become independent. It also added, "Even the Neapolitan police are commencing to desert their master," and terminated with "Viva il Ré Emmanuel!" "Viva Garibaldi!"

The following is an exrtract from a private letter, dated from the neighbourhood of Messina, May 20:—"The Sicilian army destroyed 4000 Neapolitan soldiers between Calatafimi and Alcamo, fifty miles distance from Palermo, defeating them completely. The few who made their escape, after running a very long way, dispersed with the greatest rapidity. Therefore, I expect, the taking of Palermo will soon be heard of; but I foresee that rivers of blood will be shed. A great catastrophe is apprehended in Messina, the General of that city having the villanous intention of giving it up to sack and of setting fire to it."

The *Patrie* has the following interesting details:—"It is stated positively that on the 17th and three following days there were a great number of partial landings. They took place on the part of the coast extending from Capo Boco to the river of Girgenti. This part of the south-east coast has always been favourable to smuggling, and, consequently, to clandestine landings. The insurrection had thus received, at the last dates, a considerable quantity of stores, and has now all the arms and ammunition necessary for forming fresh corps of native volunteers. General Lanza landed at Palermo early in the morning of the 20th, and immediately had his proclamations posted up. During the day he held a council of war, and strongly reproached his predecessor for the incapacity he had shown, and for the fault he had committed in not having fortified and strongly occupied the two defiles of Calatafimi, both of which might have been easily defended. General Lanza has adopted the only military measures in his power. He has concentrated his army under the walls of Palermo; has erected redoubts on the heights which command the roads; and arranged his troops in such a manner as to be able to give battle with his whole force. These arrangements are irreproachable in a military point of view, but they do not prevent the General from finding himself surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties, as the whole city of Palermo is in favour of the insurrection. At the last dates the *Amalia* steam-frigate, of 44 guns, and the steam-corvettes, *Zeffro* and *Christina*, had arrived at Messina from Naples, having troops on board, and three bomb-vessels in tow. The steam-vessels *Ercole, Vesuvio, Fulminante, Veloce,* and *Misene* had arrived at Naples from Palermo, having on board a number of families who were leaving Sicily in consequence of the state of affairs in the island. Among the passengers on board these vessels was the Prince de Castelcicala, late Governor of Sicily, and his family; M. Maniscalco and his family; and the wife and family of General Letizia."

Malta correspondence announces the receipt at that island of intelligence from Sicily to as late a date as the 22nd of May from Messina, 20th of May from Palermo, 21st of May from Marsala, and 20th of May from Catania. At Messina and Catania order was maintained, but everything was ripe for an outbreak in case Garibaldi succeeds in entering Palermo, of which there was scarcely a doubt. These accounts left him marching upon Monreale, where the Royalists had concentrated their forces, including the garrison of Palermo, and where he was looked for on the 22nd. His force was then estimated at 15,000, but, according to a report which had reached Messina, it is said to have been subsequently swelled to 40,000.

Garibaldi had issued this laconic and significant decree:—

Giuseppe Garibaldi, Commander-in-Chief of the National Force in Sicily. At the invitation of the principal citizens, and on the deliberation of the free communes of the island—considering that in time of war it is necessary that the civil and military power should be concentrated in one man—decrees that he assumes, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the Dictatorship in Sicily.—Salemi, 14th of May, 1860.

Stef. Turr, Adjutant-General. G. Garibaldi.

Great excitement has been caused among the natives of various parts of Bengal in consequence of a wealthy baboo having been sentenced by Chief Justice Peacock to transportation for fourteen years for forging a will. The case is a remarkable one. It appears that Baboo Sibkissen Singh forged a will in order that he might come into his brother's property; that the said brother was treated during his last illness in a most cruel manner; and that another native and a European surgeon (a Mr. Crawford) were accomplices in the forgery. These two latter persons have been sentenced to seven years' transportation. Petitions, we learn from the Calcutta papers, are being circulated with a view of procuring a mitigation of the sentences.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning :—

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.—Marseilles, May 13.—A letter from Genoa states that Garibaldi has ordered the formation of eight regiments of infantry in Sicily, to take rank after the Piedmontese infantry. The *Lenni* steamer is expected with news from Messina.

TURIN, Wednesday.—The following details of Garibaldi's attack on Palermo have been received from a reliable source :—"At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant Garibaldi attacked Palermo on the south side. A desperate combat ensued, and lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of all parts of the town except of the Strada di Toledo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight. The troops retired within the Royal palace, the Custom House, and the castle. Hostilities were suspended from ten until twelve o'clock, when the troops were receiving reinforcements. Meanwhile the Royal palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burnt down. The whole town in Sicily declares for Victor Emmanuel, everywhere shouting, 'Italy for ever!' 'Victor Emmanuel for ever!'"

Naples, May 13.—Great agitation prevails at Court and in the Ministry. After a Cabinet Council the Ministers tendered their resignation. It is rumoured that a Liberal Ministry will be formed.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, May 30.—Kiprisli Mehemed Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, in place of Mehemed Ruschdi Pasha. The Greek Patriarch Gregorius has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Porte.

Jmar Pasha has arrived at Constantinople.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, May 31.—The ordinary Council of the Empire was opened to-day at seven o'clock by a short speech from the President, Archduke Rainer, to whom Count Belcredi replied, in order to explain the particular position of the Hungarians in relation to the Council of the Empire. Count Belcredi added a few words expressing the loyalty of the Hungarians. The members of the Council will be received to-morrow by the Emperor, who will address them in a certain speech.

HESSE CASSEL, Wednesday.—The official *Law Gazette* publishes a Constitution granted to the country by the Elector. The Constitution is dated May 33, and is based upon the resolutions of the Federal Diet of March 1, and of the Diet of Electoral Hesse of 1857.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Villiers has been nominated for the bishopric of Durham in the room of Dr. Longley, who has accepted the archbishopric of York. He is the fifth son of the late Hon. George Villiers, father of the present Earl of Clarendon, and was born on the 4th of January, 1813. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1831. Having been ordained by three Courts of the parish of Dean, Lincoln, he was presented by Lord Cottenham, who was Lord Chancellor in Lord Melbourne's government, to the vicarage of Wolverhampton, in succession to Dr. T. Vowler Short (now Bishop of St. Asaph) to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, he received from the Lord Chancellor the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and in 1847 was nominated by Lord John Russell, the then Prime Minister, to a canonry in Durham, to which he was collated. These two last-named appointments he held up to his nomination to the bishopric of Durham by Lord Palmerston in 1856, when the prebendal stall to it is very considerable.

The Lord Chancellor are about to still their own cost the parish church of Linton.

The restoration of the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury has been commenced by the insertion of a stained-glass window, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott. The window which is the gift of the late Mr. Spro'e, is by Messrs. Bell and Clayton.

Mr. Scott is preparing plans for a chapel at Wellington College. The governors of Wellington, held a meeting on Saturday last, at which this sum will be doubled by the liberality of parents and others interested in the college.

On Wednesday morning the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, held a visitation of the clergy and churches of London which is within his jurisdiction. There was a very large attendance of the clergy.

A handsome silver-gilt service of communion plate for the Church of Christ Church Hospital was furnished at the cost of the parishioners of St. Faith and their friends, and used for the first time on Whit Sunday. It consists of a flagon, two chalices, a paten, and two alms-plates.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe to be Dean of Derry. Rev. Edward Hale Bickersteth to Cookham Sussex; Rev. W. Godfrey to Studley, Warwick; Rev. C. Nairne to Bonby, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. S. Coley to Aston-juxta-Birmingham; Rev. Thomas F. F. Watson to Lunley, Sussex. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. R. Blakeney to Ash, Bickley; Rev. J. D. Hastings to Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire; Rev. C. Heywood to Oakridge, Gloucestershire; Rev. A. J. Jocelyn to Alderley, Gloucestershire; Rev. Thomas Lee to Ash, Bickley; Rev. Thomas Smith, Bath; Rev. J. Utter to Glossop, Derbyshire. Rev. A. D. Robinson to be Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Shoreditch-road, Kensington. Rev. J. E. Wankyn to be Chaplain to the Sanatorium, Bournemouth.—*Guardian*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday the sacred rite of confirmation was administered to 421 sailors at the garrison church, Colchester, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Captain Colling, of the 26th Regiment, was accidentally shot dead by a soldier in the hunt at a rifle practice on Monday.

The anniversary dinner of the 52nd Light Infantry was held at the London Tavern on Monday evening.

The Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex Regiments of Militia, and the Royal London and Sussex Militia Artillery, which have been out training since the 1st inst., were disembodied last Saturday, returned to their several quarters, and the men, altogether numbering 2400 rank and file, dismissed to their homes, after receiving a further donation of 2s. per man for their good conduct money, amounting altogether to £1 8s. 6d.

Captain Scobell, who recently made some experiments at Hightown with a rifled cannon of his invention, has sent a letter to the *Times* in which he challenges Mr. Whitworth to a trial of the merits of their respective guns at different elevations up to five degrees. He says he has reported a success with his gun at the last experiments, and that Whitworth's eighty-pound gun, which has the reputation of being the best in existence, is the weight of his own gun by which he can only shoot 45 cwt.

As at Chatham, yesterday week, the ceremony of decorating a non-commissioned officer with a silver medal, which, together with an annuity of £16 for life, has been awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty to Sergeant Major George William Lane, of the division of Royal Marine Artillery stationed at Sheerness, for the gallant conduct which he displayed on the occasion of the destruction of the wreck of the Royal Charter, was performed by the Commissioner of the dockyard, Rear-Admiral Key, C.B., in the presence of the whole of the battalion, who were drawn up on the parade-ground for the purpose of the installation. It has been thirty-three years since the Lords of the Admiralty, twenty of which he has been non-commissioned officer. He was previously awarded a medal and £15 for harmonious conduct during the whole time he has been in the corps he has borne a most honourable character.

MEN RETURNED FROM THE NAVY.—A return was made last Saturday of the number of men which would be required to maintain the establishments of the navy for the whole of the steam vessels afloat, building, and converting. For our 59 ships, 14,000 men and boys will require six in full pay, and 4,000 in ordinary; for 6 block-ships, 555; for 4 iron-cased ships, 1900; for 31 corvettes, 8097; for 6 block-ships, 555; for 27 smaller vessels, 1997; for 10 gun-vessels, 1500; for 6 floating-batteries, 1460; for 31 transports, tenders, &c., 3234; and for four steam-tugs, 160. In all, the total number of men required would be 37,000, or 33,815 officers and seamen, and 16,929 marines.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—Last Saturday afternoon a series of interesting experiments were carried out at the Nore for the purpose of testing the efficiency of one of Mr. Whitworth's 70-pounder rifled guns, as opposed to wrought-iron plates several inches in thickness. The gun was placed in position on board the *Excavation* screw gun-vessel, lying in the *Sunderland* guard-ship at Sheerness, and the firing took place from the steam floating-battery *Trusty*, which had been fitted up with iron plates of extraordinary thickness. The experiments were witnessed by the Lords of the Admiralty and a large number of naval and military officers and scientific gentlemen, and the result clearly demonstrated the extraordinary power of the elongated shot when discharged from Mr. Whitworth's heavy rifled ordnance. The plates were riddled, and in some instances destroyed; and in all cases the shot struck with telling effect.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of charity children, generally held in St. Paul's Cathedral, will this year take place at the Crystal Palace.

A grand banner and fancy fair in aid of the building fund of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, under the highest auspices and most influential management, is announced to be held at the Crystal Palace during three days, commencing on Friday, the 8th of June.

A meeting was held at the Horns last night to promote the establishment of a South London Museum. Mr. Ingall, M.P., occupied the chair, and the movement was supported by several of the most influential inhabitants of the locality.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 8432 boys and 8316 girls in all 16,748 children were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1856-65 the average number was 1666 —. The girls in all 16,748 children registered in London last week, in 1857, made the same as that of the previous week. For the ten years 1856-65 the average number of deaths in the week was 1061. In the week ending May 26 it was 1219, after correction for increase of population, to be 1213.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S exhibition of flowers and plants under the auspices of this society took place on Wednesday and Thursday in the Regent's Park. The show was very unusually beautiful, the weather being all that could be desired. The gardens were thronged with fashionable visitors on the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary Adelaide honoured the exhibition by their presence, and the archdeacon mustered in great numbers.

NEWSPAPERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—About 150 members of this very useful calling assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening last to celebrate the anniversary of an institution which some years ago was established by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Dickens, and other gentlemen well-known to authorship. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Russell, the distinguished correspondent of the *Times*, whose presence in the vicinity of the claims of the society, and their united appeals resulted in a very liberal collection.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The fifty-fourth anniversary dinner of the society was held on Saturday, the valuable institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Tweeddale in the chair, when a large company were assembled to plead for foreigners resident in London. This institution was established in 1813, and has relieved upwards of 1000 persons during the present year. A list of subscriptions was read by the secretary, which, with the collection at the dinner, amounted to upwards of £300, and the total was £1016.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual festival of this hospital, situated in Gray's-inn-road, was celebrated by a very elegant dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening, Lord Lovelace presiding in the absence of the Duke of Wellington. In proposing the health of the Queen, the chairman observed that the hospital was a charity for the benefit to the extent of £250. There are three wards of the hospital, capable of accommodating forty-two patients, and numerous out-patients are relieved daily. There still being a debt of £2000 or £3000 on the building. During the past year 1000 in-patients had been relieved, and 1000 out-patients had been prescribed for. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of £1000

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—The annual festival, which is recently opened to patients, this admirable institution has had two hundred cases under treatment, and the results have been highly encouraging and success, and some poor sufferers whose maladies have hitherto baffled all medical skill. The dinner on Wednesday evening last was numerously attended very favourably. The numerous applications of patients, however, on the day appointed for the election, and the necessity of refusing the majority of such as contribution, and the desire which exists on the part of the admirers of the institution to extend its benefits to a greater number of the afflicted, afforded to them.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The services here last Sunday were conducted in strict conformity with the instructions issued by the Bishop of London, and the ritualistic use of "the singing boys and singing men" alluded to in that document did not enter the church. The choir, which consisted of about 30 men, sang within the railings of the communion-table, but were accommodated, such of them as required it, with seats in the nave, and took no part in the churchwardens. In other respects, so far as the interruptions on the part of the congregation were concerned, the service was little disturbed on both occasions.

FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first flower show of the season took place at Sydenham last Saturday, and was a striking success. The arrangements for the display were on the same scale and in same as on former occasions—roses, calceolaria, azalea, pelargoniums, fuchsias, &c., being arranged in the centre, and the tropical trees and tropical plants the north nave; while the fruit was displayed in the transept. The exhibition of roses was very large and fine, and that of the fine flowers; fine classes were devoted to store and greenhouse plants, three to fuchsias, three to pelargoniums, four to cut flowers, four to cut roses, three to pelargoniums, one to cinerarias, and one to newly-introduced or rare plants.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A somewhat extraordinary accident occurred at the station on Wednesday evening, an excursion train actually running off the metals on the street. Fortunately, no life was lost, and but little damage was done by the company's secretary :—"It is with regret I have to inform you that the 6.30 train from York to-day, due at 8.45 (Wednesday), left the station, excursion train from the Lancashire district, which, owing to its speed not having been regulated, ran off the metals on the street side of the platform, the 'step' at the end of the arrival line—the engine passing over the step by a short distance—and the tender and carriages behind. Fifteen passengers were bruised by the concussion; but none, I am happy to say, are dangerously hurt. The engine, tender, and carriages are off the rails, but no accident has been made, and it has been deemed right to prefer a charge against one of the drivers of the excursion train, who, I regret to say, the guard in question, was taken to the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday. Mr. Arnold, who was much hurt, had already left the line at the break, and he was committed to gaol for three months with hard labour.

AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS on Tuesday a singular scene took place during the trial of a man charged with stealing a watch. Seven of the jury pronounced for a conviction, but one dissentient declared that he was invited to go to a public-house to meet a member of the jury, called as the stolen coins had not been identified by sparks. The jury were then ordered to withdraw to their room, and on returning into court, without however, being able to agree to their verdict. The foreman said that he had been induced to go to the public-house under the impression that it was the opinion of some of the jury who were acquainted with the prisoner that he was a respectable man, and had always borne a good character. The Judge sought for more precise information on the point, and the foreman said that he was told that the prisoner was in the circumstances of a painful character which might have affected his colleagues' judgment; however, he had since ascertained that there was no truth in the imputations which had been cast upon his sanity, and said that the statement was made unintentionally. The jury, after hearing the learned gentleman's remarks, the jury were dismissed, being unable to agree.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The annual dinner in commemoration of this society, held on Monday night, was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the society's history. The chairman, Lord Ebury, stated how much it is in the power of the society to confer, was presented to the gallant Captain Ryder, who had received the thanks of the society, and made the presentation in a highly appropriate speech. Lady Franklin was also present, and Captain Patrick Buchanan read a letter which had been written by Sir John Franklin, and which he had received from a letter from that distinguished lady which gave grateful expression to her feelings. Dr. Rae, the discoverer of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the North-west Passage, and urged that a national monument should be erected, on which the names of Franklin and his brave companions should be distinctly recognised. Several new members were elected by ballot.—

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society, held on Monday night, was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the society's history. The chairman, Lord Ebury, stated how much it is in the power of the society to confer, was presented to the gallant Captain Ryder, who had received the thanks of the society, and made the presentation in a highly appropriate speech. Lady Franklin was also present, and Captain Patrick Buchanan read a letter which had been written by Sir John Franklin, and which he had received from a letter from that distinguished lady which gave grateful expression to her feelings. Dr. Rae, the discoverer of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the North-west Passage, and urged that a national monument should be erected, on which the names of Franklin and his brave companions should be distinctly recognised. Several new members were elected by ballot.—

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.—The funeral of this eminent architect took place on Tuesday, the remains having been removed from his late residence, 7, Bridge-street, Westminster, to Westminster Abbey, in the following order:—The Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, met the procession at the entrance to the Abbey, and preceded it to the choir, where the service was performed. The pall-bearers were the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Richard Quain, M.D., and Mr. James Fergus, M.P. S., the remainder in the Senate of that University, caused by the deaths of Bishop Mallory, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. M. T. Sadler.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the visiting classes of Bermondsey were on Wednesday given a holiday by the directors, and were regaled at dinner in the Crystal Palace. Many members of the leading firms were present. The toast, being true, and children afterwards spent the day in the grounds, and appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves.

The Duke of Cambridge was entertained on Thursday evening by the Grocers' Company at a grand banquet. Among those present were Lord Chelmsford, Lord Ebury, Lord Overstone, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Alderman Ford, Major-General Scarlett, the Attorney-General, Sir J. Duke, and Mr. Binney. The health of the chairman was received with cheers.

A fire broke out last Saturday night on board the steam-ship *Genoa*, lying in the West India Docks. The fire originated in some way until the engine-rooms, the middle hold (filled with rum, cork, and oil), and upper deck were burned out, the machinery damaged, and the rigging of the mainmast burned.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.

DEATH has been busy of late year among the great in art and letters: Macaulay, Stephenson, Brunel—these names of the highest eminence in their several walks—were removed within a few weeks of one another, and the removal of these names in Westminster Abbey, to which, now, that of Sir Charles Barry, the greatest architect of his age, has just been added. The Royal Academy has experienced these assaults of the grim tyrant with peculiar severity. Sir Charles Eastlake, the fourth Academician who has died since last summer. And the circumstances of his death were of so distressing a character as to add a painful feeling to the sympathy with the powerful intellect to his greatest work; for he expired suddenly, without previous warning, a week before the Queen's birthday, which he had been invited to assist in hoisting the Royal standard upon the completed Victoria Tower of the Palace of Westminster, the crowning and finishing achievement of his genius; and instead, a few days afterwards, the union jack floated from its half-mast height, and many a heart, high during the performance of his obsequies in the neighbouring Abbey, sank.

The fame of a great architect in his works; and, amid the conflict of professional opinion which always exists as to matters of taste, are rarely estimated in his lifetime. No architect of modern times has experienced a larger amount of professional and lay honour than Barry, no one has been subjected to more disparaging discussion and opposition, and yet the verdict of time and harmony that might have unnerved a man of the stoutest resolution, if not overwhelmed altogether from his purpose. With these contests, however, we have not now to deal; our object in this brief notice is simply to show the works of a man of whom the country has every reason to be proud. For many of the following particulars we are indebted to the late Mr. Digby Wyatt, read on the 20th ult., at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Charles Barry was born on the 23rd of May, 1795, in Westminster—in Bridge-street, close to Westminster Bridge. His father, Mr. Walter Barry, was a stationer in a comfortable position of business, having contract with the stationery Office, which enabled him to leave his family moderately well off at his death. His education was received chiefly at neighbouring private schools, in Westminster or Lambeth. From more boyhood he appears to have indulged in a strong taste for drawing, and was stated that was his habit to sketch all over the walls of the room in which he was taught. Not content with this, he would paste lining paper over the surface he had covered with scribbling of his fancies, and start afresh upon a new series. At the age of sixteen he was articled to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects and surveyors to the parish of Lambeth, with whom he appears to have remained about five years. He subsequently left this metropolitan at the time of his entry into his masters' office; for early as 1812, before he had completed his articles, he was a student and exhibitor at the Royal Academy; and, singularly enough, his first published drawing was a design for a new bridge at Westminster Hall, "the very building which, as it were, was destined to rise to its greatest work in after years. It appears in the catalogue of 1812 as the production of 'Charles Barry, Princes Middleton's Place, Lambeth. At this time he made acquaintance with Mr. Wolfe, then a young lad, articled to Mr. Joseph Gwilt, the architect, between whom and himself a friendship sprung up which lasted uninterruptedly during their joint lives. In 1817—C. Barry's first separate appearance at the Royal Academy, with an original design for a new gaol in the following year he exhibited a design for a "Museum and Library, with an Observatory," and in 1819 a design for a group of buildings for a nobleman's park, comprising a picture gallery, library, museum, observatory, and mausoleum. The following year his father died, and left him a small sum of money, when, contrary to the wishes of his friends, he resolved to travel, with a view of perfecting his knowledge and taste in his profession by the inspection of Italian and other parts.

In April, 1817, he accordingly quitted England, in the company of Mr. Cubitt, with whom he travelled for some time: his friend Wolfe subsequently met him, and for some months they worked hard in Northern Italy, drawing and measuring, at Florence and Rome, with the usual pleasant perseverance, and with the aid of Mr. Eastlake and other artist friends, whom he also highly esteemed. With Mr. Barry, for Kinnaird was also a fellow-traveller, and Mr. Johnson—subsequently Professor Johnson, of Haileybury College—he visited Greece, and made many beautiful drawings. One of these, "A View of the Acropolis, from the Parthenon, taken on the Spot," he sent to Somerset House in 1821. Another, "A View of Athens," he chose as a drawing to frame and tinted on the spot in the year 1818, appeared in the Exhibition of 1823. At the latter date Mr. Kinnaird was living at 20, in his pockets so empty that, despite his earnest desire to go further afield, he was forced to return to England. Here, however, he happily made the acquaintance of a gentleman of fortune, a Mr. Baillie, who was so pleased with the sketches that he made him an offer of an engagement as travelling artist. With this gentleman he visited, in 1819, young Barry went up the Nile several times, and visited the Holy Land, Syria, Asia Minor, and many of the Greek Islands, from some of which engravings were subsequently made for Finden's "Illustrations of the Bible." A View of Jerusalem, by Mr. Richard Cairo, from a sketch taken on the spot in the year 1818," exhibited in 1824, was one of the fruits of this journey. Mr. Baillie died in the exhibition catalogue of 1822, when Barry contributed a drawing of "Ali Bey's Tomb, Constantinople," and in 1823 a "Mosque" (part of which actually exists), restored principally from documents collected on the spot by the architect himself. He resumed his connection with Mr. Baillie for about a year and a half, and returned to England in July, 1820.

On starting upon the above-mentioned tour Barry's predilections were for Greek architecture, concurring which he was enthusiastic, but on his return he became a convert to the Italian style of architecture. They both felt the beauties of Gothic, but, believing it unfit for the age in which they lived, resolved to have nothing to do with it. Before he quitted Italy, Barry became a warm convert to the Italian Church at Manchester, which he designed in 1822, and which was speedily followed by another edifice of the same character for Stand, near Manchester. A drawing of the former was in the exhibition of 1823 described as being "now building," and accompanying it a "West Elevation of a Design for a Church to be built at Oldham." In 1825 it is completed successfully for the building of the new church of St. Peter at Brighton, two views of which were sent to the exhibi-

tion in 1822, but the steeple of which has not to this day been supplied. The success of this Building obtained for him the favourable notice of the Earl of Egremont, who employed him to add a steeple to the parish church of Petworth, and also to make several designs for alterations in his seat at the same place. Soon after that the late Daniel Wilson gave him three churches to erect in his parish of Islington—viz., at Ball's-pond, Cloudesley-square, and Holloway. Barry had not made much study of Gothic when he built his first churches, and they are many of them remarked to be faulty in detail and defective in proportion. His afterwards, however, made a tour in England for the express purpose of supplying these defects, and from this time he became as ardent a lover of Gothic as of Italian architecture.

Soon after his establishment in business Barry was appointed architect to Brulewich College, where he erected a new wing; and about the same time he became connected with the building of a new wing for St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1827 he removed from Ely-place to 27, Foley-place, Marylebone. Meantime he had built a house in pure Greek style for Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Potter, of Bulle Hill, near Manchester; and shortly afterwards was chosen to build the Royal Institution of Arts of that town. In 1829 he designed various additions to the Pitt Press at Cambridge, and struck at last upon the golden vein which ultimately made him a prosperous man. His design for the Travellers' Club, so elegant in its exterior, so remarkable for resource in internal planning, was successful in a limited competition (1831). This building has been said to be an imitation of the Pandolfini Palace at Florence; but from it Barry derived no more than the general suggestion, the design being strictly his own, and differing in many essential particulars from the supposed prototype. The Athenæum at Manchester, in the same style, but constructed of stone (the other being of plaster), was designed about the year 1836, and completed about 1839. In 1838 he commenced his extensive designs for the conversion of Trentham, one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland, from an ugly house into a stately mansion, in which he succeeded beyond all expectations which the flat and unpromising aspect of the site seemed to warrant. The alterations at Stafford House and Chiefden, for the same noble Duke, and general designs for Dunrobin Castle, continued to employ great part of his time down to the year 1853. We will dismiss other minor works upon which he was engaged from about this period forwards before touching upon his great national undertaking, the Palace of Westminster, which during the last twenty-six years of his life has necessarily almost uninterruptedly engrossed his attention—viz., at Bowood, various constructions for the Marquis of Lansdowne, including the Campanile Lodge and Golden Gates; at the College of Surgeons, the portico and enlargement, completed in 1837; for Lord Tankerville, a beautiful Italian villa at Walton-on-Thames; at Birmingham, the King Edward's School: at Woburn, various alterations for the Duke of Bedford. In 1837, after a competition with Messrs. Basevi, Blore, Smirke, Burton, and Cockerell, Barry's designs were accepted for the Reform Club, another magnificent specimen of Italian architecture, built after the Farnese Palace. In 1841 he produced his fine designs for Bridgewater House, for Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards the Earl of Ellesmere, which were very different from those which he commenced executing as late as July, 1847. Probably no building he ever erected was more elaborately studied, and the result is shown in much of the beautiful detail which decorates the princely structure. In 1840 Barry made designs, which were carried out, for converting Highclere, the seat of Lord Carnarvon, into an irregular version of the Italian. About the same time he completed additions to University College, Oxford; and made designs for Worcester College, at the same university. The restoration, or rather conversion, of the Treasury buildings in Whitehall to rich Italian must be looked upon as one of the most successful adaptations of existing structural arrangement ever attempted.

On the 16th of October, 1834, the memorable fire took place which destroyed the two Houses of Parliament. Upon this disaster occurring it was, in the first instance, intended to have employed Sir Robert Smirke to rebuild the place, and he was actively engaged by the Department of Works to make plans for the purpose. Sir R. Peel, always a kind patron of Sir Robert, appointed a Committee to examine his designs, but this Committee publicly acknowledged itself unable to form a sufficiently accurate opinion upon the merits of any plan, and recommended an open competition and the appointment of a Royal Commission, a recommendation which was adopted. The acting commissioners appointed were the late Mr. Hanbury Tracy (afterwards Lord Sudeley), Sir Edward Cust, Thomas Liddell, Esq., and George Vivian, Esq.—Lord Duncannon being at the time the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests. Ninety-seven designs, comprising upwards of 1000 drawings, were submitted, in not been from time to time exhibited to the readers. On his undertaking this great work Mr. Barry removed from Foley-place to Old Palace-yard. The building was commenced in 1837, so far as the coffer dam was concerned. The first stone of the superstructure of the new Palace at Westminster, being the angle of the plinth of the Speaker's house nearest the bridge, was laid by the architect's wife without any public ceremony, and in the presence of a few personal friends only, on the 27th of April, 1840; and the first stone of the Victoria Tower was also laid in the same unpretentious way by the same lady on her birthday, the 22nd of December, 1843. The building was brought so near completion in 1852 that on the 2nd of February the new House of Commons and all the grand halls and corridors were opened, and the Queen alighted for the first time under the great tower. On the 11th of the same month the artist received the honour of knighthood at Windsor Castle.

Sir Charles Barry was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the spring of 1841, Associate Elect in 1842, and Royal Academician, in Willis's Palace, in 1844. His first recognition from abroad dates from Rome, December 29, 1842, conveying his affiliation to the Academy of St. Luke's; his second from St. Petersburg, December 12, 1847. His election into the Russian Royal Academy, which was accompanied by the presentation of a diamond snuff-box from the Czar, was ultimately followed by his nomination to those of Belgium, January 9, 1847; Prussia, April 28, 1849; Sweden, May 25, 1850; Denmark, Antwerp, and the American Institute. In 1855 he received the gold medal of honour for architecture given at the Exposition Universelle of Paris.

The circumstances of his death were very shocking and painful. On Friday, the 11th of May, his health having hitherto exhibited no failing, he attended at the Houses of Parliament and transacted business as usual. On the following day he visited the Crystal Palace, where he remained a considerable time, and on returning home was seized, between eight and nine in the evening, with an attack of paralysis, which terminated fatally within a quarter of an hour, and before a medical man who had been sent for had time to arrive.

The mortal remains of the great architect were buried in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, in a grave near to that of Robert Stephenson, and close to the pulpit from which the sermons of the special Sunday evening services are preached. The attendance on the occasion was very numerous, and included the members of the Royal Academy, the various architectural societies of the metropolis, and the representatives of the Royal Society and other learned societies.



THE LATE MR. ALBERT SMITH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 534.



THE VICTORIA TOWER, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, ON THE DAY OF SIR C. BARRY'S FUNERAL.

competition for three or five premiums of £500 each, and after a private view for the members of both Houses, &c., and the confirmation by a Parliamentary Committee of the report of the Royal Commissioners, were publicly exhibited from the 28th of April. The Royal Commissioners state in that document, approved by his Majesty, and presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 29th of February, 1836, that, "although a difference of opinion may exist between us with respect to the ground plans separately considered, we are all unanimous in our opinion that the one delivered to us marked 64, with the emblem or a portcullis, bears throughout such evident marks of genius and superiority of talent as fully to entitle it to the preference we have given it in our classification; and we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that the elevations are of an order so superior, and display so much taste and knowledge of Gothic architecture, as to leave no doubt whatever in our minds of the author's ability to carry into effect your Majesty's commands, should you be pleased to honour him with your commands." The design thus recommended proved to be the one drawn, to a great extent, by the very hands of the late Sir Charles. The second premium was awarded to Mr. Banker, the third to Mr. Hamilton, and the fourth to Mr. Salton. It should be stated that, by the conditions agreed upon by Parliament, the style of the proposed building was to be either Gothic or Elizabethan; and, although Barry succeeded in obtaining the prize for his designs, it is well known that if he had not been coerced by those conditions he would probably have sent in plans in the Italian style. Men of taste amongst the public are also very much divided upon this question, and the battle of the styles between the champions of Classicism and Gothicism was for some time warmly contested, though it failed to modify the determination already arrived at.

It would be quite unnecessary for us to go minutely into the history and details of this grand national structure, which, during great part of its progress, has been continually chronicled and illustrated in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Mr. Diamond Hasbrand is thereby a particular of the plan, or a feature in the design, there to the very details of the decorations, which has been given before the eye of our subscribers. We have observed, with pleasure, that by the same hands the architect's wife without any public ceremony, and in the presence of a few personal friends only, on the 27th of April, 1840; and the first stone of the Victoria Tower was also laid in the same unpretentious way by the same lady on her birthday, the 22nd of December, 1843. The building was brought so near completion in 1852 that on the 2nd of February the new House of Commons and all the grand halls and corridors were opened, and the Queen alighted for the first time under the great tower. On the 11th of the same month the artist received the honour of knighthood at Windsor Castle.

Sir Charles Barry was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the spring of 1841, Associate Elect in 1842, and Royal Academician, in Willis's Palace, in 1844. His first recognition from abroad dates from Rome, December 29, 1842, conveying his affiliation to the Academy of St. Luke's; his second from St. Petersburg, December 12, 1847. His election into the Russian Royal Academy, which was accompanied by the presentation of a diamond snuff-box from the Czar, was ultimately followed by his nomination to those of Belgium, January 9, 1847; Prussia, April 28, 1849; Sweden, May 25, 1850; Denmark, Antwerp, and the American Institute. In 1855 he received the gold medal of honour for architecture given at the Exposition Universelle of Paris.

The circumstances of his death were very shocking and painful. On Friday, the 11th of May, his health having hitherto exhibited no failing, he attended at the Houses of Parliament and transacted business as usual. On the following day he visited the Crystal Palace, where he remained a considerable time, and on returning home was seized, between eight and nine in the evening, with an attack of paralysis, which terminated fatally within a quarter of an hour, and before a medical man who had been sent for had time to arrive.

The mortal remains of the great architect were buried in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, in a grave near to that of Robert Stephenson, and close to the pulpit from which the sermons of the special Sunday evening services are preached. The attendance on the occasion was very numerous, and included the members of the Royal Academy, the various architectural societies of the metropolis, and the representatives of the Royal Society and other learned societies.



"MAY," BY O. W. WILLIS, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.

MAY—called, as we all know, after the goddess Maia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and a name under which the Earth was worshipped at this season of the year—has always been a favourite month with poets and painters, who seem never to tire of celebrating her fresh and blooming charms, presenting them over in some new and attractive form.

Then came faire May, the fayrest mayd on ground,
Deck't all with daintie of her season's pryde,
And throwing flowers out of her lap around.
Lord! how all creatures laught when her they eyde,
And leapt and daunct as they had ravisht beene;
And Cupid self about her fluttered all in greene.

Mr. Willis, without resorting to goddesses or "cupids all in greene," pleasingly commemorates the fragrant delights of this glorious month as she appears to humble mortals in this terrestrial globe of ours in a little picture exhibited by him at the Institution of the Fine Arts, in Regent-street. A group of children out on a pic-nic excursion, with their little goat-chaise, have congregated in a shady nook to gather sweet-smelling May, of which they have already taken a goodly store. The eldest girl is crowning her youngest sister with a luxuriant coronal, to the great delight of the young lady, as betokened in her smiling face. Ideas of youth and health and joy are agreeably associated in this modest little performance, which we have great pleasure in engraving.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 3.—Trinity Sunday.
Monday, 4.—King of the Belgians elected, 1831.
Tuesday, 5.—St. Boniface.
Wednesday, 6.—Meeting at Allahabad, 1857.
Thursday, 7.—Corpus Christi.
Friday, 8.—Douglas Jerrold died, 1857.
Saturday, 9.—Meeting at the Nore, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
3 0 3 30	4 0 4 30	5 0 5 30	6 0 6 30	7 0 7 30	8 0 8 30	9 0 9 30

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. Benedict's Morning Concert, MONDAY JUNE 18.—M. Benedict begs respectfully to solicit immediate applications for the remaining stalls and boxes not yet disposed of, for this concert, at which the grand star being engaged of Mlle Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giuglini, Signor Belletti, Herr Formes, Mlle Parepa, Mlle Lemmens, Mlle Vera, Mlle Rudersdorff, Signor Ardit, and Mr. Benedict, at the Pianoforte.—Stalls, £1 1s.; Boxes, £5 5s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, June 4, and during the Week, Miss Amy Sedgwick in the New Comedy of THE FAMILY ARRIVES, and in the grotesque-sensational new farce of MY WIFE'S MOTHER-IN-LAW. SMYTHE HALL: a new Ballet, THE ODDITIES OF THE OHIO, by the Lesbergs; concluding with A LIFE OF TROUBLE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—In Monday and during the Week, ITS AN ILL WIND. Mr. Paul Bedford. After which, at 7.30, a new Drama, entitled THE WORLD AGAINST THE COUNTRY, and DOING THE HONOURS. Mr. Toole and Mr. Paul Bedford.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening, Mdlle. Dewegar, M. Brindeau.—Monday (first time), LA TENTATION. Tuesday, Mdlle. Ugalde, Mdlle. Dalmont, M. Bonnet, and M. Prévost. Wednesday, Two Gentlemen. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Places may be secured at the Box-office, which is open from Eleven to Five Daily, and at the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—This Evening and during the Week, to conclude with Military Spectacle entitled THE HEIGHT OF A MAN, followed by Scenes in the Circus. Concluding with a Laughable Farce. Commence at Seven.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Her Ernest Lübeck, Mr. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Mdlle. Parepa-Rosa, and Mdlle. Josef Meyer will appear at the MUSICAL FOUNDLING CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Evening next, June 4. For full particulars see Programmes. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

MADAME OURY'S ANNUAL MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place by kind permission at the Residence of HER JEFFERYS, 16, Belgrave-place, on MONDAY, June 4, at Three o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had at Mdme. Oury's Residence, 36, Argyll-street; and at Mount, Cramer and Beale's Repost-street.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY MORNING next, June 8, when he will be assisted by Mlle Anneke Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent artistes. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Brinley Richards, 4, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-road, N.W., and at the principal Music Warehouses.

MR. W. G. CUSIN'S GRANDE MATINÉE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, SATURDAY, June 9, at Half-past Two. Artists: Mdlle. Emmy Sax, Mdlle. Lucy Escott, Mdlle. Gerster, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Josef Meyer, the Orpheus Glee Union, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mons. Paque, Mr. J. Tasman, Herr Engel Mr. Lazarus, Signor Piatti, Mr. W. Cusins, Signor Regondi, and Mr. Benedict. Tickets, One Guinea each; Stalls, Three Guineas; Chamberet-square, W. Unreserved Seats, 7s., to be had at the principal Music Warehouses.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Patron.—The Seventh Matinée will be held on TUESDAY next, June 5, at Three o'clock precisely, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Part I.—Quartet in D, by Haydn; Violin solo, Vieuxtemps; Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Trio in E flat, Op. 70, No. 2, Beethoven. Part II.—Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, Beethoven. Tickets to be had at the usual Members and Agents, and at the Hall Price Guineas each. Doors open at half-past Two. J. ELLA, Director.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE—THE LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—Mon. 4 Wed. and Sat. 9, at 8, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Mr. Land, sole Mr. Lucas will, by desire, repeat the Programme of their HIGH ENGLISH MADRIGALS, Glees, and Part Songs, on MONDAY EVENING next, June 4, at 8, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Mr. Land, sole Director. Subscription for the Season, Half-a-Guinea; Admission to Single Performance, One Shilling. Subscribers' Tickets, Sixpence. Saturday, June 16, Handel's Oratorio, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Conductor, Mr. LAND. To whom letters relative to engagements should be addressed, 4, Chesterfield-street, Hanover-square, Paris; or to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, Old Bond-street, where tickets may be obtained.

MISS LEFFLER'S GRAND CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street, Monday, June 4, at Half-past Eight. Vocalists: Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Miss Susanna Cole, Miss Rose Hersee, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington. Instrumentalists: Violin, Mr. Lazarus; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Harp, Mr. Elias Roberts; Harmonium—M. Sedden Clark; and Pianoforte, Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington. Conductors: Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. J. G. Calcott, and Signor Regondi. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, Stalls, Two Guineas; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Gallery and Stalls, 1s. Of Miss Leffler, 19, Somerset-street, Portman-square; at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Austen, Library, No. 28, Parliament-place, Brighton; Ransford, 93, Cheapside; Hunter, 295, Regent-street; and Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS will PERFORM at his MATINÉE MUSICALE, on MONDAY NEXT, June 4, to take place by kind permission at the Residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, 16, Grosvenor-square. Mr. Thomas (Baritone), with Mesdames H. and S. Hagyard and Sig. Ferrez; Trio in D minor (Mendelssohn), Mdme. Mary Krebs, Herr Ludwig, Koenigliche Kamer-musik Bohme; Violoncello Solo, Signor Piatti; Extemporaneous Performance on the Piano and Violoncello by Harold Thomas, with Sig. Piatti. Selections from Mr. Thomas's Opera, THE CAPTIVE KING, and other Compositions. Conductor, Signor Regondi. Tickets, Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Thomas, 6, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square; and at usual Music Warehouses. Doors to open at Half-past Seven; One Guinea; at the Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Harold Thomas, 37, Madeira-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Positively the last weeks in London, previous to the retirement of Mr. Christy. Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Every Saturday Night, Grand Benefit of Mr. Christy. Tickets and places secured at Mr. Keith Prowse's, 48, Cheapside, from Eleven till Four, and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, daily from Ten till Four. Mr. J. W. Sharpe.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S FIRST BENEFIT will take place to-morrow (MONDAY) evening, June 4 at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, when an entirely new entertainment, entitled THE CHILDREN OF THE STREETS, will be presented at the Gallery and Comic Scale, and Co's, 201 Regent-street. Commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Residence, 31, Gloucester-road, on Monday evening next, June 4, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

WASHINGTON FRIEND HAS ARRIVED, and will APPEAR at ST. JAMES'S HALL (Piccadilly) on MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 4, at Eight o'clock.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S MUSICAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE NEGRO AS AN AMERICAN, illustrative of the grand Tour of 5000 Miles in Canada and the United States, comprising the Falls of Niagara, the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, a trotting Match, Slave Auction, Negro Minstrelsy, Camp Meeting, Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal; with the Songs, Anecdotes, and Sketches illustrative of the Negro Character, as sung and delivered by him at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Monday, June 4, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets open from Ten till Five. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Ary Scheffer's Great Picture of the "Student Martyr," is now OPEN. Admission, One Shilling.—Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Seven.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Ten till Six.—One Shilling.

A MATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER COLOUR ART, at PALL-MALL, in the rooms where the French Gallery. The proceeds of the sixth year, being the first after the retirement of the pictures, to be given to the Artists' Benevolent Fund. Open Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Descriptive Catalogue, Sixpence, &c., of the VICTORIA CROSS MEDALS—their deeds of heroism and valour. Many large Historical Pictures, illustrating two national epochs—the Russian War and the Indian Mutiny. JAMES HOTT, Secretary.

"THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW."—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great PICTURE by C. F. BALLE, from drawings and pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Seven Londoners, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE—CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The Great MEETING of the CHILDREN of the CHARITY SCHOOLS, not taking place this year at the Crystal Palace, Parents and Friends desirous of obtaining Tickets for the Day Fête, on Monday next, 4th Instant, Address, the following Numbered Seat Ticket Form, which should be at once applied for at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall; or by order at the Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.—The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the ARCHERS of the UNITED KINGDOM will commence on Tuesday, July 10, and will be continued on Wednesday, July 11, and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th of July. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of competing are requested to make immediate application to Mr. S. HEADLEY, of Leamington, who will furnish every information in reference to the meeting.
By order, GEO. GAZZY, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 9.—Monday, Whit-Monday, Grand Day for the Children of the Parochial Schools. Shed at Sydenham. Upwards of 20,000 Children are at St. Paul's. On Friday, last day of Grand Season and Fancy Fair in aid of Middlesex Hospital. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Grand Performances of Handel's Oratorios each day. One Shilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten: Admission, Half-a-Crown. Extra Train from Victoria Station, Pimlico, and from Kensington Gore, to the Low Level Station, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Every Day. One Shilling; Season Tickets free. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Until further notice this Museum will be open to the Public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.: Admission admitting to the same, Sixpence.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Academic Reform and University Reform: Two Lectures delivered in Easter Term, 1860, at the University of Cambridge. By W. G. Clark, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

A Short Sketch of the Life of Dr. Livingstone. By Rev. W. Monkhouse, M.A. Wesleyan Conference Office.

Adventures in Australia, or Wanderings in the Wilds and Forests. By Lieut. J. H. Balfour, New Zealand Militia. Illustrated. Longman and Co.

An Autobiography of an Italian Rebel. By Ugo Bassi. Illustrated. Longman and Co.

Annual Register of World Events for 1859. Edited by Edmund Burke. By F. Tinder. Rivingtons.

A Year's Residence in Fiji. By Rev. W. T. Moss. Two vols. Newby.

Bible Lessons. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Bible Stories and Lessons Selected for the Use of Elementary Schools. By the Rev. B. Banks. Hazeland.

Book of Common Prayer, with Ancient Litanies and the Collected Anthem from the Bible. Edited by Rev. Thomas Helmore. Novello.

Bracebridge Hall. By Washington Irving. Bracebridge's Recollections of the Bombay Presidency. By Lieut.-Colonel Bracebridge. Parkers.

Calendar, Edinburgh. By W. A. Coleman.

Child Christian's Own Book. Hodder and Co.

Cassell's Popular Natural History. Vol. I. Cassell and Co.

Church Dictionary. By Rev. Orlando Hodgson. Three vols. Clayton and Hall.

Church in Light. By Rev. Hugh Stowell.

Dalziel's Diary. By the author of "Mary Powell." Two vols. Newby.

Deeds of a Hero. By Rev. Hugh Stowell.

Dr. Kitchiner's Cookery. Ward and Lock.

Dr. Kitchiner's Housekeeper. Ward and Lock.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Vol. V. Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

Every Girl's Book. Compiled by Ladies. Hodder and Co.

Figure Drawing. A History of the Progress of the Old Italian Lifesize. By F. A. Festings. Chapman and Hall.

Genius Un: a Tale of Modern English Life. By Lady Chatterton. Two vols. Newby.

Guide to Devonshire. By Rev. Thomas Dymond. Saunders and Otley.

Guide to Worcestershire. By Rev. Sir Lyon. By a Parishioner, 7th. Ward and Lock.

Hall's Journal of Health. Hall and Co.

Hay Nets. By Alfred Ainger. Two vols. Hope House. A Novel. Two vols. Saunders and Otley.

Illustrations of History of English Liturgy. By E. Daniel. Rivingtons.

Italy. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Israel in the Past, the Present, and the Future. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Lectures on Church History. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Lectures on English Law. By J. Reynolds. Butterworths.

Letters of Araminta Summerville to Various Friends. Two vols. Newby.

Life of Dr. Livingstone. By Rev. Geo. Wilson and Hall.

Life and Works of Arty Schaffer. By Mrs. Grey. Two vols. Bentley.

Old-fashioned Will and Nonsense, in Verse. By Rev. Chas. Kingsley. Macmillan.

On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind. By Dr. Forbes Winslow. Churchill.

On the Construction of Artillery, and other Papers. By Lieut.-Colonel Owen Tweedy. Parker, Bradbury and Evans.

Our Lord's Miracles. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Our Adventures in the Great Salt Desert. With Illustrations by G. Grahlmann. Longman and Co.

Poems. By E. C. Darling. Bell.

Rambles in Search of Health and the Beautiful. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Sermons of Baron Greb's Embassy to Constantinople. By Rev. Hugh Stowell and Co.

Stages. Griffin and Co.

Rights of Nations, or the New Law of European States applied to the Affairs of Italy. By Count Alexander Stackelberg. Longman and Co.

Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy. By the Rev. Frederick Maurice. Longman and Co.

Sermons in the Middle Ages. By Cæsar Morgan. Simmonds and Ridgway, Edinburgh.

Considerable interest has been excited by what may be called a piece of Court gossip, though the gossip connects itself with matters of the deepest import. The Regent of Prussia is stated to have addressed a letter to the Prince Consort of England, in which the character and probable views of the Emperor of the French were spoken of with a certain frankness. One of those crawling creatures that are found on the steps of all thrones contrived to procure a copy of this letter, and the transcript was forwarded to the personage criticised therein. How the affair can have gone any further it is difficult to understand, unless Courts have a different way of dealing with such cases from that in use among gentlemen. One of the two would, of course, have put the document into the fire, and erased the name of the traitor from the visiting-list; but it is stated that the Emperor has conceived himself entitled to avail himself of the information in question, and to entertain relations accordingly. There is by no means got at what lurks all round the cliffs of the story, or there are some remarkable "wrongs" in it.

The splendid piece of ecclesiastical preferment which came into the hands of Government by the promotion of Dr. Longley to York has been bestowed upon another of the Bishops of Lord Shaftesbury's school. Dr. Villiers is Bishop of Durham. The High Church party complain that the Church of England, "the most learned Church in the world," is likely to be governed solely by Prelates who have not given much proof of worldly learning. There is, doubtless, reason in the complaint; yet in these days an active literary man is perhaps needed in a Church that has a great deal of militant duty to do, and it may be better for all that a Bishop should be a laborious and vigilant administrator than the most perfect master of an Æschylean chorus.

London, in consequence of the custom of those who have to preside over her highways, is once more, in the height of the season, variously barricaded, the Strand and Piccadilly being, of course, selected as the points for embarrassing the traffic. We do not however, very much regret this, knowing that much even the most obtuse citizen as he storms and rages in his immovable carriage the fact that new streets must be cut. *Stare super vias antiquas* is all very well, but men of business have something else to do upon the pavement than standing still. The moderate advantage gained by the lesson, nevertheless, does by no means excuse the folly and thoughtlessness of those who tear up the streets in May and June instead of in September. Our last new metropolitan ornament, the Floral Hall, has been artistically inaugurated by a grand concert, at which all the Lieutenants of Covent Garden were paraded, and gems from their operas were given. Some of these days, we suppose, the beautiful building will be turned to its floral purpose. Let us add, while on topography, that the new street from King-street westward has been partially—very partially—opened, and we do hope that for the honour of Belgravia the pavement will speedily be laid. It is the appropriate name that seems too obvious to be overlooked—Dryden-street. The road cuts through Rose-alley, and we owe the atonement and homage to the poet spot whose memory is for ever associated with the name. Surely the educated gentlemen who have charge of this improvement will perform this graceful act of recognition.

We shall not have again to refer to the gladiatorial conflict of Farnborough, but something must be begun to put an end to the tremendous reality has at last tapered off into theatrical conversationalism. The heroes of that fray have been publicly exhibited, audiences have been delivered, and

A silvered belt each carries for his pains.

THE COURT.

On the morning of the Queen's birthday (the 24th ult.) the band of the Royal Marines stationed at Osborne and played a melody under her Majesty's window. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince Consort, attended by the Duke of Newcastle, drove in the vicinity of Osborne. On the following day (Monday) the Princess of Leiningen, accompanied by her Majesty and his Royal Highness, arrived at Osborne from Cumberland-lodge, Windsor, on a visit for a second carriage. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of East, the Princess Alice, Prince Victor, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Prince of Leiningen. Mr. Coote and band had the honour of attending, after dinner, her Majesty, who left the room of the Royal party and suite, entered the Council Chamber at ten o'clock, when dancing commenced, and was kept up until midnight.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales took leave of his Royal parents and suite previously to his departure.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, with some of the other members of the Royal family and suite, attended Divine service in the palace. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with the Royal grounds of Osborne. The weather was stormy. The Prince Consort embarked on board the *Fairy* at ten o'clock, with his Royal Highness, and proceeded to Portsmouth to visit fortifications. His Royal Highness returned at two o'clock.

On Monday the Queen, the Princess Alice, Princess Alice, Princesses Helena and Louise, and Prince Arthur went to Whippingham, at eleven o'clock, to lay the first stone of the church. Her Majesty was present at the church, gate by the Rev. G. Prothero, who conducted the Royal party to the place where the stone was to be laid. Her Majesty having been informed that the success of the undertaking, some coins in a bottle were put in a cavity under the stone, when the stone took a silver trowel and some mortar and spread it carefully over the surface where the stone was to be lowered; after which the stone was lowered to its place by the use of the machinery provided for the purpose. The ceremony lasted half-an-hour.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Court returned to town from Osborne on Thursday.

Her Majesty held a levée in attendance of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath on Monday, the 11th of June.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne at two o'clock on Wednesday, and embarked on board the *Fairy* for Trinity Wharf, East Cowes. Her Royal Highness proceeded to Windsor by railway.

The Duke of Bedford has been suffering from indisposition, arising, we regret to say, from the rupture of a small bloodvessel, at his town residence, in Belgrave-square.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, who has been staying for some weeks with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, left town on Saturday last for Dublin Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham have left Arlington street for the Isle of Wight.

Accompanied by Lady Churchill, the Right Hon. Lord Hill, and the Hon. Miss Hill, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, announced for the 1st of June, is postponed till the 14th.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly this evening, and a soirée dansante on the 15th of June.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta, accompanied by Captain Graham, A.D.C., arrived in town on Sunday evening.

Mdme. Histori has had a narrow chance of being poisoned. Her physician had ordered her a potion with fifteen drops of laudanum in it, but the chemist who made up the prescription put thirty drops by mistake. The symptoms produced by this overdose were for a short time alarming, but the lady has now quite recovered, and has resumed her performances in Paris.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

THE reassembling of the House of Commons (which has now but the last holiday of the week to run) shall arrive before it is allowed on Monday by that of the House of Lords, and it may be hoped that business will be proceeded with in earnest. Supposing a pacific termination of the Paper Duty question can be arrived at, there will be the Bankruptcy Bill and the Lunacy Bill to be dealt with, to say nothing of Church Rates, the Census, London Traffic, Corporation Reform, and half a dozen other matters of much importance, all of which Parliament professes to intend to manipulate. Indeed, in a large number of cases it has already done so, and if members desire to find themselves on the heather with calm consciences, they will abbreviate speechification, and get into Committees as soon as possible. Are we sanguine enough to hope that they will do anything of the kind? *Alas!* We have approached the third act of too many a Session to be credulous.

Every eye turns upon Sicily, and every heart beats higher at the news that the insurrection is raging everywhere in the island, and that as yet Garibaldi's fortune has fallen to Garibaldi. The revelations of the atrocities under which the unhappy subjects of the King of Naples have been writhing become daily more and more sickening, and the only wonder is that Italian blood has not long since boiled over. But the day of retribution would seem to have come, and, be the result of this outbreak what it may, the reign of priests, police, and tortures must be over. In the interests of common humanity, and for the credit of kingcraft, the crowned heads of Europe must put an end to the horrible system, miscalled a Government, which has so long endured in the Neapolitan dominions. We may add here that by a very large majority the Sardinian Parliament has affirmed the cession of Savoy and Nice. Without further reference to the policy of our nearest neighbour in the matter, it may be said that it is not wonderful that Sardinia has thought such a price worth paying for the liberation of the adjacent provinces from tyrannies cognate to that of Naples, though far less brutal.

Relics of the Past,

A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION ON ANTIQUARIAN SUBJECTS BETWEEN MEN OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF VOLTAIRE.

By the favour of John Henderson, Esq., the possessor of them, several unpublished letters, highly curious and interesting, written by Voltaire to George Keate during 1767 and 1771, have been placed at our service. But by some mistake we can find space only for the two which follow. We have marked many others for publication, however, and the next printed will be accompanied by a characteristic letter of Voltaire in his latter English force, on qui n'est pas une chose commune; bien peu de gens savent proprement donner leur esprit aux sujets qu'ils traittent. Jugez, Monsieur, combien l'homme de lettres doit manquer de matière. Il n'est question, le champ au conseil de Genève, pour le féliciter de la gloire qu'a la Republique d'avoir été si bien célébrée par vous, et si bien désenvelopée à nos yeux. Je vous dirai d'abord, que je n'ai point renoncé à mes petites délices, qui sont dans la territoire de Genève, elles me seront toujours chères, puisque j'ai eu le bonheur de vous y posseder quelques fois: mais je donne la préférence de vous y posseder encore plus: mais je donne la préférence de vous y posseder encore plus: mais je donne la pais de Gex, en Bourgogne. J'oso me flatter que Milord Bourlington en aurait été content: mes jardins ne sont point à la Française: je hais cette manie d'uniformité, et les plus champêtres que j'ai pû. J'ose les croire tout à fait à l'Anglaise, car j'aime la liberté, et je hais la simétrie. Je suis les leçons de Mr. Thuil, au Raincy, auprès de Paris, un carrière comme Voyllin avait commencé la scène, en cultivant la terre; il s'annula du Lac de Mantoue, et je m'annule point de celui de Genève. Si je regrette quelque chose dans mon exil, c'est de ne plus voir Milord Bourlington quelque jeune Anglois qui vous ressemble, vient à Genève, je vous supplie de me l'adresser, afin que j'aie souvent le plaisir de lui parler de vous. Mr. Hudson, mon ancien ami, a passé plusieurs mois auprès de moi, et je l'estime, de l'amitié et de la reconnaissance que je vous dois.

VOLTAIRE.

A Monsieur, Monsieur George Keat, Esq.,
Nandos † Coffeehouse, London.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir.—It is very painful not to be able to render you by my own hand ‡ the sincere and kind thanks which I owe you, and it is difficult to express them. Your book § appeared to me excellent of its kind—wise, true, and well-written; in the style in which it is proper to be written: no common thing, for few people know how to adapt their mind to the subject on which they treat. Your book has more precious in my sight is the honour you have done me. I wrote immediately to the Council of Geneva to request that Milord Bourlington may be given leave to send his book as much celebrated by you, and so much encouraged to merit every where what you say of it. I have not renounced *my petites délices* which are in the territory of Geneva: they will always be dear to me, since there I have sometimes enjoyed the pleasure of your society; but I give the preference to a chateau which I have had built in the country of Gex, in Burgundy. I venture to flatter myself that Milord Bourlington would have been satisfied with it. My gardens are not at all in the French style. I have made them in a irregular and natural way, which I dare to believe them quite English, for I love liberty and I hate symmetry. I follow the lessons of Mr. Thuil in agricultural matters; and I terminate my career as Virgil began his, by cultivating the earth; he tired of the Lake of Mantua, but I do not tire of that of Geneva. If I regretted in the world, it is not to see the banks of the Thames. If ever any young Englishman who resembles you comes to Geneva, I beg of you to introduce him to me, that I may often have the gratification of talking to him of you. Adieu, Sir, believe that I shall while I live be penetrated with the esteem, friendship, and gratitude which I owe you.

VOLTAIRE.

Aux Délices, 10 Fev., 1762.

Un travail forcé, Monsieur, et une sotte bien languissante, m'ont empêché longtemps, de vous écrire; mais vous n'en avez pas été moins present à mon esprit et à mon cœur. J'ai toujours été indigné contre ceux qui ont confiné l'honneur que vous leur avez fait à celle et qu'ils ne méritaient pas. Un jour, un grand seigneur passant par un village avec d'excellent vin de Tokai, en donna à boire à des paisans, qui le trouvèrent amer, et qui crurent qu'on se moquait d'eux.

J'ai commencé l'édition de Corneille. Je suis obligé de dicter presque tout, je vais être dans un mois, sans yeux et sans bras. J'aime à faire la paix entre Corneille et Shakespear, en attendant que nos Rois daignent rendre la paix à l'Europe.

Votre bienfaiteur et votre admirateur, il pouvait faire des tragédies moitié prose, moitié vers, et quels vers encor! Ils ne sont certainement pas élégants et châtiés, comme ceux de Pope, et comme le Caton d'Addison; il se donnait la liberté de changer de lieu presque à chaque scène, d'entasser des événements incroyables les uns sur les autres, de faire durer une pièce vingt cinq ans; de mêler les bouffonneries au tragique. Son grand mérite, à mon avis, consiste dans une peinture forte et vraie de la nature humaine.

Corneille avait assurément une carrière plus difficile à remplir et il fallait vaincre continuellement la difficulté de la rime, ce qui est un travail pénible; il a fallu le tourner à l'utilité de langue, de l'art d'action, ne faire jamais entrer ni sortir un acteur, sans une raison intéressante; les toujours une intrigue avec art, et la découvre avec ménagement; faire parler chaque personnage selon son caractère; sur tout et ne rien dire qui put choquer les oreilles délicates d'une cour pleine d'esprit, et d'une académie composée de gens très savants, et très difficiles.

Vous m'avouerez que Shakspeare avait un peu plus ses coudées franches que Corneille. Au reste, vous savez combien j'estime votre nation, je ne perds aucune occasion de lui rendre justice dans mon commentaire.

Vous me ferlez un grand plaisir, Monsieur, si vous vouliez bien me dire quel est l'auteur de la petite histoire de David, intitulée, "The Man after God's own Heart," et quel est l'evêche qu'on a donné à ce Warburton, pour y prêcher avec ses assaisonnements sur le purgatoire, et l'immortalité de l'ame; et qui de la conclud qu'il était inspiré de Dieu. Apparemment que cet evêque a pris le fils de Sirona pour son Chapelain.

I will be for ever, dear Sir, your most faithfull and tender servant and friend,

VOLTAIRE.

[TRANSLATION.]

Aux Délices, 10th Feb., 1762.

Compulsory work, Sir, and very failing health have long prevented my writing to you, and my heart has not ceased to occupy me in my mind and my heart. I have always been indignant with those who would not express their admiration which you have done for me, and which they did not deserve. One day a great lord passing through a village with a most excellent Tokay wine, gave some of it to the peasants, who found it bitter, and thought they were being mocked.

I have begun the edition of Corneille. I am obliged to dictate almost all of it, being hardly able to use my hand to write, and I try to make peace between Corneille and Shakespear, waiting till kings grant peace to give peace to Europe.

Your Shakespear was very fortunate, he could write tragedies half prose, half verse, and what verse! They are certainly not elegant and polished, like those of Pope, and Addison's Cato; he took liberty of changing the place in almost every scene, of heaping thirty or forty incidents one upon the other, of making a piece last twenty-five years, of mingling buffooneries with tragedy. He had genius, that is to say, sublime and natural pictures of natural pictures of human life.

Corneille had assurédly a more difficult career to fill; he had continually to conquer the difficulty of rhyme, which is a prodigious labour; he had to study the purity of language, the art of declamation, never to let an actor enter or depart without an interesting reason; always to conduct an intrigue with art, and to unravel it with truthfulness; to make each character speak with propriety; to say nothing which could shock the delicate ears of a court full of wit, and of an academy composed of very learned men, and very difficult people.

You will own to me that Shakespear had a little more elbow-room than Corneille. However, you know how much I esteem your nation. I do not lose any opportunity of rendering it justice in my commentary.

You would do me a great kindness, Sir, if you would tell me who is the author of the little history of David, entitled "The Man after God's own Heart;" and which is the bishopric which has been given to this Warburton, who has mingled his purgatory and immortality of the soul, and therefore concluded that he was inspired by God. Apparently this Bishop has taken the son of Sirona for his Chaplain, &c., &c.

VOLTAIRE.

MUSIC.

"La Gazza Ladra" was performed on Saturday last at the Royal Italian Opera. The opera has not been produced in London for several years, we think, and it is not surprising that among the finest of Rossini's works; not less remarkable for the fertility and interesting style of its subject, than for the exquisite beauty of its music. As now performed at Covent Garden, excepting Grisi, who in the character of the humble heroine was admirable, we have met with no one who acts the part more touchingly or who sings the music more charmingly than Mme. Ronconi, in a perfect conception of the humorous and most beautifully treated maid of the inn. Others have sung some parts of the music, especially Mme. Persiani, "Di piacer mi balza il cor," with more brilliancy, none with greater delicacy or truer expression. Gardoni, as the young soldier, both acted and sang admirably. In Paere we had the most striking and finished bit of acting we remember to have seen, that has been given since the days of Tamburini. And it is sufficient to say that the air, "Ah! nel fiero momento" was sung by Tamburini, as glad to, see at both houses that increased attention is paid to the orchestra and symphonies, and that Verdi no longer engrosses the stage as he has done so long.

Mr. Ella, the able director of the Musical Union, who is active and unwearied in bringing forward novelties, has lately discovered that aristocratic society, brought forward, at the matinée on Tuesday last, Beethoven's Trio in E flat, op. 100, and afterwards two solos—"Pensée Mélodique," composed by himself, and Weber's "Moto Perpetuo." In these Mr. Ella acquitted himself in a manner to be reckoned of every quality of an artist of the highest order, and was received by the audience with enthusiasm, as indeed his due for his merits. We may add that his next public appearance will be at the Philharmonic concert on the 15th inst. The new Symphony which formed Mr. Ella's programme were Spohr's double quartet in E minor, Beethoven's quartet in C minor, and a solo (Fantasia Rosse) on the violoncello, played by Signor Piatti for his last Tuesday's matinée, as usual, was fully and fashionably attended.

Miss Poole's concert at the Hanover Square Rooms on Tuesday evening. This lady may well be called the English singer par excellence. Being a thorough musician, she sings well in every style. But, having an English ballad to sing, she knows that it is the object of her special attention, she sings our national songs, and with deep expression, and feeling, that only belongs to truth, simplicity, purity, and effect unequalled by any vocalist of the day. At this concert she sang a number of ballads and ballad-like airs, all most captivating manner. With one of them we were especially delighted in a new ballad composed for her by Francesco Berger, "Fly not yet, be off with the old Love," which was enthusiastically encored. Miss Poole was assisted by Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Palmer, Mr. Benson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Land, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Though the concert was chiefly vocal, it was not entirely so, as we were indebted for two pieces on the harp, a Grand Fetah on the piano, Mr. Graff Nicholls on the flute, and Signor Regondi on the concertina.

Herr Koppits, a performer on the flute, of Continental reputation, has just arrived in London. He has not yet appeared in public, but is announced to play at the Philharmonic Society's concert on the 2nd of July—the last of the season. Having had an opportunity of hearing Herr Koppits, we may pronounce him—from those, especially, who are amateurs of the flute—that his performance is calculated to give much extraordinary treat. He not only plays with a brilliancy of tone and execution which we have never heard equalled, but possesses the singular faculty of producing *sonorous & double notes*, frequently in harmony in two parts—a thing hitherto considered impossible on this instrument. He performed also on the flute a Concertante Polonaise of his own composition of difficulty, has much originality, beauty, and expression. Whether his peculiar methods of producing effects can be taught to others we know not; but, if they can, M. Koppits may be the founder of a new school of flute-playing which may enhance the interest and importance of this elegant instrument.

THE THEATRES.

St. James's.—The plan of having a French company at this theatre has been revived; and on Monday M. Adrien Talexy introduced a new dramatic troupe to the notice of London critics. In his hand of comedians he has included several of the leading performers of Paris, and his experiment, accordingly, promises much novelty. The performances opened with "God Save the Queen," and a prologue by MM. Charles Potier and Lambert Dunnery, which was entitled "Les Etoiles de Paris," and acted and sung (for it involved story and action) by M. Brice and Mlle. Marie Basta, assisted by twelve young ladies, impersonating stars. It went off with éclat. This was followed by a proverbe, lately produced at the Gymnase, written by M. Octave Feuillet, and named "Le Cheveu Blanc," and which is a piece of remarkable elegance and tact, creating an interest out of very simple materials. The two principal characters were supported by Mlle. Duverger and M. Paul Deseurt, and the former in the great scene where she plays on the harpsichord, her husband was wonderfully effective. M. Legouvé's comedy of "Par Droit de Conquête" was next performed, and was introduced by M. Brasseur, as *George Barnard*, who played the part well, but did not look quite young enough. Mlle. Rose Bellecourt, as *Marguerite de Beaulieu*, and Mdme. Thomasse, as *Alice*, were respectable. They were well received, and the performance appears to be regarded as very successful. The audience was numerous and fashionable.

Strand.—A new petite comedy was produced here on Monday last, entitled "Appearances are Deceitful." The title sufficiently expresses the spirit of the piece, which is satirical, and directed against the spy system, by which unskilful people to disguise their antecedents and present position, and to pass themselves off for what they are not in regard to family and station. Thus, *Mr. Montgomery Plantagenet Fitz-Ooze* (Mr. Clarke) assumes the name he bears, and would be reckoned an aristocratic gentleman; *Mr. Woodcock* (Mr. Paulton) would pass for a rich retired grocer; *Viscount* (Mr. Parselle), a poor foundling, is ashamed of his poverty, and afraid to woo *Mrs. Woodcock*, for whom he entertains an inextinguishable passion. He turns out to be the hero of the drama; and a miniature of his mother which he wears on his bosom identifies him as the brother of *Cecilia Vivod* (Miss E. Neville), who is the wife of *Mr. Vivod* (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), a painter, who copies the portraits and sells it to a fashionable patron, and thereby leads to certain windings and intricate passages which it is impossible for us to thread, to the identification of Viscount. The piece contains nothing whether novel or new to preserve the moral of his piece, and, assisted by the actor's powers, was received throughout with applause, succeeded in producing a marked effect on the audience. The theatre was numerously attended.

Haymarket.—Mr. Maddison Morton has supplied Mr. Buckstone with a farce, the hero of which exactly suits the specialities of the manager. It is called "The Adventures of Fitzpatrick, &c."—the latter being an estate in Somersetshire which the former, a retired grocer, has purchased; and, by his wife's persuasion, has adopted the name of its former proprietor, in order to bring more attention than his own. The lady (Mrs. Wilkins), indeed, is too aristocratic in her notions to endure the additional vulgarity of a young farmer *Farmycraft* (Mr. Farren) to her daughter, *Miss Penelope Smyth*, who thereby is driven to an expedient by which she contrives to read a lesson which causes him to repent of his ridiculous assumption. He disguises himself as an artist on a tour, and applies, under the name of *Tottenham*, at the baronial mansion, having been admitted, he pretends that he is the last of the race of the real Fitzmythes, travelling under a fictitious name, and threatens to expose poor *Snoggins's* unauthorized assumption of it, unless he maintains in security the property of its original owner. This is not successful, but is led into such extravagance as must overstate in his rôle, and, accordingly, he is unmasked and overcomes his vanity. His wife's pride also gives way; and, ultimately, young *Harrowfield* can safely compose the *vous*, and receives the hand of *Miss Penelope*, with the blessing of her parents, who are thoroughly cured of their pride and aristocratic folly. Mr. Buckstone's distresses are associated with much propriety and humour, and the grotesque disguise, which illustrated by his peculiar humour, kept the house in a roar. A new song by Mr. Rodwell, a cadency, entitled "The Soldier of Fortune," has been added to the attractions of this theatre. The negro-dancing (by Messrs. Charles and Henry Lauri) and the nursery gymnastics, and Miss Louise Leclercq by her taste of execution formed a pleasing contrast to their eccentricities. The scenery accompanying the action was exceedingly pretty.

New Adelphi.—Appropriately to the season, Mr. Webster has received at his theatre a farce, "Going to the Derby," which duly fully represents the bustle and sport of the scenes to which its title alludes.

Lyceum.—A farce, by Mr. Howard Paul, under the title of "Thrice Married," has been produced here, and affords opportunity for Miss Carlotta Leclercq to display her accomplishments as a dancer and a singer. The piece is but a trifle, with no more of story than is sufficient to account for the situation, but is neatly rendered and appropriately played by the fair bacchante Mdlle. Rosee, Gardon, Meadows, and Shore as the two uncles and gracious nephew. Whose gay and fashionable costume of the lady exhibiting her talents to so much advantage.

Standard.—On Saturday "The Merchant of Venice" revived at this theatre, with scenical accessories similar to those adopted by Mr. Kean at the Princess'. The characters made their exits and entrances by gondolas, and the costumes were remarkably rich and brilliant. Mr. Anderson performed *Shylock*. The audience were numerous on the first night of the appointments, and the revival is likely to be popular in the neighbourhood.

Astley's.—"The History of a Flag" continues to be very attractive. The scenes in this extravaganza abound in extraordinary feats; and these, with the preceding drama, have been exhibited at midday, as well as in the evening, four times during the week with great success.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A fire brigade similar to that in London is about to be established in Dublin with a force of twenty powerful engines and stations as well as fire escapes.

The directors of the Ulster Railway Company have accepted the tender of Messrs. Edwards for constructing the line of railway from Monaghan to Clones, for which Mr. Hamilton Maxwell is engineer. The works will be commenced at once, and will be completed by autumn, 1861.

Horncastle Agricultural Floral Fete at Leeds.—On Tuesday there was a floral fête in the grounds of Kendall Hall, near Leeds, and the show was attended by a very fashionable and numerous body of people. The show was generally considered very successful. In the evening the grounds were illuminated, and at the close the magnificent ruins of the abbey were illuminated with picturesque effect.

On Thursday week a railway train, with two hundred passengers, and a narrow escape with their lives, ran down a waggon had struck across the line, and the driver of the engine, not being able to stop the train, with great presence of mind leaped from the engine, and dashed through the obstacle, an elm tree of eighteen inches diameter, with no other injury than tearing the front of the engine, and passengers' long journey at their danger or escape.

Boiler Explosion at Chillington.—On Thursday week an explosion took place at the Chillington ironworks, resulting in serious injury to one of the workmen. One of the boilers collapsed, and inflicted another, and the top of a tall stack was thrown down, damaging several workshops on which the debris fell. A portion of the disabled boilers were propelled three or four hundred yards, and five of the workmen, more or less scalded, were more or less injured by the explosion.

The Queen's College, Birmingham.—An adjourned meeting of the council was held at the Queen's College, on Right Hon. Sir Robert Lichfield in the chair. A sub-committee was appointed to "consider and report upon the means for the future carrying on of the college in all its departments." A scheme is now under consideration by which it is believed the college will be placed on a more self-supporting basis. The Chancellor Law retains his office of Warden pro tem., and the entire income from the endowments derived from the bequest of the late Great Western Railway shall be applied to the purpose of the College.

An inquest was terminated on Saturday last before Mr. A. F. Fowler, of Chatham, who had died, as was alleged, from an overdose of opium, negligently administered to the medical attendant. Evidence proved that the doses were proper, although the effect was fatal; and the jury found "That the deceased died from the effects of opium, negligently administered to him for the treatment of rheumatic fever; and that we consider, from the evidence before which has been produced, that Dr. Burton was justified in following out the treatment in the way he did, and exercised more than ordinary skill.

Mr. Bright at Birmingham.—Mr. Bright on Wednesday night addressed a meeting at the Townhall, Birmingham, on the subject of the Government Reform Bill; and, in the course of a lengthened speech, described the idea of the people consenting to accept any less extension of the franchise than was contained in that measure. The hon. gentleman also alluded, in terms similar to his Manchester address, to the conduct of the House of Lords in rejecting the Paper Duties Repeal Bill, and condemned the course pursued by a portion of the press with reference to that bill. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bright addressed an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Lancashire Reformers' Union in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester.

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† This wreck was entitled "A Short Account of the Ancient History, Present Government, and Laws of the Republic of Geneva." It was dedicated to Voltaire, and was compiled by Mr. Keate during his residence at Geneva.

* This agreeable writer was descended from Sir George Hunsersford, his great-grandfather, by Lady Frances Doyle, only daughter of Francis, Lord Seymour, Baron of Trowbridge. He was born about 1729 or 1730, and received his education at Kingston School. From thence he went to Geneva, where he lived for some time, and became acquainted with Voltaire, with whom he continued to correspond many years after his return to England.

‡ Sic de's efficacious was at the east corner of Inner Temple-lane, in Fleet-street, next door to the shop of Bernard Lintot, the bookseller.—*Sir Cunningham's "Handbook of London,"* p. 343.

§ Both this and the next letter are written by an amanuensis.



THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND THE OAKS, 1860.—FROM DRAWINGS BY BENJAMIN HERRING.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 529



THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 550.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE present Session commenced with a promise of fruit which, from every appearance, will result in a great degree in that dust and ashes which the poet has inclosed in some of the most golden danglers from the most beautiful trees in the most lovely-seeming garden. There has been a growing unreality in all the proceedings which bids fair to keep this Parliamentary year within that category of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope which has characterised so many in the past history of legislation. It is true, Mr. Gladstone has, by force of an energy which only now shows symptoms of flagging, driven most of his Budget (only maimed in its passage by the loss of the repeal of the paper duty) through the narrow straits and shoals that have ever and anon sprung up in unexpected places, and at unlooked-for moments, from time to time; and one fancied that he gave vent to a superb groan of relief when, without a word of interposition from the members for Marylebone and the Tower Hamlets, who had sat all night in grim, twinlike attitudes, the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill passed its last stages at an advanced hour in the morning. Probably, now that a bill, the title of which must have puzzled outsiders—to wit, Sir John Barnard's Act Repeal Bill—has been rescued in its second reading from the tenacious grasp and slipped away from the sarcastic moralities of the member for Norfolk, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may catch some of that Parliamentary repose of which his worn expression of countenance seems to indicate his want, and his desire for which he appeared to evince by sitting on the last evening on which the House met before the holidays in a quiet place below the gangway, seeking, as it were, relief from the multifarious demands on his faculties and energies on the Treasury bench during a Session which up to this time has been as nearly as possible all Gladstone.

This unreality and hollowness, which we believe is becoming chronic, was very palpably to be traced in the playing out of that tragi-comedy—the moving of the Committee of Inquiry in reference to the naughty doings of the Lords on the Paper Duty Repeal Bill. There was something ludicrous in the manner in which Lord Palmerston, having named the Committee—the members of which, as far as could be observed, never left their seats—in five minutes afterwards brought up the report, which consisted of an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Lords, and by means of which the Commons were technically informed, in a mixture of queer Latin and still queerer English, that their Lordships had considered the bill, to which an amendment had been moved, which "after debate" had been carried by a large majority. It is, nevertheless, the fact that, except for this bald and trumpery proceeding, the Commons could by no possibility have been supposed to know nothing whatever of a transaction about which the whole public had been talking for several days, and which had been the subject of indignant remark by such eager sticklers for the privileges of the Lower House as Mr. Whalley and Mr. Digby Seymour on more than one occasion. The second act of the farce was scarcely less unimpressive, except, indeed, in the case of Mr. Bright's speech, the moderation of which, in language at least, scarcely covered the suppressed passion which was working within him, roused as it must have been by an act which, if it mean anything, was intended as a direct blow at himself and that which is called his party. Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who, but the shadow of himself physically, still retains all his powers as a humorist, was never more ironical than when he made a motion which would have set aside the prerogative of the Crown with regard to the prorogation of Parliament, and which would in its effect have tested the actuality of that indirect way of getting rid of a measure which is comprehended in the custom of moving that a bill be read that day six months. There was a comic twinkle in his still brilliant eye when he proposed that that period should be allowed to elapse, and thus an opportunity be given to the Lords to read the bill a second time next November. Mr. Duncombe probably never yet gave a more decided proof of that belief which, somehow, one cannot help thinking that he entertains—namely, that Parliamentary proceedings and governmental systems, and public affairs in general, are only an exaggerated joke got up for the amusement of the people, and for diverting them from too close an attention to the positive process of imposing taxation. Not among the least remarkable events of this occasion was the fact of Mr. Disraeli's absence on the Friday evening when this measure was discussed. One more proof of the assertion that everybody begins to think that all chance of real work and business of an abstract kind (of course, getting national money is a crying exception) is over was to be found in the burst of ironical laughter which greeted Lord Palmerston when he, endeavouring to persuade the House to give him some votes on account, stated that it was necessary to do so because after the holidays they would be too much occupied on other important business to go regularly into the Civil Service Estimates. There was incredulity in every countenance, except in the disciplined wooden faces of trained officials.

There was in the course of that *omnium gatherum* which takes place on the motion for adjournment on Fridays—and which, to the readers of Parliamentary debates, must be as puzzling as "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" is to the generally travelling public—an incident which deserves notice. During his possession of a seat in the House of Commons, whether in or out of office, no man has obtained so great a personal popularity or won a better reputation for practical administrative ability than Lord Clarence Paget. On this occasion the kind hostility of Mr. Lygon gave him an opportunity of showing that as a public man the noble Lord has preserved curiously intact that usually spongy and squeezable commodity—a conscience. Let it be known as widely as possible that a gentleman (we prefer the term to that of nobleman) who happened to possess property in ships not only refused office connected with the Navy on that account, but who, when, in his capacity as a private member of the House, he took up the question of bad management in the building of our ships of war, first disencumbered himself of any share in profits, actual or in supposition, in the mercantile marine, careless of loss, and regarding only a high principle. When the capability he has displayed in the comparatively subordinate office he now holds is added to this, we will not say rare but still remarkable, instance of self-denial, it is not too much to say that at the least Lord Clarence Paget deserves promotion on the first opportunity to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty and a seat in the Cabinet, when he will have, besides the other gratifications attending it, the pleasure of gaining for Sir Charles Napier one of his long-cherished objects—that of having a naval officer at the head of naval affairs, although, perhaps, the realisation of his desire will not be in exactly the sense which that gallant but grumbling Admiral wished, if he did not expect.

The last scene of the legislative drama before the Whitsuntide recess was nearly as characteristic in the sense of proving the actuality of the influences and impulses by which the House of Commons is guided, as any that have been above signified. To hear the impassioned prate about the horrors and guilt of bribery and corruption which from time to time goes on in that assembly, one would think that there was not a man among them who did not believe that he was pure from any participation, even in the most indirect manner, in the tempting of wretched voters, whose poverty and not their will in many cases, and in others an idea that a vote is a chattel which an Englishman has a free right to dispose of to the best advantage, prompts to the acceptance of donations from those Men in the Moon who act parts like that of *Zamiel* in "Der Freischütz," and are always hovering with outstretched arms in the dim distance over every election. But on this occasion the mask was to a great extent thrown off, for we had a crowd of suppliants bending before the stern presence of the Attorney-General, and imploring mercy for offenders whom, in vindication of the oft expressed opinion of the House, he had seized and brought within his powerful grasp. There is but one word of explanation, and that is, that at this time it was not alone the miserable John Smith whom the vengeful myrmidons of the law had caught in the act of pocketing thirty shillings for which he had basely sold his vote, but the net had closed on two wealthy candidates for the honour of a seat in Parliament. Oh, Sir Richard Bethell, what a sad proof of your lack of discrimination!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates a great variety of questions were put to the Government.

Major EDWARDS asked the Secretary for War a question respecting the omission from the Estimates of the usual vote for the annual training of the yeomanry cavalry.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNY called attention to the effect of selection of Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments upon the relative position of the Guards and the Line in cases of exchange, and asked several questions relating thereto.

General PEEL urged upon the Government the necessity of maintaining the militia in a state of the most complete efficiency in the existing circumstances of the country, and congratulated the Government and the country upon the success of the volunteer movement, which had been the means of raising a force which he described as a magnificent army. He, however, expressed an earnest hope that it would not be allowed to supersede the old constitutional reserve of the kingdom.

Mr. J. LOCKE called attention to the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps organised during the Crimean war, and charged the Government with the non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which their services had been enlisted.

Mr. DEEDES, whilst giving his approval to the volunteer movement, said there was an impression abroad that the Government were hostile to the training of the yeomanry cavalry corps in consequence of the success of that movement.

Sir DE LACY EVANS brought under the notice of the House the recent appointment of General the Hon. C. Grey to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, and in doing so observed that he was actuated by no wish to disparage or to undervalue the services of that gentleman. On the contrary, he had no doubt that he had rendered very important services as private secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. His only regret was that there had not been military services rendered; that the appointment had been made in violation of the rules laid down by the late Lord Raglan—namely, that distinguished services in the field gave the first claim, services in the colonies the next, and services chiefly at home the last. General the Hon. C. Grey had the colonelcy of a regiment conferred upon him although there were not less than fourteen distinguished general officers, his seniors, who had filled important commands in the Crimea and elsewhere, and whose claims had been altogether ignored in his favour. He believed the appointment had created an amount of dissatisfaction in the Army that had not been exceeded by any other which had been made during recent years.

Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the report of the Committee on the Military Defences of the Colonies, with the view of urging the justice and propriety of requiring the colonies to bear the cost of their own internal defences.

Lord R. CECIL insisted upon the right of the colonies to receive the protection of the mother country, and contended that if we threw their defences upon the colonists themselves we should incur the danger of weakening our power, and of weaning them from their allegiance to this country.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, on behalf of the Colonial Office, said that the chief motive for keeping up an effective force in some of the colonies was not the apprehension of a war with any of the great Powers of Europe, but to prevent the risk of hostilities breaking out with formidable native tribes.

General UPTON asked if it was the intention of Government to recommend to her Majesty a revision of the warrant dated the 1st of July, 1848, with a view to its improvement, and especially to increase the rates of pension to non-commissioned officers and soldiers discharged from the service in a helpless condition?

Mr. WILLIAMS inveighed against the enormous expenses incurred by this country, not only for our own defences, but also for the military defences of our colonies.

Colonel KNOX asked what course the Government intended to take in regard to the purchase system in the Army? The Minister of War seemed to think that the purchase system should stop at the rank of Major, and that from thence the principle of selection should be adopted. Any such system of selection would, in his opinion, amount to the grossest jobbery.

Sir L. PALK wished to receive some information respecting the defences of the country.

Mr. S. HERBERT replied briefly to the numerous questions put to him. Although the Government did not propose to call out the Yeomanry Cavalry for training this year, they nevertheless considered it a most valuable force. The right hon. gentleman also spoke in the highest terms of the Militia force and the Volunteer movement. In reference to the appointment of the Hon. C. Grey to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, Mr. S. Herbert defended it on the ground of the valuable services rendered by that officer whilst in command of the 71st Regiment for a period of nine years in Canada. That gallant officer served also in Portugal.

Mr. DISRAELI also spoke in favour of the appointment of General the Hon. C. Grey.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and a supplemental vote was taken of 1907 officers and men for the Army; also a vote of £3,236,701 for payment allowances of land forces at home and abroad.

H. W. Eve, Esq., B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the Assistant Masters of Wellington College. An annual nomination to Addiscombe has been given to the college by Sir James Weir Hogg, and two additional nominations for next year.

The Supreme Government in India has published a notification, based on instructions from the Secretary of State for India, from which it appears that no clergyman is to be appointed an inspector of schools; and that no one who is or has recently been engaged as a missionary is eligible for any appointment in the educational department.

Last week 11,881 persons visited the South Kensington Museum. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 3509; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4006; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1720; one students' evening (Wednesday), 146; at the Society of Arts conversazione, on Saturday evening, 2500.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The exertions of the Great Ship Company directors and their subordinates have been so unremitting that there is now no doubt about the readiness of their vessel to start next Saturday, June 9.

A beautiful collection of modern English pictures and drawings, the property of Mr. Henry Bradley, of Leamington, and other highly-important works, were disposed of on Saturday last by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms in King-street, St. James's-square. The day's sale amounted to £6900.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The fourth conversazione of the season took place on Friday evening in the magnificent picture gallery at Bridgewater House, the residence of the president of the society, the Earl of Ellesmere. The whole suite of apartments was filled by an elegant and fashionable company, about 800 in number. The Earl of Ellesmere presided, and the proceedings were opened by the reading of a paper by Mr. H. Ottley on the "Italian and Dutch Schools," during which he occasionally illustrated his subject by directing attention to some of the principal chefs-dœuvre of the gallery. A concert followed, the performance of which gave great satisfaction.

THE RECENT STORM.—A strong gale set in last Sunday, and blew through the night and on the following day, with great violence. Chimneys and trees were blown down in London, and great confusion and some damage took place with the shipping in the river. At Scarborough, a hairdresser, named Parkinson, while at breakfast felt the house rocking, and rushed up to get his children, who were still in bed. A stack of chimneys fell as he was going, and killed him on the spot. His wife and children were extricated unhurt. Windows were blown out at the same place. At sea there were many casualties. A schooner laden with coal went down off Shoeburyness, but her crew escaped. A despatch from Yarmouth, dated Monday, says:—"Eight vessels went down to-day, and forty to fifty lives were lost. As the vessels foundered with all hands, their names are unknown." Snow fell in several parts of the country. At Beeston observatory, on Monday, the wind blew at a pressure of 12lb. on the square inch; at Clifton (Bristol) it reached 16lb. The *Æolus*, of North Shields, was wrecked on Monday, off Winterton, Norfolk; five men perished. The master and cook only were saved. At Liverpool, a great number of vessels slipped from their moorings in the river, and came into collision with each other or drifted up against the piers or landing-stages, to their great injury. At York, fourteen fine elms—some of great size—which adorned the public promenade by the Ouse, were uprooted. At Shields two vessels were wrecked. The gale also spread over the country, for it was felt at Wakefield, Bradford, and other places; and the Whitsuntide festivities were considerably marred in consequence of the unpleasant weather. The damage to fruit-trees is everywhere described as most lamentable, after the splendid promise of productiveness which they before presented. The latest news from various parts of the coast respecting the storm of Monday is of a very distressing character; indeed, it would appear that the storm almost equalled in severity the fearful one which occasioned such a terrible loss of noble ships and precious lives towards the close of last year. Information has reached London of the loss of upwards of one hundred vessels, and in a very large number of cases the ill-fated crews also perished. The greatest mischief was done upon the eastern and north-eastern line of coast. The fishermen on the coast have been severe sufferers by the storm; and it is estimated that those living at Filey Bay alone have sustained a loss amounting to upwards of ten thousand pounds. We regret to find that the calamities occasioned by the storm have extended to the shores of the Continent. A Dutch steamer, which had left Rotterdam on an excursion trip, foundered with all on board, numbering eighty souls; and several other serious casualties are reported from that quarter.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

SOME additions have lately been made to the multifarious art collections of the South Kensington Museum which call for a brief notice.

The English gallery of paintings has been enriched by the addition of fifty, in water colours, presented by Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbroke Park, Lincolnshire, in accordance with the wishes of her late husband—intended by him to form the commencement of a National Gallery of Water-colour Painting. The works in question appear to have been purchased from time to time out of the exhibitions during the last twenty or thirty years, and some as recently as within the last season or two. They include interesting specimens of well-known names:—J. Varley, T. Martin, Copley Fielding, Cattermole, C. Stanfield, Byrne, Dewint, T. Sydney Cooper, W. Hunt, L. Haghe, &c. Occupying a whole side of one of the apartments in the museum, they will easily be distinguished from the general collection.

Another very important addition is the marble singing gallery removed from the Church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and the story of which is not a little remarkable. It appears that a little more than a year ago, before the revolution there, an English gentleman connected with the Government Fine-Art Department entered the fine old Church of Santa Maria and found the floor littered with fragments of marble, being parts of the beautiful singing gallery, the work of Baccio d'Agnolo, in A.D. 1500, which the monks were about to sell for little more than the value of old marble to a dealer of Florence, who himself was about to transfer it to a builder in France, for the purpose of being applied to some villa in course of erection in the neighbourhood of Paris. Mr. J. C. Robinson, the gentleman in question, saw his opportunity and the importance of the prize, which by a prompt negotiation he secured for £350, and transferred it to England, where his purchase was accepted by Government for the national collection. On the expulsion of the Hapsburgs and the establishment of a popular Government at Florence, the conduct of the monks in their works of "restoration" was brought under severe notice of the authorities, and a public prosecution has been ordered of those who had a share in the alienation of the noble work in question. For our own part, we must confess that we have some misgivings upon the merits of the transaction upon the score of public morality; but, having so stated, we will not discuss the question here. We have now only to speak of the famous singing gallery, however obtained, as a work of art. This work is of the very best period of Italian art, and is remarkable alike for the simplicity and chasteness of its form and the masterly skill and taste displayed in the ornamentation. The sculptures on the face are in three panels. In the centre is a cross surrounded by a trophy of fruits, with birds, exquisitely carved, among the branches. The left-hand panel contains a group of flowers, conventionally treated, surrounded by various fruits; and the right-hand panel an escutcheon, on which is sculptured a spread eagle, crowned with fleur de lis, and standing on the back of a dragon. At the sides, on one end, is a scroll, with the word "Libertas" under a shield, carrying three fleur de lis; and at the other a group of three lilies, the emblem of the Florentine Republic, freely carved after nature. The details throughout are of the highest order of art and in the purest taste, and deserve attentive study as models of artistic decoration.

EXHIBITION OF ROSS'S MINIATURES AND DRAWINGS.

An extremely rich and interesting collection of miniatures, drawings, and pictures by the late Sir Wm. C. Ross, has been opened in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. The collection consists of upwards of two hundred works, about forty of which have been contributed for the occasion by her Majesty, and about seventy by the executors, by whom they will be sent for sale at Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms at the close of the exhibition. The Society of Arts have a peculiar claim to interest themselves in the fame of this artist, having been the first to recognise and reward his talent with their prizes when he was quite a boy; and the performances for which these rewards were given are now, after the lapse of something like half a century, displayed in the very room where he received them. Another curious specimen, also, is his first miniature—one of the Duke of Portland, a grave man in spectacles, with a star on his breast, for painting which the youthful artist received the sum of ten shillings. His next commission, we believe, was for the portrait of a drunken sailor, for which he received three half-crowns.

The exhibition will remain open for a fortnight or so longer, and is well worth a visit.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Major-General Felix: The will of Orlando Felix, Esq., formerly of Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, and late of the Villa Colombier Montbriliant, in Geneva, a Major-General in her Majesty's Army, was proved in London, on the 16th of May, by John James Johnson, Esq., of Chester-square, Pimlico, and Charles John Martyn, Esq., of Craig's-court, Westminster, two of the executors—a power being reserved to John Binney Key, Esq., of Madras. The personalty in England was sworn under £12,000. To his niece, Julia Colston, who, he states, is sufficiently provided for, he leaves his books, plate, and other valuables, and a legacy of £1000. To Mr. Frederick Lockyer, of the Admiralty, £1000. To his sisters, Mrs. Henrietta Chatterton, widow of N. W. Chatterton, of Cork, and Mrs. Jessie Brown, widow of Colonel James Brown, 43rd Regiment, he has left specific bequests of railway shares and shares in the Bank of Bombay, and also appointed them residuary legatees. The will bears date the 27th of July, 1848, and was attested by General Sir George Brown, and Joseph Millings, jun., East Court.

C. B. Lawton, Esq.: The will of Charles Bourn Lawton, Esq., of Lawton Hall, Cheshire, was proved at Chester by the executors, the Archdeacon of Chester and Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Bode-heath. The will was signed in May, 1858. Mr. Lawton died February 7, 1860, in his ninetieth year. After giving directions for the payment of debts and funeral expenses, he leaves to his wife, in addition to her jointure, for her own use absolutely, such of his household goods, plate, jewellery, prints, pictures (not being heirlooms), glass, china, linen, wines, books, and other effects, as she shall select; together with his carriages and horses, cows and farming stock, and all moneys. To his late brother's widow and son, and to his butler, housekeeper, and gardener, he has left legacies. The entailed estate devolves on his nephew, John Lawton, Esq., of Presbury-hall.

Mr. Albert Smith, by his will, dated the 3rd of March last, leaves his house and premises, North End Lodge, Fulham, with all the furniture, books, plate, and other effects, to his widow. He then gives several pecuniary legacies to relations and friends; and, after making provision for his widow, mother, and sisters, he leaves the residue to his brother Arthur, whom, together with his friend Mr. Arthur Pratt-Barlow, he appoints executor and trustee. His effects will probably be sworn under £25,000.

IMPROVED MODE OF POSTING LETTERS, &c.—In order to prevent as much as possible the breakage of seals, and the rubbing off labels from letters when posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand, the whole of the openings to the letter-boxes have been fitted with small hoppers, attached to which is an inclosed sliding-board, leading directly to the "facing-table," so that the "broom" formerly used for sweeping the mass of letters from time to time out of the boxes is no longer necessary.

AID TO GARIBALDI.—The real character of the American vessel loaded with rifles, whose mysterious appearance in Cork Harbour some months ago attracted no little attention, has now become known. She was freighted by the Garibaldi committee, at New York, during the Italian war, and her cargo was intended for the gallant General's use; but the unexpected termination of the war prevented its appropriation for that purpose. The vessel has now left Cork, and it is not unlikely that Italy may again be her destination.

The officers now serving in and those who have served in the 17th Lancers dined together on Wednesday evening at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding.

Yesterday se'nnight the officers of the 3rd Manchester Regiment of Rifle Volunteers entertained their newly-appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire, at dinner at the Palatine Hotel.

A supplementary estimate has been issued stating that a vote is required of £2500 towards dredging and extending the great harbour at Malta. There will still remain a further sum of £101,126 to be voted in future years for the completion of the work.

A service of plate is to be presented in July to Sir Morton Peto, M.P., by gentlemen connected with the East Suffolk Railway and the district through which the line passes. The presentation will be made at the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, and the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, will preside on the occasion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE defeat of so many favourites for the Oaks gave the book-makers a good turn, and a capital settling has been the result. One gentlemen has "gone" for a fair amount, and the reporters, by an ingenious quotation, have taken care to indicate his identity. The Scott party are dissatisfied with the use that was made of their horse by French in the last quarter of a mile, but they hardly venture to assert that even a Frank Butler could have nursed him home first. Mr. Nichol's luck has been very remarkable, considering that he has seldom more than one or two horses in training. Since the spring of 1849 he has won the Two Thousand and St. Leger twice, and run second for the St. Leger and the Derby. Both his Wizard and Warlock were bred by the Earl of Durham. America has had her laugh against England for being so very confident of her Tom Sayers, and England can now retort by pointing to Umpire. What with Thormanby, Umpire, St. Albans, Buccaneer, Horror, Wizard, and the mysterious outsider which has turned up six years running on Doncaster Moor, there seem to be hopes of a pretty good St. Leger. The Oaks was spoiled by Seclusion's wretched start, and of the first three only Contadina has a St. Leger nomination. The winner, Butterfly, was capitally ridden by little J. Snowden in the Towneley colours, and looks quite a mare to race and stay, though perhaps the latter is rather her forte. Mr. Eastwood's luck has been well deserved.

Next week will be devoted to the Ascot revel. Her Majesty's Vase, the Queen's Stand Plate, the Ascot Stakes, the Four-Year-Old Triennial, and the Two-Year-Old Biennial are the principal events of Tuesday. Walloon, Sister to St. Albans, Poolthorne, Sister to Mincepie, and Brother to Sunbeam are in the latter; and The Wizard, seeing that St. Albans is hors de combat for the present, has no opponent of importance in the Ascot Derby. The Royal Hunt Cup, the Three-Year-Old Triennial, in which High Treason, Brother to Rainbow, and The Wizard, will probably meet; the Three-Year-Old Biennial, in which Thormanby in engaged; and the Coronation Stakes, which includes Seclusion and Contadina, will be leading features of Wednesday.

The Gold Cup Day has been strengthened by the Royal Stand Plate, and the Cup entry numbers the high-priced Promised Land, Butterfly, Seclusion, Rupee, Thormanby, Gamester, Mainstone, and Newcastle among its twenty; so that Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Doncaster Cup, and Two Thousand, all have representatives. Among the New Stakes entries are Folkestone (5lb. extra), and a great many "dark" ones. Friday has a pretty good bill of fare for such as care for four days. The Spencer yearlings, six in number, come up for sale at Tattersall's on Monday; and we do not hear any further talk of the Grimston sale going off. We learn from The *Sporting Magazine* that the late Lord John Scott has left Cannobie to his faithful stud-groom, Hemming. No legacy could have been better deserved, as it was entirely on his unaided judgment that his Lordship hired Pantaloon and bought Phryne.

A seventh match between the two elevens has just given the odd game to All England. The matches of 1857 will always be remembered for the brilliant batting of George Parr. In 1858 Carpenter and Hearne came out as "colts," and made most brilliant scores; and in 1859 they got together again, and were not separated till they had achieved 149 runs. Atkinson, also, made his début as a bowler in last year, and only 46 runs were made from his 264 balls, while, out of 46 maiden overs, 13 followed in succession. The appearance of "the Cambridge colt" Tarrant, as a bowler for the All England, was the feature of 1860; but, brilliant as was his luck in the first innings, it quite deserted him in the second, and the other Cambridge man, Hayward, took his place with very telling effect. He is a slight lad of twenty-two, a capital fielder, but no batter, and his balls are so difficult to hit away that they required a totally new arrangement of the fielders. Jackson's bowling on the first day was not so good as usual, and, on the part of the United, Slinn and Caffyn were remarkably effective. The palm for the fielding must, perhaps, be awarded to the United, and that for the batting to All England. In the second innings of the latter George Parr knocked one of Caffyn's balls for 6 clean into the tavern garden, and was finally caught for 55. H. Stephenson's 22 and Jackson's 29 were also made in good style, and the United had 114 to get when they began their second innings. Grundy stuck in for a long time, and saw six wickets fall, and was then beautifully caught by Jackson; and Griffiths made a very dashing innings of 26. The hopes of the United fell sadly when Carpenter was run out for one, and, as Caffyn and Lillywhite were not in the vein to retrieve the day, a most beautifully-contested match became the All England's by 21 runs. The return one will be played at the Oval on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of July. On Monday the M. C. C. and Ground meet the County of Sussex at Lord's, the Gentlemen of the Surrey Club play the Gentlemen of Kent, and the All England go to Bath against twenty-two of the Lansdowne Club.

The principal yachting fixtures are the Ranelagh Yacht Club on Tuesday; the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, at Cantley, on Thursday; and the Clyde and Birkenhead Yacht Clubs on Saturday.

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Phillip's Handicap.—Lady Grosvenor, 1. Montrose, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Doe Fool, 1. Amain, 2.
Union Cup.—Rising Sun, 1. Ripon, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Restes, 1. Bab at the Bowster, 2.
Trafford Handicap.—Purmeses, 1. Griffin, 2.

THURSDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Wynnstay, 1. Amain, 2.
City Handicap.—Lady Grosvenor, 1. Griffin, 2.
Tradesman's Cup.—Ben Webster, 1. Rameses, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

ASCOT CUP.—6 to 4 on Thormanby; 6 to 1 agst Promised Land (t); 10 to 1 agst Gamester.
ST. LEGER.—3 to 1 agst Thormanby (t)
ASCOT STAKES.—8 to 1 agst Flitch (off.); 8 to 1 agst Ancient Briton (off.); 12 to 1 agst Duneany (off.).

YACHTING.—The first regatta this season of the Thames Yacht Club took place on Wednesday. There was a large and fashionable company, and the race was sustained with great spirit. The racing was with the second, third, and fourth class boats, and the race finished as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Quiver (4th class, Capt. Chamberlayne's)	6	4	15
Kitten (3rd class, Mr. Leach's)	6	5	40
Southampton Folly (4th class, Mr. Blanchard's)	6	19	15
Violet (4th class, Lord De Ros')	6	21	30

and of the second class:—

	H.	M.	S.
Phantom (Mr. Lane's)	7	10	20
Thought (Mr. Marshall's)	7	11	27

By the above result the *Quiver* took the prize of the third class, and the *Kitten* that of the fourth; the second prize for the second class was withheld, there not being four in the race.

CRICKET.—The great match between the United and the All England Elevens commenced at Lord's Ground on Monday in the presence of four thousand spectators, and was brought to a close on Wednesday, the All England Eleven winning by twenty-two runs. The following is the score:—All England, first innings, 71; second ditto, 131. United, first innings, 89; second ditto, 92.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 23	29·901	60·3	47·3	·64	3	44·3	72·1	—	297	·000
„ 24	30·023	56·8	45·2	·67	4	50·3	69·7	WNW. W. SW.	124	·000
„ 25	29·843	52·9	46·6	·81	10	47·9	63·2	S. SSW.	271	·000
„ 26	29·386	53·1	49·6	·89	8	51·7	62·8	SW. W.	—	·070
„ 27	29·762	48·2	31·4	·55	9	43·9	59·6	W.	—	—
„ 28	29·619	50·3	33·9	·56	5	47·3	55·4	WNW. W. WSW.	—	·380
„ 29	30·020	48·3	33·6	·60	8	40·3	57·1	WNW. W.	327	·040

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·932	29·964	29·926	29·393	29·770	29·543	30·024
Temperature of Air	61·1°	60·4°	58·7°	57·9°	51·2°	51·0°	52·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	53·6°	53·5°	53·9°	56·0°	43·1	43·2°	44·9°
Direction of Wind	—	W.	S.	WSW.	W.	W.	WSW.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with several previous weeks, rather more business has been transacted in Home Securities since we last wrote; nevertheless, the increased purchases of Stock, almost wholly on account of the public, have had very little influence upon prices. They have, however, been fairly supported.

The supply of capital in the Discount Market has further increased, but the demand for accommodation has continued steady, at quotations nearly on a par with Bank rates. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 3¾ to 3⅞; three months', 3⅞; four months', 4 to 4¼; and six months', 4½ to 5 per cent.

The imports of the precious metals have not exceeded £200,000, of which very few parcels have been sent into the Bank of England, notwithstanding that nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are still favourable to this country. An export of £30,000 has been made to the Peninsula; but only about £200,000 in silver will be forwarded to India and China by the steamer of the 4th. There is, consequently, very little doing in the silver market, at 5s. 1⅝d. for bar qualities, and 5s. 2¼d. per ounce for Mexican dollars. The next packet from the West Indies is expected to bring a large quantity of the latter.

We have observed much less activity in the market for Indian Stocks and Securities, the prices of which have not been supported. The only exception is in the Bonds, which have improved to 7s. and 3s. discount.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have continued their investigations into the Pullinger frauds. Explanations have been offered by a certain house in reference to their dealings with Pullinger; but they do not appear to be of a satisfactory character.

Throughout the Continent money is still very low in price. In Paris it may be had at 3, at Amsterdam and Brussels the same quotation prevails, whilst at Hamburg it is freely offered at 1¾, and at Frankfort as low as 1 per cent.

The shares in the newly-formed companies have been dealt in only to a moderate extent. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 2 to 2¼ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1⅝ to 1⅞ prem.; Universal Marine, ⅛ to ⅜ dis.; and London and South African Bank, ½ to ¼ discount.

On Monday scarcely any change took place in the value of either Home or Indian Stocks:—Bank Stock left off at 228; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½ ⅝; Consols, 95¼ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 17¼; India Five per Cents, 106⅞ ⅝; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 97¾, Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103¼; Ditto, Debentures, 96⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. to 4s. discount; Exchequer Bills, 10s. premium. Prices were, in some instances, a shade easier on Tuesday. The market, however, was by no means heavy:—Bank Stock sold at 228½; India Stock, 221 222 and 220; Ditto New, 106⅞ ⅝; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Enfaced Paper, 103. The Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 93½ ⅝; Consols, for Money, 95⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 95¼ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 17¼; India Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. prem. Quotations generally were firm on the following day:—Bank Stock closed at 229; Reduced Three per Cents, 93½ ⅝; Consols, 93⅜ ½; New Three per Cents, 95⅝ ½; India Stock, 223; Ditto New, 106⅝; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 103; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 7s. to 3s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. prem. On Thursday the market was flat, at reduced quotations:—Consols, for Money, were 94⅞ ⅝; for the Account, 99½ 05; the Reduced and New Threes sold at 93⅜ ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 16s. prem.; Bank Stock was 227½ to 228; India Stock, 221½ to 224; Ditto, New Loan, 106¾ ⅞.

The directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada have declared a dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent per annum.

Although the business doing in nearly all Foreign Securities has not been to say extensive, prices, generally, have ruled firm. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, New Deferred, 37⅞; Turkish Six per Cents, 74⅞; Ditto, New, 58¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 101¼.

No material change has taken place in the value of Joint-Stock Bank Shares compared with last week, with the exception of those of the Union Bank of London, which, in consequence of the further investigations concerning the late frauds by the committee of the Stock Exchange, have receded from 25½—our quotation of last week—to 24¾. The amount of business transacted is moderate, as follows:—Australasia, 66½; Bank of London, 52; British North American, 54; City, 76; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16¾; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 35½; London Joint-stock, 33; London and Westminster, 62; National Provincial of England, 94½ ex div.; Oriental, 43; Ottoman, 17⅜; Union of Australia, 44¼.

Colonial Government Securities have met an inactive market; yet prices, in most instances, have been maintained. New Brunswick Six per Cents have realised 108; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1838 and upwards, 100⅛; Victoria Six per Cents, January and July, 106¾; Ditto, April and October, 106⅞.

In Miscellaneous Securities but few transactions are reported. Canada Land shares have sold at 120; Copper Mines of England Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 25⅛; Crystal Palace, 32½; Ditto, Preference, 99½; Electric Telegraph, 106¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4½; London General Omnibus, 1¾; National Discount, 4¼; North British Australasian, ⅞; Peel River Land and Mineral, 47; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 17½; Rhymney Iron, 20¼; Berlin Waterworks, 4⅝; Chelsea Ditto, New Guaranteed, 1862, 23¾; Birmingham Canal, 94; Grand Junction, 59; Kennet and Avon, 6⅜; Leeds and Liverpool, 500; Regent's, 21; London Docks, 67.

Owing, in some measure, to the preparations for the fortnightly settlement—which shows a diminished amount of floating speculation—the Railway Share Market has been extremely quiet, but no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The total "calls" for the present month amount to £2,490,095. The traffic returns are still large—the increase in the London and North-Western, compared with the corresponding week in 1859, being £13,255; the Great Western, £7258; and the London and South-Western, £7184. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 90¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great Northern, 116; Ditto, A Stock, 116; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 111¼; Great Western, 69¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅞; London and Blackwall, 70½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 11¼; London and North-Western, 101; Ditto, Eighths, 9¾; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 116⅞; North British, 61⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96½; Ditto, Leeds, 52½; Ditto, York, 80¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45¼; South Eastern, 85¼.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Hull and Selby, 111.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, Five per Cent, No. 2, 110¼; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100⅜; Newport, Avergavenny, and Hereford, Six per Cent, 11⅞; North Eastern, G. N. E., Four per Cent, 96; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 10; Stockton and Darlington, C., Six per Cent, 32½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96¾; Cape Town and Dock, 1½; East Indian, 102; Ditto F Shares Extension, 15; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 101; Grand Trunk of Canada, 32¼; Ditto Six per Cent Preference, 92¼; Ditto, Second Preference, 78¾; Ditto, Debenture, 63½; Ditto Seven per Cents, 1867, 67; Great Indian Peninsula, 100; Great Western of Canada, 12⅜; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1878, 93½; Indus Steam Flotilla, 94.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 6½; Dutch-Rhenish, 9¼; Great Luxembourg, 6⅝.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 28.—Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, at last week's quotations. In foreign wheat—the show of which was on the increase—the transactions were trifling, at previous currencies. Floating cargoes were dull, but not cheaper. Barley was in good supply, and heavy request, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of malt. Oats moved off heavily, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter decline. Beans and peas supported previous rates, but the demand for them was by no means active. No change took place in the price of flour, but the transactions were much restricted.

May 30.—For nearly all kinds of produce the demand was inactive to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s. to 53s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 49s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 64s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 32s. to 39s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 22s. to 29s.; boilers, 30s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s. to 50s.; town households, 44s. to —s.; country marks, 36s. to 38s. per 280lb. American flour, 25s. to 30s. per barrel; French ditto, 33s. to 41s. per sack.

Seeds.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of seeds. Generally speaking, the trade is heavy.

Linseed, English, crushing, 49s. to 52s.; Calcutta, 49s. to 51s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 14s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 6[illegible]s. to 6[illegible]s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover 4[illegible]s. to 54s.; white ditto, 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 6d.; barley, 35s. 2d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 37s. 3d.; beans, 44s. 8d.; peas, 40s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 8d.; barley, 3[illegible]s. 2d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 34s. 4d.; beans, 43s. 1d.; peas, 39s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 115,798; barley, 3513; oats, 5951; rye, 57; beans, 2124; peas, 316 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The shipments from China to the latest dates were 21,000,000lb in excess of last year.

Sugar.—Considerable inactivity has prevailed in the demand for all raw sugars, and prices have given way 6d per cwt. West India has realised 32s. to 45s.; native Madras, 33s. to 35s.; Porto Rico, 38s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at barely last week's currency. Crushed sugars support previous rates.

Coffee.—Owing to the large quantities on offer the trade has continued very inactive, on rather easier terms.

Rice.—On the whole the trade is steady, at previous quotations. A few parcels of very fine Bengal have sold at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have very little change to notice in the general quotations, and the demand is chiefly confined to moderate quantities. Cork butter is selling at from 70s. to 100s.; Limerick, 100s. to 104s.; Carlow, 102s. to 108s. Sizeable bacon, 70s. to 72s.; oversized, 64s. to 68s. Bladdered lard, 66s. to 78s.; and kegs, 58s. to 63s. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market is steady as to price, but the business doing in it is limited. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at from 52s. to 52s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 51s. 9d. to 52s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 28s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are in moderate request, at previous quotations. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; rough, 9s. per cwt.

Spirits.—No change has taken place in the value of rum. Proof Leewards is selling at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are as last advised.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being favourable, the demand for most kinds of hops is very inactive, at barely previous rates. The duty has been done at £180,000.

Wool.—The public sales are just closing. This week they have been well attended, and the whole of the wool offered has changed hands, at full quotations.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are good for the time of year, and the trade is inactive, at from 80s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, May 31).—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, and all kinds changed hands steadily, at fully Monday's currency. Sheep—the show of which was by no means extensive—moved off freely, at extreme rates; in some instances prices were 2d. per 8lb. higher. The lamb trade was firm, but no change took place in the quotations. We have to report a firm sale for calves, at full currencies. Pigs commanded quite last week's prices, and milch cows were steady. During the late gales about 2000 sheep on passage from Hamburg were thrown overboard from the various steamers. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lambs, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 856; cows, 127; sheep and lambs, 7500; calves, 250; pigs, 200. Foreign: Beasts, 230; sheep, 855; calves, 149.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

BANKRUPTS.

G. WILSON, Lincoln, watchmaker.—F. H. TOOTAL, Manchester, wine merchant.—J. HODGE, Helston, Cornwall, silversmith.—S. HOOK, Farningham, Kent, grocer.—R. L. TYLER, Spalding, wine merchant.—M. PERRY, Bloomsbury Market, Oxford-street, passe-partouts manufacturer.—G. H. PERKER, High-street, Borough.—A. ROBBINS, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder.—E. M'SWINEY, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant.—G. WEST, Wapping, Middlesex, shipowner.—J. JOHNSON and C. S. GILMAN, Red Cross-street, City, merchants.—H. W. SEXTON, Norwich, builder.—W. HUNTER, Limehouse, Middlesex, ship joiner.—A. D. BELL and E. BRASSERT, City, trimming manufacturers.—T. WINWOOD, Neath, Glamorganshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. MARSHALL, Renfrew, coal merchant.—J. MITCHELL and CO., Glasgow, distillers.—J. LOCKHART, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, carrier.—J. ADAMS, Dundee, watchmaker.—J. BLAIKIE, Aberdeen, advocate.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S. ADAMS, Ware, Hertfordshire, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

R. BARNES, Norwich, shoe manufacturer.—J. A. AXTELL, W. R. KNIGHTS, and W. AXTELL, White's ground, Bermondsey, and St. Neot's Huntingdonshire, tanners.—E. BROOK, Charsfield, Suffolk, cattle-dealer.—T. SPENCER, Woolwich, tailor.—E. WORTLEY, Willesden, Middlesex, builder.—H. EDWARDS, Birmingham, merchant.—J. WILLIAMS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. HYNDMAN, Newport, Monmouthshire, beer merchant.—W. LONG, Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—C. ROACH, Devizes, Wiltshire, hosier.—W. TYSON, Liverpool, flour dealer.—J. W. WELCH, Manchester, warp-sizer.—P. WILLIAMSON, jun., Salford, Lancashire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. PETRIE, Auchinblae, farmer and flesher.—J. NORWELL and SON, Glasgow, auctioneers.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Farm-hill Park, Stroud, the wife of Captain Dutton Hunt, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, the wife of John Swan Flower, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at the Church of St. Swithin, East Grinstead, by the Rev. J. N. Harward, M.A., Vicar of the parish, John Harrison, Esq., of Highgate, M.D., to Amelia, eldest daughter of G. B. Yates, Esq., of Feilbridge, Sussex.
On the 28th ult., at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, by the Rev. Henry Leach, C. Malton Bevan, Esq., to Isabella, second daughter of Frederick Lennox Horne, Esq.
On the 24th ult., at St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. T. W. Weston, Charles, only son of the late Soffrien John Aiken, Esq., to Jane Townley, youngest daughter of the late John Quick, Esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park.
On the 29th ult., at St. Peter's, Cranbourne, Berks, by the Rev. C. J. Elliott and Rev. C. Ellis, John Saunders, eldest son of the late John Kirton Gilliat, Esq., of Fernhill, Berks, to Louisa Anne Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Mathew Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at the Minster Yard, York, Mrs. Julia Salmonds, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.
On the 27th ult., at Holland-road, Brixton, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Gerald, Esq., in her forty-fourth year.

THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION.—GARIBALDI'S DEPARTURE.

FEW events of our time have created more wide-spread astonishment and sympathy than the long-suffering of the inhabitants of Sicily and Naples, the plague-spots of Europe, in which tyranny has been rife and powerful while the shouts for liberty and freedom have frequently been echoed far and wide throughout the disturbed Continent. The wrongs perpetrated by Bomba and his successor are of world-wide notoriety; all the Governments of Christendom have at some time or other protested against them; diplomatic relations with the Neapolitan Government have been many times interrupted on their account; and yet the obstinate Bourbons heeded not the counsel that might have saved them. Surrounded by their mercenaries, they seemed to think their throne invulnerable, because able to crush all resistance from within by brute force; so that, while "tyrants threatened, meeker victims bowed," and suffered, and died, without having enjoyed even a glimpse of the sweetest aspiration of their existence—liberty. The recent Italian campaign was professedly a war of affranchisement. Italy was to be emancipated from foreign yoke, and the nationality of the Italians to be established on a footing based upon freedom; the point of departure was the relief from Austrian tyranny, and this "idea" rallied the disconsolate Italians round that banner which has been rarely unfurled in vain. So far the cause was good and holy, and promising. But, the Italian campaign finished, it was found that only a portion of the suffering Italia had been treated for the mortal malady of oppression. Venice, Naples, Sicily, and the Papal States were still bleeding from their accumulated wrongs, now rendered still more painful by the immediate vicinity of a moderate liberty so little abused by its new possessors as to have inspired the admiration of the entire world. We do not seek to diminish the injustice of Austria during her occupation of certain portions of Italy; it was certainly more than sufficient to justify the intervention to which she has so recently succumbed; but we have no hesitation in saying that, however great that injustice may have been, it was but slight when compared to the horrors committed by the Neapolitan Government—horrors that have never been surpassed at any period of the world's existence, and which have become a crying shame and an outrage upon European civilisation. It has been affirmed by some of the French journals that an opportunity was afforded to the Neapolitans and Sicilians for making an effort to emancipate themselves during the Italian war, but the overwhelming forces of their despotic ruler rendered such an attempt at that time hopeless; and it was not till extraneous assistance could be hoped for that the Sicilians rose in insurrection. The Peace of Villafranca set at liberty a number of those brave men whose whole lives have been devoted to that holiest of causes, the emancipation of their native country; and the kingdom of Sicily and Naples—that land of sighs and dungeons—immediately asked for help from those who had already given so many proofs of their patriotism and of their love of rational liberty. Garibaldi and his "band" were appealed to in their temporary retreat, in which they might have enjoyed the repose and the honours they had so justly won; but they preferred accepting the risk of even greater dangers than those to which they had already been exposed, and, abandoning their ease, risking their lives and property, and separating, perhaps for ever in this world, from those they love, ventured forth on the perilous expedition that has aroused in Europe—nay, throughout the civilised world—a feeling of breathless agitation.

At what precise period the prayers of the Sicilians were conveyed to Garibaldi and his followers we have at present no knowledge. Looking at the completeness of the arrangements, however, the expedition must have been a considerable time in preparation, for it seems to have been got up with as much talent and foresight as courage. What we do know is, that the word of order was given



THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION.—DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI AND HIS FOLLOWERS FROM GENOA ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5TH OF MAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

to meet at the Villa Spinola on the night of the 5th and 6th of May and that early on that memorable Sunday morning the modern Crusaders sallied forth on their hazardous undertaking. What a solemn meeting, and what a sorrowful yet consoling parting, must have been witnessed in the grounds surrounding the Villa Spinola on that evening night! What a "God-speed" must have been murmured by those who, although not forming a part of the expedition, were still vitally interested in its success! When all were ready General Garibaldi led the way down to a retired spot on the shore, where a number of barques were awaiting the volunteers in the cause of Sicilian, or rather Italian, liberty. The arms were put on board the boats; salutations, quiet but hearty, were exchanged; the calm pass of the air and sea appeared to augur favourably for the safe departure of the "band." Garibaldi and his staff remained on shore till all the rest had started, the General himself being the last to leave. The wife of one of his officers (Crespi) having desired to accompany the expedition in the capacity of nurse to the sick or wounded, and persisting strongly in her wish, Garibaldi, at the last moment, acceded to her patriotic request. Her womanly appeal to the bold chief is the episode represented in our drawing. One of the boats was provided with a lantern showing a red and green light. This light was to be the guide for the steamers as soon as they made their way out of the port of Genoa to pick up their valiant freight. The two vessels received all on board safely, and, shortly after half-past three in the morning, the *Piemont* and the *Lombardi*, commanded respectively by Garibaldi and Bixio, started fairly under full steam on their mission of deliverance.

We need not recapitulate here the events relating to the voyage of the two ships to Marsala, or the details of occurrences subsequent to the disembarkation of Garibaldi and his followers, which will form the subject of future Illustrations in this Journal, accompanied by their timely description. We are glad to perceive that the European Powers seem disposed to let Garibaldi and the son of Bomba fight it out. France is patient; England, though applauding by words and money, stirs not; Spain refuses to succour the Bourbon; Italy beats the hoof and would be moving. In the meantime all goes well in Garibaldi's camp, and at the period we write the banner of liberty, the only banner that will ever lead to a really permanent triumph in Europe, waves proudly in a portion of that fine land whose inhabitants have so long "withered to each tyrant's will," and who will not fail to acquit themselves befittingly of their debt of gratitude towards that illustrious "saviour who shall set them free."



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA, "IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BUGLE TO THE 3RD COMPANY OF KENT VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

On the 16th ult. this company, which has long since attained its maximum strength, assembled in the grounds of the Manor House, Lee, the residence of Captain Farrall, who commands it, to receive from the ladies of Blackheath and Lee a beautiful silver bugle. Nearly the whole of this fine corps was present under arms, and a very soldier-like set of men they are—an opinion which was universally expressed, as, accompanied by an excellent band, they marched through Blackheath and Lee to their destination. The good effect of the steady drill which they have gone through for the last six months under Sergeant-Major Baker is very obvious and very gratifying.

The grounds of the Manor House, which are full of fine old trees, and are spacious and picturesque, were profusely and tastefully decorated with banners, flags, and tents; and upwards of 600 persons were present, to all of whom tickets of admission had been issued. At 7 p.m. the volunteers were drawn up on the lawn, and Mrs. W. S. Shore, with whom the subscription for the bugle originated, accompanied by a bevy of ladies and gentlemen, left the Manor House and passed down the grounds, the band playing and the assembled company following. She made a spirited speech, and at once presented the bugle to Captain Farrall, who accepted it in the name of the corps, and sincerely thanked the ladies who so generously presented them with the beautiful and useful gift, and thus fostered and encouraged the spirit of true patriotism by their presence amongst them. Three hearty ringing cheers were then given for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, followed by three equally hearty cheers for the ladies. The volunteers then fell out, and the Manor House was opened by Mrs Farrall to the assembled company, the band, which was stationed on the lawn, playing at intervals some fine pieces of music.

At about 8 p.m. this joyous and interesting spectacle was brought to a close.

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Hair Watch chains	21s.	Hair Wings	21s. 6d.
Hair Albert chains	16s.	Hair Bookmarkers	10s. 6d.
Hair Fine	2s.	Hair Charms	10s. 6d.

Hair Ornaments adapted for Proper Books, Hair Emblems, the Hair Arranged in Braids.
Those Hair Ornaments are all made from the Hair, and Hair only, ordered, with Jewels, to any price.
Memorials for Mourning—Hair Jewellery, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, &c. &c., elegantly Mounted with Gold and Black Enamel, and Hair Worked in Every Device.
A. Forrest, 32, Baker-street, Portman-square.
A. Forrest is the one who brought this Ornament art in fashion.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GRAND BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, on a scale of unusual magnificence, in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the WARRINGTON-ST. and CHURCH SCHOOLS, in the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace, on Friday, 6th, Saturday, 7th, and Monday, 11th of June, 1860.

LADIES PATRONESSES.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough
Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington
Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose
The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Salisbury
The Most Hon the Marchioness of Ailesbury
The Most Hon the Marchioness of Waterford
The Most Hon the Marchioness of Downshire
The Most Hon the Marchioness of Westminster
The Most Hon the Marchioness of Hastings
The Most Hon the Countess of Shaftesbury
The Most Hon the Countess of Chichester
The Most Hon the Countess of Derby
The Right Hon Lady Constance Grosvenor
The Right Hon Lady Dorothy Nevill
The Right Hon Lady Charlotte Duncan
The Right Hon the Viscountess Falmouth
The Right Hon Lady Emily Peel
The Right Hon Lady Emily Peel
The Right Hon Lady Mary Fox
The Right Hon Lady Lucas Mills
The Right Hon Lady Caroline Rodnick
The Right Hon Lady Hayter
The Right Hon the Lady Marcus
The Right Hon the Lady Stanley of Alderley
The Baroness Mayer de Rothschild
The Lady Mayoress
Lady Rose
Mrs Hilmer Gibson
Mrs Lane Fox
Mrs Fenn (of Reigate)
Mrs Robert Fenn
Mrs Robert Tritton
Mrs Edward Cadbury, Birmingham
Mrs Edwin Caldecott, Springfield, Clapham
Mrs Charles Cowden Clarke, Albemarle Terrace
Mrs Field, 70, Bruton-gardens, Hyde Park
Mrs Hanbury, 50, Lombard-street, Upper Clapton
Mrs Gurney, Bramshill Park, Hartley Wintney
Mrs Walter Grosvenor, Stamford hill
Mrs Hanbury Kynaston, Hackney-downs
Mrs Hanbury Kynaston, Tooting Common
Mrs Green, Ashley House, Ashley-road, St. John's-wood
Mrs Hibbert, 15, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood
Mrs John Hives, 45, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood
Mrs Hodgson, Clapham Common
Mrs Lee, Park hill, Streatham
Mrs Lee, Wood's Lee, The Wynnds, Clapham Park
Mrs C. J. Lee, The Rylands, Gilmour's hill, Norwood
Mrs Lee, Ashley House, Ashley-road, St. John's-wood
Mrs Lee, Ashley House, Ashley-road, St. John's-wood
Mrs Partridge, Pilgrim-hill, Norwood
Mrs Partridge, Pilgrim-hill, Norwood
Mrs Peek, 56, Prince's-gate, Hyde Park-gardens
Mrs Robert Tritton, Clapham Rise
Mrs Wm Wase, Denmark-terrace, Brixton
Mrs George Pitchard, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham
Mrs Wm Pitchard, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham
Mrs Wm Pitchard, jun., Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, Surrey
N.B. The Ladies against whose names no address is given have consented to preside at the stalls, but will not be at the Committee. Friends may gratuitously serve the Institution.—
Mrs. Hanbury, Treasurer of Funds for the Bazaar; and 12, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.
Daily, by the Sale of Tickets of Admission to the Crystal Palace.
Daily, by Contributions of Articles for Sale, which there will be a large assortment at fixed and moderate prices.
Daily, by Voluntary Contributions, and by Sale of Admission to the Grand Bazaar and Fancy Fair.
Contributions will be received by Mr. Champion, Crystal Palace Office, 12, Champion, June 1860. GEO. LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, Kingston-on-Thames. Established 1855, by Voluntary Contributions, and Supported by the Ladies and Friends and Members of the Royal Family.—This Institution is the only existing Asylum for the Widows of Soldiers, and is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand. Messrs. Coutts and Co.; R. P. Locke, Esq., Hon. Sec.; and Mrs. Lucy Goldsmith, Matron. Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of Poor Children. The ANNUAL MEETING of these Formerly Pupils (Boys) will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, June 13, 1860, at Six o'clock for the Purpose of Receiving the Report of the Society and Tickets only, to be obtained at the Governors'. Chair taken at Three for Half-past. Stewards are requested.
C. KEY, Secretary.
COLES, 9, Wallbrook, E.C.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—All persons to be interested in the Management and welfare of the School are to the present movement for its removal to a fresh site, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and the Governors, are requested to attend a Meeting of the Old Scholars, convened by circular and by letter to "Connersbury," at Lockwood's, 76, New Bond-street, London.

HULL and NORWAY.—From Hull to Christiania, calling at Christiansand and Arendal. The fast Screw Steamer "Prince Alfred" leaves Hull every Saturday, commencing on the sixty-two-days Passengers, is intended to leave Hull on Saturday, the 16th June, and every Saturday afterwards. Fare to Christiania, 3l. 10s. Cabin Passengers provided with every accommodation. Fare to Christiansand, 2l. 10s. Second Cabin, 1l. 10s. Steerage, 1l. Return Tickets, available for two months, 5l. 5s. Cabin, 3l. 3s. Steerage. Passengers booking at Christiansand, 1l. 10s. Steerage, 1l. Return Tickets, available for two months, 3l. 3s. Cabin, 2l. 2s. Steerage. Apply at the Company's Offices, Hull, Beverley, and at the Northern Yards. From Christiania there is a Railway to Eidsvold, and Steamers on the Lakes to Lillehammer, Gudbrandsdal, and Dovre Fjeld, and also for the overland journey to Drontheim.

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW RAILWAY.—EDINBURGH TOURS.—Passengers booked Daily from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen, and all parts of Scotland. Tickets are issued at the Euston Station every hour for conveyance throughout the Town. For particulars see Time-bills, to be had at the Company's Offices, 61, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and at the Office of the Superintendent of the Line Gorgon-street, Glasgow.
By order, J. CUMMING, Secretary.

PARIS—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—A SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE by the REGISTRY RAILWAY, via Folkestone and Boulogne. First-class Passengers by Return tickets available for one calendar month, first class, 8l.; second class, 6l. Through Tickets to Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, and intermediate towns. Passports and visa for Paris need not be taken out. Trains leave London-bridge Station daily at 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Fares and Trains from Victoria, Kensington, and Chelsea Stations. London-bridge and Pimlico Terminal: 49, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 3, Cornhill, E.C. Paris Terminal: Gare de Strasbourg, Boulevard de Strasbourg.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg respectfully to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that the public Assembly for the season will be held at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Friday, 15th June. Private Classes for Schools and Families are forming. Mr. Bland, Regent-street, W.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, Established 1844. Removed from Brooklyn. Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Private Lessons, Evening Classes, Differential Class, and Lectures, outlining their own curriculum. Lessons one hour each. 30 Classes, 10s. 6d. Private Lessons, 1l. 1s. Lectures, 5s. each. Mr. Smart's Lectures on Writing, Spelling, and Grammar, are highly recommended by the Press. Mr. Smart will attend, by appointment, Schools, Families, &c. Apply personally, or by letter, as above.

TO NORLEMEN, Governesses, and Builders.—A most RELIABLE HASHBOOK, Conductor for the Purchase of Estates, Houses, Land, Building Materials, &c., is the new PORTLAND STONE for SALE. This Stone is from the same source of Supply as that used in Buckingham Palace and Pimlico, and which is acknowledged to be one of the great ornaments of the metropolis. Any quantity can be supplied from the Quarries, and at the same moderate contract prices of very inferior quality to be taken off. Apply at the Contractors' Office, Westminster-bridge (Middlesex side), between Rose and Crown and Church-entry.

CHEAP PICTURE FRAMES for the Coloured Prints.—Framed complete for 8s. 6d. the pair, in neat and elegant Oak Frames, with glass complete. Country Orders per Parcels Forward to 1, Rathbone-place (right down from Oxford-street), W. Every Size, from Stock, or Made to Order.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS.
Magnificent Brussels,
2s. 9d. to 3s. the yard.
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £28 DINING-ROOM SUITE consists of
Six mahogany chairs in morocco and hair
One easy do., spring stuffed do.;
Cabriole couch do do.;
Set telescope dining-tables, to dine 12 persons;
Superior sideboard, fitted with trays and cellaret-drawer.
City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, 95, City-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £35 DRAWING-ROOM SUITE consists of
Rosewood or walnut loo-table on pillar and claw;
Chiffonier, with marble top, plate-glass back, and doors
Cabriole couch, covered in silk velvet or damask;
Easy-chair en suite;
Six handsome chairs, ditto
Chimneyglass in gilt frame;
Two papier-mâché chairs
Handsome whatnot;
Elegant work table, fitted
Occasional-table,
City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, 95, City-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £26 BEDROOM SUITE consists of
Superior mahogany bedstead, with rich damask furniture.
Palliasse and wool mattress;
Goose-feather bed, bolster, and pillows
Washstand, with marble top;
Dressing-table, with ditto;
British plate toilet-glass;
Mahogany towel-horse;
Four cane chairs;
Superior winged wardrobe
£4 Servants' Bedroom complete.
£7 Bachelor's Bedroom complete

P. and S. BEYFUS Pay the Carriage for Goods to any part of the Kingdom.
P. and S. BEYFUS warrant and exchange any article not approved.
P. and S. BEYFUS forward their complete Catalogue, Illustrated by 300 Engravings gratis and post-free.—P. and S. Beyfus, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95, City-road.

PIANOFORTE, the property of a Lady leaving England. A brilliant and sweet-toned three-stringed WALNUT COTTAGE, in elegant case, 6¾ octaves, metallic plates, patent registered keyboard, and every improvement. Price 23 guineas, cost 40 guineas only a few months since. To be seen at Brompton House, 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately- ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing over 300 designs of Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., with prices and estimates for all classes of houses. Country orders carriage free.—LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., House Furnishers, 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, London.—N.B. A very elegant and complete WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE to be SOLD for 33 guineas, recently cost 60 guineas; dining-room ditto, in Spanish mahogany, 28 guineas; and two handsome and complete bedroom suites, in fine mahogany and birch, with winged wardrobes and marble-top wash-stands, 25 guineas. The whole of the above are decided bargains.

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.—Very elegant suit of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, in perfect condition, for SALE, an unusual bargain. It consists of a shaped settee, an oval-backed easy-chair with arms, a ditto without, two ecarté chairs, six stuffed-seat chairs, and four occasional chairs, also with stuffed seats, the whole with richly-carved frames of chaste design, and covered with handsome amber and white brocade. The cabinet furniture comprises a noble-shaped walnut and marqueterie cabinet, inclosed by four doors, and surmounted with ormolu; a walnut and marqueterie loo-table; a shaped oval ditto occasional-table with ormolu mountings; a pair of card tables in walnut and marqueterie; a kidney-shaped writing-table; and a lady's work-table, beautifully fitted. The suite also includes two very fine plate chimneyglasses, of large size, in handsomely-ornamented and richly-gilt frames. The whole have just been received in exchange, and will be offered at a figure so unusually low as must ensure an immediate purchaser.—To be seen at BELGRAVE HOUSE, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.

FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, fine walnut, of chaste and elegant design, in rich silk, very superior manufacture, and equal to new—a great bargain—price for the whole suite 48 guineas, nearly half the original cost, consisting of a beautifully-designed cabinet, with richly-curved back and doors and marble top; superior centre table, on handsome pillar and claws, with occasional and fancy tables to match; six solid carved cabriole chairs, and luxurious spring-stuffed settee, easy and Victoria chairs, all covered in rich silk en suite, with extra loose chintz cases; three fancy walnut occasional chairs, an inlaid whatnot, and large-size brilliant plate chimneyglass, in richly-gilt frame; also, a fine-toned 6¾ walnut cottage piano, by a good maker, 20 guineas; and a massive and complete solid Spanish mahogany dining-room suite, in morocco leather, including handsome sideboard, noble telescope-table, &c., 40 guineas. The above is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and may be seen at 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

COTTRELL'S CHEAP and GOOD IRON BEDSTEADS.—Cottrell's pure and wholesome BEDDING.—Intending purchasers should visit his Establishments, where they can select from a very extensive Stock. Bedsteads made to any pattern and strength, and japanned any colour. Bedding all made on the premises, and warranted pure, sweet, and wholesome, and of superior quality. Bedroom Furniture, Children's Cots, Bassinetts, Portable Chairs, Portable Bedsteads, &c., in great variety, and at very reasonable prices.—Alfred Cottrell, Bedding and Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 252 and 193, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham-court-road, W.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED- STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany Birch, Walnut-tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the BEST.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, 5s. 6d. each. Lamps cleaned, repaired, and rendered equal to new. Gardners (by appointment to her Majesty), established 106 years, 453, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

ICE SAFE or REFRIGERATOR.—This article will be found invaluable in every family; repaying its own cost in one season, by the preservation of provisions, wines, fruits, &c. Prices, £4 10s., £5 10s., and £6 15s.—DEANE and CO., opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established 1700.

AMERICAN WASHING-MACHINE.— WILLIAMSON'S PATENT.—No hand-rubbing required. Price £3; with Wringing and Mangling Machine, £6. Purchase-money returned within one month if not approved of.—133, High Holborn.

MARRIOTT'S PARLOUR TIMEPIECE, 21s. Same principle as all regulators and astronomical clocks. Goes eight days. Warranted. Full description on receipt of postage-stamp.—38, Upper-street, Islington, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS.—Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW-BARS, for shop and domestic windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., &c., by LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Park Glassworks, Birmingham.

WM. DRAY and CO.'S CHAMPION REAPER.—GEO. THOMASON and CO. have purchased the patent rights in this invention. For the coming harvest order at once. Price £25.—Temporary Offices—50, Thames-street, E.C.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Patterns post-free.— KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, in consequence of their system of sending patterns post-free having been imitated by several London firms, in future, if ladies should by chance prefer the patterns sent by other houses, King and Co. will supply the same goods 15 per cent less in price.

GRAND DISPLAY of MANTLES,
Shawls, Jackets, &c., &c.
Spanish Lace Mantles .. .. 9s. 6d. each.
Maltese Lace Shawls .. .. 10s. 6d. „
KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

GREAT SALE OF
NEW FABRICS for MORNING DRESSES,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Swiss Cambrics .. .. .. 5s. 0s. the Full Dress.
French Brilliants .. .. .. 5s. 6d. „
Corded Piques .. .. .. 7s. 6d. „
Double-skirt Cambrics .. .. 8s. 6d. „
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

NEW SUMMER FABRICS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Balzarines .. .. 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Barèges .. .. 7s. 6d. „
Broché Balzarines .. .. .. 10s. 6d. „
Jasper Barèges .. .. .. 15s. 6d. „
Grenadines .. .. 18s. 6d. „
Mousseline de Soies .. .. £1 7s. 6d. „
Patterns sent post-free.
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-sreet, London.

NEW FRENCH MUSLINS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Finest Organdie Muslins .. .. .. 5s. 0d. Full Dress.
Seven and nine flounced Jaconets .. 6s. 6d. „
Seven and nine flounced Organdies .. 10s. 6d. „
Chintz Flounced Muslins .. .. 18s. 6d. „
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

BLACK SILKS and FAMILY MOURNING,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Half the price charged at exclusive Mourning Establishments.
Black Glacé Silks,
£1 1s. 0d. the Full Dress,
Striped Black Silks,
£1 5s. 0d.
Black Ducapes,
£1 12s. 6d.
Glacé Poult de Soies,
£1 17s. 6d.
Gros Royals,
£1 19s. 6d.
Widows' Silks,
£2 2s. 0d.
Moire Antiques,
£2 18s. 0d.
Black Barèges, Balzarines, Paramattas, Crapes, and every article requisite for Family Mourning, equally cheap.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

GREAT SALE OF
NEW SUMMER SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
French Washing Silks,
15s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Flounced Foulard Silks, for the seaside,
17s. 6d. the Robe of 19 yards.
Shepherd's Plaid Silks,
£1 1s.
Striped and Checked Silks,
£1 5s.
Jasper Silks,
£1 10s. 6d.
Striped and Checked Poult de Soies,
£1 15s. 6d.
Plain Poult de Soies,
£1 19s. 6d.
Flounced Silks,
£2 2s.
Moire Antiques,
£3 3s.
New Crystalline Silks for Court Trains,
£5 5s.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London

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CHEAP SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Striped and Checked Silks
at 17s. 6d. the Full Dress,
free from any mixture of cotton.
A great variety of new Patterns
at £1 5s. 9d.
Plaid Gros de Naples,
at £1 7s. 9d.
Chenés,
at £1 9s. 6d.
50,000 yards of Rich Bayadère Silks
at £1 12s 9d., usual price £2 5s. 9d.
Several new styles,
£1 15s. 9d.
Rich French Silks for Evening Wear,
£1 17s. 9d.
Brocades,
£1 19s. 6d.
All the latest productions in Foreign Silks
from Two to Twenty Guineas.
Cheap Flounced Robes.
Cheap Moire Antiques.
Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

THICKEST CHENILLE NETS, 2s. 11d. each,
also 1s. 3½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
With gilt ornaments, stars, rings, sequins, &c., 4s. 11d. each.
Silk Braid Nets, 1s. 4½d. each (all colours).
Children's Russia Braid (black only), 12½d.
A large Assortment of Gilt Clasps for Waistbands,
1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. each.
On receipt of stamps, and two extra for postage.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW SUMMER MANTLES.—The Albatross, the Rosetta, and the Thalia, in Glacé, Mohair, and Summer Cloth. Drawings of these Elegant Mantles and our New Seven-Flounced Muslin Robes post free.—JAS. LARKWORTHY, Manager.
THE LONDON AND PARIS WAREHOUSES, 324, 325, High Holborn.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—A Single Stay
carriage-free on receipt of a post-office order.
The Elastic Bodice .. .. 12s. 6d.
The Self-adjusting Corset .. .. .. 12s. 6d.
A Book with Illustrations and prices sent on receipt of a postage-stamp, from which a selection of any corset can be made.
Crinoline Skirts and Steel Spring Skirts at very low prices.
CARTER and HOUSTON, 88, Regent-street, W.; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

NEW MUSLINS OUT THIS DAY.— The Seven and Nine Flounced are remarkably elegant. The new Fast Green and Magenta are very beautiful.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS JUST OUT.—The
new Mourning Muslins are exceedingly pretty this year.
A large variety at 2s. 11½d. the Dress, fast colours.
One parcel at a Guinea, very beautiful.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS CLEARING OUT.
Retail Drapers, Shippers, and Families will save immensely.
A few Mourning left.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.
Plain Flounced and Double Skirt, with Jacket complete.
Colour warranted fast. Patterns post-free.
A good variety for deep and complimentary Mourning.

NEW MOHAIR MADE-UP DRESS, 14s. 9d.
Prettily Trimmed with Velvet and French Glacé, in all shades.
If Jacket made also, 16s. 6d.
Remarkably pretty in Mourning.

THE ZOUAVE 31s. 6d. VELVET JACKET.
The Indian Lawn Jacket, 3s. 11½d.
The Glacé Linen Jacket, 4s. 9d.
The New 12s. 9d. Mantle (a great bargain).
Pretty, useful, Muslin Jacket, 9s. 10½d.

ZOUAVE GLACE SILK JACKET, 21s.
Zouave Muslin Jacket and Vest, 15s. 9d.
Zouave Black Lace Jacket and Vest, 21s.
Zouave Marcella Jacket and Vest, 12s. 6d.

ZOUAVE CLOTH JACKET, 10s. 6d.
Elegantly braided Cloth Jacket, in every device, 15s. 6d.
The Half-Guinea Cloth and Cashmere Jacket, Loose and Tight.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

TO WIDOWS.—The Ladies of the Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to an inspection of a very superior assortment of WIDOWS' CAPS, BONNETS, CUFFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c. suited to every stage of Widows' mourning, and especially suited to young widows.—Mrs. CREATON, 11, Oxford-street, Regent-circus.

FORD'S SELECT MANTLES. Rich Glacé Silk Mantles, with large sleeves and full skirts, extremely handsome, at Two Guineas; or without sleeves, at 1½ Guinea. Illustrations free.

FORD'S SELECT MANTLES. The newest styles in London are now showing. Splendid Ninon de l'Enclos stands unrivalled. Made of the richest glacé and Maltese lace, at 4½ guineas. Illustrations free.

FORD'S SELECT MANTLES.— THE ROYAL BRUNSWICK, a new full-skirted Mantle of rich French Glacé, beautifully trimmed, having a handsome shoulder-piece of novel construction, with ornaments pendent. A most lady-like and graceful pattern. Price Four Guineas: in Lyons Velvet, Seven Guineas. Duty-free. Illustrations post-free.

FORD'S HALF-GUINEA ZOUAVE JACKET, Cachmere or Cloth, beautifully braided with black or gold braid. Send, with Post-office order, size of waist, and all round the chest under arms.—Thomas Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S ZOUAVE JACKETS, for DINNER or EVENING DRESS, of Glacé Silk or Cachmere, embroidered with gold. Worn open from the throat à la Zouave, displaying a white silk or muslin vest underneath. Price 21s. Illustrations free.

FORD'S ZOUAVE JACKETS, in Lyons Velvet, black, as well as every colour, lined throughout, 42s., 63s., and 84s.; all sizes ready. Choice ad infinitum. Cachmere Jackets, beautifully braided, 21s.

FORD'S ZOUAVE JACKETS.—Ladies who are desirous of obtaining Jackets of choice and elegant styles, and distinguished for superior fit and quality, are invited to inspect an immense assortment of beautiful patterns, made in various materials, and kept ready in all sizes. Illustrations and directions for self-measurement, perfectly plain and simple, post-free.
T. Ford, Mantle rooms, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S ARCHERY JACKETS, of "Lincoln Green," made in Velvet, Cachmere, and Cloth. plain and embroidered.—T. Ford, Ladies' Jacket Maker, 42, Oxford-street, W.

BAKER and CRISP!!!
(and the next Eleven Advertisements).
221, Regent-street, London.
Only entrance-door at the immediate corner of Maddox-street.

2s. 6d. LADIES'! 2s. 9d. GENTLEMEN!!!
Very Best Paris Kid Gloves.
The Noted Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. pair, Black, White, or Coloured.
Samples sent for two extra stamps.

THE ROYAL GUINEA GLOVES!!!
2s. the pair, or one guinea the dozen pair.
In every size and colour, every pair guaranteed equal in quality to those sold by general drapers for best gloves.
They are manufactured for us by the working glovers of
Grenoble, Zurich, and Bonnevoie,
and cannot be obtained elsewhere. In sorted dozens, post-free,
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the conclusion of the sermon sacred music was again performed, and the choir sang a cantata. At the words, "Go thither, then, and take my burden up," his Majesty moved to the throne, which was placed in front of the altar, and laid aside the mantle and crown he had hitherto worn. The Royal mantle was now placed on his Majesty's shoulders, and the music pealed forth, while the King fell again on his knees, and the Minister of Justice read the oath, which the King repeated after him, keeping his forefinger on the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel. The King then opened his hand, and the Archbishop took a horn filled with holy ointment and anointed his Majesty's head, temples, forehead, and palms of the hand, repeating a short prayer to the while. As the Archbishop proceeded with his prayer the Minister of Justice, assisted by the Archbishop as a sign that his majesty had the common consent and acknowledgment of the State and the Church, put on the King's arm the Royal robe of purple, and he was invested with the other insignia, accompanied by similar ceremonies. [This is the order of the ceremonies followed on by our Artist, and represented on page 521.] The King now received the sceptre in one hand and the apple in the other, and then mounted the throne again delivered to General Sprengporten, which he now held erect in his hand. On a given signal by the State Marshal the Herald of the Kingdom ascended the highest step of the throne, facing the east, and with a loud voice proclaimed, "Now is Charles the Fifteenth crowned King over sweden and Gothland and the provinces thereunto belonging, he and no other." All the heralds then raised their staffs, and, amid a fanfare of kettle-drums and trumpets, the entire assembly pronounced the words, "Long live Charles the Fifteenth!" A rocket outside the church gave the signal, when the thunders of two batteries, each of 42 guns, announced that the coronation of the King was completed. Whilst this was processing outside the building the Archbishop gave the blessing to the King, who immediately resumed his seat. The Queen was then crowned with nearly the same solemnities. The crown was placed upon her head by the Archbishop anointed her Majesty, but only on the forehead and on the palms of the hands: the insignia were handed to her, and the herald made the proclamation, "Now is Queen Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandrina Louisa crowned as Queen of the Swedes, Goths, and Wends, she and no other." A salvo of 42 guns from the fort was fired, whereupon the brothers of the King and the members of the Council of State came forward, and the oath of fealty was taken by them and kissed his hand. A psalm was then sung as a conclusion to the ceremony, whereupon both the processions set out in order of march, and all returned to the palace in the same order as before, their Majesties wearing the crowns and their kingly robes and mantles, and holding the apples and sceptres in their hands.

THE LANDING OF GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

The following official correspondence respecting the landing of General Garibaldi in Marsala has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, and is just published:—

No. 1. THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAMMOND.
(Received May 18.)

Admiralty, May 17, 1860.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, dated the 11th inst., with copy of its enclosure, reporting the circumstances attending the landing of General Garibaldi in Sicily.—I am, &c. W. G. ROMAINE.

(Inclosure 1 in No. 1.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Marlborough, at Malta, May 12, 1860.

Sir,—With reference to the enclosed paragraph of my letter of the 7th inst., acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, the misconduct of the Admiralty, that the *Intrepid*, on being relieved by the *Argus*, was ordered to Palermo, and Captain Cochrane, calling at Trapani, Marsala, and Girgenti on the way.

2. I have the honour to inform you, for the information of their Lordships that the *Intrepid* arrived at Marsala yesterday, meeting the *Argus* the same day, and has been sent by Captain Cochrane to remain a few days, in consequence of the Vice-Consul and other residents having been called upon to deliver up their arms, for the purpose of affording them protection that might be necessary, and the *Intrepid* has just arrived here bringing me the intelligence that about four p.m. yesterday, whilst Commander Ingram was on shore at Marsala, learning from the Acting Vice-Consul the state of the town and port, two small merchant steamers, under Neapolitan colours, steamed rapidly in, and threw on shore, with the assistance of boats from the ships, a number of armed Italian soldiers, who quickly moved up and took possession of the town and neighbourhood, there being no troops in the place, and were well received by the population.

3. Commander Maryat reports the force landed to consist of 2000 men, under Garibaldi in person. I inclose a copy of his letter of proceeding for their Lordships' information.—I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR FANSHAWE.

(Inclosure 2 in No. 1.)

COMMANDER MARRYAT TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.

Intrepid, May 12, 1860.

Sir,—In compliance with your orders I arrived in the *Intrepid* with Captain Lambert, of her Majesty's ship *Scylla*, 1 left Messina on the evening of the 9th inst., having learnt previously that the insurrection would early, and communicated with Captain Cochran, of her Majesty's ship *Argus*, to that effect, and I was to proceed to join your flag sailing at Trapani, Marsala, and Girgenti on the way.

On the 11th I was the Vice-Consul at the first-named place. He stated that there had occurred there, in the course of the night and now, rich and poor, joined. All the people had, however, been disarmed by the Neapolitan authorities, himself among the number, which had caused him much annoyance; but as the Consul at Palermo had made a like question to the Minister at Naples, I advised him to wait his answer.

Theare I proceeded to Marsala, where I was joined by her Majesty's ship *Argus*. Whilst on shore, learning from the Acting Vice-Consul the state of the town and country, two steamers came in sight under Sardinian colours, and, steaming close in to the town, began to discharge large bodies of armed men.

I should state that the larger steamer of the two grounded about 100 yards from the end of the mole, but boats of all kinds were soon around her and assisted in landing the men.

Five or six miles distant was a Neapolitan steamer of war, and further off a large sailing frigate. The first bore up for the port, and was within range of the guns before I could get on board of the vessel aground, but, for some reason, did not open fire till they were all disembarked, and had left the town. The frigate stood down, with a strong breeze, in time to deliver one effectual broadside.

The commander of the steamer was on board the *Intrepid*, and made some inquiries about the force landed, and stated that he and his people had not expected any English officers who might be in the city would leave immediately.

I sent an officer there accordingly, and hoisted the general recall, but the signal had been unseen by the new steamers, who never stopped, very civilly, and informed they must get a permit from General Garibaldi before they could land.

Accompanied by Commander Ingram and Mr. Cossins, now acting for the Vice-Consul, I went on board the Neapolitan steamer. The officer in command told me that a large body of armed men, consisting, he had learnt, of what he had been obliged to fire on them. He seemed excessively nervous and talked about the affair in a manner which they particularly avoided firing on the steamers, which still kept Sardinian colours flying, without a pendant.

On our return to the *Intrepid* I found a Neapolitan officer on board, who had come from another steamer. He had been sent by the commander with a request that I would send a boat, accompanied by this officer, to the Sardinian steamers, asking them to surrender, which I most positively declined to do, for these reasons: If the vessels were totally abandoned, which I fully believed they were, he simply wanted the use of the English flag to protect his fault; and if, on the contrary, they still had men on board, it might be inferred our flag was used for the means of making them surrender. Eventually boats were sent on board, manned and armed, from all the Neapolitan vessels of war, the Sardinian colours hauled down, and possession taken.

I should add that, when on board the steamer that was firing, I requested that the English flag, wherever it was flying, should be respected, which the officer said should be most strictly done.

Considering this to be the most important event that has occurred during the insurrection in Sicily, I deemed it advisable to come in here with all dispatch to inform you of it; and as to going on to Trapani I shall have time to afford you the opportunity of writing to England by this day's mail, I have complied with the portion of Captain Cochran's instructions.

The last time I was in Marsala, which was a month ago, I had written for the protection of British interests for some days longer.

The nearest vessels to Marsala are detailed in the margin [number 2000; but these with Garibaldi are stated to be 2000 in number, and very few have any clothing.

The English officer commanding the English Crimean medal, and Lately in the Italian campaign.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. H. MARRYAT.

NO. II.—THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAMMOND.
(Received May 22, 1860.)

Admiralty, May 22, 1860.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe, dated the 14th inst., with copy of its enclosure, reporting the circumstances attending the landing of General Garibaldi in Sicily.—I am, &c. W. G. ROMAINE.

(Inclosure 1 in No. 2.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Marlborough, at Malta, May 14.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of this date, I beg to inform you, for the information of General Garibaldi at Marsala, and inclosure in that of a letter from Commander Maryatt, of the *Intrepid*, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have the honour to request you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships the copy of another letter from Commander Maryatt, of the 13th inst., detailing the particulars which I required from him, in consequence of a telegraphic message I received from Mr. Consul-General Hunter at Naples, informing me that "a British ship of war is reported to have landed the Sardinian troops at Marsala, firing upon the inhabitants. This letter will, I think, convey a complete refutation of the report which I presume had reached its Excellency through the Neapolitan government, and the interference of our flag.

I have also to request you will acquaint their Lordships that I sent the *Intrepid* to remain at Marsala two days, in order to be the means of obtaining further information of General Garibaldi's movements, and the state of affairs generally in that part, whether any further protection was required at either place for British subjects.

The observations returned this afternoon, and I inclose a copy of Commander Maryatt's report on them for their Lordships' further information.

From the report of the state of Palermo, dated the 10th inst., which I received from Captain Cochran, of H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, a copy of which I inclosed to their Lordships, everything had been tranquil, but was expected by the Sicilians, and suspected by the authorities, and the state of that city had become unsatisfactory for some days previous to his report.—I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR FANSHAWE.

(Inclosure 2 in No. 2.)

CAPTAIN COCHRAN TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.

Sanspareil, Palermo, May 10, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and in answering by Commander Maryatt, and to report that, on the 4th, the state of affairs remained the same city by a proclamation of the Viceroy, who took advantage of the occasion to congratulate the people on the suppression of the revolt after a period of its continuance.

On the 5th another proclamation appeared, calling upon the community to deliver up their arms, and informing them that, after the publication of the last, four hours were found with arms in his possession would be tried by a court-martial.

These contrations in favour of the Italian cause have continued to occur, but nothing has come to my knowledge of a few French arrests. Last night, however, one of a more serious nature took place in the Via Toledo, and was seen by Captain Hastings and myself, and conducted between six and seven o'clock. They were not dispersed without the display of much force, and a number of arrests of the most violent people were killed and wounded. The truth, however, is not yet known.

I am informed that, in consequence of this affair, steamers have been dispatched along the coast for troops to reinforce the garrison, which is now reported to be 20,000, and by the number of forts out to secure the country.

The state of the city has been decidedly more unsatisfactory for some days past, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to create a better impression on the minds of the people. Inflammatory manifestos are constantly circulated to keep up the excitement. Some of these I inclose. They describe in strong terms the hatred of the people to the present Government, and that they are ready and able to put a stop to their circulation.

Reports are current that the Sicilians are expecting extraneous aid. Whether they have grounds for these expectations it is impossible to state; but, as I am informed by the Neapolitan admiral, the dispersible Neapolitan vessels are kept cruising off the coast, the inference must be that the authorities dread something of the kind.

With regard to the island generally, I believe that things are quieter than they were, and the insurrection is on the decrease; but these are isolated cases, the corps being too strong to allow of any serious attack on them. The state of Sicily, however, is that a revolutionary spirit throughout the island, although dormant, is still strong in existence, and ready to break out into a flame at any moment.—I have, &c. (Signed) THOMAS COCHRAN.

COMMANDER MARRYAT TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.

Intrepid, Malta, May 14, 1860.

In compliance with your directions to report the particulars of the landing of an armed force at Marsala on the 11th instant, I have the honour to state that I left Messina on the evening of the 9th.

As it may be necessary to account for two English vessels of war not having been off Marsala, I beg to state that I paid every attention to the movements of the *Intrepid* and *Argus* during the time in question.—viz., the 9th and 10th. On the 9th her Majesty's ship *Scylla* relieved the *Intrepid* at Messina, [illegible] and I received me the orders to proceed to Palermo, where I should receive further instructions from Captain Cochrane, of the *Argus*, which I received. I arrived at Palermo early on the 10th, and found the *Argus* and *Stromboli* there, but the former was ordered immediately in consequence of orders from Captain Cochrane, the *Argus* and *Intrepid* left each port almost at the same moment. I was directed to proceed to the *Intrepid* to Trapani, Marsala, and Girgenti, ascertain the state of those places, and bring you the latest information direct to Malta. Commander Ingram was to go to Marsala and report on the alleged grievances of some British subjects, who have been distressed since the insurrection. I proceeded to Trapani, all was quiet there, and who considered they had not sufficient protection for their property. I left a boat's crew of my ship to protect any of robbers supposed to be in the country making a descent upon their residences. I was no longer under discretion as to remaining there for two or three days, or returning to Palermo direct. To carry out these orders, as I have mentioned above, both vessels left Palermo about nine p.m. on the 10th. *Intrepid* called in at Trapani, and I communicated with her Britannic Majesty's Consul there. Between 7 and 8 a.m. on the 11th, whilst at anchor here, the *Argus* passed through the Straits, and eventually both vessels arrived at Marsala within twenty minutes of each other, and between half-past 10 and 11 a.m. Commander Ingram, considering it necessary that he would have to go ashore with the boats, anchored about three miles out, where the look of directions stood the best holding-ground to be. I, on the contrary, knowing that I was to remain but a few hours, brought up as close to the shore as I could, distant from three-quarters of a mile to a mile from the lighthouse at the end of the mole.

At 11.30 we landed, having got pratique; and being met by Mr. Cossins, the gentleman acting for the Vice Consul, proceeded to his house, where some other English residents shortly arrived. The ease of their disarmament was fully discussed, but, as that subject has been referred to the Minister at Naples, it is unnecessary to say anything about it here. We then drove through the town with these gentlemen, visited the cathedral, and eventually went out to the wine-stores, which are on a large number, distant, or rather extending, from half a mile to one mile and a half from the city. We had been in Englishmen's report that two steamers were coming in seconded to a look-out place, and, with a telescope, watched the whole proceeding. Two large and small steamer had a boat in tow, which gave us the idea at the time of having been sent for the land, and some of the men in the boat. There was no hesitation shown in bringing the vessels in; they steamed round the bows of the *Intrepid* as I stood down for the mole, where they arrived at about 2 p.m., the first one getting in at night, the second grounding within 100 yards of it.

At this time there were three Neapolitan vessels of war in sight cruising between Marsala and Mazzara, a town twelve miles to the southward—viz., two steamers and a sailing frigate, six miles only from the Sardinian vessels. Before the Neapolitan arrived within range the first Sardinian had discharged all her living cargo, which consisted of armed men, to all appearance well disciplined, as they fell into companies on landing, shouldering their muskets, and marched off in perfect order. The one which had grounded, however, having to land all her men in boats, had not succeeded in getting more than one-fourth of the ship when the Neapolitan came within easy range of her guns; her bulwarks were down, and every man, and even women and children, were busy in the work of unloading. Before this I had advised the owners of two or three English schooners to get their vessels out of the port, as they seemed to me to run a risk of being hit; but, with the wind being dead on, they would not be removed; consequently they had to take their chance. The Neapolitan, however, never fired a single gun, but, as before, kept at rest it towards the Sardinians; but when half the distance between the two vessels the Neapolitan officer suddenly turned his boat round, and pulled back to his own vessel as fast as he could. It now became sure that the Neapolitan commenced, but we were surprised to see him pulling out towards the *Intrepid*, instead of firing at the vessel engaged in landing of the expedition. The commanding officer of the *Intrepid* states that he was boarded by the commander of the Neapolitan, and asked if there were any English troops on shore. The answer he received was, "No." The commander, I am sure, the English men-of-war are on shore, and two or three officers." Shortly afterwards an officer was sent from the *Intrepid* for me, and seemed anxious to know when I should return. A boat had, however, been sent to me before his arrival, and I had sent an officer into the town with the message that I should be at this time all of the expedition had landed (four o'clock), and he then began to open fire.

Commander Ingram, Mr. Cossins, and myself, now went on board to see the commander of the Neapolitan. He informed us that large bodies of armed men had landed, and he was now obliged to fire on them, to which not the slightest objection was made, and nothing further was said on the subject, but that he would respect the English flag. Whilst we were on board he continued his firing, and even offered a kind of apology for the shot falling near us; but he said he did not wish to fire into the town, only on the armed men marching from the mole to the city gate. On the steamer the English flag was also very required to ascertain whether they were deserted or not. The latter was the case, and we were able to a knowledge of the fact without running the risk of any injury to themselves; in the latter they would have had the benefit of it to assist them morally in enforcing a surrender. A short time after my return I saw the armed vessels were sent in, and the vessels, being totally abandoned, were taken possession of by the Sardinian officers landed.

6 P.M.—While this was going on I got under way to bring you the above information, and expect to reach Malta in time to allow you to forward the intelligence to England by Saturday's mail. Before I left, Commander Ingram had sent the *Argus* to the anchorage of *Intrepid*, in order to communicate more readily with the shore, the nearest British interests.

I was an eyewitness of, and to, the whole.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that the report current in Naples, as conveyed to you, received by the commander of her Majesty's ship *Scylla*, is entirely without foundation. To say that it is mischievous is to use too mild a term, as it has been received in many quarters by commanders of two English vessels of war, who happened to be there by the merest chance, at the time of this occurrence, and who were as much astonished at it as persons of a new meaning of such a thing could be. I may, however, be allowed, under the circumstances, to offer you an explanation of the whole affair.

So impressed was I with the idea that the commander of the Neapolitan steamer would open fire on the town, that I did, that I advised the removal of English vessels out of the port. I was, in fact, on board his steamers within two or three hundred yards of the Sardinian agrouna, in such a position that every shot fired by him would have raked her from stem to stern, which he must have crowded with men and one may feel convinced that all landing by boats would have ceased. He also would probably have destroyed the town in any one way as any what have would have been committed. On the other hand, nothing but the most friendly expressions were used to me, and I was his object to prevent a landing. I have been at a loss to account for the question whether the English troops on shore. It may have been that the red shirts or coats of the Sardinian officers [illegible] with Neapolitans; but still, as the Sardinian steamers had their colours flying, no reasonable person would suppose English troops to come from on board them.

The following is a description of the officers belonging to the *Intrepid* who were on shore at the time of this affair:—Whilst pulling on to the landing-place I observed two persons coming in from the north-west. When entering the town they saw several people on the quay, amongst whom were women and children, all looking to seaward, and apparently without any notice of what was time. After visiting the churches and other parts of the town, as they were passing through the principal street their attention was drawn to a large concourse of people at the principal gate, and beyond the armed troops bayonets and the red shirts of Garibaldi's troops. "Garibaldi!" and they took it for a demonstration; they did not, however, join the crowd, but kept close to it, imagining the arms they had seen belonged to Neapolitan soldiery. It was not until the first thing that called forth any remark was a man in peasant's costume [illegible] coming out of the side street, and several bodies of men passing at intervals along the road. Some men, apparently officers, had swords in their hands, and others were revolvers, and, it being noticed that they spoke Italian, the idea occurred that they were Neapolitans, considering the number of them had an English Crimean and several the Sardinian Crimean medal. In consequence of this inquiries were made, and they then ascertained a landing had taken place, on which they thought it advisable to leave the town and go to the Consul's house; but on arriving at the gate they were stopped by an officer in Sardinian uniform, who informed them they could not pass without an order from General Garibaldi, who was at the other gate: accordingly they went there and got permission through an officer who spoke to an elderly man seated in a chair, with a red garment on, and a wide-awake hat containing a feather and tricolour cockade. The officers then left the town and came on board, directly they were met by the officer telling them to do so. It is their opinion that 2000 were landed from the steamers, but this number may possibly be lessened. The men were all armed, and had long beards, fine-looking fellows, many having medals, amongst which were a few English Crimean ones.

COMMANDER AYNSLEY TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.
Assurance, at Malta,
May 14, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report my arrival here at 9 p.m., having, in pursuance of your orders of the 12th inst., left Malta at 6 o'clock on the evening of that day. I arrived at Girgenti at 8 a.m. on the 13th, and, after communicating with the Vice-Consul, left by 9 before noon for Marsala, which place I reached at 7.30 p.m.

I communicated with Commander Ingram of the *Argus* and her Majesty's Vice-Consul, and, finding nothing to detain me, I left on my return to Malta at 10.30 p.m. I found everything at Girgenti in a quiet state, the news of Garibaldi's landing having been concealed by the authorities. All that was generally known was, that a party of Italian refugees had landed at Marsala.

On the evening of the 11th a Neapolitan steamer arrived from the direction of Marsala, took on board 1000 troops, and left immediately for the westward, and, from information I subsequently received at Marsala, she was seen beyond Trapani; so that she must have gone either to Castellamare or Palermo. Another body of 1000 men left Girgenti at the same time by land for Annate, where their head-quarters are now established. Considerable discontent was expressed by these two bodies of troops (some of whom had arrived from Messina about twenty-four hours previously) at having so soon to go into the country to meet the insurgents. They had been sent for the purpose of disarming the inhabitants, but had not done so, owing to their sudden removal. There are now about 100 troops still left in Girgenti. No political arrests had taken place. No mail had been received from Palermo of a later date than that of Garibaldi's landing. There was no fear of British interests suffering from a rising of the population in favour of Garibaldi, the inhabitants being a well-disposed class, and not given to pillage.

At Marsala I was informed that Garibaldi had left that place on the morning of the 12th with 1200 of his own men, each armed with a breech-loading rifle and a revolver, four field-pieces, plenty of ammunition, and spare arms. About 150 volunteers had been raised in Marsala. He arrived at Salemi, six miles distant, yesterday, having been joined on his march by several bands of men from the country. There were no towns on his line of march; but he had been well received by the inhabitants of Salemi, and it is supposed that he intends to go on to Palermo for the purpose of organising the men now in arms round that city. There are several towns on his road to Palermo, which, it is expected, will all declare in his favour as he proceeds, and that he will be joined by a large number of volunteers from each. As yet none of his emissaries have arrived at Girgenti, but he sent a telegraphic message to Messina immediately he landed, and then caused the wires to be cut, destroying the semaphore at the same time. All the roads round Marsala are closed as regards mail communication, and it was reported that the gates of Trapani were shut, and no intercourse allowed with the country. The felons in the gaol at Marsala had been again released, under the idea that they were political prisoners. Both at Girgenti and Marsala every one seemed to be of opinion that as soon as the news of Garibaldi's landing should be known throughout Sicily every Sicilian would declare in his favour. His original force appears to have been composed of a very superior class of men, consisting of Venetians, students from Padua, some Piedmontese and some Sicilian refugees—Colonel Lamasa (who was reported to have landed at Cefalù) being amongst the number; and I am told, on very good authority, that no landing has as yet taken place on any other part of the island; but I cannot discover if any is expected.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. M. AYNSLEY.



"HAPPY DAYS," BY C. J. LEWIS, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.

"HAPPY DAYS." By C. J. LEWIS.

THE little domestic scene by Mr. C. J. Lewis has been produced with great taste and feeling. The principal group, of the mother dancing the child in the air whilst a young female looks on, is gracefully composed, and somewhat original in design. The happy family are seen gathered outside the cottage, through the door of which, which is open, is seen a portion of the kitchen; and again, through another door opposite, is caught a glimpse of the garden at back. This succession of pictures seen in perspective is very ingenious in idea, and most successfully carried out. The colouring of this picture is both rich and harmonious, the brighter tints below being amply balanced by the luxuriant foliage overhead. The picture is in the Exhibition of the Institution of Fine Arts at the Portland Gallery.



"THE FARMHOUSE PORCH," BY WALTER GOODALL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LITERATURE.

In the discharge of a duty we devote some space in our Journal of this week to brief notices of some volumes of poems which have accumulated on our table.

VIRGINIA'S HAND. A Poem. By MARGUERITE A. POWER. Longman.

The authoress of this tale is well known as a graceful writer of verse; while in fiction also she has recently displayed considerable ability in the sketching of character and the construction of a story. Miss Power now comes before us with a poem founded on the same plan as those of Owen Meredith and Charles Mackay, which were noticed in our pages some time since. The principle is modern and the tone realistic, fringed with the romantic; and, though here and there each's evil influence of poesy and prose a rhythmical facilities are offended by lines and phrases that are precisely downright, yet all through the poem there runs a vein of poesy which redeems any faults which are committed, probably as much from the necessity of the case as from any actual failing on the part of the writer. The story is founded on the history of the fortunes of an orphan boy who, in fairy-tale manner, is thrown into contact with a young girl of Virginia, who gains an absorbing influence over him, and who, when she talks to him,

> his grief floating upon the stream
> Of her sweet baby eloquence flowed by
> And abundance of it. He looked at her
> And rarely spoke himself, but wondering gazed
> With those large, thoughtful, bewitching eyes
> Upon her speaking face, noted the tones
> Of her clear accent's value more than the words,
> And yielded up himself without a thought
> Of struggle or resistance to her will.
> Content to look upon her and be led.

Arthur, by years to come will look back
To that eventful day of change and grief,
Followed by consolation from the hand
That loving leads you now,—Virginia's hand!

For the working out of the life-drama to which the poem is directed we refer our readers to the book itself; and we will content ourselves with the following specimen of the authoress's versification:—

> "The More, the More !" proclaims the clarion shrill
> And clanging wings of chanticleer,
> Glad, confident, in answer to the faint
> But timid twitterings of the little birds
> That ask each other 'mid the leaf-dimmed shades
> If this be moonlight or indeed the Morn.
>
> "The More, the More !" replies the bursting light
> That floods the east with radiance overpressed
> And irrepressible : its sterling waves
> Driving back Night to her dull fastnesses
> Which, like the caskets, there shall be unlocked.
>
> "The More, the More !" exclaims the rosy sea,
> With all the power of all her glittering waves,
> Appeared from last night's wrath by the glad sight
> Of beautiful Aurora's glowing smile;
> And all Creation wide takes up the cry
> And echoes it through all the waking world

SONGS OF LIFE. By WILLIAM FULFORD, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford. Alexander Dolin.

Sixty lyrics in the compass of two hundred and forty small pages. Here is much and to spare to choose from; and, in variety of subject at least, the poems fulfil the promise of the title; and really, looking to them as a whole, there seems as if some answer had been given to the question put by the author in the last stanzas of the work, in which he asks that he may be armed

> for the Poet's work
> To charm mankind from worldly things;
> To bless them home humble Friends to their,
> While others make them Courts a King's;

as worthy of quotation as any other, if not more so, as it conveys the spirit in which the author has composed each every line is conceived pure; while Mr. Fulford has the merit—not by any means a common one—of writing good English. The following poem seems tolerably accurate idea of the style and tendencies of the author:—

A YEAR AGO.

A year ago!
How mournfully,
How tenderly
The words, as to some solemn music, flow!
Long, long ago might soldier sleep,
But, life for ever moving on,
The Present soon is all as sweetly gone
As that for Past we almost think a dream.
Ah! what a year ago yesterday
Is now to us, my Love, my Love!
The voice that thrilled but now upon our ear
Was silent, and we but can keep
Faint echoes that must soon as deeply sleep.
Thus all the Past is long ago, the near
As truly as the distant, and we start
To think how to our soon-forgotten heart
"For ever" sounds scarce longer than "a year ago."

A year ago
So stood we beside me in his truth,
In all the glory of his youth,
The friend whose face calls memory comfort me !
For now between us rolls the unloving sea;
And when through hours and days I hear his voice, and eye
No longer each to each makes sweet reply,
As in hand hours, a year ago.

A year ago!
Ah! why must all things thus for ever change?
The unbelieved new and strange
Supplant the old we love and know;
Thus, grief of griefs! grows dearer and more dear,
Till Love recalls worthiest that which is most mine;
And, Time fast speeding on, and faster yet
Change children, children, we forget,
Or image dimly, part by part,
What once stirred all the fountains of the heart,
In the time that is now for ever flown,
That soon long ages and ages gone,
But is only a year ago.

THE IRONBOUND SHIP, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, and other Poems By M. WETHER. Bosworth and Harrison.

In bringing this volume under the notice of our readers we would commend them in its perusal to stop short after "The Sleeping Beauty," and to leave the leaves which contain the "other poems" unread. The author should put in the bilges to have translated the "Hermann and Dorothea" of Goethe, and we fancy that "The Ironbound Ship" must have been written while the author was under the influence of the great Germa. The prosaic idea of that unfortunate vessel, with its hand in the chains of the subject, in the construction of the tale, and a good deal in the mode of conducting it, is in the sentiment which pervades the whole. In "The Sleeping Beauty" quite another line is essayed, and there is a bumptiously, a sort of gallop, in the ballad verse that strikes us as very good. There is a touch of humour as well as a music in the following lines, which are apropos of the difficulty in which the king in the story is placed when he finds that his store of golden plates is insufficient to supply his fairy visitors by one :—

> It were better to fail in etiquette,
> And leave one old lady out:
> So this he did, in his hurry and fret,
> Not thought what he was about.
>
> For ladies, the older that they grow,
> The more they exact respect,
> And they that depend on them shall know
> How well they resent neglect.
>
> Alas that Revenge should so often wreak
> Its rage on the innocent!
> And the guiltless hurt most pine and break
> That the guilty can may repent.

GATHERED TOGETHER. Poems. By WILLIAM WILSON. Longman.

From the statement on the titlepage we learn that Mr. Wilson does not present the results of his poetic manœuvres to the public for the first time in the present volume. The author appears to possess a facility in the mechanism of his verse, which is apparent. His tendency is less towards the didactic in poetry, physical, a thing by no means strange, his sympathies are far better developed in want of the weak and the sorry, many of which stories are so being well adapted for music, by which we mean no little praise. The writer may, perhaps, take the hint, especially as he exhibits a fondness for the rhythm of the song, and the following lines will justify what we say, and we think:—

Old well-remember'd tunes spe font!
Like tunes sealn about the earth;
Like tones that sweet and low,
What gentle pictures have their
Old friendship!

They steal upon the scented vision,
Bringing holy peace unto us,
Bringing happy hours
Then, through all the magic maze
Of the Past the heart can lose
The pleasant, melancholy Past,
That softest wealth all love to
ponder

Reopen'd are the olden gates
Of many an ancient feeling;
And here and there a sound of "long
ayne"
From Memory's storehouse stealing.

Old tunes! they up against the
heart,
And submission; there to rest
Like some poor bird, all weary-
winged
That once again found its
nest.

For Music hath to cure and sorrow
Which only Music can remove,
The best of words to such old tunes
Would but
Heaven knows what
Old tunes are wonderful about the heart
To keep its memory ever green:
In my heart unmoved by time
Little good has ever been;
Nor can it ever be but by them
Greatness never yet was seen.

POEMS, CONTAINING THE CITY OF THE DEAD. By JOHN COLLETT, late of Wadham College, Oxford. Longman.

The volume before us is a second edition. This fact marks merit in the more emphatic and decided manner. The first poem, which it would seem is put forward in the post of honour, is less to our taste than many of the others. It is a description of the wonders of the Newfegate, and, as we read, we cannot but fancy that its periods were composed with a view, so to speak, of effect, with a view to their rolling through the crowded theatre as Commemoration. In the poems of less pretension there is a good deal to please, if not to charm. The book is handsomely printed, the paper excellent, and the moral always apt and judiciously elicited. As fair a taste of this quality of the volume as we can select from many is to be found in the short stanzas headed "A Summer's Evening in Italy," which run thus:—

> Gradly and slowly the sun is descending,
> And the clouds are all robed in one heavenly dye;
> The gold and vermilion so softly blending
> That the fabled elysium seems pictured on high.
>
> The crystalline dewdrops are kissing the flowers—
> The jewels that hang on the bosom of Spring;
> And the fireflies are lighting the orange-tree bowers,
> While nature's soft accents float through each grove;
>
> Deeply blushes the face of the emerald ocean;
> The shadows are sinking in deeper repose;
> And the green waves that ripple with gentlest motion
> Flash back to the sun a last farewell kiss at the bow.
>
> A rainbow of glory sits high on the forehead
> And steeps the white spray in its resient dye;
> And the tremulous hues of the varieties of the mountains
> Are hasting to join their bright mates in the sky.
>
> Hark! 'tis Nature's sweet voice, in her evening song flowing
> From each wild-wood and dell, from each leafy grove;
> And a messenger cloud on the hilltop is glowing,
> Either to speed or to woo from above.

POEMS. By C. E. DERING. George Bobb.

Opening this very modest-looking volume by accident at the page where the verse is headed "The Poet's Progress," we were struck by the easy flow of the lines in the first stanza, by the minuteness of description in the next, and the sarcastic power of the writer in the third piece. The author will be found to do better than give the opening lines, which induced us to read the poem. We merely add that the same vein of satire runs through a history of aristocratic inner life, which made so glibly that it reminds like truth, which we sincerely hope it is not:—

> Right well born of the proud Bell,
> His cradle chequered o'er with pink or blue,
> Watched o'er by nurses and by mothers too,
> His wants foreestalling, lies he lording hair,
> Ringlets descending first on pinkwash back,
> The ball-door echoes one continued knock,
> The laughing hour his sister hails his call,
> And ghosts in silence whilst his babe is fed.
> Ay! happy father! young, while you can,
> O'er each misfortune of unhappy man:
> A few short years that blue shall turn to woe,
> The one sure legacy to all below.
> Then shall those words to mind in future years,
> When joys' outgoings turn to bitter tears,
> When interchanged with the pure sigh
> The silver thread appears of age or care,
> When that pure sigh no more's once transparent brow
> Shall show the furrows of the avenger's plough;
> Sweet Spirit of Peace, and true Religion, say,
> All, all on earth at best is vanity.
> Ay! humble man, whose every attempt to show
> Is error, if faulty, still to nature true,
> Some consolation piece of thine may be left,
> And longer each to others on this earth abide.

We are informed that the verse contained in this book was written in various countries at different intervals: some in the sunny valleys of Cashmere, some on the waters of the Indus, some on the Ocean Sea, some in moments of repose after long and glorious days in pursuit of Indian tiger and elephant over the boundless jungles of Central Africa. That being so, we are inclined to think that the faculty which must have enabled him to keep himself *en rapport* with civilisation and home under such circumstances.

LIFE AND POEMS OF WILLIAM DUNBAR. By JAMES PATERSON.

A transition from the consideration of the poetry of 1860 to a notice of the work of a poet who flourished in the thirteenth century, and may be called the laureate of the Court of James IV. of Scotland, is, perhaps, somewhat abrupt. Nevertheless, it is not without purpose that we attempt to direct the attention of the readers of both authorities, both English and Scotch, admit to have been a poet of extraordinary power. Of the life of this poet but few facts were many noble followers of the muse, who has been compared to Chaucer, and characterised by the same publicist, but who has a variety and quality of his imagination, humour, and powers of description, and whom Scott has classed next to an excellent poet, unrivalled by any which Scotland has produced. Dunbar's poems appeared in a half-dozen times have annotated Dunbar's poems it appears that he was born about 1460, and that his paternal inheritance was but a birthright would seem to have been in Lothian. It is known that he studied at the University of St. Andrews, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1479. In early life he became a friar of the order of St. Francis; and was for a branch of whom was established in Edinburgh by James I.; but he deserted the order, and afterwards came to be employed by the King, and was one among the retinue of Princess Margaret, when she left Scotland to marry from Berwick in 1491. It is supposed that, when the embassy returned, Dunbar was left in Paris "for the purpose of crossing the Alps in the further prosecution of the errands of his Royal master." Though, no doubt, frequently employed in the capacity of secretary to Scottish ambassadors before the year 1500, he was not recognised as a familiar attendant in the Royal household. Much of his poetry, however, at least of what has been preserved, has reference to the Court, and is thereby sufficiently identified to be placed in the second period into which his writings are divided in the volume before us. All such pieces as cannot be so identified are placed in the first period. The first in order is "The Golden Targe," a purely allegorical poem, in which there is a description of a May morning, which it is asserted is more gorgeous than anything that was ever penned by Chaucer or any one else; while throughout the whole poem, in which the moral sought to be inculcated is that Reason is the Golden Targe to be used as in most other matters, the allegory is beautifully conceived and powerfully sustained. The muse of Dunbar, although frequently of a philosophical cast, was nevertheless prone to various moods—joyous, sad, and humorous by turns. Of each and all of these veins there are excellent specimens in the work before us, and there is every justification for this publication, the object of which is to render the poems of a universally known than they are; while, with a view to their greater intelligibility, the orthography has been just so much modified as to preserve as large a full idea of its original, and to avoid more paraphrase. There is no design of publishing the author of the "Golden Targe" which constitutes one of the most interesting features of the olden poets; but what has been done is simply to render the many words more intelligible, and to explain such as have become obsolete.

We have named but one of the poems which are included in this volume, for it is impossible, within the limits of our space, to embrace every variety of subject. As we have given samples of the powers of those children of the muse who strayed through the mirkiness of our smoky age, it would be scant justice to the poet of ancient days if we did not give a taste of his quality, and therefore we subjoin a portion of that description of a May morning to which allusion has above been made:—

> Up the hill, up the hawen's minstrel fire
> In May, in till a morrow mirthfullest.
>
> Full angel-like this birdis sang their hours
> Within their sundry oratories fine of flours,
> Apparelled white and red, with bloomis sweet;
> Right pleasant was the field with all delicates,
> The pearis droppis shook in silver shoures;
> For to report the diamond of the day
> For to rejoice, did Aurora greet:
> Her crystal tearis hang upon the flours,
> While he for love all drank up with his heat.
>
> For mirth of May, with May's sweet nourice,
> The birdis sang upon the tender crops,
> With curious voicis, that called unto their makis:
> The roses young, new spreading of their knops,
> Ourpurpurit with the sanguine hue,
> Through beame red, burning as ruby sparks;
> The air attemperit for pleasing of the lucks,
> The purpis heaven ours seat's in silver slops
> Bedewit all with balmy liquor, nectar, and bukis.

A MANUAL OF BOTANY; being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Physiology, and Classification of Plants. By Professor BALFOUR, M.D., &c. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

The study of botany is well fitted to call the observant faculties into exercise. It is a science fitted for all ages, for all ranks, and for all seasons. It teaches the student to look for the differences and resemblances between objects, and leads to habits of correct observation. It, moreover, adds pleasure to every walk, affords an endless source of gratification, and it can be reduced to practice even in the closet and in the field.

The manual before us is intended to initiate the student into this charming department of nature. Professor Balfour's aim has been to provide a text-book for beginners, and, at the same time, a general view of all departments of the science, including the microscopical structure of plants, their classification, and distribution over the globe, and their condition at various geological epochs. Both a commercial or economical purposes, as well as the medicinal properties of plants, are fully treated of, and a valuable chapter is given on the mode of collecting and preparing specimens for the microscope, together with a number of useful general terms, and a glossary of eight hundred well-executed woodcut illustrations make this one of the best and cheapest text-books lately published.

THE COMPARATIVE PROPERTIES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL MILKS. THE PRACTICE OF HIRING WET-NURSES, &c. By M. A. BARRY.

These pamphlets, trenching of kindred subjects, are from the pen of a benevolent-minded lady. In the former Mr. Barry-Nightingale school, who has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of ascertaining whether it is possible to find a substitute for the various nutritious substances with cows' milk, to compose an artificial food that shall be well adapted to the physical constitution of the infant, and thus form a closer imitation of the natural aliment. This has to be furnished by any of the animal milks alone; and in such wise assist in diminishing the present high rate of mortality in the early months of infantile existence. The object of the writer is highly praiseworthy, and is one well deserving the most favourable consideration of Englishwomen; and for this reason alone we have no hesitation in directing attention to the subject in the columns of this Paper.

THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, &c. By CHARLES. Revised and Edited by ROBERT DICK, M.D., &c. Edinburgh: Macfachlan.

This work having already passed through several large editions, needs but a passing notice at our hands to commend a new and revised edition to the favourable notice of the public. It appears that the eminent Physician to the Queen has, since his father's death, undertaken a thorough revision of his book, and has thereby given the stamp of authority to the whole system. For our part we can see been to carry out "what he knew was the object of the author—namely, to render his work useful to the junior members of medicine and teachers of youth, as well as to parents, for whose guidance the work was originally intended."

THE MEMOIRS OF THESSALY.—In this classic land, which formed a portion of the ancient Hellenic kingdom, considerable archæological research has been known to exist from the remotest periods of which history has left us any record. Homer tells us that Alexander carried away from these mineral treasures and drew therefrom vast quantities of silver, which enabled them to carry on their conquests. It is consequently not a reason in the nineteenth century those mining operations beyon long prior to, and which have since continued down through the whole of the Roman era. An English company is reported to have acquired a concession of all the mineral rights over Thessaly, and to have commenced operations in Epirus and the Ionian Sea. Before long the miner's pick and the blasting-powder will arouse the echoes of Mount Ossa's Vale, the classic Tempe, while the traditionary grandeur of Olympus, the abode of the gods and the resort of Jupiter; of Pindus—sacred to Apollo; and of Oeta, the residence of the Centaurs, will be made subservient to the requirements of a more practical age than that which Homer and Hesiod sang. Already concessions have been commenced at the pine-clad Mount Pelion, whence the gifted Centaur Chiron received his education from Apollo, and which was said to yield coin containing gold, silver, and lead—the latter existing in considerable quantities.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this charity was held yesterday week in Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Marlborough presided, and was supported by the Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Bridport, Mr. Seymour, Captain the Hon. F. Maude, the Rev. J. B. Owen, Rev. H. Bonamy Price, and several gentlemen connected with the society. The noble chairman stated some statistics to show its usefulness, and at length urged its claims upon the public for support (Mr. Lane) read the report, from which it appeared that during the year 6767 shipwrecked persons had been assisted, and that since the establishment of the institution 94,000 persons of the mariners in the number of 3832, making a total of 19,314. The receipts for the year had been £13,345, and it was stated that during the last three years the expenditure had exceeded the income by £4000 or £5000 annually. The report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Lord Bridport, seconded by Mr. Lane. The committee intended to expend £1000 and no hospital for worn-out coastguard men and their widows, and the Earl of Donoughmore the report was received and read, addresses from Captain Maude, the Rev. J. B. Owen, and others. The proceedings closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DIGNITY OF KNIGHTHOOD.—The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Martin, Esq., late Chief Justice of New Zealand; Francis Bordy, Esq., Chief Justice of Newfoundland; James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., President of the Legislative Council, South Australia; Chirtefield Josephus Brand, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; and Charles Cowper, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of Victoria; Redmond Barry, Esq., Senior Puisne Judge of Victoria; Thomas Maclear, Esq., Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope; and Walter Currie, Esq., Commandant of the Armed Mounted Police at the Cape of Good Hope.



"THE RETURN OF THE MISSING CREW," BY F. HARWELL, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



"COLONEL BELL, V.C., ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, 23RD REGIMENT," BY L. W. DESANGES, IN THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

THE idea of establishing a Victoria Cross Gallery, to commemorate the deeds of valour of the British soldier considered worthy of that distinguished mark of favour, originated with Mr. Desanges a couple of seasons ago. He commenced with subjects which presented themselves in the Crimean war, and some most striking and interesting pictures were the result. Since then, the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and return to their native land of many of the gallant men who so lately saved the British empire in the East, have enabled the artist to enrich his collection with several scenes of enthralling interest from that quarter, together with portraits of the brave men engaged in them. The exhibition which results is a most interesting one, and cannot fail to excite the admiration and emulation of all who behold it and consider the events commemorated in it.

But, independently of the historical and national interest attaching to these pictures, we may state that simply as works of art they are of a very superior merit, displaying an amount of knowledge of composition and colour not generally found in the painters of official subjects. Amongst the more remarkable pictures we may mention that of William Nathan Wright Hewitt, acting Mate of her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, who, when in charge of the Lancaster battery before Sebastopol, which was placed in jeopardy by the advance of the Russians, disregarded a supposed order to spike the gun and retreat, observing, "Both an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it if it did." He then pulled down the parapet of the battery, and, with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing enemy a most destructive fire. For this conduct he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Then, what honour is due to the cool courage of Sergeant Alfred Ablett, of the Grenadier Guards, who, seeing a shell falling in the midst of a number of ammunition-cases, coolly seized it, and threw it outside the trench, where it exploded before it touched the ground! But we have not space to go into particulars of these gallant achievements, and which illustrate the names of Colonel Henry Tombs, Brevet Major Goodlake, Major Probyn, Major Teesdale, Captain Alexander Kerr, Commander H. J. Raby, Corporal Robert Shields, and a host of others whose acts of valour are recorded in

the pages of history. The picture which we engrave commemorates the gallant conduct of Colonel Bell, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the Battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns which was limbered up and being carried off. He moreover succeeded to the command of the above-named regiment, which he brought out of action, all his senior officers having been killed or wounded. We cordially recommend this interesting collection to all who have a wholesome patriotic regard for the character and renown of our brave army.

THE FARM.

Mr. Alderman Mechi, whose Agricultural Benevolent Institution is to hold its first festival at the London Tavern, on the 26th instant, with the Duke of Richmond in the chair, has put some rather pertinent queries to the London Farmers' Club on the subject of their Lois Weeden discussion. He asks, "Where is the report of the members of the club, who were to anatomise Mr. Smith's practice, as well as his mutton and roast fowl? Where the comparison between the past and present condition of his land? and where the contrast between his crops and those of his neighbours on the same description of soil? Echo says, where? Then what have we learned from this deep and prying investigation by the sharp men of the Farmers' Club? Literally nothing—they don't tell us that the adjoining lands are only tilled to the depth of a common wineglass, all below that being like cast iron: they don't say that, owing to Mr. Smith cultivating to four times that depth, he grows much more on half an acre than his neighbours do on a whole acre, &c." "This practice of deep cultivation is a permanent and pungent condemnation of the shallowness of British agriculture—I mean in its first great principle and basis, 'deep cultivation;' and I feel humiliated that the central agricultural club of the kingdom did not recognise the advantage of this great truth, and award to Mr. Smith that meed of praise to which he is so pre-eminently entitled."

The Bath and West of England Meeting, which was established in 1777, holds its annual meeting at Dorchester from Monday to Friday next; and then we shall soon be in the thick of the great agricultural gatherings. For the Two Year-Old Heifer Prize at the Royal it may be said to be even betting between Mr. Grundy's Faith and her old rival Duchess 77th, while Mr. Douglas quite hopes that Maid of Athelstane will be thereabouts, and Warlaby sees a great deal of improvement in its Soldier's Nurse. Some ardent "Bates-men" are disposed to fancy that Captain Gunter will sweep the prizes in both heifer classes with his Duchesses; and divers are the opinions as to whether the white or the roan of the younger pair is most likely to catch the judge's eye. The Duke of Atholl's milking prize at the Ayrshire County Show brought out eight competitors, which were shut up and watched for five days in the trial by pail. The greatest milking of the winning cow amounted to 28lb. 7oz., while the average of her ten was 26lb. 5oz. Still the percentage of cream was only 12; while that of the fifth cow, which averaged 22lb. 1oz. in her ten milkings, was 15.

Mr. Strafford has announced two important sales, one for July 5, at Springfield, near Lancaster, of the Waterloo tribe of Mr. Bolden's herd, and some choice bulls of Wiseton and Warlaby descent. The Waterloo tribe was one on which Mr. Bates set great store, but he would never say from whom he obtained them. Waterloo 17th and 18th are by Second Grand Duke, that thousand-guinea son of Duchess 64th. Mr. Mark Stewart's Southwick's herd is also on Mr. Strafford's list for July 31, the day before the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries, which is very handy for visitors. Among the eighty or ninety head are Rose of Autumn, the dam of Mr. Douglas's celebrated Rose of Summer, as well as descendants of Colonel Cradock's Old Cherry, and Emily by Gainford. M'Turk is the sire of most of the young stock, and many of the remainder are by Baron of Ravensworth, Hudibras, and Heir at Law.

The choice little Holker herd forms chapter xviii. of "The Herds of Great Britain" in this month's number of the *Farmer's Magazine*; and we observe that both the American and Irish newspapers are following the example, and are publishing similar reports. The Duke of Devonshire formed his first herd, principally from Castle Howard blood, in 1840, and sold it off in 1851. Since then he has been, through his land agent, Mr. George Drewry, a very extensive purchaser of cows and heifers at nearly all our best sales, and is now the possessor of the only Oxford cows in England. They are sprung from Oxford 15th, which was purchased by his Grace for 200gs. at the Tortworth sale. She is the granddam of Countess of Oxford 2nd, which is, perhaps, the flower of the herd. Owing to the close proximity of Third Grand Duke, to whom the three Oxford cows have been sent to two years in succession, a Grand Duchess of Oxford race is fast springing up, which bids fair to give a great character to the herd. The Cleopatra and Gwynne tribes are also especial favourites, and so are Cosey and her Statesman's Daughter, from Mr. W. Wetherell's; Laurel by Grand Turk; Dustie and her daughter, Maid of the Mill, from Cobham; and Coral, the latest purchase from Mr. Adkins, of Milcote. Cambridge Barrington 2nd, from Lady Barrington 8th, a purchase at Mr. Tanqueray's sale, did them great good, but died, owing to an accident, very early. Since then they have principally used Oxford bulls of their own breeding. Old Sarah Gwynne is put up to feed, and, according to the weighing-machine by which the principal animals are tested every fortnight, she has made 58lb. in one of those intervals. Strange to say, Statesman's Daughter, when under a year old, made 62lb., and Ninth Duke of Oxford added a hundredweight a month to his weight for four months' running, and 82lb. of it in the course of one fortnight. This result, however wonderful it may seem, was achieved without any forcing, as his Grace does not care for shows. At present the herd, which is kept at Holker Hall, a few miles from Ulverstone, consists of twenty-five cows and heifers, and eight bulls. The latest accessions are two Eighth Duke of Oxford bull-calves, from Cleopatra 2nd and Dustie, which have been named Orion and Ossian.

Mr. Rarey at the Alhambra.—Last Saturday Mr. Rarey illustrated the principles of his science, first by a grey mare, of a quiet disposition, which readily succumbed to his treatment. Next, a restive blood colt was submitted to his manipulation, of which it was stated that he had the greatest objection to the saddle, but which after a short process was rendered as tame as a donkey. The third and most difficult subject was a fine Arabian horse, the property of a Shropshire gentleman, Mr. Nevill. This animal was introduced, closely muzzled, by two assistants, and champed defiance to all the arts of persuasion or force to subdue him. Such was his temper that Mr. Rarey struggled round the ring with him for ten minutes before he could bend up his near leg, having to prevent himself from being crushed against the sides of the ring by placing his leg against them as a lever. With great difficulty he succeeded in strapping up the leg, and after some furious plunging on the part of the animal he strapped up the other, and threw him on his knees. "Poor thing!" was audibly murmured by the ladies of the audience, as the panting sides of the animal gave evidence of the violence of the struggle. But the superiority of mind over matter was evident. The horse, after a few more vain attempts to resist the influence of his conqueror, quietly succumbed to the power that had literally laid him, and allowed every reasonable liberty to be taken with him. The drum was the acme of these liberties, which he permitted to be beaten on his back, and he was finally led out a sadder but wiser animal.

The Aberdeen Failure.—The examination into the affairs of Messrs. John and Anthony Blaikie, advocates, of Aberdeen, who suspended last month, in consequence of the flight of the senior partner, leaving deficiencies to the estimated amount of £200,000, is now in progress. According to the evidence of the junior partner, Mr. Anthony Blaikie, the firm had actually been insolvent for ten years past, its principal nominal capital consisting of a debt from his brother, John Blaikie, which he supposed to be good. This debt went on increasing, owing to losses from private speculations, in which John Blaikie continued to engage, and which apparently embraced not only all kinds of stock and share dealings, but also consignments of cotton goods and produce to China and other parts of the world. In May last he held, among a large quantity of Eastern Counties, North Stafford, and other railway stocks, 2050 shares of the Great Western Railway of Canada, a total which he subsequently increased by another purchase of 1800. Of these, all that now remain are 1190 held as security by the Union Bank of Scotland. He also embarked in an adventure in Australia called the Peechelba Investment Company. In two years from February, 1858, to March, 1860, his operations in shares are ascertained to have been to the extent of £1,800,000, involving a loss of £32,000. The business of the firm yielded an average net annual profit of £4000, and Mr. Anthony Blaikie states he did not consider its bankruptcy inevitable until a day or two before it occurred. Anthony Blaikie had a share of one-third, but his expenditure for ten years past has only been at the rate of £800 a-year. The books, however, have been always in arrear.—The *Times* City Article.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

"THE RUSH-GATHERERS ON LOUGH CORRIB." BY J. J. HILL.

How gently thy waters, Lough Corrib, are waving,
While the storm is asleep on Atlantic's smooth breast!
And how proudly thy mountains their shadows are laving
In thy mirror beneath, by the sunbeams caress'd!

But madly thy billows in surges are tossing,
And savage and dark frown thy cliffs o'er the scene,
When the west wind in wrath o'er thy bosom is crossing,
And the thundercloud lowers o'er yon summits so green.

Then, woe to that boat with the rush-gleaners freighted,
Whom thy fickle smiles tempted to ply their wild trade;
Spreads the gloom in the distance!—too long have they waited—
And instinctive the sea-birds fly homeward, dismay'd!

But, pull, boatman, pull at thy oars undespairing!
There yet may be time thy loved shieling to gain,
Where thou and thy sisters, its rude comforts sharing,
Shall bless Heav'n for your rescue from peril and pain!—H. H.

In our Coloured Supplement this week we reproduce Mr. J. J. Hill's beautiful picture "The Rush-gatherers on Lough Corrib," exhibited this season at the Suffolk-street Gallery. Few and simple as are the materials which the artist had to deal with in the production of this work, he has treated them so admirably, with the eye and hand of an artist, that the result is truly charming. The waters of the lake spread far into the distance, pellucid, and of a deep blue colour; and the same breadth of treatment is observable in the shore and sky—partly obscured in the distance by the gathering mists from the Atlantic settling round the hilltops. The boat, with its living freight of peasants returning from gathering rushes, and the few animals on the shore on the left, form a focus of light and warmth in the centre which, by contrast, seems admirably to set off and enliven an otherwise monotonous landscape.

Lough Corrib, the romantic beauties of which have as yet been comparatively but seldom visited and slightly appreciated by the tourist, will, with the adoption of Galway as a packet-station for America and the colonies, become every day an object of increasing attraction and interest. Situated in the midst of the mountain wilds of Connemara, appropriately termed the Irish Highlands, it is 44,000 acres in extent, and measures in extreme length about twenty-seven miles, and in parts is more than six miles broad. The scenery presented upon it, from all points of view, is in the highest degree picturesque, being thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited. Its navigation, however, is not free from danger, owing to sudden squalls of wind to which it is subject at certain seasons of the year, and to sunken rocks which obstruct it in various quarters; but the positions of almost all of these are known to the boatmen who are employed in the conveyance of goods and provisions to and from Galway. At the eastern portion the lough narrows very much, terminating in the River Corrib, which falls into Galway Bay. Nearly adjoining Lough Corrib, inland, and separated from it only by a narrow neck of land of about two miles in breadth, is Lough Mask, which contains an area of 22,000 acres, and is ten miles in length. A short canal, connecting these two magnificent expanses of water, will shortly be opened, if not already open, presenting to the district a still-water navigation of upwards of forty miles in length, with a coast-line of upwards of one hundred miles, and will result in the further advantage of lowering the water in Lough Mask to the level of that in Lough Corrib, the difference being now forty feet, at the same time draining lands equal to 150,000 acres in the neighbourhood, which are now covered with water. Further, it is intended to open a short canal from Lough Corrib to the sea, which, with the other works of improvement, will be of incalculable advantage to the district. If the water power of this district were put to account and applied to the purposes of manufacture, in connection with the commercial channels now opened, the poorest region in Ireland might in time become one of the most wealthy, and even enter into competition with the manufacturing districts of England itself, where the use of water has been so well understood and so taken advantage of. For the water power of the district is not confined to Lough Corrib and Lough Mask; the whole country is studded with lakes and rivers in every direction, which could easily be rendered navigable. In fact, as Mr. Nimmo has remarked in his able report on this district, there is no portion of it more distant than six miles either from the sea or some navigable lake.

To the lover of angling there is perhaps no part of the British Islands where so much sport is likely to be afforded as amongst the lakes of Connemara. In Lough Corrib is found the gillaroo trout, which is remarkable from the circumstance of its possessing a gizzard, and so enthusiastically described by Sir Humphry Davy in his "Salmonia." He had never met with gillaroo except in Ireland, and it was at one time thought that the fish was peculiar to Lough Corrib. It has, however, of late been found also in Lough Neah, Lough Erne, and Lough Mask; and is sometimes said to weigh from fifty to sixty pounds.

"EARLY SUMMER-TIME." BY B. W. LEADER.

In this work, which we have reproduced in colours, Mr. Leader selects a truly English bit of landscape under a truly English May sky, clear blue, chequered with clouds, and with just enough of freshness in the air to render exercise agreeable. The fields and trees are of the tenderest green colour—such a green as is only seen in early summer, before the sun has assumed its full scorching power, and creation on all sides is putting forth its strength in every description of vegetation. All this has been most happily represented by the artist, who, in the composition and treatment of his subject, shows himself possessed of a soul to enjoy Nature in her gladdest and grandest moods.

The conversazione of Mr. G. P. Bidder, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, will take place next Tuesday, the 5th of June.

Yesterday se'nnight the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, in accordance with a time honoured custom, entertained her Majesty's Judges, with the leading members of the Bar, and the officers of the Corporation, at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall. Covers were laid for about 150 guests.

A Parsee Prince's Opinion of England.—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that his Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadur entertained the Parsee community of that place at dinner in honour of the late marriage of his daughter. He made a speech to them in which he said that he reckoned the Parsees as his brothers—"as, indeed, the whole human race is one common brotherhood." Of the impressions which England had produced upon him his Highness thus spoke:—"I was anxious that an occasion should arise when I could give an account of my sojourn in England to my fellow-countrymen; and by the grace of God an opportunity has presented itself to us this evening. I wish I could describe to you the remarkable intelligence of the Englishmen as displayed by them in their various dealings—social, political, commercial. So vast and varied is their knowledge in everything that they have rightly earned the title of being ranked amongst the first and foremost of nations on the face of the globe. On the first occasion when I visited England, in 1844, I stayed there for about five months. The gentry and nobility of that delightful country treated me with all the kindness and consideration for which they are so remarkable. In 1853 I paid a second visit to England, and had occasion to prolong my stay there for five years. During that long period I had every opportunity of making myself acquainted with their manners and customs, their social and political laws, their judicial system, &c., &c. I moved amongst the leading men of the realm; and my association with Englishmen in general has impressed me with a very high opinion of their transcendent intelligence in every branch of human knowledge. To appreciate their several virtues, to admire their mechanical ingenuity, and to become acquainted with all that exalts our mind and enlarges our heart, we must be there on the spot. No description, however full and glowing, could adequately convey the idea I have received from personal visit of the magnificence and grandeur of England and her people. One of the most remarkable things that struck me was the system of their legislation and government. Their form of government is the best I have yet seen. To the people of the East it strikes us as very strange that the people should have so such control over the acts of the Queen; in point of fact, the people govern the country; and to my mind it should be so. If we go deeper into the subject, we will see that the people of a country should be the ruling body. I was also struck with the mode in which justice is administered. I would go no farther than myself—you are all well aware, gentlemen, of the particulars of my case; you see how equitably they have disposed of the matter. Let us all pray for the permanent establishment of the British power in India, and for the welfare and prosperity of their nation wherever they go, and wherever they are."

TOPOGRAPHY OF SICILY.

M. Viollet-le-Duc communicates to the *Moniteur* the following account of the parts of Sicily into which Garibaldi's band have penetrated:—

"From Marsala two roads lead towards Palermo: one in good repair, following the coast on the north to Trapani, and from Trapani, turning suddenly to the east by Mount San Julliano, crosses the defiles to Calatafimi, redescends towards the sea through Alcamo, and then proceeds right along the splendid valley of Palermo. A second road, less carefully attended to, goes from Marsala to Calatafimi. Marsala only possesses a small port, and a roadstead not very deep; on the land side it is defended by old walls flanked with square towers. It is clear that troops disembarking at Marsala, an open town on a low shore, could not intend to remain there an hour. If the Neapolitan troops had intended to hold the country, they would only have had to guard the defiles which lead to Calatafimi; and, in that case, even if the insurgents had possessed a numerous artillery and regular troops, they could not have advanced more than five miles into the interior. As the Neapolitans did not defend the defiles of Calatafimi, they abandoned voluntarily or forcedly all the western part of the island. No obstacle preventing the insurgents from presenting themselves before the latter town, any offensive return from Palermo was impossible, or at least very dangerous. The insurgents possessing Calatafima are masters of Trapani, Marsala, Mazzara, Castel Vetrano, and even Sciacca. But let us examine an instant this western part of the island. Alcamo is a town situated on a plateau in the midst of a plain; it was formerly an Arab establishment, as its name indicates, and is well chosen to command several little ports, of which the nearest and most important is named Magazinazzo. From Palermo to Alcamo is rather more than twenty-one miles, and from Alcamo to Calatafimi about eight. To go to Palermo from Alcamo we follow one of the most admirable valleys of Sicily, in which are olive-trees centuries old, and groves of orange and citron trees. But on passing the height which closes the valley to the south the scene suddenly changes, and the approach to Alcamo is through arid mountains. Then entering deep gorges we arrive at Calatafimi, a town, not of ten thousand inhabitants, as stated in the newspapers, but of four thousand or five thousand. The town, which is of wretched aspect, is dominated by a castle now quite in ruins. From this castle an extraordinary country is seen—the land and rocks being in confusion, as if tossed about by some terrible earthquake. The Neapolitans ought to have defended these parts; but, not having done so, they have left great advantage to the guerrillas. The latter, in fact, without leaving the mountains, can surround Palermo, either by going to Bagaria on the east, or in turning Monreale and occupying the Monte Pellegrino to the west; they can command the solitary plains of Marsala and Mazzara, can possess themselves of Mount San Juliano, which dominates Trapani, can cut of all communication by land between the town and Palermo, and can cause the inhabitants of Trapani to suffer dreadfully from thirst by destroying the only aqueduct which conveys them water from Mount San Juliano. If the insurgents be numerous, they can besides reach the rich valleys of Castel Vetrano and Campo Bello to the south, and the towns of Termini and Cefalu on the north coast. The place of disembarkation of Garibaldi's bands was chosen with so much intelligence as to cause us to suppose that he and his Lieutenants will profit by all the advantages which the nature of the country affords. Trapani is a pretty town, formerly fortified, and has a sort of citadel, which commands the port. If it were not for the want of water the town could easily be defended on the land side, as it is only united to the plain by a tongue of land cut by salt marshes. From Calatafimi to Trapani the road winds through irregular hills; and on this road, a length of upwards of eighteen miles, there is not a house, not a tree, not a shrub. At a distance of two or three miles from Palermo, and all other great towns, there is scarcely any trace of cultivation. The inhabitants are so borne down by taxes on all they produce that they abandon the soil, though it is, perhaps, the most fertile in Italy, and the peasants contrive to live on a handful of pulse daily."—"Viator" writes in the *Times* on Tuesday as follows:—"Permit me, as a traveller in Sicily, to say that Marsala is full seventy miles from Palermo, and that Calatafimi, Alcamo, Partenico, and Monreale are towns containing from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants each, and distant about a day's march from each other. Monreale, which is the see of an Archbishop, is situated on the slope of the hills which surround Palermo. Between Monreale and Partenico is the pass over these hills. If Garibaldi's forces once get possession of that pass, the Royal forces will never cross the hills again. These hills are about half a mile in perpendicular height. The forces of the King of Naples are all Neapolitans or mercenary Swiss. There is not a single Sicilian regiment in the service. The Sicilians have never been allowed to carry arms, or to be trained as soldiers. Let not your readers suppose that the fortifications of Palermo and Messina are easier to take by land than by sea. On the contrary, the guns of these fortresses point not outwards against the enemy and the corsair, but inwards against the town. I think the Castellamare of Palermo will be taken by Garibaldi. The citadel of Messina is much stronger. It is built on the sickle, or braccio, and it commands both the straits and the town. It is a modern fortification of great strength. Let us hope, therefore, that Garibaldi will be supplied in time with powerful artillery. In their last endeavour to gain their freedom the Sicilians melted the bronze statues of their unpopular Kings to make guns and mortars. That cannot be done again. Garibaldi will want help. Sicily in all her struggles has looked to England, and has sometimes complained that England has been unkind."

Alleged Interception of Royal Correspondence.—A curious discussion has been going on in the Prussian journals. The writers discuss at some length the means whereby the contents of a despatch from the Prince Regent to the Prince Consort of England have been brought to the knowledge of the French Government; and an interview has taken place between the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and M. von Schleinitz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject. The *Dusseldorf Gazette*, in a recent number, gives a very particular account of a conversation said to have taken place between them; but the *Prussian Gazette* says it is authorised to declare that no such conversation ever took place. The journals speak of thefts of despatches having been discovered, and one states that the contents of the despatch in question can only have become known through an indiscreet communication in Ministerial circles on the English side of the Channel.

The Neapolitan Navy.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives some information about the Neapolitan Navy which just now is important:—"The naval establishment of the kingdom is concentrated at Castellamare, which communicates with the capital by means of a railway which passes through Portici. None of the improvements adopted by the navies of other countries have been neglected, and the docks and workshops of Castellamare are worthy to figure, by their organisation and their resources, by the side of those of France and England." The same authority tells us that thirty vessels have been added to the Neapolitan Navy since 1856, but it omits to state that they are merely small gun-boats. The official print then enumerates the naval forces of King Bomba, which is manned by about ten thousand officers, seamen, and marines:—Sailing-vessels: one ship of the line, 90 guns; one ditto, 80; six frigates, 308; three corvettes, 50; ten brigs, 200; three schooners, 14—making a total of twenty-four vessels, with 742 guns. Steamers: five frigates, 450 horse-power; mounting 12 guns each, 60; fifteen ditto, 800 horse-power, 6 guns each, 90; five corvettes, 240 horse-power (six guns each), 30; five dispatch-boats, 200 horse-power (four guns each), 20; one dispatch-boat, 120 horse-power, 5; ten ditto, 50 to 80 horse-power, 40; three transports; fifteen mortar-boats, 15; fifteen gun-boats, 30; thirty ditto, mounting Paixhan howitzers, 40; forming a total of 104 vessels, of 10,000 horse-power, and having 900 guns.

The British Museum.—The annual account of the British Museum has been presented to Parliament, with the usual statement of the mode in which the proposed estimate for the current year, £100,850, is to be expended. The salaries of so vast an establishment necessarily amount to a large aggregate, £89,084, and no less a sum than £25,282 is appropriated to purchases, chiefly of books, antiquities, and minerals, with nearly as much for repairs, furniture, and fittings, the latter principally for the library and department of antiquities. Bookbinding costs £7500 a year. The additions to the library are greatly beyond the number of books directed by law to be supplied by the publishers. Above two-thirds of the books placed in the library last year were purchased. The number of readers was 122,424, which would give an average of 418 a day. The number has more than doubled since the noble and spacious apartment now appropriated to them was opened in 1857; but the number of visits to the other parts of the Museum, the general collections, does not quite keep up. Last year it was 517,895. In addition to the usual days—Monday, Wednesday, Friday—the Museum is now open on Saturday from twelve to six, and will be so until the end of August. All the departments have been greatly enriched and improved during the year.

Testing Telegraph Cables.—The telegraph cable of 1200 miles to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore is now being tested by a process invented by Mr. W. Reid. During the manipulation of gutta percha a great quantity of air and water is liable to become mixed with it, and in marine cables, when covered with ropeyarn and iron wire, these faults have hitherto been detected only after submersion. By the plan of Mr. Reid, however, all such defects are alleged to be certain to be discovered. A coil of gutta-percha, from one mile to five, is placed in a strong cylinder that can be made air and water tight. The first operation is to exhaust the cylinder; when a vacuum is formed a column of water is allowed to rush in and fill up all the holes and crevices formerly filled with air. The cable in this state is tested with a delicate galvanometer and noted. A pressure is then applied equal to the pressure of a column of water the height of which is equal to the depth of the sea where the cable is intended to be laid, whether it be the Atlantic or any other. This is continued for a certain time, when the wire is again tested. On the pressure being removed another testing takes place, and it is affirmed that if the smallest defect in the insulating medium, or mechanical injury, however minute and invisible to the naked eye, then exists, its detection is inevitable. Should it be defective it can be removed and repaired, and the manufacture proceeded with. Finally, it appears that the whole expense of the testing falls short of 5s. per cent of the cost for making the cable.



"THE CHOICE OF PARIS—AN IDYLL," BY MISS FLORENCE CAXTON, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE CHOICE OF PARIS: AN IDYLL." BY MISS FLORENCE CLAXTON.

THE Pre-Raphaelites are smartly satyrnised by Miss Florence Claxton in an elaborate sketch, exhibited at the Portland Gallery, which, as an artistic curiosity, we engrave on another page. The picture, as will be seen, is divided into two parts—one interior, the other exterior—by a brick wall. In the interior, the left-hand compartment, the principal group is that of Mr. Millais presenting the apple to a Pre-Raphaelite *belle*-ideal, whom he prefers to a figure of Raphael's (from the well-known picture of "The Marriage of the Virgin"), and to a pretty, modern, English girl, dressed in the *mode* of the day, with plaited hair and crinoline complete. He carries in his hand a volume of Mr. Ruskin's, and on the ground is a treatise "On Beauty," by the same author. On the floor, also, are some of the famous apple-blossoms which Mr. Ruskin invoked the artists of England to paint, and the onions, as painted by Hunt, which that gentleman was so enthusiastic about last year. Behind these we see another Pre-Raphaelite worthy examining the feet of a female through a manifying-glass, the textural surface of which he is copying minutely in his sketch-book. In the background at this side is an artist of the middle ages thrusting one of Raphael's apostles out of the door; and on the opposite side are the portraits of Raphael, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Van Dyck, with their faces turned to the wall, whilst those of Millais, Ruskin, and—Barnum are exhibited underneath them to the homage of the public, whilst a mediæval figure, reclining on a sofa, proclaims their ascendancy through a trumpet. In the looking-glass over the mantelpiece is seen reflected the window on the opposite side of the room, and through that window is discovered the vision of a lady and gentleman walking up a gravel-path to church. The countenance of the dandy sipping his tea at the left of the fireplace is intended to express the bitterest feelings of horror and jealousy at this to him unwelcome apparition. It will be recollected that in a picture recently produced by Mr. Calderon a lovelorn lady is represented as about to faint against the garden wall, having just caught a glimpse of her lover presenting a flower to a girl on the other side of the wall. In Miss Claxton's "Idyll" the hapless fair one sees through the brick wall, for the flower is being presented to her rival (who munches an apple) inside the room, whilst she is standing outside in a Pre-Raphaelite attitude of intense affliction. A little beyond this figure is seen an artist making a careful study of a brick by the aid of an opera-glass. Looking upwards, we discern a young lady who is being dragged in at the window by the hair of the head, having lent too favourable an ear to the serenading monk beneath. Her fiery red hair has partly given way under the severity of the tension to which it is subject. Behind this figure is the famous Sir Ysumbras of 1857, and in the foreground a pic-nic, where Mr. Hunt's "Scapegoat" is anxiously waiting for some of the milk which a female (somewhat after one of the figures in Mr. Millais's "Spring") is drinking. The grave-digging nun, and the sprawling figure of the girl sucking a straw, in the foreground on the right, will at once be recognised as of the same paternity. This crowded little composition will afford much amusement to the artistic world and those who are up in professional incidents and tradition. There are some follies which are better met by ridicule than argument, and Pre-Raphaelism is of them.

THE TRADE AND POPULATION OF BARBADOES.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your Periodical dated April 7, 1860, just brought by the mail-steamer, I notice a misstatement in the remarks accompanying the excellent Sketch of the portion of our city laid waste by the desolating fire of the 14th of February last, which I beg leave to correct. You remark—"Barbadoes appears to have declined both in its population and in its trade." Now, I beg leave to inform you that the reverse of the above is the case. We are now the most densely-populated portion of the earth, not even excepting China, our population being at this time about 140,000; and, although we lost 18,000 by the cholera six years since (principally of the labouring class), so large a number is not missed. The neighbouring islands every year relieve us of numbers of our redundant peasantry, who emigrate at the earnest solicitations of, and for premiums offered by, agents who come hither to promote that object. With regard to its trade, I do not overrate the amount when I say that its imports are double what they were thirty years since, which may be realised from the fact that, although we have an import duty now of only three per cent ad valorem, our revenue from all sources has risen from forty or fifty thousand pounds sterling to about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and we have generally a surplus of revenue varying from fifteen to thirty thousand pounds per annum, notwithstanding the continual outlet we have in the way of additions to our official staff, increased pay and number of our clergy, the increased grants for educational purposes, and for public works and improvements of various kinds. The number of chapels, both of the Established Church and Dissenters, has also largely increased, as well as schools of every grade. We are also establishing a waterworks company, with a capital of sixty thousand pounds, for the purpose of supplying Bridgetown with pure water from springs fifteen miles distant.

With regard to our products, to give an adequate idea of our increased prosperity, I will only compare the amount of our principal article of export, sugar, for the year 1829, which was about twenty-three thousand hogsheads, whereas for the year 1858 we exported upwards of fifty thousand hogsheads. These facts speak volumes and require little comment upon them. In fact, the continued and increasing prosperity of Barbadoes is constantly cited by the anti-slavery party in England as an overwhelming evidence of the benefit which has attended the emancipating of the slaves of bygone years, many of whom are now holders of freeholds of considerable value. I hope the vindication of my native land will plead its own excuse for troubling you. W. R. BAILEY.

Bridgetown, May 10.

MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BY CANADIAN MAIL PACKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"The Canadian mail-packets, leaving Liverpool every Wednesday, will in future call to embark and land mails at Londonderry, instead of at Queenstown. Supplementary mails for Canada and the United States will continue to be made up at this office every Wednesday evening, containing letters, &c., posted or arriving in London up to the usual post hour on that day, and will be forwarded to Londonderry, to be put on board the Canadian mail-packet, together with all other correspondence reaching Londonderry, on Thursday morning."

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.—The *Atrato* brings intelligence from the Pacific: from Callao April 27, Paita May 1, and Guayaquil May 2. The papers were full of the particulars of a great earthquake which had occurred at Lima and Callao. One account dated from Callao says:—"A heavy shock occurred about two in the morning, which lasted eighty seconds. It was said to be the heaviest shock that had been experienced since the submerging of old Callao, and the general opinion is that Lima and Callao cannot stand a much heavier shaking. On Sunday, at one p.m., the ground began to shake in good earnest, but lasted only fifteen seconds, doing in that short space of time the estimated damage in Lima of one million of dollars, in Callao about twenty thousand, and in Chorillos about forty thousand, and destroying several estates in Caneto, which may be set down at two hundred thousand dols. In Manta trees were rooted up out of the ground, and one of the mountains close by was rent in two, and produced a volcano of hot fœtid water. The earthquake then took a northern course. The greatest effect was in Caneto; the greatest state of alarm exists. All the public squares are occupied by families, who prefer the open air to their insecure houses. Up to the present time slight shocks continue to be felt. I have counted twenty-eight, but there have been many more. On Monday in Callao an alarm was raised that the sea was receding from the shore, and presenting the same phenomenon as in 1794, during and preceding the sinking of old Callao. People were to be seen running about greatly distracted, and a general panic prevailed. All the roads leading out of Callao were lined with affrighted sinners fleeing from the wrath to come. Special trains were running all day, carrying away hundreds to Lima, whilst the most devoted or fanatic went to Bella Vista, and took from the church the image of Senor del Mar—the same that was used in 1794. A procession was formed, accompanied with music and a guard of honour, and the image that was to calm the sea and bring it back to a proper sense of its duty was carried down to the mole with all the pomp and ceremony the Church could afford. The same evening a proclamation was issued by the Prefect calling the inhabitants back to their homes, assuring them the alarm was false; and that, if the sea began to show symptoms of overflowing the city, the fact would be announced by the firing of three cannons, so that there would be time to escape. As yet the greater portion who left Callao have not returned. In Lima the shaking and rumbling still continue, and the panic is much greater there than here. The priests are preaching in the open air to the people. Another account says that walls were cracked, roofs fallen in, people wounded, and churches were left in such a condition that they will have to be pulled down. No person can imagine the terrible effects of such a scene who was not here during the panic. More than fifty shocks were experienced in seventy-two hours, and the oscillations caused a moving to and fro with such a force that it appeared as if the earth would open and bury us all. There is not a dwelling in Callao, Lima, or Chorillos that has not suffered damage."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A KNIGHT OF CLAPHAM.—We have stated, at least a hundred times, that a King can be castled after he has been in check.

M. M. S.—1. Unfortunately the number is not at hand. We dare say you are correct, as the suggestion has been made by several correspondents. 2. Look at No. 818 again, and with attention.

FELIX.—We are not in a position to say positively when the next meeting of the British Chess Association is to take place.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 848 by Simpkin, W. G., D. W., F. P. G., M. P., I. H. L., Zampa, I. H., L. M. S., N. C., G. A., Manchester, Lex, B. G., N. R. P., D. C. S., Onyx, L. E., H. H., O'Neil, Philaster, Old Joe, T. F., F. L. S., W. R. M., P. S. O., N. A. F., Volunteer, G. R., T. F. V., A. Y. D., C. P. G., R. S. C., Young Bailey, Dred, M. G., Ceylon, T. of Bonn, Bombardier, R. G. S., Larry, A Rugby Boy, Pomona, Box and Cox, B. D. C., T. A. F., Polly-Czar, G. T. W., Tom Jones, W. W., Little Dorrit, Aberdeen, H. S., Mungo, Archdeacon, G. I. F., Prizeman, Nemo, Old Salt, St. Patrick, C. O. J., Rory O'More, Pendennis, D. Weederskene, are correct. All others are wrong.

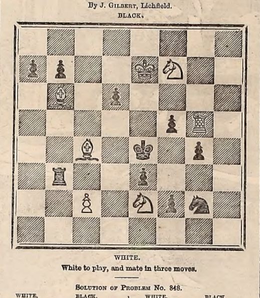
W. H. A.—Your mistake is in not perceiving that Black has two K Bishop's Pawns. The Kt at White Q's 5th cannot, of course, capture the Pawn at Black's K's Bishop's second square, but he can, and does, take that at K's Bishop's 5th.

ERRATUM.—In the first of the two games in our last Number M. Anderssen, by mistake, is made to play the white men, and to win the game. In reality, it appears that M. de Rivière played the white men, and to him are the honours of victory due.

PROBLEM No. 850.

By J. GILBERT, Lichfield.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 848.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q sq, or (a)	4. Mates with R or B, according to Black's last move.	
(a) 1.	B to K B sq	2. R to K 5th	K takes R
2. R to K 5th	R to Q sq	3. B to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to K B 5th
(If he take the Rook, mate follows as above.)		4. Kt to K 6th. Mate.	
3. K to Kt 4th	Any move		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 849.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 3rd	K to Q 3rd	3. B to Q Kt 6th	K to K 5th
2. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K to Q B 4th, or (a)	4. R mates.	
		3. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q 5th
(a) 2.	K to K 4th	4. P takes P. Mate.	

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—This gathering, which is the great event of the year to the Yorkshire chess amateurs, came off at Bradford on Saturday, the 19th ult., and may be said to have been a very successful one, bringing together as it did most of the leading players connected with the various Yorkshire clubs. The saloon of St. George's Hall was open for chess play as early as ten o'clock in the morning, and amongst the Bradford gentlemen present we observed the following:—S. Laycock, Esq., the president of the association for the present year; B. Broughton, Esq., the vice-president; J. A. Heselton, Esq., the honorary secretary; and Messrs. M. E. Werner, H. Ammelburg, Landolphe, Miligan, &c. The Huddersfield Club was represented by D. Marsden, Esq., the president; D. A. Cooper, Esq., the vice-president; Mr. Walter Parratt, honorary secretary; and Messrs. J. Watkinson, J. P. Roberton, Beerensson, and M. Liebmann. From Leeds came John Rhodes, Esq., the president of the Leeds Chess Club; and Messrs. Cadman, Myers, and Bishop. Wakefield sent as its representatives E. Shepherd, Esq., the president of the club; and Messrs. W. H. B. Tomlinson, W. Hunter, J. W. Young, W. L. Robinson, &c. From Halifax were Mr. J. C. Wainhouse, &c. Messrs. E. Thorold and Birchall attended from Sheffield, and Messrs. Burrow and Armistead from Settle. Last, though not least (at any rate as regards chess talent), there was present from London Herr Harrwitz. Two tournaments were arranged of eight players each, the first eight consisting of leading players, and the second of players somewhat inferior. The former eight were drawn in the first round as follows:—Mr. E. Thorold against Mr. W. Parratt, Mr. J. Watkinson against Mr. Bishop, Mr. Cadman against Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Hunter against Mr. Birchall. Mr. Thorold defeated Mr. Parratt after a prolonged contest. Mr. Watkinson was similarly successful against Mr. Bishop. Messrs. Cadman and Hunter achieved victories over their respective antagonists. In the second round the lots were thus:—Mr. Thorold against Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Cadman against Mr. Watkinson. Mr. Thorold succeeded in winning his game with Mr. Hunter. In the deciding game with Mr. Cadman, Mr. Watkinson, by a hastily-played move, at the very commencement of the game, was so unfortunate as to lose his Queen, and in consequence resigned in a few moves afterwards. The two winners, Messrs. Cadman and Thorold, now played for the prize, a set of chessmen and board, and Mr. Thorold proved himself the better man. This is the second time Mr. Thorold has thus distinguished himself, he having carried off the honours at the tournament held at the Huddersfied meeting last year. Mr Harrwitz entered the lists against John Rhodes, Esq., of Leeds, giving the odds of the pawn and two moves. After a very fine game of three hours' duration, Mr. Rhodes made a move which laid himself open to a forced mate in two moves. Mr Harrwitz next encountered twelve players at twelve boards. This encounter excited great interest, and was witnessed in apparent astonishment by numerous lookers-on. Mr Harrwitz's play was characterised by its usual brilliancy and accuracy, and he defeated eleven of his adversaries, losing at the twelfth board to Mr. Hunter, of Wakefield. An immense number of games were contested between the visitors present, but of which we could take no account. At six o'clock the company, upwards of seventy in number, adjourned for tea and coffee, with substantial accompaniments, after which some routine business was transacted, and Leeds was selected as the town for the next meeting of the association in 1861. Chess play was then resumed and kept up with great spirit to an advanced hour.

The following Game, in which Mr. HARRWITZ gave the odds of the Q's Knight to Mr. WERNER, of Bradford, was played on this occasion, and attracted very general attention.

(*King's Gambit.*)

(*Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to K 5th	B to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	20. P to Q B 4th	B to K 5th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)	21. Q to K R 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
5. K to B sq	P to Q Kt 4th	22. P takes P	B takes P
6. B takes Kt P	P to Q B 3rd	23. B takes Kt	Q takes Q
7. B to Q B 4th	K B to K 2nd	24. B takes B (ch)	R to B 2nd
8. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	25. R takes Q	B takes B
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	26. B takes Q R	B takes Q P (ch)
10. Kt to K Kt 5th	Castles	27. K to R sq	R to Q 2nd
11. Q B takes P	P to K R 3rd	28. Q R to K sq	Kt to R 3rd
12. P to K R 4th	P takes Kt	29. B to K 4th	P to Kt 4th
13. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th	30. B to K Kt 6th	R to Q sq
14. P to K Kt 6th	P to Q 4th	31. K R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 2nd
15. P takes Q P	P takes Q P	32. R to K 7th	Kt to K sq
16. K to Kt sq	P takes K Kt P	33. R takes B	
17. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	And Black resigns.	

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1152.—By J. GILBERT.

White: K at Q B sq, R at K R 5th, B at K 2nd, Kts at K Kt 7th and K B 3rd, P at Q B 3rd.

Black: K at K 5th, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q B 2nd, Ps at K 6th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Clyde has consented to become an honorary patron of the Glasgow Eastern Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Watson has been unanimously elected secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

The students of St. Martin's School of Art held their annual conversazione on Thursday sennight.

Prince Jerome has left Paris for his estate of Villegenis, where he intends to pass a part of the summer.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Henry Hamer Gideon as Consul at St. Helena for his Majesty the King of Portugal.

One of the last Acts of the present Session was to raise £9,500,000 out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the current year.

A locust about an inch and a half in length was caught on Thursday week at Newtown, a few miles from Southampton.

The ladies of Clifton and the neighbourhood propose to present the Bristol Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps with trumpets and bugles.

The 200th anniversary banquet of the Scots Fusilier Guards will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at Willis's Rooms.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new church in Great Windmill-street, at the top of the Haymarket.

The King of Sweden will visit the King of Denmark about the middle of this month at the Kronborg Palace.

There was a considerable fall of snow in Stalybridge and the neighbourhood on Monday morning.

The Oxford University eight-oared races were brought to a close yesterday se'nnight, and Balliol retains the head of the river.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

A new drinking-fountain is about to be erected, at the expense of Sir James Duke, at St. Dunstan's Church, Temple-bar.

The port of Saigon, in Cochin China, has been opened to foreign trade, the only charge made being a tonnage duty of four dollars a ton.

The subscription ball at Almack's, originally appointed for Thursday, has been postponed until Friday, the 8th inst.

The ceremony of presentation of colours and a silver bugle to the Cambridge Town Rifles took place on Thursday week on Parker's-piece.

On Whit-Sunday, at Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, there were 150 baptisms—21 of adults, and 129 of infants.

The electric telegraph has been opened to the public along the whole of the coast of Finland, from St. Petersburg to Uleaborg.

The contest for Lymington terminated on Thursday week in the return of Lord G. Lennox, Conservative, who polled 148 votes, whilst Mr. Grenfell polled 122.

At a Congregation held at Cambridge on Thursday week the degree of D.D. was conferred upon the Dean of Ripon; and the degree of M.A. upon the Rev. C. Kingsley and Mr. James Heywood.

A telescope of extraordinary power is at present in course of erection at the Paris Observatory. It is said to have a magnifying power of twenty thousand.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 16th ult. says:—"The last bit of ice has now quitted the Neva, which once more, in summer blueness, glides onwards to Cronstadt."

The Government have, it is stated, made a proposal to buy the dockyard of Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet, near Gravesend, for Government docks, to be in connection with the military dépôt and barracks.

On Thursday se'nnight the Academicians met in Trafalgar-square to elect a full member of their body. The choice fell upon Mr. Augustus Egg.

A handsome public drinking-fountain, the gift of Dr. Conquest, has just been opened on a space of ground adjoining the Woolwich Arsenal Station of the North Kent Railway.

One of the effects of the late treaty of commerce with England is already visible in Paris. Several shops are crowded with English porcelain of very superior quality to that hitherto used in France.

A fire of considerable magnitude took place at a hop-warehouse in Dockhead on Monday morning. It was not extinguished until a large amount of property had been destroyed.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have left Berlin, with the young Prince, their son, for Potsdam, where they have taken up their summer residence in the new palace.

A new life-boat and transporting carriage, on the plan of those adopted by the National Life-boat Institution, have just been dispatched from London to the Lake of Geneva.

In consequence of a representation made by her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, the Portuguese Government is about to cause an inquiry to be made into the question of Portuguese consular fees.

The Vienna journals state that orders sent to remove without delay the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy from Verona to Laybach have been carried into execution.

The Queen has appointed Captain William Barron (late 96th Regiment) Exon of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Captain Morton Herbert, resigned.

The coroner's jury at Liverpool returned on Monday a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Hall and Davenport, the second and third mates of the *Ocean Monarch*, whose brutality led to the death of a sailor.

Last Sunday, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, the Judges, according to ancient custom, met the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation at St. Paul's Cathedral to attend Divine service.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse containing fifty sovereigns and an elegant timepiece, has been presented to the Rev. Henry Barnacle, B.A., Curate of St. Oswald's, Collyhurst, by the congregation.

The customs duty charged upon pig iron imported into the Grand Duchy of Finland has been reduced to fifty copecs (1s. 6d.) per skeppund (375lb. English).

The gallant members of the Navy Club give their annual entertainment to the First Lord of the Admiralty, on the 4th of July, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster School celebrate their anniversary dinner on the 13th inst., at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

M. Vigier, formerly the proprietor of the floating baths at the Pont Neuf, and now the husband of the singer, Madame Cruvelli, has purchased Garibaldi's marine villa at Nice for the sum of 130,000f.

We understand that last Saturday the directors of the Great Ship Company decided that the *Great Eastern* shall return from New York to Milford Haven.

The *Stockport Advertiser* states that the Lord Chancellor has declined to comply with the wish of the Town Council for the appointment of additional magistrates for Chester.

On Saturday the Board of Trade returns were published, showing that in the month ended the 30th of April last our exports amounted to £11,852,440, against £11,330,730 of last year.

Colonel Daubeney, Inspector-General of Army Clothing, is at present in Paris on an official visit, in order to investigate the system and economy of the clothing departments of the French army.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts officially the reports which have been in circulation relative to the concentration of troops in the south of Russia, and of armaments in the port of Nicolaïeff.

It is proposed to fill in the east and west windows of Bath Abbey Church with stained glass as memorials of the late Bishop Carr, Rector of Bath, and the late Thomas Bellot, Esq., founder of Bath Hospital.

It is stated by an Armagh paper that the Duke of Manchester has decided upon placing the numerous schools on his Grace's large estates in that county under the National Board of Education.

Yesterday week William Artus, aged fifteen, while passing along Kent-street, Borough, was killed by a kick of a horse. He was kicked in the right temple, the cog of the shoe entering the brain.

As a result of the recent Government inquiry into the general management of the various departments of Greenwich Hospital it is stated that most extensive alterations are to be carried out, and that numerous sinecure offices are to be abolished.

On Wednesday week the Emperor Napoleon witnessed a trial in the court of the Tuileries of a new kind of balloon for war purposes, called the Poisson Volant, which was exhibited some time ago in the Palace de l'Industrie.

The second anniversary of the Peterborough Association of Church Choirs was celebrated at Peterborough Cathedral on Thursday week. Sixty choirs, comprising altogether upwards of 1000 voices, took part in the festival.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AND OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to our North American possessions is not a pleasure excursion nor a Court ceremonial. It is an historical event of the gravest political importance, and will in perpetuity mark an epoch in colonial annals. The year 1860 will be memorable as the first in which the heir apparent to the Crown of these realms honoured with his presence one of our transmarine possessions, and that pre-eminent for loyalty and inflexible attachment to the mother country. Such an occasion invites us to throw a retrospective glance over our past connection with this portion of the North American continent. Canada was not originally an English colony. In 1536 Jacques Cartier, the celebrated Breton mariner, was the first European who beheld the hill Mont Real, where now stands the opulent city of Montreal. In 1608 Quebec was founded by merchant adventurers belonging to Dieppe and St. Malo, the expedition being conducted by the illustrious Champlain, who gave his name to the beautiful lake in the State of New York which perpetuates his memory. He it was who first established the authority of France on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1629 this heroic pioneer of Canadian civilisation was compelled to surrender Quebec to the English, by capitulation, one hundred and thirty years before its final conquest by General Wolfe; but, as peace had been signed between England and France in Europe before this first capture had been effected, the capital of Canada was restored to the vanquished, who spread their dominions far and wide, and by the zeal of devoted missionaries carried the cross into the wilderness. When, therefore, the whole province came into our possession by the valour which stormed and triumphantly held the formidable Heights of Abraham, it was inhabited by a mixed population, differing in race and religion, Canada East being French in character and traditions, Canada West being British. They were also distinguished as the Lower and the Upper Province, and placed under separate provincial Governments, an English Viceroy being placed at the head of each. When the American colonies confederated themselves into the United States, the eleventh article of that confederation stipulated that "Canada, according to the confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to the advantages of this Union." Canada declined the offer, remaining loyal to the British Crown, from which fidelity she has never swerved.

In 1812 the province was invaded by the American General Hull, when the volunteers nobly took up arms and repulsed the enemy; and at the battle of Queenston Heights, where the English General, Sir Isaac Brock, was slain in the very moment of victory, the native militia emulated the British troops in discipline and courage, and night with honour and justice have inscribed "*nulli secundus*" on their banners. When this war broke out the Cabinet of Washington had completely mistaken the spirit of the provincials. Dr. Eustis, the United States' Secretary at War, said, "We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the provinces, and the people, disaffected towards their own Governments, will rally round our standard. The Hon. Henry Clay, one of the greatest of American celebrities, was equally sanguine of success and equally mistaken in judgment. "It is absurd," said that statesman, "to suppose that we shall not succeed in our enterprise against the enemy's provinces; we have the Canadas as much under our command as Great Britain has the ocean. I am not for stopping at Quebec or any where else, but I would take the whole continent from them and ask them no favours." Canadian loyalty frustrated these vaunting hopes, and Mr. Clay himself was one of the Commissioners who gladly signed the treaty of peace. In 1837, when Mackenzie's Rebellion broke out, similar attachment to the mother country animated the population, and treason was promptly suppressed. During the Crimean war Canada raised a



THE CATHEDRAL OF PALERMO, SICILY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 569.

egiment for her Majesty's service, and the unexpected cessation of hostilities alone deprived it of the opportunity of displaying its courage against the legions of Russia; but it remains permanently enrolled in the Royal army. A generous subscription on behalf of the survivors of the Indian mutiny attested sympathy with their unmerited misfortunes, and still further proved how warmly the heart of Canada beat towards Old England. These facts abundantly prove the intensity of national feeling that pervades our North American possessions, and ensure an enthusiastic reception for the Prince of Wales.

Though this steady attachment to the British Crown may be deemed universal, local divergences of opinion have frequently arisen between the Upper and Lower provinces, the consequence of difference of race and religion, and of some fancied collision of interests. It was, therefore, a measure of wise policy to put an end to their separate Governments; and in 1841, under the viceroyship of Lord Sydenham, they were incorporated together under one Parliament, each province returning an equal number of representatives; and it was agreed that the Parliamentary Sessions should every alternate four years be held at Quebec and Toronto, the two capitals. Thus both parties were placed in Legislative equality, but from natural causes this arrangement could not continue for ever. West Canada has increased in numbers since 1841, while East Canada has remained nearly stationary. The former demands additional representation, which the latter refuses, insisting that the Constitutional Act of 1841 must be construed as a permanent compact, not admitting of any modification so long as the Union exists. This controversy has given rise to what is known as the "double majority" question. Other leading political questions, as upon ambulatory Parliaments, as expensive and inconvenient, on account of the periodical removal of the archives. The force of this argument was generally felt, but each of the cities had claimed a preference for itself, and such was the difficulty of commanding a sufficient majority of votes for a new site that the exhausted disputants determined to refer the choice of a future capital to her gracious Majesty, who selected Ottawa, which was then at first resisted, but at length obeyed. Other purely local objects still float about political circles and divide them; but none have as yet acquired solidity. Some desire a dissolution of the Union of 1841—the party being led by Mr. Dorion; while others desire representation according to population; to defeat that project others advocate a general alliance of all the North American provinces under a federation similar to that of the United States in form, but still recognising the imperial supremacy of Great Britain. One of the latest schemes was proposed during last year by the Honourable William Merit, and to carry it out he gave notice of the following motion in Parliament:—"That an address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty may be pleased to authorise his Excellency the Governor-General to take immediate steps for the election, by the Parliamentary electors of the provinces, of twenty-four delegates (twelve from each province) to a general convention, charged with the preparation of a constitution for the future government of Canada, and for the submission of the same, when prepared, for the approval or rejection of the people of the province, and subsequently of the Imperial Government."

Finally, there is a small knot of crotchety politicians—mainly influenced by commercial considerations, and these badly defined—who would prefer becoming an integral part of the United States. This last scheme would find favour with the northern section of the Republic, as it would give to it the St. Lawrence, the whole of the lakes, and the noble harbour of Halifax; but it would not be consented to by the South, as it would destroy the slave balance of power in Congress.

Such local differences of opinion will always exist in free States, and in Canada, as in England, there is a class of restless and ambitious men eager to create political capital out of imaginary grievances. The vast majority of the colonists, however, gratefully acknowledge that the mother country has granted to them the pleasing power of self-government. They vote and pay their own taxes, enact and administer their own laws, and enjoy without stint the full measure of British liberty. Under the Constitution Act they do as they please within their own territory and the laws which thus frame to the very verge of what is allowed, at the same time, as strong as iron. We may best judge of their real freedom and progress by the acts of the united Legislature. Within the last few years they have secularised the clergy reserves and abolished all seigneurial tenure; by the former ensuring religious equality, by the latter destroying the last badges of feudalism. They have wonderfully improved their municipal institutions and organised a most efficient militia. They have constructed new and deepened old canals, illumined them with lighthouses, and established ocean steamers from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool. They have codified their laws and decentralised their judiciary system. Geological surveys have revealed to them their mineral and metallic wealth, while railways have extended their power of locomotion and transport. Canada has been pre-eminently wise in the attentions and liberality she has bestowed on her educational establishments, the foresight which has built schools rendering unnecessary the multiplication of gaols. This rapid glance at their past career is the best evidence that can be given of their social and political independence, and proves, among other numerous instances, what energy freedom imparts to man.

The principal external object which will engage the attention of the Prince of Wales will, of course, be the opening of the magnificent bridge at Montreal, erected by the genius of Stephenson. It must strike all beholders as the crowning glory of Canadian industry. We will award to it the highest praise, but there are other grand works of imperial magnitude which will, no doubt, be submitted to the mind of his Royal Highness, and be earnestly held in his remembrance. The long-cherished project of uniting all the lakes through navigable channels in one unbroken course to the St. Lawrence, so that a vessel might sail from the inland seas of the West to Liverpool without breaking bulk, would be one of the noblest of engineering enterprises, and in those regions the manufactures of England would secure an almost unbounded consumption. Another plan well worthy of Royal solicitude would be the formation of a continuous line of railway from Halifax to Vancouver, or to New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, which, passing entirely through British territory, would connect our Atlantic with our Pacific shores, and gives us easy access to China and Japan, to India and the whole Eastern Archipelago. This route, or at least the first part of it, from Halifax to Quebec, was fully appreciated by the late Earl of Durham, when he was Governor-General of Canada; nor has it escaped the attention and approval of the present Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, and Earl Elgin. The position has now occupied by Russia, Nicholaiff, on the mouth of the Amoor, by France at Saigon, in Cochin China; and by the United States at Port Townsend, in Puget's Sound, point out that the North Pacific Ocean will be the future basin of Oriental traffic, as the Mediterranean in former times. In this view the railway would prove of inestimable value; and, in order that Canada may bring her full power into action, it may be necessary to call the privileges of the Hudson Bay Company should cease, so that land now retained as the lair of wild beasts that profit may be derived from fur and skin, may be devoted to agricultural uses.

These projects may probably engage the thoughts of the Prince of Wales. His journey is that of an observer, of a recipient of information. It is not to be expected that he is to be bound by promises. He will appear in British North America as a bestower of courtesy, not as a donor of favours. In the loyal and rising colony he will see much to admire, much to kindle emotions of honourable pride. He will meet with every mark of deference due to his princely rank, and of liveliest affection personally to himself and to his most admirable parents. His visit will form an imperishable epoch in Canadian history, and will constitute a new point of departure in the annals both countries for the renewals of old friendships under the happiest auspices, and the confirmation of a loyalty which has never swerved in its willing fidelity and devotedness.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress proceeded to Lyons yesterday week to meet the Queen of Spain, and returned to Paris on the 31st ult. on Saturday night. Their Majesties' reception at the manufacturing capital during their brief stay there appears to have been of the most cordial description. The Emperor, in his speech to the Municipal Council, declared that the relations between France and England were more friendly than ever. The Emperor of Russia, he said, had given him during the last few days the most satisfactory assurances of his sentiments towards France, which have considerably increased his confidence in the King of Prussia. As to Italy, the affairs of Naples and consulting, moreover, the interest of provinces separated from the rest of the Peninsula by the Apennines. The Emperor, however, added, in a treaty which is about to unite them to France after the solemn vote of the populations. Such, he said, is the state of the political horizon for new acquisitions of territory. The thoughts which animate it, however, are wholly pacific. The Government, he proclaimed, will repress those manœuvres destined to propagate daily the most inexact impressions of its conduct. Nothing, he said, is more false than the alarm which has shaken confidence of Europe. His unique desire is to live in peace with the Sovereigns who are his allies, that is to expend all his care in actively developing the resources of France.

The marriage of the Princess Clotilde with Prince Alphonse de Polignac was celebrated on Tuesday at the Madeleine, the Bishop of Marseilles, who came to Paris expressly for the purpose, officiating at the high altar.

SPAIN.

The treaty with Morocco has been published. The first payment of the indemnity by Morocco will be effected on the 1st of July next.

Don Juan de Bourbon, brother to the Count de Montemolin, refuses to abdicate his claims to the crown of Spain, and has issued a protest to that effect, which has been published in Madrid. This document will be found at page 566 of this week's Supplement.

AUSTRIA.

On Thursday week the ordinary Council of the Empire met in the chapel of the Imperial Palace at Vienna, and were sworn in after High Mass. Count Rechberg and Count Nadasdy took the earliest opportunity of declaring that the political programme of the Hungarians does not involve the severance of the connection of Hungary with Austria, and, with the Austrian monarchy, on the basis of common liberal institutions. Next day the members of the Council were received in the Imperial Palace by the Emperor, who, in a speech recommending important projects to be submitted to the Council, by which a provincial Government would be created for the better management of the Empire, without disturbing the unity of the State, and without specially favouring any single province.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has just visited the Rhenan province to inaugurate the railways from Bingen to Sarrebruck, and from Cologne to Crefeld. At Cologne the Prince delivered a patriotic speech, in which he declared that Prussia would never consent to the cession of a single German fortress to the territory. Baron de Jeanin, Prefect of the Moselle, and General Marcy-Monge, Commander of the Metz, were sent to that place to present their respects to the Prince, in the name of the Emperor of the French. Prince Frederick William accompanied his father, and the Royal party left Cologne at three o'clock on the 25th for Treves, where they were received in the most enthusiastic manner. At seven o'clock the Prince Regent left Treves for Coblentz, at the junction of the Moselle.

The directors of the Colosne and Minden Railway are about to erect equestrian statues of the King of Prussia and the Prince Regent at the gates of the railway-bridge over the Rhine, and the models, prepared by the sculptors Rie and Blanck, have been approved. The statues will be in bronze, eighteen feet high, and will be on pedestals of eighteen feet. It is intended to ornament the bridge with various other works of art.

RUSSIA.

It is said that the measures for the long-expected enfranchisement of the Russian serfs have at length been accepted by the deputies of the nobility, and that the emancipation will be effected during the coming autumn.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Warsaw of the 25th of May states that the concentration of the Russian troops on the frontiers of Turkey is an undoubted fact. Besides the 5th corps, which has arrived to occupy a position on the Upper Pruth, a second corps is concentrated in Bessarabia and Podolia, so that when the two corps are united the force will amount to 60,000 men. All soldiers on leave of absence have been warned to hold themselves ready to join their regiments at a moment's notice, but the recruiting service, which has been suspended for the last five years, has not yet been commanded for this year. The Government of the Porte is, on its part, using every effort to form a numerous army, in order to prevent Servia and the Danubian provinces from escaping from its authority and conquering their independence. The Turkish army at present consists of five points. The army of Roumelia is divided into four corps, which occupy a vast extent of ground, from the Herzegovina to Bosnia. The second is more numerous, and guards the frontier of Servia; its head-quarters is at Pristina. The third is composed of 30,000 men, and is concentrated on the Danube, near Widdin, with its reserve at Sophia. The fourth is stationed between the Danube and the Black Sea, that is between Silistria and Kustendjeh. The reserve is at Schumla. The Porte has collected 30,000 men in Thessaly, mostly Redifs, for the purpose of acting against the Greeks in case of necessity.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Tuesday, informs us that Mukhtar Pasha, Minister of the Civil List, has been appointed Minister of Finance, replacing Hasab Pacha. Chekib Pacha, hitherto Minister without portfolio, succeeds Mukhtar Pacha. Abdoul Bahzani is dead.

The *Gottinger Post* contains the following news from Constantinople:—"The French and Russian Ambassadors have made a declaration to the effect that their respective Governments fully agree to an independent inquiry by the Porte into the condition of the Christians in Syria, and that they have received instructions to express the satisfaction of their Governments therewith."

The disturbances in Syria are on the increase. Letters from Beyrout to the 5th ult. state that assassinations were committed. The Christians and the Druses had assumed a hostile attitude towards each other. An account by way of Alexandria states that disturbances have taken place at Lebanon, and that the Pacha of Beyrout has not sufficient troops to re-establish order.

UNITED STATES.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago has completed its labours, after a session extending over three days. The first vote for a candidate for the Presidency resulted as follows:—Mr. Seward, 173½; Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, 102; Mr. Bates, of Missouri, 48; Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, 50½; Mr. Dayton, of Ohio, 12; Mr. Chase, of Ohio, 49; Mr. Wade, of Ohio, 3; Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, 14; Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, 10; and one each for Messrs. Sumner, Hamlin, and Fremont. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln received 230 votes, or within 1½ of a nomination, whereupon a sufficient number of votes were changed to give him the requisite majority, and he was declared the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, without enthusiasm, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated on the second ballot, as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The vote being:—Hamlin, 367; C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, 86; and Hickman, of Pennsylvania, 12. The "platform" adopted by the Convention is eminently Conservative in its tone. It declares for the principle of Sovereign States from interference with their domestic institutions, condemns the lecture of Mr. Seward, advocates an established tariff, and a relaxation of the naturalisation laws. Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin are both lawyers, the first about equal age, the latter hanging in his fifty-second year, and the latter fifty-one. It is stated that Mr. Lincoln used, as a youngster, "barefoot-ed, and with ragged trousers, to drive his father's team, and spend his days in splitting rails."

There are now two Presidential tickets in the field—namely, the Union ticket, nominating John Bell, of Tennessee, for President; and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President; and the Republican ticket, nominating Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, for President; and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Slavery and the slave trade have formed the main subjects of discussion in the Senate and House of Representatives; and the debates have been characterised by the customary violence.

Another American ship, laden with 550 slaves, has been captured off the Isle of Pines by the United States Sloops Dodes' cruiser Dodd, and has been taken into Key West. The disposal of her cargo will add to the embarrassments of the Administration at Washington.

The ceremony of exchanging ratifications of the treaty with Japan took place on the 22nd ult. at the State Department. It consisted merely of comparing and certifying the correctness of the copies.

A terrible storm has swept the lakes and the neighbouring country on the 21st ult., and caused damage to the amount of £100,000 in the city alone.

CANADA.

The inhabitants of Montreal are subscribing largely towards providing a fund for entertaining the Prince of Wales. Public meetings have been held, at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed; and there are hardly in a single house the grand decorations which will be made on the auspicious occasion in the commercial metropolis of Canada will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in English North America. Other towns and cities are also busy with their preparations, and intend to evince their loyalty in a conspicuous manner.

CHINA.

The accounts from different sources as to the nature of the Chinese answer to the demands of the French and British Governments do not tally. A telegram just received states that the answer was a positive rejection of the ultimatum; whilst we have intelligence by way of Marseilles to the effect that the ultimatum has not been absolutely rejected by the Chinese, and that the Plenipotentiaries have remitted to them a modified ultimatum. This is borne out by the *Times*, which says that "the answer is that the terms of the reply made to the ultimatum by the General Council at Pekin have not yet transpired; but it must have been conciliatory and, on the whole, approaching to a compliance with the ultimatum, for after thinking over the subject for a week the Plenipotentiary sent, on the 14th inst., a second communication, signifying that the conditions previously specified in the ultimatum were unalterable, as being the minimum of her Majesty and further intimating that, if the Chinese Government would yield immediate compliance with it, the demand for indemnity would not be pressed. All the stories about the ultimatum having been insolently rejected, or sent back torn into seven pieces, may be safely considered as totally unfounded. There is little doubt, however, that the Chinese do not intend full compliance to this second requisition, the matter will be handed over to the same Commissioners appointed to Chief Kiang, and one day during the past fortnight has seen the arrival of steamers and sailing vessels with large bodies of troops from Calcutta and Singapore. Nothing is known relative to the preparations being made by the Chinese.

From Japan accounts are unsatisfactory. The foreign residents at Yokohama consider themselves in danger. There was a report that the Regent had been attacked and wounded by the retainers of the Prince of Mito, who is a partisan to the position of Japan, and is said to be unfriendly to foreigners.

REJECTION OF THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM BY THE CHINESE.—An important correspondence relative to the quarrel with China has been published. It contains Mr. Bruce's recent letter to Lord John Russell, announcing the failure of the negotiations with the Chinese Government. His despatch containing the ultimatum was also addressed to the Secretary of State at Pekin, and the reply of the Chinese authorities, together with terms offered to them, are also published.

An interesting effort has been lately made by the English community at Constantinople to found a Literary and Scientific Institution. It has been also proposed to establish a paper, to be called *La Gazette Littéraire and Science*. His Excellency Sir Henry L. Bulwer has expressed his hearty approval of the movement.

LITERIC FAIR.—The commercial transactions this year at the great Leipsic fair have been more extensive as an entrepôt, more concise, rapidity and facility of communication enabling persons now to transact business which was formerly monopolised by the fair. The book trade had a considerable part in the affairs carried on at the fair. No books are now sold there, but the last week of business is devoted to the settlement of accounts by the publishers and dealers who collect together from all parts of Germany. A catalogue of the fair has been published yearly for the last three centuries. That of 1564 mentions only 326 German publications; in 1600, 1607; in 1700, 1695; in 1760, 1317; in 1814, 2115; in 1830, 2930; in 1850, 11,000; in 1848, 16,168; and in 1856, 8787.

The young Prince Christian William of Denmark, son of the Crown Prince, has just been admitted as a pupil to the Royal Naval School at Copenhagen, after undergoing the required examinations. This is the first time that a Prince of the reigning family of Denmark has competed for admission to a public school.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

SUCCESS has crowned Garibaldi's enterprise—the most daring, perhaps, recorded in history; and it is not too much to say that Garibaldi is virtual master of Sicily. In this case, as in numerous other cases, the happy audacity of genius has triumphed where a far more formidable expedition, with less dash, would have signally failed. As stated in our last Impression, Garibaldi, on the 27th ult., pounced upon Palermo, of which he retains possession. We will endeavour to bring into some order the contents of the numerous reports, more or less accurate, concerning the capture of this city; giving first, however, by way of clearing the ground, a brief summary of the proceedings immediately preceding that eventful day.

The march to the heights around Palermo was a succession of combats. Garibaldi's force, augmenting every day, and spread out to the right and left of Monreale, distracted the attention of the enemy. In Palermo itself there was great fear on the side of the enemy. Gates were walled up, valuables embarked, and emigration of obnoxious persons; the police had disappeared by the 25th; the ships of war were brought up to command certain portions of the town, and the defensible places, within and without, were occupied. Lanza's force was estimated at 20,000 men and forty guns. On the 24th an action was fought on the heights about Parco and San Martino, and curious observers on board ship watched with interest the progress of the battle, marked by the wavering line of smoke which gradually came down the mountain-side. At night the hills were ablaze with watchfires. All this time the Neapolitan Government sent forth lying telegrams, marked official. At length, on the 27th, Garibaldi closed with his enemies.

Palermo (as we learn from a correspondent of the *Morning Star*) is divided into four main parts by two large streets intersecting each other in the form of a cross, and leading to the four principal gates. To the south-west is the sea and Porta Felice; to the north-east is Monreale and Porta Nuovo; to the north-west is La Favorita and Porta Maqueda; to the south-east the road to Messina and Porta Termini. The street which leads straight from the Porta Nuovo to the Porta Felice, that is to say, to the sea, is called the street of Toledo, and, in its lowest part, near the sea, the Cassaro. Outside the Porta Nuovo a suburban avenue stretches far into the north-east, adorned on both sides with magnificent villas belonging to the Palermitan nobility, but now nothing but a long line of ruins, stripped of everything, and finally burnt down by the King's soldiers. Outside this gate is also part of the old walls of Palermo, which is still left standing, to be met with, as well as the palace of the Duke of Aumale, the Swiss barracks, and, on the left-hand side, the immense square of barracks, which is called Quattroventi. This entire suburb is called "La Paperita."

In this suburb it was that General Lanza had concentrated about 18,000 men, protected by the two barracks, by the ruins of the old walls, by the Royal Palace and the battery which had been planted near the Porta Nuovo, besides by trenches and advanced redoubts erected on the main road to Monreale, as well as by other works right and left of this road, on all of which cannon had been planted. From two to three thousand men had besides been distributed between the Royal Palace and the Cathedral, inside the Porta Nuovo; 500 occupied the Convent of the Jesuits in the Toledo-street; 2000 were encamped on the Marine Parade, close to the Porta Felice and the Cassaro; others were at the Custom House, at Castellamare, at the Revenue Office, at the Palace Pretorio, and at the hotel of the "Commandant du Place," the Quattro Centoni—that is to say, at the crossing-point of the two large streets which cut Palermo into four quarters—the force amounting altogether to rather more than 25,000 men. Thus far about the stage, and one part of the actors: now for the other part, and the drama.

At about half-past three o'clock in the morning, on Sunday, the 27th of May, the Royal troops were all up and under arms; each at his particular post. A strong detachment of lancers, sent out to reconnoitre in the direction of Misilmieri, and a detachment of dragoons, sent out likewise to reconnoitre in the direction of Monreale, had returned to sound the alarm, having been received with discharges of musketry by advanced posts of the insurgents, and having observed an extraordinary movement in the encampment of the latter. At half-past three, indeed, the first dawn just rising on the horizon, the foremost sentries of the Neapolitan army gave the signal of the enemy's advance. Garibaldi had divided his forces into three columns. He himself commanded that of the centre, which followed the main road; Baron Stocco, though wounded at Calatafimi, commanded the left wing, and Sirtori or La Masa the right. Others say that Bixio, and not Stocco, was at the head of the left wing. Their insignificant artillery was masked by the central column. The distance between each column and the other was about a gunshot. The two wings, which had to pass through vineyards, orchards, and gardens, kept always a little in advance of the centre, the march of all the three columns being directed to the same point. The Royalists, who expected them, received them by a terrible fire of artillery; the insurgents then fell into quick step, without firing a single shot. General Colonna now issued from the barracks, Quattroventi, at the head of a body of cavalry. Garibaldi's column opened, and Colonel Orsini received the charge of the cavalry with grapeshot. The cavalry fled in disorder, and Garibaldi resumed the advance, following on their heels, thus getting the protection of the wall formed by the flying enemies against the fire of their own comrades. He soon, however, found himself in face of the rifles commanded by General Bosco. A rolling fire was then began. It was now five o'clock in the morning. The position of the insurgents was quite open; that of the Royalists was protected by the ancient walls of Paperita, and behind barricades and redoubts. The Sicilian patriots, novices in a pitched battle, appeared a little shaken. Garibaldi had the charge sounded—it seems to be his panacea for such an emergency—and on they went against the enemy, thrusting forward the bayonet. A great massacre ensued. General Catoldo rushed to the assistance of Generol Lanza, at the head of the troops distributed over the town. The butchery lasted altogether up to ten o'clock. The Royalists had lost all the cannon placed in the advanced redoubts. The three columns of the insurgents had mixed into one irregular mass. At ten o'clock the retreat of the Royalists towards the Porta Nuovo became general. Stocco or Bixio took the Swiss barracks, where two companies were made prisoners, who presented their arms to the cry of "Viva l'Italia!" The right wing of the insurgents attacked the fortified barracks, Quattroventi, where eight pieces of artillery were seized, and a large number of prisoners was made, a General—Salzano or Landi—among them. The insurgents, at the same time, found great stores of arms in these barracks. The Royal troops were now rushing along Toledo-street in great disorder.

It was now that the alarm-bells began to peal in all the clock-towers of the city as if by enchantment. The people descended into the streets and began to erect barricades and to harass the troops. On the Foro Borbonico, or square of the Royal Palace, General Lanza attempted to form a square of troops which he had drawn from Castellamare, and to stop the disorderly flight of his army. At the same moment the Italian tricolour appeared at the top of the Ministerial hotel, situated on this very place, as well as on the top of the cathedral. The General gave orders to fire a volley against the windows of the hotel, but in the mean time the tricolour had made its appearance on the Palaces Linguaglossa, Carini, Arouri, Risa, Rudini, Lardiria, Aceto, and on every house in Toledo street. The troops, who fled through this street, were mowed down by projectiles of all possible kinds thrown at them from the windows. Whole pianofortes came down upon them, flower-pots, nicknacks, aquariums, and boiling water. This was the part the women took in the war. The men sent down shots from pistols and fowling-pieces, or descended into the street. This hot reception caused the retreating troops to turn from their way and to attempt an escape through the street Cinturinari, the Place Carafella, the Place Fonderia, the street Mercata, and to seek an asylum in the fort of Castellamare. Part of them had already shut themselves up in the Royal Palace near the Porta Nuovo.

The "Borbonians" having thus disappeared, the insurgent force made its appearance at the Porta Nuovo. At this moment the men-of-war stationed at the Porta Felice began to fire with grapeshot right down along Toledo-street. The other vessels at anchor in the roadstead and the fort of Castellamare began to shell the interior of the town. It was now one o'clock. Garibaldi took a rest at the Porta Nuovo, occupying the suburbs of Paperita; but the men under the command of Stocco or Bixio, and the company La Massa, went round the town on the northern road, and made their appearance at La Favorita, near the Porta Maqueda, which is not far off from the fort of Castellamare, and opens into the Marine-square. They were provided with some pieces of artillery. Another column turned to the right, and went up to the gate Porta Termini. As soon as Garibaldi had made sure that his friends had reached these two places he entered the city, and advanced up to the great crossing point, Quattro Cantoni, under the grapeshot of the fleet. He established his head-quarters at the hotel of the "Commandant du Place." His general staff took the Palace Pretorio for themselves, where the revolutionary committee of Palermo was already assembled. The fire of the fleet and of the castle had ceased, or, to speak more correctly, had slackened. The Consular body and the commanders of foreign vessels in the port—the Austrians among the number—had almost compelled General Lanza to put a stop to the bombardment. The damage done is not considerable. Palermo is built altogether of hewn stone, and its structures are very substantial. It was now five o'clock.

The King's forces, pushed back towards the sea, placed themselves again in order on the Marine-square, and those that were found to be most demoralised were shut up in the fort or in the Custom House, in the Revenue Office, and in the Cassaro, where the guns of the vessels stationed at the Porta Felice protected them. Garibaldi was master of the whole of that part of the town which extends in the north from the Porta Termini to the Porta Maqueda. The insurrection covered the town; everywhere there were barricades to oppose the return of the troops to the quarters already freed from them. The soldiers in the Royal palace were cut off from the remainder of the army, and regularly besieged. No effective resistance could be expected from them.

At six o'clock the bombardment recommenced, the shots, however, being fired at long intervals only, and just as if merely for conscience sake, and for preventing the insurgents from attacking the Royal troops. This went on the whole night. On the morning of the 28th Garibaldi made his preparations to attack the fort of Castellamare, the fortifications of which are not of the best kind on the land side, and already was the siege train found at La Flora on its way to the square Della Sanita, to be placed before M. Pojera's workshop, when a messenger of General Lanza presented himself and asked for a suspension of hostilities. It was accorded on conditions not yet known, and half an hour afterwards a frigate left for Naples.

Various rumours are afloat as to the nature of the armistice. According to one account a capitulation has been signed on board the *Hannibal* between General Lanza and Garibaldi and the revolutionary committee, which stipulates that the Neapolitan army, 25,000 strong, should quit Palermo with all the honours of war, and embark with their matériel on board the Neapolitan squadron. The recommencement of hostilities was reported early in the week, but this, it appears, was incorrect, the last despatches from Sicily positively announcing that the armistice had been indefinitely prolonged.

The direct steamer from Messina to Marseilles brings news to the 3rd inst. The city was deserted. All merchandise had been embarked. All the Consuls had left excepting M. Boulard, the French Consul, who was transporting his effects to the *Descartes*, on board of which he would retire as soon as the city should be besieged or become the theatre of fighting. The Supreme Committee of Palermo had announced, in the name of the Dictator, that a vote will be taken on the question of annexation to Sardinia. The inhabitants of the towns in insurrection had requested the neighbouring communes to send in provisions. The whole of Palermo was barricaded and fortified. Garibaldi had a great number of grenades at his disposal. Other Royal troops stationed in the neighbourhood of the Custom House had gone over to Garibaldi with arms and ammunition. Influence was also exercised by Girabaldi's agents in the other portions of the Neapolitan army. It was said that there 2000 sick and wounded among the Royal troops. One thousand volunteers from Cagliari had disembarked at Marsala. The English Admiral had announced the signature of an armistice. In the affair of Catania the peasants fought well, but were ultimately repulsed. The Neapolitans lost 200 men. Orders had been given to the various bands of insurgents to concentrate for the final combat. The force under the orders of Garibaldi is now said to amount to about 29,000 men, well armed.

Other towns in Sicily have risen, the inhabitants everywhere shouting "Italy for ever! Victor Emmanuel for ever!"

THE LATE GALES.

Another gale rose on Saturday and blew up to Sunday evening.

Many vessels in the Pool suffered severely, and several boats were stove in and swamped. The roads and pavement were strewn with branches of trees wherever any were growing near, and numbers were torn up by the roots even in the comparative shelter of London streets. A fine elm at the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth was snapped in two. Two men had to be taken to Westminster Hospital from blows on the head received from falling chimney-pots.

At Brighton, which escaped the first gale, a house was blown down, and windows were blown in. A brig ran ashore to the eastward of the Chain Pier, and by means of rockets a line was conveyed to the crew, and they were safely landed. The brig was knocked to pieces in a few minutes. Another vessel was driven ashore opposite the Albion Hotel. One man was lost in this case; and a mechanic was killed on shore in helping to get out the life-boat, by the boat-carriage passing over him.

Near Chichester harbour a brig went down with all on board.

The lamentable effects of the gale of Monday week were only partially known when we gave our account last week. It seems that there were no less than three hundred and fifty wrecks. Out of the nine ships which went down in Yarmouth roads on that Monday not a soul was saved. A barque called the *Jane Green* went on to the Black Hall Rocks, Hartlepool, and six out of eleven of those on board were drowned. A tug left Sunderland on Sunday and has not since been heard of. At Moerdyk, near Flushing, a Dutch excursion-steamer foundered, with eighty souls on board, of whom only three escaped. Several vessels have been passed in the North Sea bottom upwards. A steamer arrived at Tonning reports passing through a mile and a half of wreck off Lowestoft. The northern ports have lost at least one hundred seamen. As regards the damage to property it is too various and extensive to enumerate.

The *Times* devotes a leader to the late storms, and offers some practical advice to those "who go down to the sea in ships." Our contemporary is of opinion that the wreck register of the year will be heavy beyond precedent, but urges that the disasters were to a great extent preventible. "Nothing (it says) is now more plainly established than that coming storms may be accurately predicted from the evidence of the barometer. The barometer began to sink as early as the 21st of the month, and declined daily, till even on the 26th it was ominously low. On Whit-Sunday, however, the 27th, by five in the afternoon, the signs were such as the most heedless should have observed. The glass showed a decline so rapidly that in the course of the night a fall of three-quarters of an inch was registered in four hours and a half, while combined with this prognostic was an abrupt change of temperature from sultry heat to almost wintry cold. These tokens told their own tale. The storm was called sudden—so sudden that its unexpected burst was reported to us as one of the prominent features of the phenomenon; but is is now perfectly certain that the very warning which, according to meteorological science, should have preceded such a tornado, coming from such a quarter, did precede it, and might have been proclaimed in time to prevent half its consequences. One of our scientific correspondents, indeed, assures us that a central station for such observations, communicating by telegraph with those points of Ireland and Cornwall where the signs of the heavens are earliest seen, could flash the information of a coming tempest to all parts of the country with as much ease and certainty as the approach of an Atlantic steamer or a gold-ship. It seems plain that with such powers placed providentially in our hands the calamities now endured by our fishermen and coasters might in most instances be avoided. A good barometer in a public situation would inform them exactly what to expect. They would be able to tell whether there was a storm in the air as surely as whether there was a shoal of herrings in the sea; nor can we think they would neglect the opportunity." The *Times* urges also that greater care should be exercised in procuring well-made cables and anchors, and that the number of life-boat stations should be increased.

The grand review of rifle volunteers by her Majesty is fixed for the 30th instant. Meanwhile Viscount Ranelagh, it is stated, has made arrangements for a grand field-day in Kent on the 23rd instant, when a sham fight will take place, after which the members will dine in bivouac

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH decided yesterday week, in the case Smith v. Mundy, that if a man sends half of a bank-note to another man the latter acquires no property in the half, and no one has power to enforce the giving up of the other half, but that, on the contrary, till the transmission is complete, both halves remain the property of the sender.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

SAVOY AND NICE.—Geneva, Thursday.—Immediately after the annexation of Nice and Savoy, France will address a note to the Powers notifying the fact, and demanding a reply as a recognition of the annexation by Europe.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.—Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of to-day says that, according to the latest despatches, nothing had changed at Palermo. The capitulation had not yet been signed. Garibaldi had constituted a Ministry, and had appointed a Governor of Palermo and of the province. He had likewise ordered an extraordinary levy, and had issued many decrees for energetically carrying on the war. One of Garibaldi's proclamations threatened with heavy punishments those who should commit thefts or assassinations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The whole of the troops who are under orders to proceed to India during the present and following month are to be supplied with cholera-belts previously to embarkation.

Major-General Gascoigne resigns the command of the Dublin district on the 1st of July. No arrangement respecting his successor is yet made, but a rumour, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, refers pointedly to Sir Richard Airey, now Quartermaster-General.

The men of the 72nd and 74th Regiments, stationed in Dudhope Barracks, were engaged in rifle practice with blank cartridges in the Barrack-park, when a boy, who was playing, was fatally shot with a pea. A private is in custody charged with culpable homicide.

A fatal accident has occurred at the village of Sholding, about a mile and a half to the west of Deal, through the bursting of a shell fired from Sandown Castle. Some of the Royal Artillery were practising with shell firing, when one of the shells fell and burst near some Coastguardmen who were engaged in piling shot near No. 1 Battery; and one of them (Oxford) was struck by a piece of the shell, and killed on the spot.

The London Volunteers continue to work hard at drill, and seem determined to deserve even higher praise than has been already awarded to them. Last Saturday, notwithstanding that heavy rain was falling, a number of the metropolitan corps met in Hyde Park, and for the first time went through a course of brigade drill. About 2000 are reported to have mustered. They were under the command of Lord Ranelagh, and the manœuvres were remarkably well executed.

Several of the new screw despatch-vessels recently launched, and others now building for the Government at various private yards, are intended to be supplied with Armstrong guns, which will be fitted on gun-carriages of an improved description, constructed for the naval service with a view to counteract the inconvenience arising from the powerful recoil of rifled ordnance and the rolling of a heavy sea. Several pattern gun-carriages, constructed on different principles, both for the naval and military service, have been turned out of the Royal Arsenal, and will be subjected to experiments.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the National Association for the Encouragement of Rifle-shooting was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert presided. The meeting was attended by several eminent persons who have taken an interest in the success of the volunteer movement. The association was established for the purpose of forming a central body of communication for all the different volunteer corps in the United Kingdom, and under its auspicies will be held the great rifle-shooting contest at Wimbledon in the course of this year. It was stated by the chairman that the financial prospects of the association were promising, the receipts amounting to more than £3000; but Lord Elcho thought that, considering the heavy expenses likely to be incurred at Wimbledon, the accounts would show a deficit at the close of the year. A letter was read from Lord Lyndhurst showing that truly venerable nobleman's warm interest in the volunteer cause.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait gave a garden party to the metropolitan clergy in the grounds of Fulham Palace on Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. Richard Wall, Incumbent of St. Anne's, Birkenhead, has been elected Head Master of Brewood Free Grammar School out of seventy candidates.

The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Canon of Salisbury, and Rector of Barford St. Martins, Wilts, a son of Lord Waldegrave, is to be the new Bishop of Carlisle.

At the recent confirmation held by Bishop Trower at St. James's Church, Devonport, of the 329 candidates, 46 males and six females were from the garrison, and 132 seamen, including six officers, from the men-of-war in the harbour.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. G. R. Gilling has recently received a pocket communion service and salver from the parishioners of Chalgrave, Beds; and the Rev. W. Sutcliffe, M.A., an address on parchment, a set of robes, a handsome silver salver, and a purse containing £60, from the parishioners of Bosley, Cheshire.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week publishes an order for a *congé d'élire* empowering the Dean and Chapter of York to elect an Archbishop, and recommending "the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, now Bishop of Durham, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of York."

The consecration of Wolvercott Church, Oxford, which has been rebuilt with the exception of the tower, took place on Thursday week. The edifice, designed by Mr. Buckeridge, of Oxford, is in the Geometrical Decorated style, contains 292 sittings, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch.

At a meeting of the electors of the Downing Professorship, Cambridge, held at Lambeth Palace on Wednesday, William Lloyd Birkbeck, Esq., M.A., one of the readers at Lincoln's Inn, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was elected Downing Professor in the room of Andrew Amos, Esq., deceased.

The Bishop of Kingston has been employed for six weeks in a visitation of the Bahamas, making a voyage in a little schooner of sixty tons. On April the 21st the Bishop returned to Jamaica and landed at Port Antonio about noon, during market hours, and was cordially greeted by the people. The next day the Bishop preached in the parish church, and confirmed one hundred and thirty persons.

The venerable parish church of Uppingham is about to be restored at a cost of about £4000. This church is peculiarly interesting from the fact that Jeremy Taylor was Rector of Uppingham. The pulpit from which he preached is in existence, although much disfigured by paint, and the interesting associations connected with it have determined the Rector and restoration committee to retain it, although the style in which it is designed is not in accordance with the supposed date of the church. The energetic exertions of the Rev. Chancellor Wales, Rector, the hon. secs., and the committee, have in a short time resulted in subscriptions exceeding £3000.

A new north aisle at Christ Church, Friezland, Yorkshire, was opened by the Bishop of Manchester on Whit-Tuesday. One hundred and sixty-eight persons were confirmed by the Bishop on the occasion, which was also the the tenth anniversary of the consecration. The new aisle adds one hundred and fifty sittings, of full size, to the church, and is built at the sole expense of F. F. Whitehead, Esq. The church, with its schools and parsonage, and endowment of £300 a year, has thus been completed at the expense of Messrs. R. R. Whitehead and Brothers, of Royal George Mills, near Manchester. The cost has been about £16,000.

On Thursday week the first stone of St. Luke's Church, Heywood, Lancashire, was laid by the Rev. W. Hornby, Vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. There were ten bands of music, flags were flying from many of the houses, and also from factories and churches. There was a general holiday. A procession was formed in a field in the suburbs of the town, consisting of the children of Sunday schools, clergy, Freemasons, Orangemen, Oddfellows, Order of Ploughmen, Order of Gardeners, &c. The amount already raised in subscriptions is over £8000, and the probable cost of the structure will be £10,000. Yesterday se'nnight a numerous party of gentlemen dined together in the Mechanics' Institution—the Rev. J. Shadwell presiding.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. B. Burgess to Third Portion of Waddesdon, Bucks; Rev. F. C. Carey to St. Mary Catel, Guernsey; Rev. C. M. Emmerson to Kennerleigh, Devon; Rev. W. D. Furneaux to Berkley, Somerset; Rev. J. B. Gilbert to Cantley, Norfolk; Rev. R. Ingram to Great and Little Ellingham, Norfolk; Rev. J. Maingy to St. Martin's, Guernsey; Rev. J. Spence to East Keal, Lincolnshire. The Rev. B. Hall to be Vicar of Norton, Radnorshire; Rev. J. Richardson to be Vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton; Rev. R. Vautier, Vicar of Kenwyn, to be Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Exeter; Rev. W. C. Magee to be Incumbent of Quebec Chapel, St. Marylebone; Rev. R. Rolleston to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Warrington; Rev. T. L. Symes to be Curate of Martock, Somerset.—*Guardian*.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

Blackwood is solid and instructive this month, but with sufficient lightening of the matter by articles on travel, by fiction, by poetry proper, and a heroic Sayers-Heenan ballad entitled "The Fight for the Belt." The paper under the heading "The Schoolmaster at Home" is written in that tone for which this magazine is now remarkable, that is, without any positive obstructiveness against modern progress, but with a kind of effort to steady and keep straight the machinery which is going at speed. As, for instance, there is an advocacy of an education for the working man, of which he can make practical use without questioning the blessings which literary pursuits are capable of conferring on any man, if he have a taste for them. The section which relates to school-books is suggestive and worthy of consideration. Apropos of Dean Ramsay's conscientiousness, we have a treatise on "Scottish National Character," which is of course written with a certain unction, and is really intelligible and something more, to the man who has previously mastered "Although a good many of the Dean's amusing stories have appeared in the journals, we do not remember to have met with a more amusing specimen of the cool dry sensuous humour of a Scottish cottager :—"A faithful minister of the gospel, being one day engaged in visiting some members of his flock, came to the door of a house where his gentle tapping could not be heard for the noise and contention within. After waiting a little, he opened the door and walked in, saying, with an authoritative voice, 'I should like to know who is the head of this house.' 'Weel, sir,' said the husband and father, 'if ye will come this way, we'll speak to that by-and-by; for ye've just tryin' to settle that point.'" The spirit in which the question of "Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice" is treated may be gathered from this statement:—"Accustomed, as the ignorant population of Nice were, to show implicit obedience to the authorities, their condition very much resembled that of the French regiment who, under the liberal institutions of the country, were called upon to give a vote by yes or no. The Colonel, having formed his regiment, thus addressed them :—'Soldiers ! Opinions are free—those among you in favour of 'yes' will present arms ! Attention ! the word of command ! Carry arms ! Present arms !—Recile-sarrié unanimously !" In an article on home politics, entitled "The Balance of Party," we are informed that the balance between the two great parties in the State has been so completely restored within the last few weeks that it is difficult to realise the fact of its having been lost, and to sit apparently comfortably, at an earlier period of the Session. The very latest movement in Parliament cause us to be inclined to indorse that opinion; and we are equally ready to admit the felicity of phrase which, in reference to Mr. Bright's position in Parliament this year, compares it emphatically to that sport which has recently taken a place among our institutions under the designation of "Aunt Sally." The whole of the paper is graphically written, and closes well a very good number.

Fraser has a large collection of articles, implying, of course, proportionate variety. Mr. Spedding's "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Reading Department in the British Museum" would, if adopted, remedy almost the only defect in that grand national study—namely, the delay and difficulty necessary and inseparable from the present system in obtaining books as they are wanted by readers. Without making special reference to the graver articles, it may be mentioned that the gossip which is collected under the heading of "The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century" is pleasant this month, the talk being of Pope, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and Fielding : and though, perhaps, there is nothing very striking, or even very new, in the strictest sense of the term, in what is given, yet we confess to a fondness for lingering over everything connected with these names. We are told, among other things, that "a small window in the back room of Fielding's



HIS BOWYER, M.P., IN HIS COSTUME AS A KNIGHT OF MALTA.

house admits us to the humble garden of a wooden-fronted house on the estate of Mr. Swanston, and occupied by some persons named Brown. It bears all the traces of an unpretentious quality. Not a wave of that mighty stream of civilisation whose praises deafen us more than its torrent has intruded to change the aspect or destroy the characteristic of the humble old cottage. Here, in a little parlour, with few small windows looking on a trim Dutch garden with old box borders, in silence broken only by the occasional rustling of the leaves and the singing of the birds in the neighbouring orchards, or by the hasty scratch of Fielding as he sketched the humours of Partridge, 'Tom Jones' was written." Again :—"Fielding's first wife, the original of Sophia and Amelia, was buried in 1744; and the story goes that he and her cockmaid, Mary Maclaine, on that occupy themselves into an attachment for each other, which ended in a marriage the next year. As neither he burial nor the marriage is recorded in the register of our parish, we may assume Fielding as a resident in Twickenham till 1746. On the 25th of February, 1747, was baptised, at Twickenham, 'William, S.S. of Henry Fielding and Mary his wife.' It is, on the whole, agreeable to have Nice treated of in some other than a political point of view; and the article called "Life at Nice" is very pleasantly put together, and is rather tantalising to those who in this wintry season are struggling against the combined influences of hard work and awful weather, to read about "the breeze blowing deliciously, a general stillness creeping on space, while the morning here and there a soft purple tinges the shadows deepening rapidly in the valley, a softer colouring marking every outline, and all shimmering in the orange, crimson, and amber of the waning sunlight.

The Cornhill.—Something has been rumoured about unnecessary abridgment in the scenes of Mr. Thackeray's last tale of "Lovel the Widower." We confess we do not agree in that criticism. There was nothing in the scenes of the story at Heidelberg together of the characters which implied any very lengthened narrative, and in the last volume the interest had reached a point which might very well culminate in the denouement, which, as concluded, is perfectly obvious. The dissertation on the fortification of London bears with it internal evidence of the authorship. It can be none other hand or no other than our most experienced engineer officer. The time, as say rightly, does not have reached us in a way which is summed up thus :—"A sum of half a million spent on the construction of a large fleet would, in the next twelve months, establish a firm and adequate basis for all future defence of the metropolis. The fieldworks between the forts might be executed by the garrisons in theme, whilst the smaller earthworks need not be thrown up until there was an absolute threat, or an imminent danger, of invasion. Surely the spirit which has evoked the volunteers will provide the funds to make London impregnable, and invasion, therefore, hopeless." Mr. Trollope may well claim the merit, and a great merit it is, that there is no falling off in the vivacity and interest of his tale of "Framley Parsonage." The old characters are placed in situations which, if not exactly new in the abstract, take the shape of novelty by the mode in which they are treated. But if Mr. Trollope has any influence with editor and publisher let him enter an earnest protest against the illustration which accompanies his chapters this month. If it is intended as a ghastly caricature of the development of crinoline, there is nothing to be said ; but if it is to be taken as a pictorial embellishment the sooner the earth covers it the better. The lessons inculcated in the paper, "The Poor Man's Kitchen," are sufficiently comprehensive to take in a wider circle than that indicated by the title, and the writing is good. "Sir Brook Fossbrooke" is of much matters. Man is like the lower animals in this respect, that with the utmost ingenuity for our means like trouble for existence is a struggle for dinner. We have all somewhat of the Tartar Khan in us, and that sometimes we have been dined, ready to proclaim that the whole world may dine also. But we first. Nobody shall dine with us until we all dine." We are charming. The scene would at the war, murders, and quarrels that have arisen out of this one question of dinner—the question of questions ! How many of the piteous cases that come before Sir Cresswell Cresswell are to be explained by deficiency of food, badness of cooking, and fits of indigestion ! There is no such irritant as hunger and deranged gastronomy. If we could only get at the wisdom which is supposed to lie in ancient fables we should probably find that Pandora's box, the source of every mischief, was an empty oven or larder, or some such receptacle. The poor man especially feels the truth of this doctrine. He conspires against his rich, because he never gets a dinner, and on that point he feels with the Great Cham. He beats his wife, because with his empty stomach he cannot digest the food before him. He drinks beer and drowns himself in gin, because no meat that he can get is half so pleasant. People imagine that by introducing the light wines of France into this country we shall put a stop to drunkenness. It is a great mistake. The French are very people, not because they drink wine, but because they are good cooks. Where you have bad cookery and good liquor, depend upon it the liquor will carry the day. And we shall not stop the rage for liquor in this country by making it still better—by turning the gin into cognac, and by turning the beer into bordeaux. The cure lies rather in restoring the balance between meat and drink. Put the meat more on a par with the drink and then see what the result will be. Before I teach the poor man to cook, or give him his meat well cooked. Let the Temperance Leagues and Alliance look to it. They will not accomplish far more good by improving the working man's edibles than by meddling with his potables—by loosening that natural law which makes a man chiefly dependent on his food, rather than by attempting to place artificial barriers in the way of his getting whatever drink he may require. The best cure for the drunkenness of the lower classes is, not a Maine Liquor Law, but soup and sausages, pudding and pie, a cook to shut the taverns, and to open the poor man's kitchen."

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introductory portion is exceedingly pointed, and the groundwork of the general dissertation is to be found in the reproduction of an opinion stated by another critic which is to the effect that "There is a peculiar type of the American mind which is strongly in revolt against American utilities, and which is predisposed, by the very tendency of its surroundings, to hues of contrast and attitudes of antagonism." We have seen the manifestation of this revolt in Edgar Poe, and even in Longfellow and Washington Irving. This impulse imbues them to become vagrants in imagination and reality, tourists in the old world of Europe, dreamers and artificers in the older world of poetry and romance; and the contrast of that to which they attach themselves, as compared with that which they fly from, is more strongly marked by associations with the ideal existences is to us." The writer of the article adds :—"We subscribe to every word of this ; but we would add what, we believe, the writer has omitted for this case only, that the reaction is immediately upon the spot the working influence of the poetic artist life of Rome upon the minds of that class of American whose peculiarities have not escaped the shrewdness of his observation. And what we would thus add is this—that these wandering imaginative Americans are, in increasing numbers, 'dreamers and artificers' elsewhere than in the literary world of 'poetry and romance.' Mr. Hawthorne's book, indeed, might almost save us the trouble of pointing out this busily, and with what promise of excellence, his fellow-countrymen are not only dreaming, but unconsciously dreams in the old world region of art." It is probable that a certain class of readers will welcome the article on "Modern Specimens of French Agriculture," which appears to us, speaking from a technically-uninstructed point of view, to be very able and interesting. The current number of this magazine is well filled, and a glance at the list of contents will show that pains have been taken in the selection of the subject-matter.

In *Colburn's New Monthly* the "Chances of Invasion" are treated from a historico-comparative point of view, which gives the discussion a relative value, as it were, to a vein of elaborate review of recently-published books running through the number, which is, to our mind, commendable as a literary feature in a magazine of this class ; there is plenty of fiction ; and the biographical notice on French Generals, which commenced with Pelleier, is continued with Canrobert, and is written with considerable under-the-cards knowledge of the subject of the memoir. In *Bentley's Miscellany* the "Outre-Mer Miscellaneous Correspondence" retains its piquancy ; and, though there is little novelty in matter of fact, being the production of an Englishman, there is a clever adaptation of French idiosyncrasy in the treatment of the questions which are brought forward, while there is nothing stated which need be beyond the ken of an educated and travelled Frenchman. The articles on Macdal-d'Donnell, and on "Naples and the Neapolitans," have a fitness to the moment.—The *Eclectic* is on a par this month with its respectabilities as an excellent serial. The sketch of "Claremont," by the author of "Mary Powell," is done in the pleasant, easy style of that writer, even though the anecdotes of the Princess Charlotte are none of them novel.—The Parliamentary sketch in the *National* for the month is Mr. Sidney Herbert, and it is so well done, and so true in most points, that we wish it had not concluded with a sort of abruptness.—*Art-Journal* has a superb engraving, by Annadoune, of a picture by Vandyck of that famous beauty Lady Dyer who is supposed to have fallen a victim to the quackery of her husband, in his anxiety to preserve her beauty by the use of cosmetics. Wilkie's "Penny Wedding," engraved by Cousbach, is the other selection from the Royal gallery of pictures from which the Vandyck has been taken. A third steel engraving, by Goodall, of Turner's "Dido Building Carthage," is in the National Gallery, a gem in the current number, and exquisitely executed it must seem, even to the least practised eye.—Mr. Lever's serial story, *One of Them*, continues to run its course to the term this month, and the introduction of new characters tends to deepen the interest in a plot which every reader will appreciate, in reading the story, while certain points, hitherto unfashionable, are beginning to be cleared up.

MR BOWYER, M.P., AS A KNIGHT OF MALTA.

SOME little time since the journals informed the public that Mr. Bowyer, M.P. for Dundalk, had been invested with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was created a Knight of the Religious Order of Malta. It was probably not much known that this ancient order, so celebrated in former times, its contests with the Turks, was still in existence, although the condition of the brotherhood is only necessary since it was driven out of seignorial possessions in Malta. Its head-quarters are now at Rome, where the order has a palace, in which are the offices of the sub-branches existing the sacred council, resids. It is to be noted that the order still pays interest on the money borrowed by one of its Grand Masters, De Rohan, which was employed in the construction of the fortifications of Malta. This order, as is well known, formerly held large possessions in England ; and the picturesque suburb of Clerkenwell stands on ground which formed part of their estates. It once held the Temple in the City, and what was the owner of the estate in Clerkenwell, where the gate of their priory is still in existence. The order was abolished in the country by Henry VIII., restored by Mary, and finally dissolved by Queen Elizabeth. The Prince Consort is one of its honorary Grand Crosses.

PROCIDA.

THIS island (the ancient Prochyta) is situated at the north-west extremity of the Bay of Naples, and is separated from the mainland by a channel of about half a mile across. Procida is hilly, with numerous bays and coves, which give it a picturesque outline. Its length is about three miles, and its breadth a mile and a half. The northern extremity of Procida is lofty and more precipitous than the south. On the south spur of the bold promontory of Procida a castle is built. The castle, now in ruins, was a Royal palace. A very fine, commanding from its terrace the Bay of Naples on the one side, and the Bay of Gaeta on the other. Up the south side of the hill from the seashore stretches the town of Procida, in the form of an amphitheatre, backed and interspersed with vineyards, orange-groves, and fruit-gardens. The houses, with their flat-terraced roofs and their out-door staircases, remind the traveller of many towns in modern Greece. On the east the coast is broken into two creeks formed by the Punta Pizzasa and Punta Socciaro. On the north-west point, called the Punta di Chiapate, at the entrance of the channel, is a lighthouse with a fixed light. The island is richly cultivated with vineyards and fruit-gardens, which supply the markets of the capital and constitute the chief source of the prosperity of the inhabitants. These, according to "Murray's Handbook," number 13,000. In the thirteenth century this island was the property of John of Procida, the principal actor in the "Sicilian Vespers."

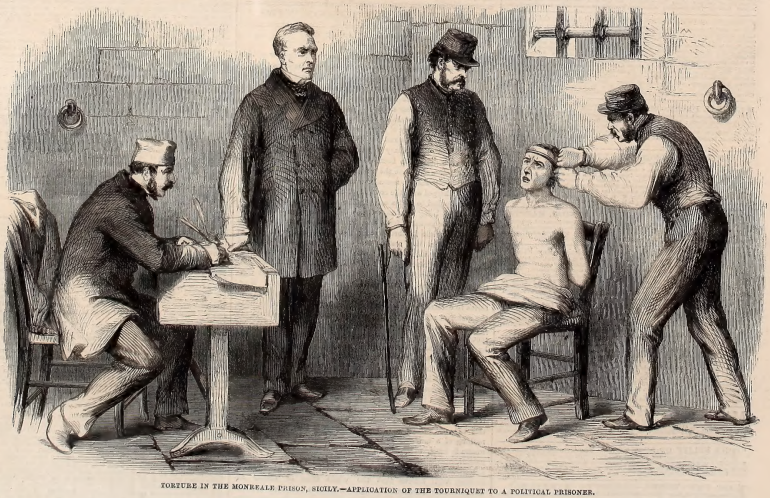
Our Engraving of Procida is from a Sketch by the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice.

TORTURE IN SICILY.

SOME detailed and circumstantial accounts of the dreadful cruelties of the King of Naples towards the Sicilians are stated in the pamphlet of M. Charles De la Varenne, "La Torture en Sicile." Many of the cases in this narrative are too horrible for publication. Maniscalco, the Director of Police, an old gendarme, and a son of a waiter in a Naples hotel, has been for some time the real ruler of Sicily, and under his auspices a system of torture has been perfected which is the consummation of diabolical cruelty. "Every commissary," says M. de la Varenne, "has his own method of applying tortures. It is revolting to come to details, but they are unhappily exact, and confirmed by official authority. The famous Pontillo owes his reputation to the species of torture which he applies in his own commissariat, making the victim sit down in a rolled armchair set with razor-blades, under which is placed a pan of burning coals. The Inspector, Louis Maniscalco, the namesake of the General Director, applies to the accused little iron hands provided with a closing screw. This is called, in the language of the police, 'the angelic instrument.' The gaoler, Bruno, belonging to the police commissariat of the odious Curreas (there is a prison in each commissariat), tortures by stripping the victim of his clothes and binding his head between his legs. Others employ the torture of the tourniquet, drawing a cord with a stick inserted in it tight round the head of the accused till the skin cracks and the eyes start from their sockets. Some have recourse to starvation, to blows, to the deprivation of light and breathable air. But the satellite of the Director-General who outstrips all others is the notorious Captain Chenicci, born a peasant in the village of Belmonte, a robber by profession, and now an officer of police and a rich proprietor." It is from a yoke like this that Garibaldi strives to deliver the people of Sicily. Who will not wish him God speed! It is against a Government composed of such monsters of cruelty that the Sicilians are so bravely and so successfully fighting. What man or woman can refuse to pray for their success! The accompanying Engraving represents the application of the tourniquet in the Monreale prisons to a person suspected of some political offence, and who had just been bastinadoed, in order to wring from him, if possible, a confession, or something that might be construed into a confession, of his guilt. The torture is inflicted by direction, and in the presence, of Maniscalco, who stands at the table, witnessing with unblanched cheeks and unfaltering gaze—nay, gloating over—the prisoner's agony. In the prisons annexed to every police station in Palermo, up to the moment of its being taken by Garibaldi, as well as in the large prisons of Monreale, in the vicinity of the chief town, the torture was incessantly inflicted upon unhappy wretches for the purpose of wresting from them accusations against themselves or others.



PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 567.



TORTURE IN THE MONREALE PRISON, SICILY.—APPLICATION OF THE TOURNIQUET TO A POLITICAL PRISONER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 10.—First Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 11.—St. Barnabas. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 4m., p.m.
Tuesday, 12.—Trinity Term ends.
Wednesday, 13.—Madame de Staël died, 1817.
Thursday, 14.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.
Friday, 15.—Mutiny at Gwalior, 1857.
Saturday, 16.—Ary Scheffer died, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1860.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 16	6 38	7 2	7 26	7 50	8 17	8 47	9 17	9 47	10 17	10 47	11 18	11 48	—

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. Parepa will Sing Benedict's Tyrolienne "Il Framonto," and Giuglini's duet, "Il mio pensier," at Mr. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on MONDAY, June 18, when all the eminent artistes of that grand operatic establishment will appear. Boxes and Pit Tickets may be secured at the Box-office, the Libraries and principal Music-sellers'; and at Mr. Benedict's, No. 2, Manchester square, W. The full programme is now ready.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, June 4, and during the Week, Miss Amy Sedgwick in the New Comedy of THE FAMILY SECRET; Mr. Buckstone in the greatly-successful new Farce of FITZSMYTHE OF FITZ-SMYTHE HALL; a new Ballet, THE ODDITIES OF THE OHIO, by the Leclercqs; concluding with A KISS IN THE DARK.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LA TENTATION will be given for the last time on Monday: Mdlle. Duverger.—Positively the last appearance of M. Brindeau. Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, from Two Guineas.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday and during the Week, IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan; A MODEL OF A WIFE—Mr. A. Wigan; OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—Miss Julia Daly. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On Monday, June 11, and during the Week, production of a Grand Historical Hippodrama entitled FAIR ROSAMOND; or, the AMAZON CRUSADERS. New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. Succeeded by Scenes in the Cirque. Concluding with a Farce.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Last Concert this Season.—FRIDAY, the 22nd of June, will be repeated Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Mrs. F. Lucas, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Santley.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MR. JOHN THOMAS has the honour to announce that he will give a MORNING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, July 2, 1860, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Desirée Artôt, Miss Augusta Thomson, M. Jules Lefort, M. Depret. Instrumentalists: Piano, M. Ernst Lubeck; Violin, M. Becker; Harmonium, M. Engel; Harp, Mr. John Thomas. Conductors, Mr. W. G. Cusins and Mr. Harold Thomas. Reserved Seats, Fifteen Shillings, to be had only of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland street, Portland-place; Single Tickets, Half a Guinea, to be had of all the principal Musicsellers.

HERR KUHE begs to announce that his Annual MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, June 21, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Vocalists: Mesdames Louisa Pyne, Rieder, and Sainton-Dolby; Messrs. Belart, Tennant, Oliva, and Santley. Violin, M. Sainton; Harmonium, Herr Engel; Piano, Herr Kuhe. Conductors MM. Benedict and F. Berger. Sofa Stalls and Reserved Seats at Half a Guinea each; Unreserved and Balcony Seats, at 5s.; Gallery Tickets, 2s. 6d.; to be had of Herr Kuhe, 18, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.; Mr. Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and all the principal Musicsellers.

MISS EMILY SPILLER and MISS CLARA MACKENZIE beg to announce their CONCERT (as the second performance of the Professors' Concert Union), at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, at Nine o'clock. Quartet, Beethoven; Quintet, Ellerton: Solos, Violin and Violoncello, Songs, and Duets. Performers: Messrs. H. Blagrove, Clementi, R. Blagrove, Daubert, Sidney Smith, Misses Emily Spiller and Clara Mackenzie, and Mr. Montem Smith. Tickets at Leader's, and at the residence of Miss Spiller and Miss Mackenzie, 48, Bernard street, Russell-square.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY will give her TWO ANNUAL CONCERTS at St. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, and on SATURDAY MORNING, June 16. Vocalists: Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Marian Moss, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Signor Belart (by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.), Signor Belletti, Mr. Santley, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard, and Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, M. Paque and Signor Piatti. Conductors, Herr Meyer Lutz, Mr. W. G. Cusins, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. May be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

LAST THREE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS of the Season.—On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, BEETHOVEN NIGHT; MONDAY EVENING, June 25, MOZART NIGHT; MONDAY EVENING, July 2, ALL the GREAT MASTERS. For the Benefit of the Directors and positively the last Concert of the Season. Principal Performers: Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé: Violin, M. Sainton and Herr Becker; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Jenny Meyer, Mdme. de Paez, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mr. Laurence, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Admission, One Shilling; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Mr. HOWARD GLOVER respectfully announces that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY, June 28, commencing at Two o'Clock, on which occasion Mr. Sims Reeves will sing Mr. Howard Glover's Cantata of "Tam o'Shanter" for the first time in London; and the following universally-celebrated Artistes will appear:—Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, Mdme. Fauré, Mdme. Goldberg-Strossi, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Lascelles, Miss Stabbach, Miss Theresa Jefferys, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Eliza Horden, and Mdme. Catherine Hayes; Signor Belletti, M. Depret, M. Jules Lefort, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Violin, Herr Molique and Mr. Sainton; Pianoforte, Herr Leopold de Meyer and Miss Arabella Goddard; Harmonium, Herr Engel. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Randegger, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. To be had of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. Howard Glover, at 28, Alfred-place, Bedford-square. Further particulars will be duly announced.

MUSICAL UNION.—HALLE and STRAUSS, Violinist, his last appearance this season, TUESDAY, at Half-past Three o'Clock. Quartet 49 in D (first time), Haydn; Trio in D, Op. 70, Beethoven; Quintet in A, Mendelssohn; Solos, Pianoforte—Bach, Haller, &c. Artists—Strauss, Goffrié, R. Blagrove, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist—C. Hallé. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Ollivier, Bond-street. No Artists in future to be admitted without Tickets signed by J. Ella, Director.

A CONCERTINA CONCERT, NEXT MONDAY MORNING, June 11, 1860, BEETHOVEN ROOMS, under the direction of Mr. RICHARD BLAGROVE, who will, assisted by the following pupils, perform in operatic selections, &c., &c., for several Concertinas:—Miss Lavinia Taylor, Miss Ellen Attwater (her first appearance), Miss Maria Lachenal (eleven years of age, her first appearance), Miss Eugenie Lachenal (ten years of age, her first appearance), Miss Josephine Lachenal (nine years of age, her first appearance). Vocalists—Mdme. Abertazzi, the Misses Mascall, Mr. and Mrs. Winn. Violin—Mr. H. Blagrove. Pianoforte—Mr. W. B. Harrison. Accompanist—Herr Ganz. Reserved Seats, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 4s.; to be had at the principal Musicsellers.

MDLLE. ANTONIA SPEYER'S ANNUAL MATINEE MUSICALE, by kind permission, at Collard's New Concert Rooms, 16, Grosvenor-street, on MONDAY NEXT, June 11, at Three o'clock. Reserved Seats (numbered), Half-a-guinea; Tickets, 7s.—to be obtained of Mr. Robert Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; at the principal Musicsellers'; and of Mdlle. Speyer, 7, Belgrave-street South, S.W.

THE 106th, 107th, 108th, and 109th, being the FINAL, PERFORMANCES this Season of the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, will be given at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, on the Afternoons of Tuesday next, 12th (Extra Performance); Wednesday, 13th; Friday, 15th; and Saturday Evening, 16th (Positively the Last).—Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq. Communications relative to private or public engagements to be addressed to Mr. Land, 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's-park; or to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, Old Bond street, where Tickets—2s., 3s., and numbered Stalls, 5s.—may be obtained.

MR. F. SCOTSON CLARK'S MATINEE MUSICALE (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard and Collard), at No. 16, Grosvenor-street, W., on THURSDAY NEXT, June 14, at Three o'Clock. Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. At the principal Musicwarehouses; and of Mr. F. Scotson Clark, 40, Union-grove, Clapham, S.

GLUCK'S IPHIGENIA.—Mr. CHARLES HALLE begs to announce that, in compliance with numerous requests he will give a Grand Performance, for the last time in London, of the whole of the Music of Glück's celebrated Opera, "Iphigenia" (in Tauris), at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1860, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Susanna Cole, and Miss Theresa Jefferys; Mr. Santley, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The orchestra and chorus will be complete in every department, and consist of upwards of 200 performers. Conductor—Mr. Charles Hallé. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats (numbered), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be secured at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Hammond's, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MADAME OURY'S ANNUAL MATINEE MUSICALE will take place (by kind permission) at the Residence of MRS. JEFFREY'S, 16, Eaton-place, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, to commence at Three o'clock. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at Mdme. Oury's Residence, 23, Argyll-street; and at Messrs. Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street.

"THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW"—The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell.—This great PICTURE, by T. J. BARKER, from drawings and pictures taken expressly at Lucknow, by Egron Lundgren, is NOW ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

LAST FEW WEEKS.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previously to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Raynor from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four; and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raynor.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL SOCIETY.—A Grand CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place in the Great Transept on SATURDAY, June 16, to commence at Three o'clock. The Orchestra will number Five Thousand voices.

PROGRAMME—PART I.—SACRED.

1. Psalm Tune, "Hanover" .. .. Handel.
2. Chorale for four Trebles, "God that madest" .. .. T. B. Southgate.
3. Chorale for three Trebles, "Hosanna."
4. Chorus, "To Thee, Cherubin and Seraphim" .. .. Handel.
5. Anthem for three Trebles, "Happy is the Man" .. .. G. W. Martin.
6. Chorale, "The Evening Hour."
7. Anthem for three Trebles, "I will lift up mine eyes" .. .. G. W. Martin.
8. Part-song for four Trebles, "Sweetly the Sabbath Bell."

PART II.—SECULAR.

1. "Rule Britannia" .. .. Dr. Arne.
2. Part-song, "The Little Bird" .. .. G. W. Martin.
3. Part-song, "The Cuckoo."
4. Part-song, "The Last Rose of Summer," arranged from Moore's melody.
5. Part-song, "The Summer's Call."
6. Choral March, "Come, join the Volunteers" .. .. .. G. W. Martin.
7. Glee, "Here in Cool Grot" .. .. Earl of Mornington.
8. Part-song, "The Violet" .. .. G. W. Martin.
9. Part-song, "The First Grief."
10. National Anthem.

Organist, Mr. Brownsmith; Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

Admission to the public—By Season Tickets, free; also on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats at Half-a-Crown and Five Shillings each may be secured previously to the day of performance at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall.

Admission to Members of the Society and their Friends—These, as well as Parents and Friends of the Children of Schools taking part in the Festival, by Special Shilling Tickets, or, including railway fare, One Shilling and Sixpence (one of either of which will admit two children under twelve years of age), to be obtained of the Committee, and of Masters and Mistresses of Schools in Union.

Palace open from Twelve to Sunset; but Friends who accompany the Children will be admitted into the Grounds on their arrival.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 16.—Monday, open at Nine. Last Day of FANCY FAIR and GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. Tuesday to Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, open at Ten. Third GRAND OPERA CONCERT, by the Artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre. For particulars see special advertisement. Saturday open at Ten. Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society Concert in the Great Orchestra. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets free. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED and Mr. JOHN PARRY.—The combination of these Artistes having proved a great attraction, the Public are respectfully improved that Mr. John Parry will appear, in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, for a limited number of performances. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s. Secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—NOW OPEN, Daily at Three and Eight o'Clock, WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS IN AMERICA, beautifully illustrated by his large and magnificent moving Panorama, faithfully delineating 5000 miles of the most interesting natural scenery in Canada and the United States; comprising the Falls of Niagara and the River St. Lawrence, including a magnificent representation of the Great Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal, presenting Canada in spring, summer, autumn, and winter; illustrating American, Indian, Emigrant, and Negro Life; showing the very places where thousands now reside who formerly lived in this country; accurately depicting the river, lake, forest, and prairie scenery of the Far West. While the Panorama is passing, Mr. Friend, the artist and proprietor, will relate his own adventures, and sing a choice selection of the original songs and melodies of the country, accompanying himself upon seven instruments. Admission—Stalls (numbered), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5, where tickets may be obtained and places secured without extra charge. Carriages, afternoons at half-past four; evenings at ten. Secretary, W. H. Edwards.

NEW FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, June 13 and 14, a Grand Exhibition of Flowers will take place in the new Floral Hall, Covent Garden. Admission, 2s. 6d. Open from Ten in the Morning till Seven in the Evening. Private View: The Exhibition will be arranged and the Floral Hall illuminated on the evening previously to the two public days above announced—viz., on Tuesday evening next, June 12. That evening will be set apart for the exclusive admission to the Flower Show of the Subscribers to the Opera present, as well as to the visitors to the Boxes, Pit Stalls, or Pit, all of whom will be presented with a card of entrée.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta Browne's Great Picture of the "Sisters of Mercy," is now OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Six daily.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
James Fahey, Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
Joseph J. Jenkins, Secretary.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

The position into which the Reform Bill has been driven would be ludicrous if the question involved was not so important as to prevent its being looked at from any but the most serious point of view. The statement of Lord J. Russell on Monday evening was very naturally taken as a tentative proceeding. It was sufficiently obvious that his object was what is called in sporting language, to save his stakes. The period of the Session which has been reached, the policy of delay and obstruction which has been adopted by avowed foes and covert enemies, as evidenced in a long list of motions preliminary to going into Committee, and in whole pages of amendments in Committee, all combined to make some course which would save the credit of the Government, even by the narrowest shave, necessary, and therefore the Minister especially charged with the conduct of the measure was, in a certain sense, compelled to hint a compromise and indicate concession in the hope of being able to carry a bill of any kind this year. What may be gathered from Lord J. Russell's observations seems to be that, while he throws over the Scotch and Irish bills as *impedimenta* in the nature of overweight, he is prepared to accept modifications of the franchise, either in the shape of fancy franchises, or a rating instead of a rental franchise, or even in an increase on the £6 and £10 which at present constitute the proposed suffrage in the measure for England. Now, we confess that this course is not one which we can take on ourselves to declare to be satisfactory. It does not seem to us, upon the maturest reflection, that the mere personal credit, not to say the mere personal vanity, of a Minister should be made paramount to a principle which has not only been laid down by the Government but accepted by the House of Commons by the act of passing the second reading of the bill without an amendment being moved or the opinion of that assembly being tested by a division. It is not to be disguised that the attitude of the Government, as a body, has invited the difficulty in which they now find themselves placed. The lukewarmness of Lord Palmerston is overt, or, at least, scarcely concealed, looking to the systematic silence which he has observed in the discussions on this bill, and still more to his demeanour in the House, to say nothing of a tendency to be absent when the Reform Bill is the matter in hand, which is at least unusual with one of the most patient, long-sitting, and enduring leaders of the House of Commons on record. It is hardly to be expected that the country will believe that the whole force of official influence and Ministerial weight has been directed towards the pressing on of the Reform Bill, or to the exercising of that gentle violence on doubtful or recalcitrant members which is so well understood, and which is rarely found ineffectual when the heart of the Government is in the business which is in hand. The complication caused by Mr. Mackinnon's motion to postpone the consideration of the question of Reform until that indefinite period when the result of the Census has been ascertained, and by Sir James Fergusson's irregular proceeding in seeking a technical adjournment of the debate on going into Committee, might have yielded to such a pressure as was put on the Government in the earlier stages of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. When the financial measures were brought forward they bore the stamp of reality and completeness upon them, so far as the decided opinion of the Government was concerned; and the earnestness with which they were handled imbued them all with the elements of success, and in the result the House was morally coerced into regular and active dealing with them. No one will deny that, if the Reform Bill had borne on the face of it an expression which indicated a similar spirit in reference to its inception and to the mode in which it was manipulated in its passage through Parliament, long ere this it might have been in Committee, and in a fair way to become an accomplished fact. It is quite certain that all this not only will be, but has already been, felt in the country; and if, as seems imminent, this Session passes without the enactment of a measure at least largely increasing the area of the franchise, the vacillating, half-hearted conduct of the Government will be remembered, and they will be rendered accountable not only for the more or less legitimate obstructions which this bill has met with from the Opposition proper, but for the caprices, not to say fantastic tricks, which have characterised the proceedings of some gentlemen who call themselves Liberal members of Parliament and advocates of the fair and just representation of the people.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein and the Princes Louis and Henry of Hesse at a Court held at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) se'nnight. On the same day the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count de Flandre, arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Early in the afternoon the Prince Consort went to Maybury, in order to lay the foundation-stone of the central hall of the Royal Dramatic College. In the evening the Queen gave a concert in the ball and concert room, when the Yorkshire Choral Union—comprising the Leeds Festival Choral Society, the Halifax Choral Society, and the Huddersfield Choral Society—had the honour of performing before the Court. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Count de Flandre, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Hesse, passed from the white drawing-room through the picture gallery and promenade gallery into the new ball and concert room, when the performance commenced with "Strike, strike the lyre, let music toll," a choral glee by T. Cooke. A distinguished circle of the aristocracy had the honour of receiving invitations.

On Saturday the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Count de Flandre, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer, the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princesses Helena and Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode on horseback. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, drove out in a carriage and four. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society at the Hanover-square Rooms with their presence.

On Tuesday Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, had the honour of submitting for the inspection of the Prince Consort his models for the prize medal to be distributed by the National Rifle Association. At a Court held to-day the Queen gave audiences to their Serene Highnesses the Prince Jules and Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg, who were introduced by Count Bernstorff. At half-past three o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and the Count de Flandre. The Royal party left the Palace in seven carriages, and was escorted by a detachment of light dragoons to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and, travelling thence by special train, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past four o'clock. In the evening the Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Count de Flandre, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales arrived, on a visit to his Royal parents, from Oxford University. The following visitors also arrived at the castle:—Their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Hesse, Duchess of Atholl (Acting Mistress of the Robes), Earl of St. Germans (Lord Steward), Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), Viscount Palmerston, Marquis of Ailesbury (Master of the Horse), and Earl Spencer (Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort).

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and all the visitors at the Castle (except the King of the Belgians), attended the races at Ascot, where her Majesty was received with universal expressions of loyal attachment.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday).

Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros have relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby in their duties as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Sir C. Barry: The will of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S., late of the Elms, Clapham-common, and of No. 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, architect, was proved in the principal registry on the 4th of June, by the executors and trustees, Charles Barry and Edward Middleton Barry, his sons, who are both architects; William Henry Barry, his nephew; and Thomas Gueber, solicitor. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. To his wife he has left all his furniture, plate, linen, china, and carriages for her own absolute use; also an immediate legacy of £500 and a life interest in the whole of his property, real and personal, with power of appointment and disposal by his will to their children in such manner as she may direct; and in default thereof he bequeaths the same to his children equally. The trustees are invested with power to carry out and complete building contracts in hand and on land near his residence, Clapham-common. The will is concise, and is contained on three sheets of brief, and bears date December 12, 1857, and was witnessed by John Lewis Wolfe, of Kennington, and Ann Parker, servant to Sir Charles.

Sir C. Ogle: The will of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., formerly of Wilton-crescent, and afterwards of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, but late of the city of Brussels, where he died on the 3rd of February, last year, has just been administered to in London. The executors appointed were Arthur Ogle, Esq., who renounced the grant of probate, and Henry Denton, Esq., since deceased. Lady Ogle, the relict, also renounced the grant, and administration, with the will annexed, was granted to the Rev. Robert Chewell Vaughan, M.A., who has an interest in the estate. By a deed of conveyance and settlement, made in 1843 on his marriage, he was empowered to charge the family estate at Roehampton and other property with an annuity of £400 for the life of his wife, whom he has appointed universal legatee. The will is dated 14th of June, 1843. The deceased, who was in his 56th year, was the son of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., who died in June, 1858.

Colonel Harington: The will of Thomas Lowth Harington, Esq., Colonel of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, formerly residing at Peshawur, in the East Indies, and late of Kingston-on-Thames, who died on the 5th of April, has been proved in London by Emily Octavia Harington, his relict, a power being reserved to Daniel Ball, Esq., who were the executors appointed by the will, which was made and executed when he was in India, and was witnessed by Lieut. Prendergast and Lieut. Beanfill, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry. To his wife he has left all his furniture and plate, as well as all her paraphernalia and jewellery absolutely, and the interest and dividends arising from his money in the English funds and in the Bengal Government Securities; and at her decease he leaves the property to be divided equally amongst his children. To his son Henry Ball Harington he leaves his medals and clasps, and to each of his sons he leaves some article of jewellery which he had in wear as mementos.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is announced to preach the anniversary sermon of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, on Sunday morning next, on which occasion the beautiful little chapel attached to the hospital will be thrown open to the public.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—A meeting was held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, to promote the early-closing movement on Saturdays, with a view to enable the employés relieved from their business occupations on that day to join the rifle corps. Lord Elcho presided, and Lord Shaftesbury and others delivered speeches in favour of the movement.

OPENING OF THE NEW FOOTWAY AT WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—On Thursday morning the temporary wooden bridge or footway over the central arches of Westminster bridge, to enable the entire removal of those arches and facilitate the works of the new bridge, was opened for general traffic, but solely confined to foot-passengers.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries to be held on Thursday evening, June 21, the ancient plate and other objects of interest belonging to the Ironmongers', Carpenters', Armourers', and other Companies of the city of London will be exhibited by permission of the masters and wardens. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., F.S.A., will offer some remarks on the ancient plate then exhibited.

Tuesday was the seventh and last day of the present sitting of the full Court in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. During the sittings their Lordships have disposed of 46 petitions, of which 24 were presented by husbands, and 22 by wives. In 42 cases decrees have been granted; in one the petition has been dismissed, and in three judgment has not yet been pronounced.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 766 boys and 751 girls—in all 1517 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1509.——The London returns of deaths for last week exhibit a considerable decrease. The weekly number, which was about 1200 at the beginning of May, was at the end of the month 1004. For the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths, in the weeks corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increase of population, found to be 1088. The mortality of last week was therefore less by 84 deaths than the average rate as obtained for the end of May would have produced.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN'S ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual fête of the metropolitan charity schools, which this year has been held at the Crystal Palace instead of at St. Paul's, took place on Wednesday last. The children, who mustered 4000 strong, were taken down by vans specially engaged, and by early trains, so as not to interfere with the traffic of the visitors. At three o'clock the schools assembled on the Handel Orchestra for the great musical performance, which commenced with the Old Hundredth, and concluded with the National Anthem.——We are requested to state that a grand concert will be given at the Palace on Saturday, the 16th inst., by the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society, at which about 4000 children and 1000 tenors and basses will be present.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the pupils of this ancient school, which usually occupies six days, was concluded on Wednesday by a public examination before the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean of Ripon (an old Pauline), Archdeacon Hale, the Master, and a large number of the Court of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Carver, the Master of Dulwich, the examiners in all the branches of education, and a numerous and fashionable company. Dr. Herbert Kynaston, the Head Master of the School, superintended the whole of the arrangements, which were of a most gratifying character, and witnessed the rewards of merit being presented to his pupils with evident satisfaction. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Taverner, the Captain of the School, for the "Commemoration of the Founder," which was recited by him to the assembly. At the conclusion of the speeches, the Bishop of Chichester asked for and obtained from Dr. Kynaston a holiday of a fortnight for the boys, in compliment to the new Dean of Ripon.

THE PULLINGER FRAUDS.—The Stock Exchange Committee on Wednesday issued their report relative to their investigation into Pullinger's transactions with members of that establishment. The principal results of their inquiry have already transpired, including the suspension of seven of the members, and the inability of the committee to trace any larger sum than £53,285 as having been actually paid by Pullinger into the house, leaving £200,000 yet to be accounted for. The committee comment on the laxity of the system of check upon their servants which had existed in the Union Bank, and accuse the directors of the bank of keeping back from the knowledge of the committee of the Stock Exchange the fact, though known to them, that the Messrs. Scrimgeour, the brokers of the bank, had had speculative transactions with Pullinger, whilst giving up the names of the other brokers who were known to have had such transactions with him.

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The annual festival in aid of the funds of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern—Lord Brougham, President, in the chair. There were present Lord Belper, Hon. G. Denman, M.P., Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Professor Erichson, and other influential friends of the hospital. The customary loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, called on all present to aid in the endeavour to supply an existing deficiency, and to imitate the noble examples set by the several gentlemen whose names he could not forbear mentioning. Mr. Pemberton Heywood had forwarded a sum of £500 as his subscription. The Messrs. Jaffray, who had on former occasions displayed great munificence, had also sent the same amount. Mr. Mason, a clerk in Messrs. Coutts's bank, had subscribed the sum of £200. The treasurer read a list of donations, which in the course of the evening was augmented to nearly £3000.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. The Lowestoft life-boat, which is in connection with the institution, was, during the late hurricane, instrumental in rescuing the crews of two wrecks—eight men from the brig *Rapid*, of Portsmouth; and five persons, consisting of the master, his wife, daughter, son, and an infant eleven months old, from the sloop *Three Brothers*, of Goole. The Pakefield and Kessingland life-boat had also been instrumental in rescuing, during the same fearful gale, many a one from a watery grave. A reward of £6 10s. was voted to the institution's new life-boat at Whitburn, near Sunderland, for putting off and saving the crew of four men and the master's wife of the sloop *Charlotte*, of Woodbridge, which, during a heavy gale of wind, was wrecked on the rocks near Whitburn on Monday week. Rewards were also voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Brighton, Cahore, and Arklow, and to the crews of shore-boats, for their laudable services in saving life from various wrecks. An interesting communication was read from the clerks and workmen in the employ of Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, stating that they had forwarded £21 to the National Life-boat Institution, and expressing a hope that other large establishments would follow their example in contributing to so valuable a society. Colonel Talbot Clifton, of Lytham Hall, was elected a vice-president of the institution. Payments amounting to £309 having been made to various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—In consequence of the late tempestuous weather having much retarded the completion of the upper-deck fittings and rigging of this vessel, her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th inst. Prior to the voyage it is intended, we believe, to give a brief though most thorough trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton.

The bust of Sir John Pakington, executed by Marochetti, and subscribed for by the medical officers of the Navy, was placed in Haslar Museum on Tuesday last, in acknowledgment of the great service rendered to the medical department of the service during the administration of the right hon. Baronet as First Lord of the Admiralty. There were nearly 100 persons present.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A large number of forged notes, bearing date the 15th of February, 1860, are in circulation. They are admirably executed, and bear so close a resemblance in every respect to genuine ones that the most experienced persons are likely to be deceived by them. The vignette at the head of the notes defies detection, so closely is it copied from the Bank of England note. The paper is of a deeper colour than a good bank-note, and the water-mark is not only a perfect imitation in every respect of the paper manufactured for the Bank, but it cannot be removed or obliterated by damping—a test hitherto supposed to be infallible for discovering the genuineness of bank-notes.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—The mails for the Australian colonies and New Zealand, intended to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will, in future, be made up in London on the morning of the 20th of each month, instead of on the 12th, and the mails to be forwarded viâ Marseilles will be made up on the evening of the 26th instead of the 18th of the month. On those occasions when the 20th of the month falls on Sunday, the mails for Australia, &c., will be made up on the previous evening; and when the 26th of the month falls on Sunday the mails will be made up on the following evening. In consequence of this alteration, mails for Ceylon will no longer be dispatched on the 12th and 18th of the month. The Australian mail-packets will, in future, proceed no further than Melbourne, and, after leaving Point de Galle, will touch, to land and embark mails, at King George's Sound only. The mails for South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand will be landed at Melbourne, and will be forwarded thence to their destination by such means as may be provided by the colonial Governments. Commencing with the month of July, the homeward mails will thenceforward be dispatched from Melbourne on the 26th of each month, and ought to arrive in London, with the mails from Calcutta and China due (viâ Marseilles) on the 12th and (viâ Southampton) on the 18th of every month.—General Post Office, June 5, 1860.

THE FARM.

DEATH has robbed us of another eminent agriculturist and valuer in Mr. A. Biddell, of Playford, Suffolk, who died last week at the age of seventy-eight. Among those who attended his funeral were his nephew, Mr. Biddell Airy (the Astronomer Royal), Mr. Allen Ransome, and fifty of the leading Suffolk farmers. His education was merely derived from the village school of Ringham, but his natural talent supplied the want of higher training, and it is to his self-matured taste for mechanics that agriculture owes some very important implements. He occupied the Hill House Farm at Playford for nearly half a century, and was said to be one of the very last wearers of the primitive knee-breeches costume.

The annual report of the Irish Agricultural Society, which holds its meeting at Cork this summer, has just been published. The new members amount to one hundred and sixty. Lord Clonbrock has been appointed president, and Lord Talbot de Malahide has announced that he will give a silver cup to the landlord who builds the most approved farmhouses, with farm buildings, for tillage farms, valued, under the tenement valuation of Ireland, at from £50 to £150 per annum. Captain Ball, the well-known prizeshorthorn breeder, brought the subject of the Turkish bath for cattle before the meeting, and at this, his third effort, succeeded in getting a committee of four to go to Blarney and other places to collect evidence, and make a short report to the council, with the view of enabling those interested to bring the matter forward in the showyard at Cork, where Dr. Barter intends to put up a booth, and show the working of the system. In the course of his speech he observed: "It was the great bugbear that stood in the way of investing capital in dairy stock; even the enormous price of butter last year had failed to make men invest in dairy property; and why? Because they or their friends a few years back had been nearly ruined by the distemper. It was stated to him that a frieze-coated farmer in the south of Ireland—he did not know his name, but that did not matter for the purpose—who had up to last November a dairy of thirty cows, had lost every one of them. He was set on 'his legs' again, and two of his cows fell sick. Dr. Barter went over to him and showed him how, for the sum of £6, he could put up a rude Turkish bath, and in that bath he treated the remainder of his stock, and since then he has not lost a single cow, although they had been all attacked with distemper and it was stated that the result in every case with regard to milch cows was the same—that after such treatment they were again in milk in the course of ten days."

The East Surrey Agricultural Society has held a good meeting at Croydon. Mr. Hales took first prizes with his shorthorn bulls, Priam and Young Cardinal; while that for the best shorthorn cow of any age went to Mr. Noakes's Seraphine the Second, which was purchased for 70gs. at the Cobham sale. Mr. E. Stenning, of Godstone, was very successful with his Down sheep.

The *Ayr Advertiser* has the following respecting the Ayrshire milking trial which we mentioned last week:—"The cow belonging to Mr. Robert Wallace, Kirklandholm, St. Quivox, which gave the largest quantity of milk at the Duke of Atholl's competition, improved wonderfully in amount of produce after she was put on the grass. She lately gave the astonishing quantity of 75 imperial pounds, or 7½ imperial gallons, of milk per day for several days in succession. The largest quantity at one milking was 39lb. We understand this valuable animal has been purchased for the noble Duke and sent to Dunkeld."

Mr. Sydney has followed up his recent speech at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society with a letter in the *Mark Lane Express*, on the subject of "The House List" and the doings of the society in general, which he considers to be pretty nearly confined to "holding a show and publishing a journal." Speaking of the composition of the council he says, "We went to see earnest intelligent men, followers of Lord Leicester and Arthur Young, of Henry Handley and Philip Pusey; men of the same stamp as the small minority of Hudson, Jonas Webb, Torr, Druce, Hobbs, Pope, and not idle gentlemen with no other claim, as the Irish song says, than

Blood relation to Lord Donoughmore,

or of being amongst the oldest and most useless, if not most mischievous, members of the society.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction	Movement in 24 hours	Rain in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 30	29·888	51·1	40·5	·70	9	45·3	61·3	WNW. WSW.	166	·000
,, 31	29·659	50·1	49·2	·97	10	45·5	55·0	SSE. ESE WSW.	147	·110
June 1	29·668	54·9	48·6	·81	8	48·0	63·2	SW. S.	181	·419
,, 2	29·223	50·7	50·5	·99	10	49·7	62·7	ENE. SSE. S.	567	·140
,, 3	29·365	—	—	—	10	49·7	59·2	SSW.	490	—
,, 4	29·700	52·7	46·9	·82	8	48·8	61·0	SW.	361	·892
,, 5	29·834	50·0	44·4	·82	7	47·2	58·7	SW.	294	·090

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·010	29·780	29·684	29·427	29·353	29·653	29·804
Temperature of Air	54·2°	50·6°	58·9°	55·8	51·9°	58·4°	55·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	46·8°	49·5°	53·6°	54·6°	50·0°	51·3°	49·7
Direction of Wind	W.	SSE.	SW.	ENE.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

The sum of a quarter of a million, which was the minimum fixed for insuring the Exhibition of 1862, has been guaranteed. The amount already promised (including the subscription of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort for £10,000) is £302,000, and is daily increasing.

Mr. John Ward, Consul-General at Leipsic, is appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at the Hanse Towns (Hamburg), in the room of Colonel G. Lloyd Hodges, superannuated. Mr. J. A. Crowe is appointed Consul-General at Leipsic, in the room of Mr. Ward.

A series of special services was commenced at Worcester Cathedral, in the nave, on Sunday last. The Rev. Canon Wood preached on the occasion, and the services will be continued during the summer months. Last summer they were most successful.

At a session of the Council of University College, on Saturday last, Dr. Jenner was appointed to the offices of Holme Special Professorship of Clinical Medicine and of Physician to the Hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Parkes, on his appointment to the Professorship of Hygiène in the new Army Medical School at Chatham.

General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., the senior officer on the Bombay establishment, expired at his residence, Bafford House, near Cheltenham, on the 1st inst., in his 88th year.——Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford died in Lower Grosvenor-street, on Sunday evening, after a very short illness, at a very advanced age. The deceased had the gold and silver medals, with one clasp each, for his Peninsular services.——Vice-Admiral Fowler died last week. He was one of the few remaining survivors who took part (he being a passenger at the time) in Sir Nathaniel Dance's action, when a fleet of Indiamen beat off Linois's squadron.——We have to record also the death of Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders.

A CAREER OF CRIME.—At the Dudley Police Court last week Solomon Price was charged with brutally assaulting Sarah Justice. In sentencing him Captain Bennitt read the following account of the defendant's career:—"November 6, 1838, committed for one month's hard labour; April 30, 1840, seven days; June 24, 1850, two months; July 12, 1852, six weeks; May 23, 1853, two months; 1854, Worcester Winter Assizes, 18 months' hard labour, for highway robbery." He was then committed to hard labour for six months. A brother of Price is undergoing a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on Monday to Miss Kate Marshall, aged seventeen, the daughter of Mr. R. W. Marshall, of Owlerton paper-mill. The young lady (says the *Sheffield Telegraph*) was watching the machinery in the mill at work, when her dress—caused by her crinoline—came in contact therewith, and she was whirled round and killed instantaneously. The shaft was not revolving very swiftly, and was not boxed off. The inquest was held on Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a strong opinion as to the extreme impropriety of girls wearing crinoline when working in the mills. They also censured Mr. Marshall for not having the shaft in question protected. He promised to have a guard at once put up.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society will take place at the London Tavern on July 19—Mr. Tom Taylor in the chair.

More than £1800 has been subscribed for the Jacob Bell memorial.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers burn 300,000 tons of coal annually.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 19,823.

Lord John Manners is about to erect a palatial residence at Dunkeld (Scotland), to be named St. Mary's Tower.

The Mayor of Blackburn has presented 336 volumes, valued at £154, to the Free Library committee of that town.

It is asserted that the electric cable will be relaid between Spain and the Balearic Isles at the end of June.

The Pope has sent a sum of 2000f. to the subscription which has been opened for Mdlle. Trochu, descendant of Racine.

A boulevard is to be constructed around Algiers, and is to be called the Boulevard de l'Impératrice Eugénie.

The Lord Chief Justice has appointed J. H. Brewer, Esq., one of the Masters of the Queen's Bench, vice Sir F. Dwarris, deceased.

Professor Belli, one of the most distinguished natural philosophers and mathematicians of Italy, has just died at Pavia.

A family, five in number, living in an underground cellar in Limerick, were suffocated on Tuesday se'nnight by an escape of gas.

On Saturday afternoon two houses, long unoccupied in the Waterloo-road, fell out on the pavement. No person received any injury.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 908,442 lb., a decrease of 246,008 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The experiment of growing indigo in Scinde has been tried for eight years, and with success. The cultivation is popular with the natives.

The *Cardiff Times* estimates the number of persons to be nearly 10,000 who last week assembled to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach in the open air at Abercarne.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pardon to Eugenie Plummer, on condition of her being placed in the care of a lady selected by her friends.

The *Tablet* states that a novitiate of the Redemptorist Congregation has been established at Bishop Eaton, near Liverpool, for the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland.

The daughter of the landlord of the Running Horse, Harrow-road, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking cyanide of potassium, or some drug used in photography.

Mr. Spurgeon is about to take a tour of two months on the Continent. The rev. gentleman is said to have suffered considerably from excessive labour.

The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes held their twenty-third anniversary at Otley, in Wharfedale, on Wednesday week—Mr. Baines, M.P., in the chair.

The total number of registered electors in Great Britain, according to a return just issued, is 1,071,975, of whom 570,461 belong to counties and 501,514 to cities and boroughs.

The London Honourable Artillery Company have announced their intention of giving an amateur dramatic entertainment in aid of the funds of the National Rifle Association.

The Birkenhead Commissioners have agreed to the introduction of horse railways through the principal thoroughfares of that town on a plan proposed by Mr. Train, of New York.

The picture "Lord Saye and Sele arraigned before Jack Cade and his Mob," in the Royal Academy Exhibition, noticed in a recent Number of this Journal, is by Mr. Charles Lucy.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary dinner of the Society of Arts will take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Friday, the 22nd inst.—the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., in the chair.

It is now certain that the French garrison will not leave Rome, General Guyon having received a despatch to that effect from M. de Thouvenel, which has found its way into publicity.

The death of the Rev. James Miller, of Monikie, near Dundee, the oldest minister of the Free Church of Scotland, is announced. He had attained his eighty-third year, and was tutor to Lord Panmure.

The *España* of Madrid states that Cardinal Wiseman was about to visit Spain "to promote a subscription on behalf of the Holy See, and to stimulate the faithful to take part in the loan opened by his Holiness."

At a meeting held at Northallerton, the magistrates of the North Riding of York have passed a unanimous resolution that it is inexpedient to remove the Assizes from York city to either Leeds or Wakefield.

Mr. Wickham, M.P., has offered to contribute £100 to the Bradford Peel Park fund, on condition that the debt (about £3000) is cleared off this year. The sums now promised on these terms amount to £350.

Sir F. L. M'Clintock has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club by the committee, as a mark of their high appreciation of his gallant mission in search of the Franklin expedition.

A railway accident has taken place on the London and North-Western Railway. Between Stafford and Crewe the London train ran into a ballast-train. No lives were lost, but two persons were seriously injured.

At the conclusion of the debate on the Savoy and Nice Cession Bill the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the motion of M. Boggio, declared Savoy and Nice to have deserved well of Italy in the highest degree.

The master coachbuilders of Bradford, in compliance with a memorial presented to them by the journeymen in their employment, have consented to allow their workpeople to leave work on Saturday afternoons at one o'clock.

A stained-glass window has been recently erected in Harrow School chapel by the members of the house to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the late Head Master. The subject is the farewell of St. Paul to the Ephesians at Miletus.

The India Board have granted the sum of £90 for distribution among the Liverpool workhouse officials, as a reward for their attention to the India soldiers who returned home sick and enfeebled in the *Great Tasmania*.

John Plimley Edwards, a bankrupt, who absconded from Birmingham last week, has been taken into custody in Stockholm. A large portion of the money he obtained the day prior to his departure has been recovered.

The following will be the preachers at the Special Sunday Evening Services in Westminster Abbey for the remainder of the month:—June 10, the Rev. F. Trench; 17, the Rev. T. L. Claughton; 24, the Rev. R. Durnford, Rector of Middleton.

Dr. Cullen has addressed a long letter to the clergy of Dublin on "the dangers to which the faith of the poor Catholic children is exposed," and the document was read on Sunday last in all the churches and chapels of the diocese.

The Emperor of the French has appointed Dr. Kruetzer Rassaerts (the author of several works on commercial subjects in France) permanent special French Consul at Manchester, being the first appointment of the kind in that city.

The total number of men who entered the Royal Navy between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1859, was 16,493. The number who deserted within the same period was 2338, of whom 712 had received bounty amounting to £4571.

The gross annual income of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, received from all property situated within the metropolis vested in them, is £24,120 7s. 7d. The net annual income of the commissioners received from the same property is £22,965 7s.

A man named John Rowe, a journeyman painter, in Newport, Shropshire, and said to be a very steady, upright, and deserving old man, has just become the possessor of the magnificent fortune of £40,000 by the decease of an uncle in Australia.

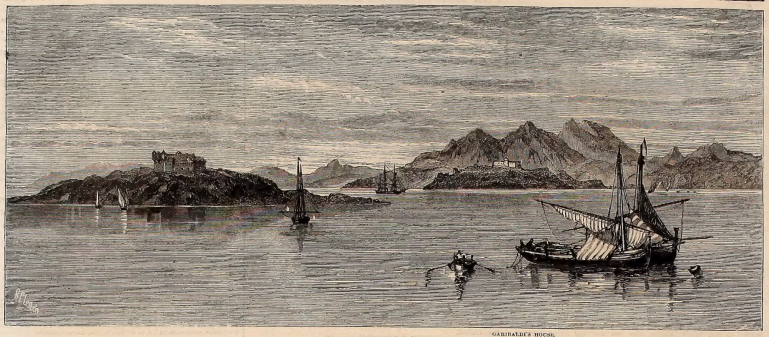
The Chair of Logic and Rhetoric, vacant by the death of Professor Spalding, in the United College, St. Andrew's, was filled up on Thursday week, by the University Court electing Mr. Veitch, one of the editors of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures.

The *Moniteur* announces that a gold medal of the first class has been decreed to Mr. Thomas Small, Vice-Consul of France at Lowestoft, in recompense of his long services, and especially of his generous exertions in saving the crew of the French schooner *Jeune Mathilde*.

The statement in our last Number that Mr. Pitcher's premises at Northfleet were about to be purchased for the use of Government is incorrect. It seems negotiations are in progress for converting the property into extensive commercial wet and dry docks in connection with the new inland bonding system.



"OUR PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY AT ITS FIRST REHEARSAL," BY J. E. HODGSON, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 563.



GARIBALDI'S HOUSE.

THE ISLAND OF MADDALENA, OFF THE NORTH COAST OF SARDINIA.



GUARDA VIGUBIA FORT.

THE MODERN TOWN OF MADDALENA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 562



PROCIDA, IN THE BAY OF NAPLES, THE RESIDENCE OF THE KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.—SEE PAGE 548

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN on Monday evening last the order of the day for going into Committee on the bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People was called on, there were probably between thirty and forty members on the floor of the House, exactly three spectators in the Speaker's Gallery, and about a dozen in the Strangers' Gallery proper—interest, of course, therefore most intense. As usual, too, on the occasions of dalliance with this measure, the Treasury bench was left in the undisputed possession of Lord John Russell, and, of course, Lord Palmerston was not there, and did not come in until a considerable time after—between seven and eight o'clock, as we think. A glance at the notice paper showed a long list of "instructions to the Committee," and motions on the question that the House do go into Committee, which, if duly debated, would, as a moderate computation, occupy the hours of the House until, say, the 18th of August, at which time the Speaker would be at liberty to leave the chair. However, that right honourable gentleman, having made a sort of *encore pas celuici* prospect before him, with that Mr. Toots-like and apologetic manner in which he always performs the duties of his office, proceeded to call down and expunge all the "instructions," with two exceptions. This was not done, however, without a cough, and something very like a sneeze. Mr. Bentinck, whose demeanour and mode of address are generally distinguished by a certain Spanish sauciness, tempered by jokes, very quietly, but with a thirsty-faced man's recollection to him, proceeded to move one of the "instruction" into discussion by a side-wind, firstly by proposing to do what is called "speaking to order," and when stimulated by the interruption of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Mr. Bouverie, both of whom have acquired a kind of premissive right to put themselves to give authoritative opinions on points of Parliamentary practice, the Speaker endeavoured to stop him, he went on, unconcerned, no doubt, by the laughter and a steady tremulous decision from the chair. Just at this instant there entered into the House a man who was not unknown to fame, and who is known as Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who was the very Agamemnon o Speakers, or, still better, the mighty Vindex of Parliamentary orders; and one was usually startled by the sight of him, and when unaccordance voice, booming through the most frish of rows, stilled in a moment. The most tumultuous House in the world, the moment there passed over his countenance an expression of indignant surprise; the Speaker's eye fell upon him, and he rose from a stand directed a gesture of half reproof, half encouragement, from the ex functionary to the official on one side. But as it may, a change came over Mr. Evelyn Denison which was at once felt to be seen the effect of the presence of Lord Eversley, and he turned on Mr. Bentinck with much vigour that latter gentleman, who, with his unfeigned surprise, and, probably, he too saw the well-known features of the writer of nom and pseudonym, and with an expression of command requiring its ancient fixity, and, influenced by that feeling which induced a Prime Minister to rise from his seat when in the presence of Dr. Somebody who had been head master when he was at Eton, he yielded, and leaped into legitimary and order. It is unadvisedly asserted that both these gentlemen were the actual and immediate consequences of the presence of Lord Eversley, but at least they were coincident, and the sudden extension of risen might have produced the effect. At any rate the progress of the Reform Bill was only delayed by the usual "previous notice of" instruction to the Committee" by forty minutesinstead of possibly a fortnight.

It was eminently characteristic of the whole of this Reform Bill business, which profane persons do not hesitate to call a farce, that Lord John, after a recess of half-past three hours, should expect the House to move that the House do go into Committee, and to state the course which the Government meant to take. Now, for this, Mr. Disraeli had been kept away from dinner, a reflection to which he is quite unused with ordinary people, and was compelled to wait out of his way to pay an elaborate compliment to the leader of the Opposition. This action extended him considerable pain, it showed a latent sense of weakness, and implied a petition for forbearance. But the workings of his mind were not to be stayed by it, for Mr. Disraeli to allow him to lose an opportunity when he had his "enemy on the hip" of "feeling fat the ancient grudge he bore him." Accordingly he delivered a speech which, if it was an impromptu one, would have ranked with the most powerful and, in many respects, the most happy of his impromptus. It was too much to suppose that so watchful and experienced a Parliamentarian should not have been aware that Lord John Russell's statement would probably make some statement at this stage of the bill, and so the speech here referred to was of preparation, more or less elaborate. In comprehensiveness, in sarcasm, and in that peculiarity of mind with a sense of this being the moment of direct and retributive revenge on Lord John for having crushed, by his defection, the Reform Bill last year, this address may bear comparison with any of his former orations against Lord John. It was one of the bitter irony which he poured straight into Lord John's face was without a parallel, and there were long and elaborate pauses, though principally the argument was *ad hominem*, which were exceedingly powerful and very well put. Curiously enough, this remarkable speech was addressed to the empty benches of the House; no intimation of what was going on, which, of course, was as much unknown to all the world outside as to the world inside, resulting in bringing in the audience. The attack of Mr. Disraeli, though indirectly on Lord John, was not personal, and it included the whole Ministry, and yet not a man on the Treasury bench (for two or three had been there during the short absentees being Mr. Gladstone) stirred. Lord Palmerston had arrived when Mr. Disraeli rose, and had heard it all, but he gave no sign, and, after a moment's pausing next to nothing spoken by Lord John and Mr. Mackinnon, and the Speaker took the opportunity of slipping away to his long-deferred vacation, and to get rid of the cares of warm coffee, as his custom is, about half-past nine.

By the time Mr. Mackinnon rose to speak he had got about that a serious danger to the Government lurked in his, on the face of it unpretending, motion, that it was inexpedient to proceed with any measure for the amendment of the representation of the people until after the result of the Census of next year was ascertained. Oddly enough, Hume, very excellent, amiable, and, in many things, able gentleman, but singularly ineffective, not to say wishy-washy talker, Lord Mr. Disraeli had spoken for a large audience, which listened to his speech not only with intense interest and attention, but with much cheered and applause, and this was not in a manner which at first seemed to bewilder poor, quiet, shrinking Mr. Mackinnon, which, nevertheless, must have stimulated him eventually into making so long and decidedly able a speech. A rumour was now prevalent that there was every chance that the Government would be beaten on Mackinnon's motion, that it discovered, went direct to stop any further progress of Reform in Parliament for that session, at least, and to the House filled with the noisy and excited, and little men found themselves the centre and the unconscious cause of a tumult and a uproging to and fro of that assembly which, in the early part of the evening, was so still as to seem formed in its tone and aspect. Preparations were made for a division, and it was ascertained that the Government were not sufficiently forewarned, and that they had not mustered in sufficiently large enough to put Mackinnon in a minority, or something akin to it, and so it was determined to adjourn the debate over. Mr. Disraeli sent Sir William Jolliffe to Mr. Bovill, who was speaking, telling him to be as long as possible—a task which his Westminster Hall experience rendered the easiest in the world to that honourable and learned gentleman, who, nevertheless, must have thought that they had not mustered in sufficiently large enough to put Mackinnon in a minority, or something akin to it, and so it was determined to adjourn the debate over. Mr. Disraeli sent Sir William Jolliffe to Mr. Bovill, who was speaking, telling him to be as long as possible—a task which his Westminster Hall experience rendered the easiest in the world to that honourable and learned gentleman, being so he is an eminent member of that fraternity, any one of which is always ready at the shortest notice to talk until the rounding of the last trump. Then, when some indiscreet youths among the Conservatives grew rash to their cheers, and listening to the purring of Mr. Baines, they were sternly rebuked by their leader, and ordered to allow him to have his will. An hour, however, that honourable gentleman had soon exhausted his budget, up was put Sir Minto Farquhar, who, as the representative of one of the boroughs from which the Reform Bill proposes to excise a member, and being himself decidedly the member who would be amputated, may be supposed to have a right to a voice for delay; and that gentleman, being blessed with capital lungs, an elastic larynx, and lacking nobody's modest assurance, went on to signalise himself by an oration, testing his address merely by the length of time which it occupied in the delivery. This alone would have been sufficient to reveal the tactics of the Opposition, which was all more developed in the fact of the motion for the adjournment being moved by one of the members for Ireland, and the fate of the Reform Bill, which for the first time formally and regularly began, was then sealed and passed, at least until the following Thursday, of the events of which day there may be in these columns a few words to say.

For many years there has not been so decided a tendency to "count out" the House as has manifested itself this session, and there was absolutely an attempt to "count" when the House was in Committee on the Army Estimates, an unusual course, and one which is not very likely to be successful, unless the determination to effect that object is general and persistent; for the Chairman has first to ascertain that less than forty members are present, and when it is necessary to send for the Speaker, who repeats the operation; and, as all this would occupy a quarter of an hour, it is a simple time for enthusiastic members to come in and save the sitting from extinction. However, the naughty boys who have to play truant had their way on Tuesday, and added one more to the numerous dead lights of the session. As to the failures in this respect, they have been legion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE HOUSE resembled on Monday after the Whitsun holidays.
The Royal Assent was given to the Bill now read a second time.
The Public Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Tewkesbury Fisheries Bill was read a second time and passed.
The report of amendments on the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill was received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the measure, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Bentinck moved that the Speaker leave the chair, the Committee which the Speaker declined to be informed. Mr. Bentinck, however, ultimately explained that his motion was not to be taken as in any instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for a better representation of the agricultural interest.

Lord J. Russell, in moving that the Speaker leave the chair, stated that he would be content with the discussion on the first clause going over the Session, but that the Government saw no reason for postponing the measure until another Session, as had been suggested by Mr. Hunt. The business placed no difficulties in the way of proceeding with the bill, and would upon the first clause be open to discussion. He hoped, therefore, and not to endeavour, by frivolous and "hollow" protests, to defeat the great object they had in view—namely, to give a further extension to the bill, and contended that the House had pledged itself to an extension of the franchise.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted that the Conservative party had given a pledge in favour of the principle of extension of the franchise, and that in acceding to the second reading of the bill they had admitted its principle, but they had not pledged themselves to the principle of the details of the bill the details of which they had to condemned the proposal to abandon the Scotch and Irish bills while the English bill was left to be dealt with, as the measure which he regarded as quite unprecedented and as quite uncalled for.

Mr. MACKINNON moved that the House resolve itself forthwith into the consideration of the Reform Bill until it was placed in possession of the results of the Census.

Sir G. C. Lewis strongly opposed this amendment, pointing out that it would involve a delay of at least two years.

After some further discussion the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SELLING AND HYPOTHECATING SHIPS ABROAD.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, the Earl of St. GERMANS strongly objected to the principle of the measure, which he believed to be one of the most dangerous that day six months.—After some discussion the House divided, the numbers being—Contents, 19; Non-contents, 7.

WINE LICENSES AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES BILL.—Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill, which, he said, was intended to remedy the shortness of the notice of the second reading which had been given.—Earl of CARNARVON and Lord MONTEAGLE of BRANDON opposed the measure going into Committee, which he would fix for Friday next.—The bill was then read a second time.

Several bills were advanced a stage,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS.—Mr. Cogwell, Mr. S. Herbert said he was not aware that since the reduction in the price of commissions in the Charitable Donations Office any additional charge had accrued. He was not prepared to say that the Government could enforce the Act of Parliament which reduced the charge.

CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord Alexander Russell said that the Government had long since filled the office of Clerk of the Council, at the modified rate of £1200 a year.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—On the motion of Mr. Wyld, Lord PALMERSTON said that a ship of war would be furnished by the Admiralty to convey gold to Australia for the Royal assent, for the purpose of testing the practicability of laying a telegraphic cable from England to America by way of Australia.—The House then went into Committee of Supply.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved that in future the Civil Service Commissioners should be required to append a report of the examination papers submitted to candidates, specifying the proportion in which the marks obtained by successful candidates in each subject were divided among the questions contained in each paper. He pointed out the irresponsible position which the Commissioners at present occupied, and which arose in which persons who had been for years in the public service, in being transferred from one department to another by the open competitive examinations, in which they were excelled by younger men who had been examined for the purpose, were compelled to abandon the path of the service and rendered destitute. The hon. gentleman quoted some amusing cases of failure in examination, which had been brought before the Civil Service, a specimen of which was this:—How many entire days have elapsed between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of August? He read a series of questions which had been submitted to candidates in the arithmetical class in the public service. In reference to the questions which had been proposed to candidates for the Indian service, he considered them ridiculous, in them, and they were well calculated to test the general knowledge of candidates. He contended that the only test of merit for the interference of the House in a sense which would amount to a censure on the Government. He would not do that, but he would suggest that a report be made at the moment that a Committee had inquired into, and was about to report on, the subject-matter of examination. He would move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the system of examination for the Civil Service, with a view to the more effectual attainment of the objects contemplated by the Act of Parliament.—Mr. BOUVERIE considered that the proceedings in this case were of a most unsatisfactory character. He read a series of questions which went far to prove his argument.—Lord STANLEY said that the fact of the motion being withdrawn in that House was a proof that the civil service examiners were not an irresponsible body. In one respect the examinations had been successful, and that was in the case of a young man who had obtained a clerkship, and who, by his own merits alone, and without any interest, had risen to the position of a clerk of the first class. He would take one or two remarkable questions in the examination papers as specimens of the whole. The first was, Why is a cat's tail like a pendulum? The subject was adopted, in order to ascertain the extent of knowledge likely to belong to candidates, arising from all sorts of sources of instruction. After some further discussion the motion was negatived.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOURS.—Mr. DUNKIN obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the proceedings in trials for felony and misdemeanour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE moved that the House resolve itself into the consideration of the Commission, and to various changes proposed by the bill and, in conclusion, moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Alderman COPELAND seconded the motion, and recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, and an invitation on the subject postponed until there had been an inquiry by a Select Committee.

Mr. FORSLAND supported the bill, which he regarded as a step in the right direction, although not a definitive settlement of the question.

Sir G. C. LEWIS remarked that the bill had originated in a Committee presided over by Lord J. Russell, and that it had been assented to by that House, although in the case of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the House of Lords, and had subsequently been passed by the Upper House at too late a period to come down to the Commons. The Government were not responsible for the bill. Nevertheless, he denied that it was, as had been stated, a retrograde measure. Its tendency, on the contrary, was to lead to the adoption of a measure to be satisfactorily dealt with in Committee.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed the bill, which, he contended, was calculated to accomplish that desirable improvements should be introduced in Committee.

Lord J. HAY was doubtful whether the bill could pass this Session, but he should be sorry by any vote of his to prevent the House from the way of legislation. He had watched with much interest the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was such as to entitle them to the confidence.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to give extended powers to the Commissioners, and thereby to render their existence perpetual. It would originally the whole management of Church property to an all but irresponsible Commission sitting in London.

Mr. BIGHAM supported the bill.

Mr. HOWARD gave notice that in Committee he should propose clauses compelling the Commissioners to report to parliament annually.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill, and censured the conduct of the Commissioners.

After some remarks from Mr. Liddell and Mr. Deedes, the debate, on the motion of Lord Hotham, was adjourned for a fortnight.

The Masters and Operatives Bill passed through Committee, and the other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT'S Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time.

The Sale of Gas Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time.

Lord TENTERDEN, having presented several petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, as follows:—"That this House, greatly doubting the sufficiency of the present state of Parliamentary Reform, to represent the various interests, and to secure the rights of the peace of the country, and that the best and most effectual mode of proceeding with a view to remedy the evil, and to give its most complete operation to the prayer of the petitions which have been presented to it in favour of an enlightened suffrage and the vote by ballot, is to abolish the present defective franchise which has been presented to it by petition. That the vote by ballot is the only effectual check upon those who, for want of right to be allowed a vote, and to point out the means whereby improper persons may be prevented from voting, and that it is hereby presented, so that, on the one hand, no man shall be left without the franchise against whom no just reason for disfranchisement can be assigned; and, on the other hand, no man shall be put on the list of voters, or continued thereon, against whom any reasonable objection of disfranchisement can be alleged or proved. That this House is therefore prepared to recommend a measure which shall provide for a fair register, and Poor rate payment necessary to cut off from the register of voters all improper persons. In the way the House is prepared to give effect to the vote by ballot in cases of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, not only without detriment to the peace of the country, but with advantage to the same."

Earl GRANVILLE, in a long speech, opposed the resolution of the noble Lord, which was rejected on a division by 181 to 36.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to questions from Mr. Blake and Mr. Mitchell, said that it was his intention that the bill should pass as a matter of the present Session it would be for the Crown to decide whether a dissolution of Parliament should take place or not. He did not think that it was exercise of her prerogative, should determine up on directing Parliament, such a course would be a violation of the provisions of Scotland and Ireland as well as England, although the Reform Bills for the two former proposed of the United Kingdom would be withdrawn, and the measure confined to the English Reform Bill.—Mr. DILLON, in reply to Mr. C. Buller, said that the Government proposed to introduce a measure for the registration of voters in Ireland.

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On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Representation of the People Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the House resolve itself into the consideration of which was to postpone the measure until the results of the Census of next year should be ascertained.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, who gave notice that he would move the postponement of the third reading of the bill, said that he was not prepared to vote for the amendment of the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills should have been disposed of. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Hunt) had stated that the progress of reform in the case of the House, it would be necessary for him to alter that motion; and he should, therefore, move that the House go into Committee that day.

Mr. BERNAL, however, proceeded to argue in favour of his original proposal, contending that the bill, under the existing circumstances and latitudes would be produced by their dealing with the great question of Parliamentary Reform piecemeal, instead of dealing with the whole portion of the United Kingdom should necessarily be followed by a dissolution of Parliament, and that the Government, constituted by comparatively small minorities could not be allowed to legislate for the empire while the newly-reformed constituencies remained unrepresented. The principle of the first Reform Bill the consideration of the interests of Ireland and of Scotland had been represented until after the English measure had been passed; and he would now, he believed, that in the division of the representation Ireland would be treated with justice.

Colonel DUNNE supported the amendment. As an Irish representative he claimed for Ireland a fair share of reform. He had asserted that a measure for England alone the House was willing to bestow upon the case of England.

Mr. J. GRAY said he did not see how the question of the census could promote the avowed object of its proposer—namely, the progress of measures of reform. It was impossible to legislate in any case but upon the data it gave. It would be impossible to legislate in one and the same bill for the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and to wait for the publication of the returns if a Reform Bill were passed in the course of the present Session the new constituencies would not be completed their rights to vote until the register until the close of next year. He believed that the best course the House could pursue was to go into Committee on the present Session, but to pass an English Reform Bill in one year, and to reserve the discussion of the Irish and Scotch measures for another. He considered all motions being framed for the mere purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of the measure, and contended that the bill was the fairest of the opportunity of pronouncing any opinion upon the main question brought before the Committee.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that if the Government wished to pass a Reform Bill this Session they ought to have introduced it earlier in the year, as an earlier period; and they ought not to have postponed its consideration until the Committee stage of the bill, one of the most complicated financial measures that had ever been submitted to the notice of Parliament.

Mr. HUNT supported the amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the House had already pronounced an opinion on the subject to England, Ireland, and Scotland was to proceed *pari passu* with England, and that opinion ought to be adhered to.

Mr. H. BERKELEY warmly supported the bill. He thought that a rents franchise was much preferable to a rates franchise. The latter he objected to his own constituents, that under a rental franchise there would be 10,000 voters, but that under a rates franchise the number of voting franchise there would be only 97. He sincerely hoped that the Government would stand firmly by the bill. He should have been introduced at earlier their proposed £6 franchise for a £7 or £8 franchise. If, however, they should be defeated on the present occasion, he apologies and the good sense of the country as to assent to any such alteration, he for one would rather see the bill withdrawn than any such alteration should be made.

Mr. WATKINSON urged the Government to withdraw the bill.

Mr. HORSFALL, in a somewhat excited speech, warned the Government of the just indignation of the people in case they should abandon their measure.

Mr. C. BUSH denied that the people cared anything about Reform, particularly the working classes, and that the bill of the Government. He pointed out the anomalies which existed in the representative system of England, and which ought to be removed. He hoped the House would legislate for the whole people, and not for a section.

Mr. HENLEY observed that the present Session was the proper time for the consideration, and said that it would be a lamentable if it were to go forth to the world that the House of Commons was not in a position to undertake the great work of Parliamentary Reform, and had ultimately abandoned it from an apprehension that the Census would not be completed in time.

Mr. STIRLING defended the Opposition, and denied that they were interposing obstacles merely for the purpose of delay.

The Lord ADVOCATE said that the effect of Sir James Fergusson's motion would be, if successful, to defeat the bill altogether.

Mr. WHITBREAD said that the Scotch members on both sides of the House believed that their respective countries were most unjustly treated by the Government in respect to this question of Parliamentary Reform. They should recollect that it would be impossible to obtain a remedy for the evils complained of if the present bill alone passed into a law. If the Government persisted in withdrawing the bill for England, Ireland, and Scotland, they must be wrong in proceeding with only one of them and with no other measure whatever.

Mr. BRIGHT said the real question was whether the House would grant

any measure of reform. Were he to hold the opinion that reform was not necessary he would belie the entire tenor of his life in Parliament, and out of it, if he had not the manliness to make that declaration to the House and the country. He reminded the House that five times the Queen of England had expressed her desire for reform, and that five Cabinets had solemnly promised that a measure should be brought in on the subject. Let them remember that further delay might prevent the wishes of the Sovereign and the people from being realised; and let them not forget that there would come on perilous times if the House of Lords were to become omnipotent, and the House of Commons contemptible. The bill now proposed was but a small measure, for it would only admit one in every twenty of the adult male population now excluded from the franchise.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS qualified the course which was now taken by the Opposition, on the ground that the Government had suddenly changed the issue raised, which, instead of being whether there should be an amendment of the law relating to the representation of the people of the United Kingdom, was now a very different one—namely, whether there should be an amendment of the law relating to the representation of the people of England only, the two other measures relating to Ireland and Scotland being withdrawn. The hon. and learned gentleman, in a very lengthened speech, contended that it was utterly impossible to discuss this question, limited, as it was, to only a portion of the United Kingdom, without considering its necessary bearing upon Ireland and Scotland, the principles of enfranchisement and disfranchisement being mixed up together and applying to every part of the kingdom.

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that if a comparatively late period of the Session had been arrived at without greater progress being made in many of the measures promised in the Queen's speech, and particularly in the question of Parliamentary Reform, that circumstance was occasioned by the proceedings taken by the members of the Opposition for the purposes of delay. There was no reason why Parliament should be dissolved immediately after the passing of this bill. The members of the Opposition side of the House could not, without adopting a step unworthy of a great party, find any justification for not going on with the bill after they had assented to the second reading, and having introduced during their short tenure of office a measure founded upon the general principle of extending the Parliamentary franchise.

Mr. DISRAELI congratulated the noble Lord upon the first speech he had delivered upon the new Reform Bill. The speech, however, contained some serious errors. He denied that the members with whom he acted had unfairly obstructed the progress of the measure. It was only on Monday last that the Committee on the bill had been proposed by the Government themselves. Neither had the motion for the second reading been met in any hostile spirit on the Opposition side of the House. The debate upon the motion had not, he believed, been unduly prolonged, and in the course of the debate it was from the Ministerial side of the House that many of the weightiest objections against the measure came. The right hon. gentleman concluded by characterising the measure as unjust and incomplete, and challenged the Government to a division of the House upon its merits.

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly replied.

The House then divided upon Sir James Fergusson's motion for the adjournment of the debate—

For the adjournment	248
Against it	269
Majority for the Government	21

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Brougham has consented to become president of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.

During the month of May the exodus from the Mersey to the United States in passenger-ships was about [illegible]000 steerage passengers; and the numbers exhibit no apparent signs [illegible] decrease.

Last week the Cheviots were completely covered with snow three feet deep, and the Framlington Hills, lying twenty miles south, were also covered several inches deep.

On Tuesday morning a collier brig, whilst proceeding down the river, came in contact with an anchor, the sharp end of which pierced her keel, and she rapidly filled with water. The vessel is now remaining off Charlton, her masts only being visible at high tide.

An enormous body of whales appeared off the coast of Belfast on Monday evening. They were so numerous that several boats at the hook herring fishing had to leave the ground, the crews being afraid of their boats being capsized.

A soldier at Gosport, named Hughes, stabbed a Mrs. Shein in March last. The woman died last week, and Hughes, who had been in custody ever since to await the result, has been committed to Winchester Gaol, on the coroner's warrant, for wilful murder.

On Monday evening the establishment of a Branch Free Library and Newsroom in Livesey-street, Manchester, for the Rochdale Road district, was inaugurated by a public meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Harry Rawson, chairman of the Free Library Committee of the Council.

A murder has been committed at a small village named Washington, in Sussex. The murderer, whose name is Dudeney, had a quarrel with his victim arising out of some family differences, and then shot him. Dudeney afterwards endeavoured to kill himself, but failed.

An Architectural Congress was held in Cambridge and the neighbourhood last week, commencing with a visit to Waltham Abbey Church, and concluding with a trip to Bury St. Edmund's. The congress was attended by Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the Rev. Canon James, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, and other gentlemen of eminence in the architectural world.

THE FILEY FISHERMEN.—Dr. Cortis makes an appeal on behalf of the fishermen of Filey whose boats and nets were lost in the late storm. The boats alone, says Dr. Cortis, could not be replaced for £5000. The Rev. T. N. Jackson, Vicar of Filey, and the doctor will be glad to receive subscriptions towards a fund it is proposed to raise for the purpose of relieving the unfortunate men.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, a resolution (rescinding a former one refusing an allowance of money from the corporate funds towards the opening of the Free Public Library, the gift of W. Brown, Esq.) was passed unanimously granting a sum not exceeding £10,000 for the purpose of opening the Brown Library and Museum in October next. It is stated that the Queen will be invited to attend on the occasion.

THE PROSECUTION FOR BRIBERY AT WAKEFIELD.—Last Saturday criminal informations were filed against the under-mentioned parties, and on Tuesday writs were served upon them to appear and answer the charges that will be preferred against them:—Mr. W. H. Leatham and Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth (the two candidates), Mr. J. B. Charlesworth, Mr. Marsland (Black Swan Inn), Mr. John Jubb (Thornes), Mr. A. Crowther (spirit-merchant), Mr. E. Hinchcliffe (plumber and glazier), and Godfrey Noble, of Huddersfield.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Yesterday week the corner-stone of a new chapel was laid at Heywood, Lancashire, by Edmund Wrigley, Esq., of Manchester, and an address was delivered by the Rev. J. Bedford. A teaparty was afterwards held in the Wesleyan School room, where there was a full attendance; and a public meeting followed, at which James Barlow, Esq., of Bolton, presided. The building will be in the Gothic style of architecture, and is expected to cost about £2500, towards which about £1600 has already been contributed.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM.—An inquest was held last Monday on the body of Mrs. F. E. N. Mansell, at Doncaster. It appears that Mrs. Mansell was in the habit of using chloroform, in opposition to the wishes of her husband and her medical attendants. The druggists of the town, or at least some of them, were enjoined not to supply her with the dangerous drug; but last Saturday night she obtained five ounces, a quantity of which she applied as usual. Death resulted. The coroner's jury severely censured the druggist who furnished Mrs. Mansell with the chloroform, and added a recommendation, that this useful—though, in inexperienced hands, very dangerous—agent should be included in any future bill which may be devised for regulating the sale of poisons.

ETON COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.—The annual public delivery of speeches at Eton College took place on Monday. At the usual hour the company, consisting of the friends and relatives of the boys, old Etonians, and the nobility, clergy, and gentry from all parts of the kingdom, assembled in the upper school, when the speeches were delivered, eliciting, as they deserved, the applause from all present. After the delivery of the speeches the distinguished company repaired to the shooting-fields, and at half-past one o'clock the juvenile volunteers, numbering upwards of 300, in their new uniform, marched on the ground from the college, headed by the drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards, and were inspected by Colonel Wood, of the same regiment. The following evolutions were performed with admirable precision:—Wheeled into line, marched past in quick time, formed square, reformed company, column advanced in line, formed square, reformed company, and marched off four deep. The ground was kept by the Windsor Volunteer Corps. At seven o'clock, notwithstanding the wetness of the ground, the Brocas was crowded to witness the departure of the boats to "Old Surley," which left under a heavy shower of rain. On the arrival of the crews they partook of an elegant *al fresco* repast, prepared by the Royal confectioners, Messrs. Layton Brothers, to which they did ample justice. When they had drunk the usual loyal and collegiate toasts, the boats were again manned, and the crews returned to Windsor. The usual brilliant display of fireworks took place from the eyot near Windsor-bridge, at dusk, in the presence of some thousand spectators who lined the banks of the Thames. The drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards were stationed in a boat below Windsor-bridge, and played a variety of airs during the evening.

LITERATURE AND ART.

"MIRIAM cures wounds and Pharaoh is sold for balsam," writes the old learned knight-doctor of Norwich, satirising the mania which in his time prevailed for using pulverised mummy as a medicament. What would Sir Thomas Browne have said on reading a modern advertisement which sets forth that such usually impalpable things as "poetical aspirations" could be sold by auction? Yet such is the fact. On the 3rd of July proximo the Honourable Judge Longfield will sell in the landed Estates Court, Dublin, all that "celebrated locality known as the Meeting of the Waters," with "a full mile of frontage to the best part of the Vale of Avoca." The sale of Shenstone's Leasowes, or Byron's Newstead, or Cowley's famous "barn," does not call up impressions half so incongruous as those awakened by a judicial auctioneer "knocking down" "The Meeting of the Waters" to the highest bidder. We may soon expect to hear the ominous cries of "Going, going—gone" uttered over "Moyle," and the "roar of its waters," and the "Harp that once through Tara's halls;" while "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Love's Young Dream" are perhaps "bought in" by some ancient admirer of the melodious poet who—another incongruity—faded away in a retreat with so undignified a name as "Sloperton Cottage." It is true that there is a good deal of solid prose connected with the sale of "The Meeting of the Waters." There are "thriving plantations," "mineral royalties," and the "fee simple of the lands of Knockanode and Raheenavine."

There is, besides, a world of philosophy in the auctioneering columns of the literary journals; and the latest casual glance at the microcosm of the sale-room shows, among other curiosities that are to be sold within the present or the coming month, the Garrick vase, made from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree; a cup from the same; a collection of letters "from Louis XI. to Louis Napoleon" ("the times of," we presume, *sub intelligitur*), and the key of the front gate of the Bastille, "certified by J. S. Bailly, Mayor of Paris;" the "*tu trembles*, Bailly," of the Champs de Mars. Is this the Bastille key which, Mr. Carlyle says, was wont to lie on the hall-table of George Washington? Then there are twenty-nine lines written by the man with the iron mask on the leaf of a book found on the floor of his cell; portraits of 256 Sovereign Pontiffs, of and from the Apostle St. Peter (?)—we suspect about as genuine likenesses as the portraits of the ancient Kings of Scotland in Holyrood. Most of these rarities form a portion of the well-known Napoleon Museum; and we are only surprised to see absent from the catalogue such items as Oliver Cromwell's skull, the first tooth of the Victor of Marengo (formerly the property of Cardinal Fesch), and the "fifth brick on the right-hand side of the back door" of Jack Cade's house.

A worthy, but somewhat too technically-minded, sapper and miner, being asked by his commanding officer what he should do if a comrade were shot down by his side, made answer, "Stuff him in a gabion or make a fascine of him." Some few years since, if a Minister of State was asked, "What should be done with a deserving literary man?" the tacit reply was, "Snub him, starve him; and when he is dead put one of his children into a charity school." We rejoice to say that the official form of reply has recently undergone a very favourable alteration. The Foreign and Colonial Offices have shown from time to time that they know how to reward literary merit. The British Consul-General at St. Petersburg was a well-known London journalist; the Consul at Venice is Mr. G. P. R. James, our most fertile novelist; the late esteemed Consul at Belgrade was of a family whose name is illustrious in political literature; and now the governing classes have shown their appreciation of talent by the appointment of Mr. Joseph A. Crowe, one of the most brilliant "specials" of the modern guerilla department of journalism, to the honourable and lucrative post of Consul-General at Leipsic. We believe that a consulate-general renders its holder eligible for the strictly diplomatic service, from which Consuls-simple are excluded. We had even a literary Ambassador to Paris in Queen Anne's time—Matthew Prior. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, too, went Plenipo to Dresden during the Georgian era. We are content to resign that gross Sybarite as a literary man, and to think of him merely as a "Bart.;" but perhaps the most skilful diplomatist of our own time, Sir Henry Bulwer, is not only brother to the renowned author of "Pelham" and "The Caxtons," but has been himself a writer in *belles lettres* of no mean rank.

Goldsmith, as the writer of his epitaph nobly tells us, touched nothing that he did not ornament. It is a peculiarity in the universality of exaggerated crinoline that it is not seen anywhere without becoming to some extent a nuisance. In theatres and in churches, in railway-carriages, and on the benches of the House of Peers on a Royal "speech day," at dinner-tables, and in ballrooms crinoline becomes manifest, only to the annoyance and discomfort of society. Crinoline began by ignoring and outraging the principles of beauty and symmetry, and we now find it almost every day in active collision with the fine arts. Exaggerated crinoline has rendered ridiculous Mr. Millais' otherwise beautiful drawing illustrating Mr. Trollope's "Framley Parsonage," in the June number of the *Cornhill*. In this instance the damage done is but æsthetical; but this same exaggerated crinoline, with its abundant abominations of steel and whalebone, bids fair to ruin half the pictures hung below the line at the exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is positively exasperating to see the adamantine draperies of the ladies scraping, sweeping, and scrubbing against valuable pictures on the low level. In many instances we have seen streaks of colour removed from the canvas as though by the application of a finger-nail; but the ladies' hoops are the real offenders. The evil was bad enough last year; but the exhibition of 1860 has been an unusually thronged one. About such pictures as "The Black Brunswickers" and "The Inundation," the glorious works of Mr. Hook, and Mr. Dyce's inimitable "Pegwell Bay," there is always a tremendous crush; and the steel bars with which ladies fence their skirts come in dangerous proximity with the neighbouring paintings. When some irreparable damage has been done to a costly work of art the authorities of the Royal Academy will perhaps bethink themselves of putting railing at a moderate distance from the walls before the entire line of pictures. They successfully adopted this plan with Mr. Frith's "Derby Day;" and there is not the slightest reason why they should not adopt as a rule the system followed in the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the national collections at the South Kensington Museum.

We perceive that the horrible inclemency of the weather has compelled a hospitable and intellectual lady dwelling at Little Holland House, Kensington, to issue a *communiqué* in the *Times* to her friends intimating the postponement of an intended "garden party." Bearing in mind the name of a famous poet, who would not improbably have been among the guests of a *fête champêtre* at "Little Holland House," we can't help thinking that the advertisement would have gained much in force and point had it been worded thus:—"Maud. Don't come into the garden. It rains."

The Brahminical classes in Parliament have been grumbling sorely at the puzzling questions put to candidates for Government appointments by the Civil Service Commissioners. Messrs. Bentinck and Baillie Cochrane make it a great grievance that the neophyte should be expected to know who such men as Euler and De Saussure were. Too much attention to such biographical minutiæ might certainly be productive of considerable annoyance. How would the Civil Service Commissioners themselves like to be asked what were the *real* Christian and sur names of Salmasius, Linnæus, Bamboccio, Correggio, and Kackermannus? And, pray, who was Smeetymnus, oh learned Commissioners? We are the more irritated at a needless biographical examination because we don't happen ourselves to know who De Saussure was—unless, indeed, one of the people who ascended Mont Blanc.

The great Fair of Leipsic has been held as usual; but it has degenerated, so far as literature is concerned, into a mere "Börsenhalle" for the settlement of accounts between retail booksellers and publishers. Railways have done almost everything that is necessary towards the dissemination of books. What little remains to be done must be accomplished by the removal of taxes on knowledge and by free trade in rags. A book fair is but a remnant of the middle ages, and fitter for Nishni Novgorod than for Central Germany.

MUSIC.

The performances of Grisi and Mario are at present the great attraction of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. On Saturday and Tuesday last the "Favorita" and the "Huguenots" drew the greatest houses of the season. During Grisi's limited engagement of twelve nights her unrivalled powers have shone with such lustre, she has been acting with such energy and singing so beautifully, that every one of her appearances has been a triumph; and the consequence, we have no doubt, will be that her engagement will be prolonged to the end of the season—for the theatre cannot afford to lose one who, notwithstanding the competition of younger rivals, is still the queen of the lyric stage.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE the "Huguenots" has likewise been performed, the characters of *Raoul* and *Valentine* having been sustained with great power and beauty by Giuglini and Titiens—the only two performers we have who in this opera approach the effect produced by Mario and Grisi.

The principal concert of the week has been that of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening, which was honoured with the presence of the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princesses Alice and Helena, and the King of the Belgians, now on a visit to her Majesty. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in A (Italian)	Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Ah, mon fils," Mdlle. Artôt ("Le Prophète")	Meyerbeer.
Overture, "Ruler of the Spirits"	Weber.

PART II.

Sinfonia, "Eroica"	Beethoven.
Recit., "Giunse alfin," Aria, "Deh vieni, non tardar," Mdlle. Artôt ("Le Nozze di Figaro")	Mozart.
Overture, "Ruy Blas"	Mendelssohn.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.

This was a short concert, but composed of the choicest music, magnificently performed, and most warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

Next in importance to the Philharmonic Concert was that of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday morning. It was one of the extra matinées, at which it is the custom of Mr. Ella to introduce vocal music. On this occasion a new and very beautiful part-song, called "Daybreak," by Mr. W. G. Cusins, was sung by the Orpheus Glee Union, and warmly applauded. A young violinist, Herr Strauss, made his first appearance in England with great éclat. He is a native of Hungary; and, though only four-and-twenty, is already celebrated throughout Germany, and holds the eminent position of Concert-master at Frankfort. He possesses all the qualities of an accomplished performer—complete command of the instrument, a finished style, and great expression. A new trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, by M. Lalo, a young Parisian composer, hitherto unknown in this country, was played by Lubeck, Strauss, and Piatti, and had great and deserved success, being a work of extraordinary merit. Herr Strauss showed the grace and purity of his style by his performance in Mozart's quintet in D, one of the very finest of that master's chamber pieces. And Herr Lubeck even heightened the admiration excited by his previous appearances at the Musical Union and Philharmonic Concert by his exquisite performance of three short solo pieces of his own composition—pieces full of grace, expression, and poetical fancy. Altogether, this was one of the most interesting concerts ever given by the able and judicious director of the Musical Union.

Mr. HAROLD THOMAS gave a morning concert on Monday last, at Collard's new concert-rooms, in Grosvenor-street—an excellent locale, by the way, for musical performances. Mr. Harold Thomas is a young musician of great talent and rising reputation both as a composer and a pianist, and his concert was an entertainment of great and varied excellence. The pieces which made the greatest impression—as shown by the warmth of the applause bestowed on them—were a short solo, composed and played by Mr. Thomas, called "Across Country," and full of the fire and animation of the chase; Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, performed by Mr. Thomas, with Mr. H. Blagrove and Signor Pezze; and the Moonlight Scene from Gounod's opera "La Nonne Sanglante," arranged for the piano and violoncello by Mr. Thomas, and played by him and Signor Pezze. There were, moreover, several fine vocal pieces sung by Miss Augusta Thomson, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. The room was crowded with fashionable company, who seemed much gratified by this elegant entertainment.

Another concert worthy of special notice was that of Miss LEFFLER, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening. It was an excellent selection of music, chiefly vocal, sung by our most favourite performers. Among the most remarkable pieces were Mercadante's "Se m'abbandoni," and Henry Leslie's ballad, "The Flower-girl," sung with much taste and expression by Miss Leffler; the "Shadow Song" in "Dinorah," sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington with marvellous brilliancy, and loudly encored; Wallace's song, "The Bellringer," sung by Mr. Santley; and the same composer's ballad, "Let me like a soldier fall," sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Both were encored, as were likewise a pretty French song, "Chantez, O ma fauvette," sung very nicely by a débutante, Miss Rose Hersée; and a new ballad by L. Williams, sung, in her pure English style, by Miss Poole. Miss Arabella Goddard played a fantasia of Thalberg, Miss Humler a solo on the violin, and Mr. Clarke a solo on the harmonium.

MRS. ANDERSON has announced her annual morning concert to take place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday next. This lady's concerts are always pre-eminently distinguished by the magnificent scale on which they are planned, the host of talent employed, and the ample yet recherché character of the entertainment. On this occasion all the great stars of Her Majesty's Theatre—Titiens, Giuglini, Borghi-Mamo, Alboni, &c.; together with Miss Parepa, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Artôt, and Miss Augusta Thomson—will appear. The principal instrumentalists will be Mrs. Anderson herself, and the great violinist Herr Becker; and the orchestra and chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre will contribute to the completeness of the concert.

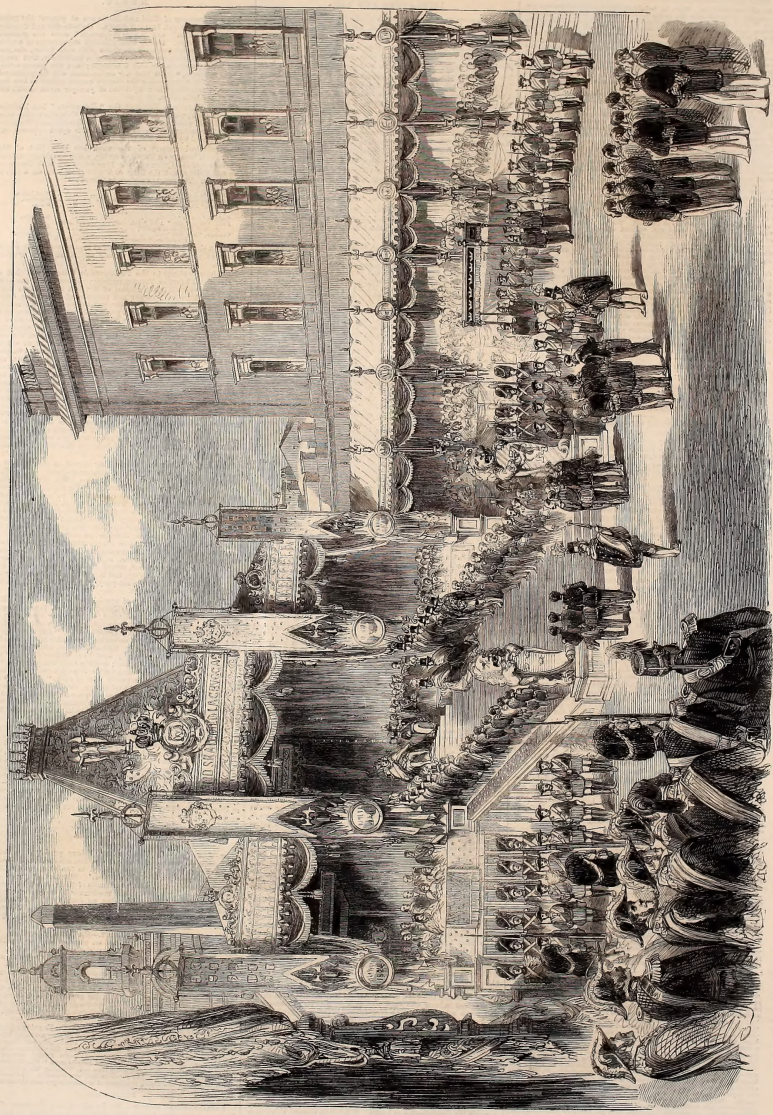
THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Tuesday Mr. Talexy produced probably the most important piece of the brief season devoted to the French drama at this theatre. It is a comedy, in five acts, by M. Octave Feuillet, and entitled "La Tentation." Whether husbands and wives will learn from it a better estimate of their mutual relations—the latter to be less romantic, and the former to be more attentive and constant—may be doubted; but we cannot withhold our admiration of the excellent acting of M. Brindeau and Mdlle. Duverger. The drama is well placed on the stage, and does M. Talexy great credit.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. PARRY.—On Monday evening the Gallery of Illustration was crowded on occasion of the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. After the usual performance, the bénéficiaires introduced Mr. Parry, in his old character of a humorous pianist, which he maintained with all his old spirit. As a patter-singer he has not been, and cannot be, excelled; and in many particulars it is clear that his taste and execution have ripened with time. It was intimated that he had a purpose to return to the stage as an exhibitionist; and, now that his great rival is no more, Mr. Parry has certainly a fair chance of success as a drawing-room entertainer, and will do wisely, we think, to improve the opportunity.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPEAREAN READINGS.—On Tuesday se'nnight a large and fashionable audience was present at the Assembly Rooms, Boston, to hear Miss Glyn read "Macbeth." The impassioned lament of Macduff over the murder of his wife and little ones, the sublimest effort of the reading, was most heartily applauded.—On Friday evening H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., engaged the talented lady to read "The Merchant of Venice" to the members of the Athenæum and Working Men's College at the Corn Exchange, when the spacious hall was crowded. The reading, which lasted over two hours, was listened to with the greatest attention.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.—Mr. Punch, to take the sense of the House on the question, whether there would be any precedent for any proceeding whatever, unless some precedent had been originally created at some time or other, and what constitutional objection there can possibly be to the creation of a rational precedent now?—*Punch*.



CORONATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.—THE FOUR ESTATES OF THE KINGDOM TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 562.



CUP PRESENTED TO MR. G. F. WATTS BY THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN.

IN the Number of this Journal of February 4 we noticed at considerable length the great fresco-painting, by Mr. Watts, in the hall of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. We are now gratified to announce that a week or two ago Mr. Watts, after having partaken of the hospitality of the inn, was, amidst the loud applause of nearly four hundred members, presented with a superb silver-gilt cup, of the value of £150, and a purse containing £500. The fresco was, it will be remembered, the gratuitous production of Mr. Watts; and the testimonial was, "therefore, not in the character of compensation, but as a testimony of the friendly feeling of the society for the man who had selected it, as the recipient of so valued a gift, and of its appreciation of his genius as an artist." The cup is from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Lambert and Rawling, Coventry-street.

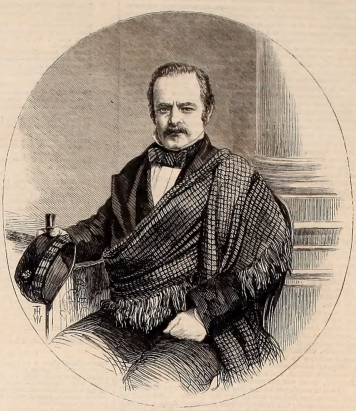
DR. MACGOWAN.

THIS gentleman, whose lectures on Japan under the auspices of several noble and scientific gentlemen of the metropolis have secured the encomium of the daily press, is a native of New York. After pursuing a course of study in the hospitals of Paris, he went to China as a medical missionary, in which country he spent seventeen years in the exercise of his profession, conducting an hospital, publishing a newspaper, and travelling extensively over the empire. Last year he extended his travels to Japan, where he was enabled, from his knowledge of the language and literature of China, to make original and valuable observations. From the scientific treatises that he had published in China, on the electric telegraph, and on cyclones, having been republished in Japan, the latter by the Prince of Satsuma, he found on his arrival that he was not unknown in that country. His Chinese newspaper had also preceded him, and, as he had filled the office of American Consul in China, he was permitted to hold intercourse with officials of the highest rank.

Dr. Macgowan's accounts of the Japanese are, on the whole, highly favourable, although he considers them as having been described by recent writers in too glowing colours. He thinks there are philological and other evidences indicative of the Japanese race being of the same stock as the aborigines of North America. They are less profound than the Chinese, having produced no original thinker, nor any system of philosophy or religion. They are braver than their continental neighbours, and will be found more prompt in resenting injuries; a tithe of the wrongs inflicted daily on the Chinese by foreigners would it perpetrated in Japan infuriate the entire race.

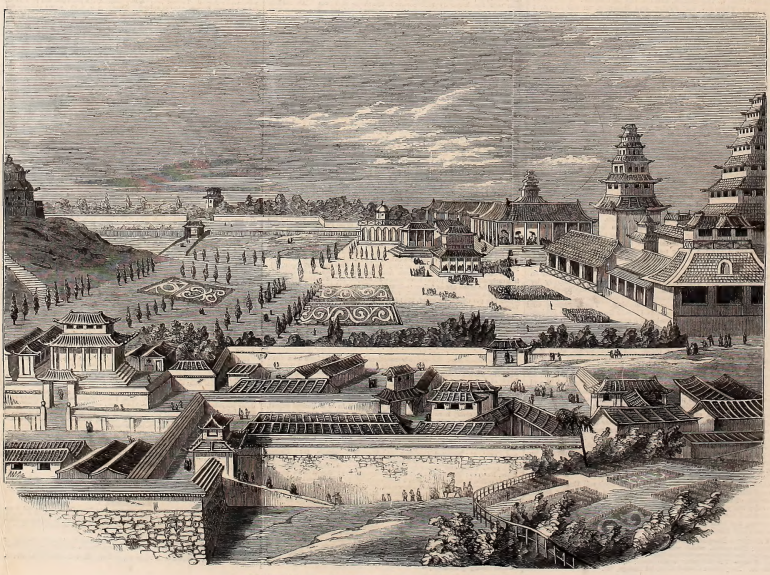
In his accounts of the sciences in Japan the lecturer states that the only scientific instrument that he was able to show to the Governor of Nagasaki that was new was the gyroscope. The instrument was immediately sent to the savans at Jeddo for examination, the more readily because the ingenious and inquisitive functionaries were informed that Western physicists were not agreed in their explanations of its mode of action. It was believed that the academicians of this capital would be able to settle the question.

As a field for Western commercial and manufacturing enterprise Japan, in Dr. Macgowan's opinion, is full of promise, if considered apart from the obstacle which the Government, chiefly on account of not unfounded fears of mischiefs likely to accrue from foreign intercourse, casts in the way of trade. He lays much stress on the injury to foreign not less than to Japanese interests which is sure to follow the introduction of opium into those fair islands. In religious matters he regards them as highly tolerant, and not opposed to Christianity as a religion—they detest it only as inimical to their nationality. Proselytism is utterly impracticable, owing to the omniscience of the Government through the system of espionage, which renders Japan what *Dr.* Macgowan styles a "model despotism." Yet missionaries, he says, ought to be sent to impart instruction on secular subjects, to dispel prejudice and counteract the evil influences exerted by unscrupulous foreigners—influences wholly incompatible with healthful commerce. The lectures are illustrated by an extensive collection of curiosities.



D. S. MACGOWAN, ESQ., M.D.

Dr. Macgowan is not unknown to the British public. A small volume of his on "Medical Missions," originally published in New York, was republished many years ago in Edinburgh. A pamphlet



THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT JEDDO, JAPAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 562.

of his on Chinese and Foreign Relations, published at Shanghai in 1857, contained much information of value to the negotiators of the treaties of Tien-Tsin, as the question was discussed from a Chinese point of view. He counseled the adoption of a system of passports as a protection to the Chinese against lawless foreigners. It was acted upon, and regarded as a concession, averting, it is believed, protracted hostilities after the capture of Tien-Tsin.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has found in Dr. Macgowan an active coadjutor in its researches into Chinese botany and agriculture, and in its attempts at introducing Chinese plants into India. He was the first to describe the singular showers of sand to which the north of China is subject, and the first to call attention to the recent change of the bed of the Yellow River, and the discoverer of the magnificent eyre, or hare, of the Tsien-Tang. Papers on those subjects, and various others—as on table-turning and spirit-rapping in China, on Chinese and Aztec plumagery, on the production of artificial pearls, on insect wax and vegetable tallow, &c., &c.—have been translated and published throughout Europe. Sir R. Murchison, on taking the chair at one of the lectures at Willis's Rooms, stated that, "having presided over meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, and over sections of the British Association, when Dr. Macgowan gave the result of his observations on China and Japan, he could safely commend the lectures of his learned friend."

Dr. Macgowan had the honour of being recently presented to her Majesty by Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. Our Portrait of the Lecturer is from a photograph by Armstrong, Princess-street, Edinburgh.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

IN spite of the rain, which fell in torrents at intervals, the Ascot Tuesday was quite a triumph, as regards both fields and attendance. For the Trial Stakes twenty-three started, and the American stable cut them all down with Cock-a-Hoop; Gaspard and Zodiac being pretty well up, fifth and sixth. Lord Strathmore's £300 purchase of Mouravieff, from Mr. Bowes, turned out a very lucky one, as he swept the Three-year-old Biennial and the Stakes as well, making five races he has won out of six since his Lordship bought him. The Gold Vase was won with some difficulty by Horror, who received 1lb. from Avalanche, and beat her by half a length, while Rupee bolted among the gorse. Magnum was only a head behind Avalanche, which rather spoils the performance. In the Ascot Biennial, Lord Stamford's Diophantus rather more than brought back the 400 gs. his Lordship paid for him at the Royal sale last year, and in the most hollow style; while Wizard, with 5lb. extra and nothing to beat, did what he liked with the Ascot Derby pair. Beyond the defeat of Seclusion and Contadina by Allington for the Coronation Stakes, and that of Big Ben by a King Tom filly in the Fernhill, there was not much to note in the racing of Wednesday. The rain continued on the Cup Day with but very little cessation till just as her Majesty was leaving the course. The racing on the whole was good; but Brown Duchess made very light of the field for the New Stakes, which was below the average in point of quality. Horror gave his half-sister Avalanche 5lb., and just beat her in a very punishing race for the Royal Stand Plate. The Promised Land, Butterfly, Rupee, Gamester, Magnum, Newcastle, and Weatherbound were the only starters for the Cup. They merely cantered, so to speak, for the first half mile, and then Promised Land led them along at a good pace, Butterfly and Rupee well up, and Gamester, who ran in bandages, and went very short, lying some lengths away with Newcastle. The latter got on to rather better terms with his horses at the last turn, and up to the half distance. Promised Land seemed to have the race in hand, but, true to his Derby and St. Leger antecedents, this 2600-guinea purchase shut up when he was collared, and left Rupee to beat her Oaks conqueror, Butterfly, after a very close and severe finish. The trainer of Butterfly objected to the decision, on the ground that Rupee—who was stated to have been purchased by the Earl of Stamford before the race—swerved on to his mare close at the finish.

Underhand, 9st. 10lb., heads the weights for the Goodwood Cup, and gives 24lb. to Thormanby, and 3st. 3lb. to Umpire. Newton on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and Hampton on the two first of those days, are the racing fixtures for next week.

The average of the Royal sale yearlings, which once towered as high as 441 gs. in Yellow Jack's year, sank from 219 gs. in 1858 to 183 gs. last June. This time the average for the 20 rose to 221½ gs., in spite of such a drenching afternoon that Mr. Tattersall was obliged to do business in a phaeton. The premier in price was a capital chestnut colt, by Stockwell, from Stamp, and the very image of his sire, which went for 810 gs. to Lord Coventry's nod, after a smart contest between Lord Stamford, Sir Joseph Hawley, and Mr. Merry. Sir Joseph bid more than 700, and Mr. Merry stopped at 800. This 810 purchase was the highest of the sale, and an increase of 100 gs. over Imaus, the premier of last year. Lord Stamford secured the next in price, a chestnut colt by West Australian, from Rosaline, for 520 gs.; and Sir Joseph Hawley a bay colt by Orlando, from Tarella, for 400 gs. The highest-priced filly, a sister to Imperieuse (for whom Colonel Towneley bid 500 gs. before she was sold to M. Lupin), became the Colonel's for 400 gs. Mr. Greville's last year's average of 308 gs. fell on this occasion to 249½ gs. Lord Stamford's purchases numbered six out of the fourteen, and included the brown colt by Orlando, from Vivandière, 670 gs.; and the bay colt by Orlando, from Vesuvienne, 510 gs., the two highest-priced lots. Sister to Fravola went to one of Woolcot's masters for 450 gs.; and the Torment filly, whose sire cost Lord Stamford 1100 gs. last year, joined his Lordship's lot at 900 gs. less. Colonel Towneley was also a purchaser of a filly by Orlando from Raillery for 200 gs. Lord Spencer's five yearlings averaged 115 gs. at Tattersall's; and 190 gs. for the Annette colt was the top price. Chapelier, a four-year-old son of Flying Dutchman and Blue Bonnet, behaved so savagely in the yard after he had been sold for 37 gs. that it is to be hoped that Mr. Rarey, who is making a successful country tour, and comes to the Alhambra again next week, may try his hand on him. The Grimston sale, which includes Stockwell, West Australian, Warlock, and a large number of yearlings, brood mares, and foals, takes place at the paddocks near Tadcaster on Tuesday; and on Saturday thirty-two yearlings of Mr. Blenkiron, principally by Kingston, will be sold at Eltham. Rumour speaks highly of a trio of Kingstons, from Dinah, Defenceless, and a Heron mare; and the stock of Marsyas is also large and promising. The average of the Kingstons has steadily increased in 1856-59 from 99½ gs. to 163½ gs.

The great pigeon-shooting Derby of 5 sovs. each, 1 sov. forfeit, at the Red House, was decided last Thursday week in favour of Mr. Stirling Craufurd, who shot his six birds. Captain Bateson, the Hon. C. Molyneux, and Mr. A. Walsh shot five birds each, and finished in the above order for the second, third, and fourth prizes, when they shot it out. Captain Bateson lost a bird, which fell dead just over the fence, or he would have tyed with Mr. Craufurd. Twenty-five other subscribers made up the field, and fifteen paid forfeit. Mr. F. Heathcote was the handicapper, and placed Mr. Craufurd at 31 and Captain Bateson at 30½ yards each, and Mr. F. Milbanke and Mr. F. Craven at 31. The head prize was £100, and the others £25, £20, and £10; and the conditions were—guns 10 bore to 14, half a yard extra for every ⅛ oz. of shot over 1⅛ oz., and six birds each.

The Surrey and Sussex match was drawn after several vicissitudes from weather. In the first innings Caffyn made seventy-three before he was run out, and against an infinity of bowlers. On Monday Sixteen of Kent play England at Lord's; and on the same day the Eleven of Nottingham and Sixteen of Sheffield is the issue to be tried at Sheffield; while on Thursday the M. C. C. and Ground meet the Kent County Club at Lord's, and Surrey engages Nottinghamshire at the Oval.

On Wednesday the Royal London Yacht Club sail their first and second class yachts from Erith to the Nore and back. The sailing matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club on Thursday are open for schooner yachts of any tonnage belonging to a Royal club, from Gravesend, round the Mouse Light, and back to Greenhithe; and on Saturday the Irish Model Yacht Club have matches for yachts of the first and third classes.

CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club and Ground *v.* County of Sussex: This match, which was commenced on Monday, was finished on Tuesday, the Marylebone Cricket Club and Ground winning in 1 innings and 15 runs. The following is the score:—Sussex, 1st innings, 73; 2nd ditto, 39. Marylebone Cricket Club, 1st innings, 127.

ASCOT RACES.

TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Cock-a-Hoop, 1. Rouge Dragon, 2.
Third Year of the Eighth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Mouravieff, 1. St. Clarence, 2.
Gold Vase.—Horror, 1. Avalanche, 2.
Handicap Plate.—General Hess, 1. Baron Munchausen, 2.
First Year of the Third Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Diophantus, 1. Lupus, 2.
Ascot Stakes.—Mouravieff, 1. Farmer's Daughter, 2.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—The Wizard, 1. Ebony, 2.
Queen's Stand Plate.—Agnes f., 1. Brown Duchess, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Eccola, 1. Count Horn, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Lucy walked over.
Coronation Stakes.—Allington, 1. Seclusion, 2.
Second Year of the Second Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Rupee, 1. The Rap, 2.
Visitors' Plate.—Plumper 1. Neoptolemus, 2.
Royal Hunt Cup.—Crater, 1. Cheesecake, 2.
Fernhill Stakes.—Agnes, 1. Thunderbolt, 2.
Plate of 100 sovs.—Daughter of the Star, 1. Blisworth, 2.
Second Year of the Ninth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—The Wizard walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—King of the Forest, 1. Ticket-of-Leave, 2.

THURSDAY.

The Gold Cup.—Rupee, 1. Butterfly, 2.
New Stakes.—Brown Duchess, 1. Wing, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Stockade, 1. Barabbas, 2.
£100 Plate.—Amsterdam, 1. Precursor, 2.
£50 Plate.—Confusion, 1. Leontes, 2.
Royal Stand Plate.—Horror, 1. Avalanche, 2.
St. James's Palace Stakes.—Tom Bowline, 1. St. James, 2.
£100 Plate.—Gibraltar colt, 1. Wee Polly, 2.

AQUATICS.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club: The first races of the season of this club took place on Thursday week. The race was among yachts under twelve tons belonging to the club, and centre boards under eight tons, open to all clubs, there being two prizes—a cup value £25, presented by Mr. Knibbs, the Vice-Commodore, and a prize value £10 for the second boat, while the centre boards had a prize value £10. The following are the times of coming in of the several vessels:—

	h. m. s.		h. m. s.
Haidée (winner 1st prize, large class)	6 41 55	Adams's Midge	7 6 45
Violet (winner 2nd prize, large class)	6 53 40	Spray (winner centre board class)	7 9 55
Surprise	6 54 42	Little Vixen	7 12 10
Will Wave	7 0 40		

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE unaltered state of political affairs on the Continent has continued to exercise some influence in the Stock Exchange. In Home Securities the dealings this week, both for Money and Time, have not increased, and prices have experienced numerous, though not important fluctuations. On the whole, however, they have been well supported. The Unfunded Debt has shown more firmness than for some time past, and it has touched 11s. to 12s. premium.

The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England has been far from active; but in Lombard street, and at the large discount-houses, the inquiry has ruled steady, as follows:—First-class short bills, 3¾ to 3⅞; three months', 3⅞; four months', 4 to 4¼; and six months', 4¼ to 4½ per cent. The supply of commercial paper is certainly increasing; nevertheless, bankers, almost generally, are discounting freely. In the Stock Exchange money is worth from 3½ to 4 per cent on the security of Consols. The transfer books of the India Five per Cents, of Consols, and India Stock are now closed for the dividends.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a very moderate scale; but the demand for gold on Continental account is still heavy. A few parcels have been sold to the Bank; but £20,000 of fine gold has been withdrawn for transmission in Bombay by the next packet. Silver is in slightly-improved request, at 5s. 2d. for Mexican dollars, and 5s. 1⅝d. per ounce for bars. Under £200,000 will, it is expected, be forwarded to India by the above packet. The latest exchange at Hong-Kong was 4s. 9½d., or 1½ per cent against this country; and at Shanghai, 6s. 8d., being about previous quotations.

The Stock Exchange Committee have issued their report in reference to the Pullinger frauds. They have, we may observe, suspended the firm of Messrs. Scrimgeour until March next for having entered into time bargains for Pullinger; and their lengthy report states that the sum of £53,285 was paid into the house by that person in the shape of losses. An outside speculator, however, appears to have received £57,000. The committee somewhat condemn the conduct of the directors of the Union Bank of London for having withheld the name of Messrs. Scrimgeour in the list forwarded; but that is a matter which will, possibly, be more fully discussed at the next half-yearly meeting.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been far from numerous. Prices, however, may be considered steady. Ocean Marine Insurance have been done at 2 to 2¼ prem.; Universal Marine, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ¼ dis. to par; and London and South African Bank, ½ to ¼ dis.

The usual dividend of 8½ per cent for the half year has been declared by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company. The dividend of the Bank of British North America is 6, of the African Steam Company 7, per cent per annum. The directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company are about to borrow £500,000 to increase the efficiency of their fleet.

On Monday Home Stocks were steady in price, but the dealings in them were far from numerous:—Bank Stock marked 228½ to 229; Reduced Three per Cents, 93½ ⅝; Consols, for Money, 94⅞ 95⅛; Ditto, for Time, 95⅛; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ½ ¼; India, Stock, 222½ to 224½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106⅝ ¾; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 98; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 102½ ⅞; Ditto, Debentures, 96½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. prem. Prices were a shade higher on the following day, with a steady market. Bank Stock closed at 229½; Reduced Three per Cents, 93½ ⅝; Consols, 95 to 95⅛; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 5-16; India Stock, 222; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106⅝; Ditto, Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 97⅝; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 102½; Ditto, Debentures, 96¼; Ditto, Bonds, 8s. dis; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 11s. prem. Money dealings were rather more numerous on Wednesday:—Bank Stock touched 229½; Reduced Three per Cents, 93½; Consols, 95⅛; New Three per Cents, 93⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 100; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 5-16; India Stock, 224½; Ditto Five per Cent, 106⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 97¾; Ditto, Debentures, 96¾; Ditto, Bonds, 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 11s. prem. Prices were rather drooping on Thursday, and the market was very inactive:—Consols for Money were 94⅞ 95; for the Account, 95¼ ⅜; the New Three per Cents and the Reduced sold at 93¾ ⅝; the New India Five per Cents, 106¾ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 12s. prem.; Bank Stock was quoted at 229½; and India Five per Cent paper, 97½.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been to a moderate extent, and in nearly all instances prices have been well supported. The leading quotations for the week are as follow:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 100¼; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 88¼; Ditto, 1860, 87¾ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Deferred, 25½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66⅛ ¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 101¼; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 21⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Uribarren), 83½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Five per Cents, 108½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾; Russian Three per Cents, 64⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not Funded, 4⅝; Turkish Six per Cents, 75¾; Ditto, New, 59¼; Turkish Four per Cents, 102; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares the transactions have been far from numerous. Prices, however, exhibit very little change when compared with last week:—Agra and United States have realised 78; Australia, 66; Bank of Egypt, 21¾; Bank of London 53½; Commercial of London, 20¼; Commercial of Canada, 21½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London Joint-Stock, 33¼; London and Westminster, 61¼; Oriental, 42⅝; Ottoman, 18; Provincial of Ireland, 87; and Union of London, 24.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a limited extent, yet prices generally have ruled firm:—New Brunswick Six per Cents have sold at 108½; New South Wales Six per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100¼; Ditto 1888 and upwards, 100¼; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 108½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been quiet, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14 ex div.; Canada Land, 122; Crystal Palace, 32¼; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4⅛; National Discount, 4⅛; Electric Telegraph, 107; General Steam, 25½; London General Omnibus, 1⅝; North British Australasian, ⅞; Peel River Land and Mineral, 46; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77; Ditto, New, 34; Red Sea and Indian Telegraph, 17½; Royal Mail Steam, 50¾; London Docks, 66⅝; Grand Junction Canal, 59; Leeds and Liverpool, 500; Regent's, 21; Chelsea Waterworks, 17½; Ditto, New Guaranteed, 23¾; West Middlesex, 107½; Waterloo Bridge, 2¾.

European Gas Shares have been done at 10⅛; Great Central 8⅝ ex div.; Imperial New, 32; Imperial Continental, 47½; Alliance Marine Insurance, 68½; Atlas, 16¾; Globe, 101; Guardian, 53½; Indemnity Marine, 155; Phœnix, 175 ex div. and bonus; Royal Exchange, 309; Sun Life, 70.

Although the traffic receipts continue large there has been no particular movement in the Railway Share Market. The last return of the London and North-Western line shows an increase in the receipts of £13,102; the Great Northern, an increase of £2706; the Great Western, an increase of £4640; and the London and South-Western, an increase of £154, when compared with the corresponding period in 1859. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations;—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 103½; Caledonian, 91⅞; Eastern Counties, 54¼; Eastern Union, B Stock, 26½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30½; Great Northern, 115½; Ditto, A Stock, 116; Great Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105; London and Blackwall, 70¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 10½; London and North-Western, 101⅝; London and South-Western, 93¾; Midland, 117½; North British, 61⅝; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96½; Ditto—York, 81½; North Staffordshire, 13¾; South-Eastern, 85½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 139; Newmarket—Bury Extension, ½ prem.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 125; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Ditto Four per Cent, 91½; Ditto Five per Cent, 104; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 141; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 124½; Scottish North-Eastern, Seven per Cent Stock, 135; Stockton and Darlington, B Six per Cent, 34; Ditto C, 32¾.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 86; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; East Indian, 102½; Ditto, F Shares, Extension, 15½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 31½; Ditto, Six per Cent, Preference, 92½; Ditto, Second Preference, 79; Ditto, Debenture, 60½; Great Indian Peninsular, 100; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Great Western of Canada, 12⅝; Madras, Fourth Extension, 9; Scinde, 100½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 7½; Buenos Ayres and San Fernando, 8½; Recipe and San Francisco, 11½; San Paulo, 1½; Southern of France, 20⅛.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 4.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with English wheat, for the most part, in good saleable condition. Both red and white qualities sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations compared with Monday last of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat commanded more attention, at 2s. per quarter above previous rates. There was a steady business doing both in English and foreign barley, at extreme rates. Malt, too, was in fair request, at full currencies. The oat trade was very firm, but no quotable change took place in prices. Beans, owing to limited arrivals, advanced 1s. per quarter, and the value of peas was well supported. Country flour was 1s. per 280 lb. dearer.

June 6.—The supplies of most kinds of produce on offer in to-day's market were only moderate, and the trade generally, ruled steady at fully Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 58s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 61s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 58s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 49s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 28s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s. to 50s.; town households, 31s. to 43s.; country marks, 28s. to 39s. per 280 lb.; American, 26s. to 32s. per barrel; French, 44s. to 42s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed moves off slowly, and the quotations are almost nominal. Canary seed is firm, at very full prices. Most other seeds are inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s. 0d.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; tares, 7s. to 8s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter. White clover, 84s. to 96s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 53s. 4d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 26s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 3d.; beans, 44s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 4d.; barley, 36s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 8d.; rye, 35s. 5d.; beans, 42s. 5d.; peas, 39s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 119,989; barley, 2594; oats, 6290; rye, 50; beans, 1953; peas, 344 quarters.

Tea.—There is a moderate business doing in nearly all kinds of tea, at full quotations. The shipments from China show an increase, compared with last year, of nearly 12,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities have met a dull inquiry this week, at a reduction in value of 6d. per cwt. Refined goods—the show of which is moderate—are a dull inquiry, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt. for common lumps.

Coffee.—The market remains steady, and, compared with last week, prices show rather more firmness.

Rice.—Several rather large parcels have found buyers at very full prices. Bengal, 10s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; and low Moulmein, 8s. 9d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Fine parcels of butter continue in steady request, at full quotations; but inferior parcels rule heavy. Bacon is held for more money, and there is a steady business doing in hams and lard.

Tallow.—The demand is tolerably firm, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s. to 52s. 3d. per cwt. The quotations for delivery during the last three months, are 52s. 9d. to 53s.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 28s. 3d. per cwt. Rape is selling at 40s. 6d. to 43s.; fine palm, 45s.; olive, Gallipoli, £62 10s. to £63; sperm, £92 to £93; pale seal, £36. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; rough, 9s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for proof East India. A Government contract is out for 100,000 gallons. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy. Grain spirit supports previous rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 15s. 0d.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 0d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 16s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The business doing in our market is only moderate; nevertheless prices are supported. The duty has been done at £180,000.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales, at which about 70,000 bales were disposed of, very little business has been passing in wool, at previous rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately extensive, and the trade is heavy, at from 85s. to 155s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, June 7.)—A very limited supply of beasts, chiefly in middling condition, was on sale in to-day's market. All breeds moved off readily, at fully Monday's quotations, and the primest Scots would have realised 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Although the show of sheep was by no means extensive, the mutton trade was heavy, at 2d. per 8lbs. less money. We have to report a dull sale for lambs, at a fall in value of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. There was very little business doing either in pigs or milch cows, and the quotations were barely supported. The veal trade was very inactive, and prices gave way 2d. per 8lbs. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 751; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 8332; calves, 264; pigs, 200. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep, 1859; calves, 180.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate. Trade is less active, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet G. S. Willes to be Lieutenant.
6th Dragoons: Cornet R. Davies to be Lieutenant.
7th Light Dragoons: Capt. E. P. Baumgarten to be Captain.
10th Light Dragoons: Capt. the Hon. C. C. Molyneux to be Captain.
11th Light Dragoons: R. H. Verschoyle; G. C. Cheape; and T. S. Christie to be Cornets.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Major S. H. S. Inglefield to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Capt. W. J. Wilson to be Captain; Lieut. W. R. Lluellyn to be Second Captain. Surg. B. H. Blake, M.D., Surg. T. Guy, M.D., Surg. W. P. Ward, M.D., Surg. A. S. Fogo, M.D., to be Surgeons; Assist. Surg. W. H. Pollard, Assist. Surg. G. Whitla, Assist. Surg. J. Mackay, Assist. Surg. J. J. C. Regers, Assist. Surg. A. E. Bartlet, Assist. Surg. R. Storey, Assist. Surg. J. Adcotts, Assist. Surg. W. D. Smythe and Assist. Surg. A. O. Cowan, to be Assistant Surgeons.

3rd Foot: Serg. Major G. E. H. White to be Quartermaster. 11th: H. H. Skill to be Ensign. 16th: Lieut. W. E. W. Lea to be Captain; Ensign J. Bell to be Lieutenant: J. L. Price to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. F. C. S. Dyer to be Captain; Ensign E. R. Elgin to be Lieutenant; Surg. C. H. Fasson to be Surgeon. 20th: Surg. G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., to be Surgeon. 22nd: Capt. T. Bolton to be Captain: Assist. Surg. J. Adcock, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 23rd: Surg. B. Tydd to be Surgeon. 26th: Lieut. E. Day to be Captain; Ensign the Hon. W. H. Bruce to be Lieutenant. 40th: Capt. T. C. Hinds to be Captain. 41st: Lieut. A. H. Wavell to be Captain; Ensign S. F. J. Clarke to be Lieutenant; W. P. O. Boulderson to be Ensign. 44th: H. H. Tabb to be Ensign. 47th: J. L. Utterton to be Ensign. 55th: Surg. H. Somers, M.D., to be Surgeon. 61st: C. F. Dashwood to be Ensign. 63rd: Capt. H. W. Stroud to be Captain. 72nd: C. W. N. Guinness, and R. Tomkinson to be Ensigns. 73rd: G. S. Holroyd to be Ensign. 82nd: S. H. Carroll to be Ensign. 85th: Capt. J. H. Kirby to be Major: Lieut. J. Creagh to be Captain; Ensign R. J. Fosnett to be Lieutenant; D. Shaw to be Ensign. 91st: R. T. Pamingham to be Ensign. 94th: W. A. Symes to be Ensign. 97th: P. B. Williams to be Ensign. 98th: Capt. G. P. Seamish to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: W. M. W. C. Burrell to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Capts. D. H. Mytton, H. J. Le M. Baynes, F. S. Herries, to be Instructors of Musketry.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

WAR OFFICE.

Assistant Commissary-General J. W. Bovell to be Deputy Commissary-General. Chaplain to the Forces the Rev. H. Huleatt to be Chaplain of the Second Class.

ADMIRALTY.

Lieuts. A. R. B. Carter to the *St. Vincent*, C. Parry and H. R. E. Grey to the *Bulldog*. Assist. Clerk W. E. Hicks to the *Orion*.

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BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at Myddelton House, Enfield, the wife of H. C. Bowles Bowles, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a son. Bart.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at Leghorn, according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church, and at the British Consulate, by the Rev. H. J. Huntingdon, Lieut. J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., son of Buchan F. Telfer, Esq., of Edinburgh, Deputy Commissary-General, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Mouravieff, Esq., of Moscow, and niece of the General of Kars.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c., Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, aged 82.

On the 5th inst., at Barton-under-Needwood, Rebecca, wife of Sir Reynold A. Alleyne, Bart.

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OUR ARTIST IN SICILY.

Messina, May 22.

HERE I am, in Sicily, at least five days earlier than I anticipated, having been told that I should of necessity be compelled to work my way round by Genoa by any means that chance might offer. As luck would have it, I found, on reaching Marseilles, on the 19th, that one of the "Messageries Impériales" steamers was to sail that very day for Constantinople, and call at Messina on her way. We left the harbour of La Joliette exactly at five, and not without difficulty, for there was a heavy sea breaking over the bar, and some two or three transports, having troops on board, were yawing wildly about in the narrow entrance and pitching, bows under. The soldiers that incumbered their decks were some of the last regiments of the army of occupation of Italy returning to France, and each time we rose on a sea, and got a glimpse fore and aft, we could see them huddled together in suffering groups, which was a gratifying sight to at least one passenger on board the *Nile*, as it suggested to him that should ever the red-breeched gentlemen attempt a trip across Channel their condition for service on landing would not be remarkably "first chop" after encountering the "chops" of our narrow sea. But I need not crow over the misfortunes of others, for a huge wave striking us at the moment interrupted my reflections and sent me staggering to the nearest rope for a hold on. The captain and officers on the bridge, clothed in oilskin from head to foot, sufficiently indicated that we might expect a rough night of it, while the horizon line, strongly defined in white against the leaden sky, brought additional evidence of a storm brewing. Below, dinner was being laid, evidently an unnecessary meal in this instance, if one might judge by the groans coming from the side cabins: more than one gay Frenchman, I warrant, wished himself back on the terra firma of "la Belle France." The table had much the appearance of a monster violin or guitar, corks being passed from one extremity to the other, to prevent bottles and glasses from rolling off. The captain, doctor, a French vice-consul somewhere in Syria, and myself, were the only persons who took our places. My first two or three attempts to take my soup were remarkably unsuccessful, for I either passed it over my shoulder, or tlowed it away in my breast pocket, not being accustomed to the laws of devistion. Probably the little of the soup I did swallow was too rich; it certainly was not the motion of the ship; so, praying the captain to excuse me, I retired to my berth, and was rocked into a sound sleep, which remained undisturbed till morning.



CAPTAIN VINE HALL, COMMANDER OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK. SEE NEXT PAGE.

At midday on the 20th we passed through the Straits of Bonifacio, with a stiff breeze and plenty of sea on. On our left rose the wild and mountainous island of Corsica, with its lofty rugged peaks lost in dense masses of cloud, the remains of the previous night's storm. To our right lay the Island of Sardinia, less lofty but not less wild in appearance. The passage taken by the *Nile* (there being three) was that between the Maddalena and Caprera Islands and the iron-bound coast of Sardinia. On the larboard bow were the Lavezzi Rocks, with the white breakers surging over and around them; it was on these that the French frigate *La Semillante*, during the Crimean campaign in 1855, struck, and went to the bottom, carrying with her 800 persons, not one of whom escaped a watery grave. But those who cared to brave the rain commencing to fall, and which the cloud-capped mountains told us we should have more of, were prolonging their stay on deck, as another quarter of an hour would bring us in sight of the Rocher de l'Ours, or Bear Rock. "Le Voilà! Le Voilà!" was shouted by a patient watcher, who for some time past had been perched upon the gangway, anxious to give the first intimation of its appearance to the rest of the passengers. And sure enough there was the famous optical illusion, and so complete an imitation of nature that a little boy cried out "See, mamma, he wags his tail!" The rain-clouds now fairly burst, and there was a universal scrambling down the companion-way to the cabin, to which shelter the heavy rolling of the ship introduced one rather abruptly; in fact, I and a lady whom I had volunteered to assist achieved our purpose in a marvellously rapid and anything but conventional manner. After dinner, the weather having cleared up, most of us found our way on deck, and there I witnessed one of the grandest sights it is possible for the mind to create. Far astern was the now purple Island of Sardinia, sinking gradually into the sea beneath a canopy of superbly-massed clouds, tinted with the gorgeous colours amid which a setting sun in these latitudes vanishes below the horizon.

At two p.m. on the 21st we sighted, first of all, the Island of Alicuri, then Filicuri, then Salina, then the Volcano Stromboli, and the rocks of Panaria; after these, towards six, we came in view of Lipraris, and, last of all, grey against the far distance, loomed the Island of Sicily. As night approached the lightning was seen playing round its lofty summits, and there were not wanting those on board who declar d the flashes to be from Garibaldi's guns. But a famous thunderstorm hung there, and sooner or later we should receive our share of it. Crash, crash, went the artillery of heaven, and the lightning leaped from crag to crag, illuminating for a moment the steep coast before us. But what was that which for an instant advanced spectrelike in the bright mass



APPROACHING PALERMO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

of fame! I was a Neapolitan cruiser. In another minute we should be on board her. "Down main sail! Stop her! Back the engines!" shouted the captain in one breath, and a huge, indefinite form shaved by us within hailing distance; we were not another Lombardo or Piemonte freighted with Garibaldi's volunteers, and we were allowed to continue our course.

On Sunday morning, the 22nd, I and my campaigning kit were shot into a Messinese dingy, and in ten minutes I found myself treading Sicilian soil in the precincts of the Custom House and the police office of Messina. The first ordeal I passed through in a tolerably rapid manner, but the second, four in number and much more important affair, and took time. My passport was taken from me, and a permit, with the name of one of the hotels of the town on it, given me, pro tem., till my passport was viséed. I was told by the authorities I did not want to stay at Messina, but wished to proceed as rapidly as possible to Palermo, which was some hours distant by sea. This confidential communication was received mysteriously, and I was told to go to the hotel. Long before, however, between Messina and Palermo had been abolished for some days past, that to-wards the latter place was open to the free ingress, and that if I attempted it overland it was extremely probable that my career would be brought to a sudden close. Well, that was the opinion of all Signor Tittoni and his colleagues. Such being the case, I had some private notions of my own as to the course I would adopt, and as soon as I obtained back my passport, I, in addition, was at no one proceeded to mature the project I had in view. This was nothing else than to enter myself as one of the crew of a vessel that I had ascertained would leave the harbour some time on Wednesday for Palermo.

At the time I am writing this letter everything is arranged to my satisfaction, and every moment I am expecting to receive notice to go on board. Should I not immediately after hours elapse, should I get clear bo in the ascendant, I shall be saved the fighting as a peculiarly disposed subject, and the fighting nothing but the sea-sickness I shall reasonably expect to get.

Now for the appearance of Messina. The streets are deserted, the houses closed, and what few of the respectable inhabitants who remain are clearing out hourly, in anticipation of a repetition of the scenes enacted here in 1848, when the town was bombarded from the citadel and the place given up to pillage to the troops. Many of the botter houses have been let to Maltese, Italians, &c., who locate chartered for the purposes, furniture and everything they possessed. At eight o'clock this evening, when I was writing the above despatch, I took a turn through the town. All the shops were shut, and I walked for five minutes together without meeting a single person. As I passed the numerous sentinels posted at the corners of streets, I was challenged with "Alto! chi vive lì?" to which, having been previously schooled, I replied, "Amico e paesano." "Come si chiama nome" Hall! who goes there?"—"A friend and resident." At the third challenge I, to answer it, gave the name of Tittoni.

On the opposite side of the street to where I reside is a house spattered over with bullet marks and the windows generally broken. A little boy who lay ill in one of the rooms was struck by one of the balls and grievously wounded. This happened fifteen days ago, when the troops entered the town. At that time, also, numerous shots were left in every direction and on everybody. The following morning four soldiers were found pounded to death in the street. At present almost there are about five thousand soldiers in the citadel and forts, ready to commence the bombardment at the first order of the Governor so to order it. As for intelligence of what is passing elsewhere on the island we are entirely without it in Messina. I have just heard that Garibaldi has met with the most complete defeat at Catania, where 4000 Royal troops attacked his advanced guard, and only 1000 of the latter got back to Palermo; and there were also wounded, the other 2200 having been put to pieces: the next was an affair in which the Neapolitan cavalry got very roughly treated; and the last was a pitched battle near Palermo between 8000 Garibaldini and 12,000 Royalists, the latter getting very much worsted in the affair: it appears they lost 1200 prisoners, many hundreds dead, and some pieces of cannon. I have seized the opportunity this evening of writing to Malta. I have just received a letter from my friend, and at the same time the intelligence that the insurrection has extended to Catalfa, where the people have risen and driven out the Royalists, and established a Provisional Government. You see that the cause is making rapid strides. F. V.

CAPTAIN VINE HALL.

THE vacancy in the command of the *Great Eastern*, caused by the untimely death of Captain Harrison on the 13th ultimo, has now been filled by the appointment of Captain John Vine Hall, with respect to whom there has been a universal expression of satisfaction as to his fitness for this important post. For many years he has commanded steam-ships in the Mediterranean, and to the Cape, Australia, South America, India, &c. Previously to this he was the superintendent for two years of the General Screw Steam Company's establishment at Bordeaux, and subsequently to the formation of this in London, he has had full opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with the mechanism of steam-engines. He was in command of the *Crimea* Captain Hall so much distinguished himself as a bold and skilful navigator as to elicit the warm approbation of Mr. Brunel, who was also so much struck with the originality of the contrivance for repairing the ship in the absence of a dock that he has since been appointed as a member of the Civil Engineering Institute—a distinction, however, which Captain Hall declined. In the same vessel he subsequently distinguished himself by the masterly crisis of a ship on fire with troops on board, and managed matters in such a manner as to elicit the thanks of the then Board of Admiralty. In the *Golden Fleece*, with troops for China, he was the quickest ever known between England and Calcutta; and he was the first British shipmaster who commanded a vessel on the steam examination, in which he took an extra first-class certificate.

THE CATHEDRAL OF PALERMO.

FROM the age of the giants who, according to Greek legends, dwelled thinly previous to the Trojan war, to the last revolt against tyranny, the island has been constantly overrun and conquered under the rule of Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Normans, Swabians, and Spaniards. Each invader, or race, has descended from these races, much difference of complexion and appearance has resulted among them. They are mixed, and yet complexions may be seen as fair as any in the north of Italy. The Sicilian has "a spare, muscular, and sinewy form, lively, dark eyes, great stability of limb, and quickness of motion. He is at once wary and quicksighted," and, though inclined to indolence, is more easily roused to action than the Neapolitan, and more capable of perseverance. The Sicilian women are handsome and well versed in "the affairs of the heart."

Palermo, the capital of the island, is one of the most attractive spots in the world in its climate and vegetation—magnificent, nd its situation rivals even that of Naples. Sicilian poets represent it as "the fair as beautiful as a golden shell," and the Saracenic and Norman Princes, in making it their capital, "gave it a splendour of which, rather more than four miles in circumference, and is surrounded by walls with bastions. A great street, named the Cassaro, or Toledo, intersect each other at right angles—(these were formed by Spanish viceroys)—the Cassaro, a corruption of the Arabic word "al Kasr," the palace, to which the street conducts, and Strada Macqueda. At the upper end of the Cassaro, in which are many stately houses and rich churches, is the Cathedral, of which we give a View. On the opposite end of the Cassaro is the Marina, one of the best features of Palermo: it is a drive of considerable length, on one side open to the sea, the other lined with the palaces of the nobility. From this lovely views of the bay, Monte Pellegrino, and the eastern shore are obtained, and here, when the heat of the day is over and the cool breezes blow in from the sea, promenaders amuse themselves far into the night.

The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic structure; it was rebuilt on the site of an older one by Walter Offamilio, an Englishman (afterwards Archbishop of Palermo), in the latter part of the twelfth century, but the only portions of Walter's fabric remaining are the crypt, a part of the south side, and of the east end. The remainder of the cathedral has been rebuilt at different times, so that the aspect of the edifice is varied, though possessing, as a whole, a very fine and picturesque effect. It is, however, disfigured by the Italian cupola, which is due to the bad taste of a Neapolitan architect, one Fuga. The large pointed arches thrown across the street unite the west end of the cathedral to the belfry-tower, which is separated, as is often the case in Italy, from the church, and at one corner of the Archiepiscopal Palace.

The interior of the cathedral has been modernised; its principal ornaments are the statues in the choir, the work of Gagini. Buried in their treasures of the interior are the tombs of the Norman Kings. The nave and aisles are only four in number, and exactly alike—"each is a large sarcophagus on a pedestal under a marble roof, supported by four pillars." Two are composed of white marble and mosaic, the others exhibit the purple porphyry of Egypt. In one of these the Norman, founder of the monarchy, is supported at each end by colossal Saracens, who, "crouching, appear to expand in enormous limes, and the state of the Royal and Imperial remains therein described. The former bows and bears the sceptre, the latter and materials those worn at the Byzantine Courts. The remains of the Emperor Frederick II. were deposited in the one which, in 1211, had been presented to the Emperor Otho IV. by his brother-in-law, Sicily.

The churches in Palermo are very numerous, and those built by the Normans are especially interesting. The Saracenic villas La Zisa, La Cuba, and Mar Dolce, with their Moorish additions, are also most curious and worthy of inspection.

The houses of Palermo are built nearly in the same style as those of Naples, with flat roofs and terrasses; quaint iron balconies also abound, filled with flowers and shaded by striped blinds, adding colour to the street.

Finally, the neighbourhood of Palermo is charming, with its orange groves, its villas, and its glorious scenery of mountain and ocean. Among the choice spots near the city is Monreale—the Royal Hill, famous for its cloisters and its splendid view of the cathedral. The place we intend to illustrate in a future Number.

LA MADDALENA.

OF all spots for picturesque and wild romantic grandeur few exceed the islands of the Straits Bonifacio. Whether we look upon them from the towering battlements of the ancient fortresses perched, like eyries' nests, on the rugged ridges of Corsica with its dark pine forests and the craggy straggle for supremacy, or view their romantic cluster of islets, as we do in La Maddalena, from the sloping ground where the eye can perceive the minutest shell in the furthest depths of these transparent waters, or pass upon the green of Corsica and Sardinia, peering out in all their rugged grandeur in the midst of one of those sweeping tempests which burst down from the Alps with irresistible force upon these shores, there are few spots more calculated to please the eye and charm the imagination than the Isle of Maddalena and the surrounding islets of Maddalena, on the north coast of Sardinia, about ten miles west of Longo Sardi.

At the time of our visit to the island the heat was fully perceptible. Modern Maddalena has, like an adventurous child, hazarded itself at a distance from the parent rock. Granite boulders, huge piles of mountains, and tremblingly approached the shore of the blue waters. Whether the noble cause of Italian freedom be triumphant or not, Garibaldi's name will long remain in Maddalena as one of its chief places of liberty. Within sight of this little nest of freedom, as represented in our Engraving, stands the house of Garibaldi. The inhabitants of the Maddalena group are, like all people who inhabit little favoured spots, primitive in their habits and customs. Garibaldi's house is a plain, unpretending edifice in the Moorish style, without any pretension to ornament, but it looks like its possessor—made of solid and stable materials.

Our two Engravings of the island and the Town of Maddalena are from Sketches by the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

THE FOUR HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING.

On the 5th of May the coronation ceremonies at Stockholm were concluded by the four Houses of Parliament taking the oath of allegiance to the King. A correspondent in the *Times* thus gives us the following lively description of the ceremony:—"As was formerly the custom in the days of Gustavus Vasa's reign, this great national act came off in the open air. The scene selected for the ceremony was the Logard Hill, on the north side of the town, by the obelisk. There, under the direction of the well-known architect, Scharberg, the throne of the Monarch had been erected, flanked on each side with covered galleries and stands, partly reserved for the official portion of the spectators, and partly accessible to all capable of contributing the small fee which gave admission to these enclosures, which inclosed a semicircle of imposing magnitude, was covered by flights of colours, and presented a brilliant effect of blue, yellow, and red, faced by colossal figures of the lion of Sweden. Along the frieze of the galleries were the Swedish letters, ran the legend, rising above this, in continuation of the pillars, were the coats of arms of all the twenty-four provinces of the kingdom fixed upon halberds. At the back of the throne, surmounted by the crest of the Royal pavilion and the silver or minor throne, were stretched four standards of the Realm, the national colours, each bearing immense standards with Swedish and provincial arms. The standards, which, when raised, would display the full glory of the palatial Royal residence on the top of the hill, the sea and a cluster of rocky islands in the distance, and Lake Mälar with its amphitheatre of rising ground on the left, the foreground was filled up and rising above the scene, formed a panorama which might have been surpassed by the noble city itself, but which, for the purpose in view, could not have been equalled anywhere for quiet grandeur and a certain air of solemnity which the surroundings imparted to the ceremony. Right of the country barmonised well with the freshness of the air. Nature, it seemed, had done her best to add to the solemnity of the scene, one of the great days of Scandinavia. To be sure, the country did not look warm, nor was there anything of richness observable in the trees with which the hill was covered, but the sun shone, and bright shoots of spring struggling at the foot of the bare and rugged mountain, and the ground was dry and firm. The assembly, which seemed to suggest the old and time-honoured truth that under its solidity and stability lies the true strength and benefits of resource than appears on the surface.

"The galleries and stands were by this time filled by the members of the Swedish Parliament and the deputation from the Norwegian Storthing, together with a brilliant assembly of diplomatists, officials, ladies in full dress, and spectators. The Royal procession, in the midst of a medieval scale of mail, made his appearance, with gorgeous panoply and a lofty crest, on a white charger, followed by his pages, equerries, and carried sceptre and ball in his hand. As with solemn step he ascended the throne, the trumpets and drums of the Royal corps de cortège, in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, looked more like part of an Italian opera than anything real, tangible, and consistently connected with the present. The Monarch seemed to be wrapt in regal cloaks of inferior dignity, but, happily for our risible faculties, the ermine and velvet robes of the Chancellor, the combination of Lord Chancellor, Speaker, and First Gold Stick in Waiting—carried by a gentleman in armour, though the great Minister of State had to walk humbly, *longo intervallo*, in modern dress-coat and light overcoat—and the gold and silver staff of the empire, together with the regalia, formed part of the procession, as it was conducted in this Scandinavian reproduction of the pomp and circumstance of the old Roman and Byzantine ceremonial.

"The moment the King seated himself on the throne the roar of the cannon and the crash of military music, which had accompanied the defiling of the procession, at once stopped, and were succeeded by the deepest silence. Another instant, however, and the great multitude at the foot of the hill, pressing and thronging upon the barriers, broke out into a simultaneous cheer, which was continued while his Majesty made the following speech from the throne:—

"High-born, noble, and well-descended, venerable, reverend, and worthy, honourably born, reasonable, and highly-respected, honourable and honest good Lords and men of Sweden!—After having in God's house, and before the holy altar, repeated my vow to this people whom, half a century ago, my great ancestor was called upon to rule in honour and glory, and whose prosperity was greatly promoted by my much-lamented father during the whole of his reign, I now, for the second time, appear before you to-day, good Lords and men of Sweden, to receive from you the oath, the fulfilment of which will secure the welfare of the fatherland. The cannon—hushed down to us by our ancestors—of the King and people's blessing—under their future rule, tinies by mutual help and public views is no empty sound—of unceasing form. Its significance, I trust, is deeply impressed upon your hearts, as it is upon mine, and never shall the memory of this solemn moment fade from our memories. We live at a time when the minds of all European nations are swayed by feelings of displeasure, anxiety, and various objects of political import, when a prevailing dissatisfaction with existing things is apparent, and when a striving for change is being about another and better state, too often but dimly delineated in the mind's confused condition. The Scandinavian nationalities, guided by the blessings of Providence, has been happily spared those violent convulsions earlier by an unexampled degree under the mighty power enemies. With quiet discretion and firm confidence in the constitutional rights of the people, which have been upheld by the experience of centuries, without exposing itself to the dangers wrashing those who in every movement, and in every progress—a steady energy, and never alternating course to the prosperity of our country. Such a constitutional condition being duly appreciated by you, I have had no hesitation in accepting the unconditional homage which you have tendered to me. Your confidence in your loyalty; and, with all loyal grace and favour, remain your gracious King.

"After this stately speech, the Riksmarskalk beckoned to the Richsdrotsh, who, on his part, beckoned to the nobility to rise from their seats. The members of the Upper House instantly rose, uncovered their heads, and, with two fingers held aloft, swore the oath of fealty. The Bishop of Upsal, Hon Clergy, the Lords, and the Peasants followed in due succession, after which the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Parliament approached the foot of the throne and kissed the hand of his Majesty. Again the cannon thundered forth, the procession formed round anew, and returned to the palace, or castle, as it is termed here."

THE IMPERIAL PALACE, JEDDO.

IN the blue-book lately published on Japan we find our Minister, Mr. Alcock, communicating the most important details of the Tycoon Palace was put forward by the Government as a plea for delaying the British Legation at Jeddo, which, as we have said, Tycsingh an Engraving of that celebrated palace. It was situated within a fortified enclosure in the immediate suburbs of Jeddo. The plan of it is irregular figure, inclining to circular, and is five Japanese miles in circumference. It is surrounded by "four castles," the innermost and third castle, which is properly the residence of the Emperor, and two other strong, well fortified, but smaller castles, at the sides also some large and fine buildings for the imperial Princes' castles are each surrounded by walls and ditches.

The Imperial Palace is a large building, but of lofty height. It occupied an extensive area, and had numerous long galleries and spacious rooms, which, by means of sliding wooden screens, might be enlarged or brought into a narrower compass, as occasion required. Each room so contrived as to receive convenient and sufficient light. The chief apartments are the audience chamber, where the Princes assemble, the waiting-room, where all persons admitted to an audience, either of the Emperor or the Ministers of State, had to await till they were introduced; the council chamber, where the Ministers of State and Privy Councillors assemble, the hall of the Emperor's household, and others. The structure of all these several apartments was exquisitely uniform according to the ancient regulations of the Empire. The ceilings, beams, and pillars were of cedar or camphor, or gaseous wood, the grain of which was beautiful, flowers and other curious figures, and was therefore in some apartments covered only with a thin transparent varnish. In others japanned, or curiously carved with birds and branched work, neatly gilt. The floor was covered with the finest white mats, bordered with gold fringe or braid, and this was all that was to be seen in the palaces of the Emperor and Princes of the Empire.

NEW PATENT OMNIBUS.

OMNIBUS conveyance is scarcely less important to the locomotion of townspeople than railways are for circulation from one town or metropolis to another. It is to be hoped that certainly attention the attention of those who take an interest in civil improvements and public comforts, to the inconveniences to which omnibuses are exposed in use are so palpable that the Legislature found it necessary to take the matter into consideration, and to endeavour to diminish many of the inconveniences complained of by the prominent offenders of persons of all sexes, ages, and ranks at all hours of day and night, by the passing of the Metropolitan Regulations Act. Without stating the arrangement and size of the seats, making it obligatory to carry lights in the interior, and to have the conductor's box enclosed, tended to lessen the chances of offences being committed against the rules of social morals or individual safety. Still these regulations, though wise under the circumstances, are far from removing many of the evils that are inherent to the present form and system of omnibuses.

Persons who travels in an omnibus must experience the following nuisances:—1st, The frequent trampling upon one another's toes, bumping upon each other's knees, and the inconvenience arising at finding oneself packed into a huge unsightly box or cadaine without any means of communication, twelve other strangers of all sizes and conditions, sitting upon each other's coat-tails, or favoured under large volumes of crinoline; squeezing and poking each other's sides and backs, and treading on each other's feet—2nd, The discordance among the passengers with regard to keeping open or shut the windows in cold weather, the frequent inconvenience of people who, finding themselves in close contact, are apt to mistake their neighbour's pocket-book, purse, handkerchief, &c., for their own. "Beware of pickpockets!" is now to be read in the interior of omnibuses. 3rd, The distress felt on a rainy day at the advent of each fresh passenger, particularly females with their ample garments, advancing, wet through, to the further end of the vehicle; and innumerable other inconveniences.

All these nuisances are removed by dividing the omnibus into separate, well-ventilated compartments, as in the Paris patent omnibus. The compartments are disposed in two rows, back to back, the passengers sitting alone, each in one compartment, facing the pavement on their respective sides. A small window, with a shutter on each side, puts in communication the contiguous compartments, if agreeable to the passengers; the doors may be separate, or divided like first-class railway-carriages. A portion at each end of the vehicle is specially provided to contain the persons, just as a four-wheel cab or a private carriage, and constitutes a second-class carriage. Palmer's patent shield or a ball push each passenger in communication with the conductor. Access to, and egress from, the compartments is obtained by doors (as in private carriages) leading to a kind of landing or railed platform, upon which open the doors of the compartments. This platform runs round the forepart of the carriage, to give to all the passengers on each side the advantage of entering or leaving the carriage always on the near-side pavement. The doors may be kept open or shut by means of well-adapted self-acting springs.

This omnibus runs as lightly as any other on the metropolitan roads. It was weighed at the General Post, and certified to be only twenty-two hundredweight and three-quarters; while twenty-five and even twenty-seven hundredweight is not an unusual weight for omni-

Relics of the Past.

BILHOUETTES OF VOLTAIRE HITHERTO UNENGRAVED.

These portraits of the great Frenchman were cut, as we mentioned last week, from a common card by his friend M. Hubert. Like the admirable drawings of his hand in vol. v. of Foreign Portraits preserved in the Print Room of the British Museum, they were doubtless executed without the cognisance of the illustrious original, and they are traditionally said to represent with singular fidelity his appearance, *ci detaillé*, at the latter period of his life.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF VOLTAIRE.

Aux Délices près de Genève 20 Juin, 1759.

Ma mauvaise santé, Monsieur, m'a empêché de vous renercier plutôt, et ma prise même de l'honneur de vous écrire de ce matin. J'ai lû avec un très grand plaisir le mémoire contre les Hollandais. il me paraît aussi bien fait qu'il puisse l'être. Il me semble qu'on s'écrivait point autrefois; les affaires publiques étaient traitées ou avec une sécheresse rebutante, ou avec une emphase ridicule : vous me paraissez aussi bons écrivains que bon marins.

Votre Milice ne dû vient bien préférable puis qu'il vous a separé. Je le conservai comme un monument de votre amitié. J'ai appris par les papiers publics la mort de Mr Fabrice mon ancien ami. J'en suis sensiblement affligé, ce cera une grande consolation pour moi de retrouver en vous le sentiments dont il a vait toujours honoré.

Il me semble qu'on imprima l'année passée des mémoires concernants la Russie par le Lord Wittworth: si vous avies un moment à vous je vous prierais de vouloir bien me dire si ce sont encore que un effot de ce Ministre et s'ils sont estimés. Je dois supposer par tout ce qu'on m en dit quils sont assez curieux. Je n'ose vous supplier de me faire parvenir : il y a souvent de si longues avanies par la poste par la voye de Hollande en feuilles a fin que celà n'eut point l'air d'un livre dont la poste ne se chargerait pas. C'est ouvrage n'est plus intéressant par personne, étant chargé par la cour de Pétersbourg de faire l'histoire de Pierre le Grand. Je commence même à faire imprimer le premier volume ; ainsi il y aurait pas un moment à perdre. Je ne sçais aucune nouvelle de littérature. Il me paraît que la dernière comette n'a pas fait grand bruit, on est si occupé des affaires de terre et mer que les cléates sont oubliées de toutes façons.

J'ai l'honneur d'être bien véritablement et de tout mon cœur, Monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

A Monsieur, Monsieur Rast.

VOLTAIRE.

Nandes Koffee House, London.

[TRANSLATION.]

Aux Délices près de Genève, 20 June, 1759.

My bad health, Sir, has hindered me from thanking you sooner, and even deprives me of the honour of writing to you with my own hand. I have read with very great pleasure the memoire against the Dutch; it appears to me as well done as it could be. It strikes me that they did not write that formerly; public affairs were treated either with tedious acidity or with ridiculous emphasis. You appear to me as good writers as good seamen.

Your "Militon" is very precious to me, since it has belonged to you. I shall preserve it as a monument of your friendship. I have learnt by the public papers the death of my old friend Mr. Fabrice. I am sensibly afflicted at it; it will be a great consolation for me to find again in you the sentiments with which he had always honoured me.

Methinks that last year some memoirs were printed concerning Russia by Lord Whitworth. If you had a moment to yourself I would beg you to tell me whether these memoirs are really by this Minister, and if they are in estimation. I should suppose by all that has been told of them that they are sufficiently curious. I hardly dare beg of you to send them me ; it would only be to send them by way of Holland, in sheets, in order that it should not appear like a book, of which the postage would be very dear. It is a work more necessary to me than to any one, being employed by the Court of Petersburg to write the history of Peter the Great. I have even begun to print the first volume; thus there would not be a moment to lose. I know of nothing new in literature. It appears to me that the comet has not attracted much attention; they are so occupied with the affairs of land and sea, that the celestial ones are forgotten altogether. I have the honour to be truly, and with all my heart, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

VOLTAIRE.

A Monsieur, Monsieur Rast.

Nando's Coffee House, London.

The following note is written in English and by Voltaire's hand :—

You see, my dear Sr. like most of y^r countrymen, who forget their friendships contracted in term so soon as they are upon y^r their island. You remember me. I am indeed y^r friend, since you are a man without prejudices, a man of every country. Had I not fixed the seat of my retreat in the free corner of Geneva, I would have chosen it in the free kingdom of England ; for though I do not like the monstrous irregularities of Shakespear, though I admire but some lively and masterly strokes in his performances, yet I am confident so body in the world looks with a greater veneration on y^r good philosophers, on the ground of y^r good authors ; and I am these thirty years the disciple of y^r way of thinking. Y^r nation is at once a people of warriours and of philosophers. You are now at the pitch of glory, in regard to publick affairs ; but I know not whether you have preserv'd the reputation y^r island enjoy'd in point of literature when Addison, Congreve, Pope, Swift, were alive. However, you kan not be so low as wo are. Poor France, at the present time, has neither navy, nor money, nor plate, nor fame, nor wit. We are at the ebb of all.

I have read the life of Mad^e Pompadour, printed at London. Indeed, Sr, 'tis a scurrilous book. I assure you there is not one page of truth.

Pray, in case some good book appears into y^r world, let me be informed of it. Adieu, mon cher jeune philosophe, je compte sur votre souvenir, et je vous aimerai toujours.

Y for ever,

Aux Délices, 16 Janvier, 1760 (N. S).

VOLTAIRE.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

MISS E. OSBORNE comes forward with all a woman's earnestness to expose and avenge the wrongs of a numerous class of her sex, "The Governess" (150). The work is remarkable for unflinching, uncompromising purpose, strongly marked character, admirable situation, and spirited drawing. But it is to our mind almost too strong, too bitter in its sarcasm, too downcast and despairing in the war it wages between class and class. The picture is prefaced by an extract from Longfellow's "Evangeline" :—

Fair was she and young; but alas! before her extended
Dreary and vast, and silent, the desert of life, with its pathway
Marked by the graves of those who had sorrowed and suffered before her.

Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is godlike.

And there she stands, very fair, very dignified, but very sad, in rusty mourning ; of course, very much wronged ; with hands crossed before her, whilst the fat, coarse-faced mistress of the house frowns forth upon her words of insolent rebuke in presence of those vulgar, gaudy children, her hopeful pupils, who enjoy mightily to see "how she is catching it." Everything is in keeping with the picture, upstart character of this unamiable family—staring flower-patterned carpet, vulgar, showy furniture; while the whole atmosphere of the portrait of a peer in robes seen overhead against the wall, show that all this has been the abode of wealth not incumbered with noble blood. Miss Osborne's picture is very clever, but very bitter. In its assertion of the rights of woman, for the human heart of England; and, looking upon it in this sense, we are glad to hear that the Queen has been graciously pleased to purchase it.

Close by this work is a picture by Ansdell—"Buy a Dog, Ma'am !" (397), which we like much better than his "Lost Shepherd" in the large room. It is a scene current in modern life in Regent-street, and the dog-fancier and the dogs themselves are portraits of living people we have often met with.

J. E. Hodgson exhibits a very clever interior—"Our Philharmonic Society in the Olden Time" (566), which we engrave. The village amateur orchestra, which is about to perform in a music on various festive occasions of solemnity or hilarity, is now hard at work practising the overture to "Lodoiska," and we almost hear the old gentleman with the violoncello seems to be so intent upon his own performance that he has a good mind to quarrel with any one others to come in, unmindful of the imploring appeals of the prima violino. The second violin is in the act of scraping when the little household our, with tail between his legs, looks on and listens to it perplexed and amazed. The remaining figures serve capitally to complete the picture. The doorway contains a group apparently carried from its ordinary even tenor for some great and interesting occasion. The girl with the guitar is evidently a professional singer, or musical, wondering how much longer it is to last. The thrifty mother impresses the same conviction upon us as she scolds the young girl who in the confusion of the moment has inked her apron ; and the good, bewildered husband, with the baby in his arms, has opened the cottage door to admit the crowd of his friends who have just assembled to listen to the performance. We have not often met with a picture of the kind which has given us so much pleasure in the inspection, as this "Philharmonic Rehearsal."

F. D. Hardy's picture (579), with a bit of Dutch painting, pervaded by some of the spirit of Wilkie, entitled "A Crush" (210) ; and a very pretty lady in a cane chair, with a pet dog, and a book, bringing granny down stairs to inquire into the matter, are pictures, whilst the young delinquents hide themselves, in sheepish mood, behind the door. Mr. Hardy has a capital composition and much in this little picture. A glimpse of the back parlour, and a peep at the open air through the window, help to make the picture well introduced. Mr. Hardy's other work, "Volunteers" (119), is so much inferior to the one accepted in merit, that it deserves no treatment —that we should hardly have considered both to have come from the same hand.

The taste for homely subjects, more or less of a pensive character, is indulged in by one or two rising artists, and with the usual amount of success in the shape of popularity, which is the general observer. "Faith" (446), by T. Brooks, gives us an oft-repeated subject—that of a beautiful young creature in deep mourning for her father, listening to her sister, whose cheek beams with health, who is reading to her a consoling passage from the Holy Writ. On the wall at the back is a picture of the Saviour bearing Julian's Cross. The motto appended in the catalogue suggests the sentiment intended to be embodied in the picture—"Let your light so shine before men that even our faith." A companion picture of "Charity" (575) is painted in the same subdued tone and delicate manner. The sentiment is evidently explained by the Scripture passage to which it refers : "True religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this : to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction."

Mr. Redgrave, whose pictures might serve to illustrate a new edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," has contributed a work entitled "The Day is Done" (425), intended to suggest the calm enjoyments of the fireside circle, when the labours of the day are over for the day. The venerable gentleman is seated in his easy-chair, his face warmed by the cheerful blaze, whilst his wife sits at her side sits at the window at work, and his two daughters are singing a duet at the pianoforte. The light from the window, on the village green, are seen the boys of the school at play.

"Never More" (455) is another chapter from the book of the Disappointed Lover, painted by A. Elmore, A.R.A., and engraved by J. A. Young judy is represented looking with dejected and pained feelings through a window at the departing figure of her lover, who is about to look at him she is to see "never more." A bundle of letters and souvenirs on the table before her tell the rest of the story. The painful subject is effectively wrought out.

Mr. J. Clark's picture, "Unemployed" (456) is not equal to some of his former productions—"The Cottage Door," for instance. Indeed, in the way, he has not yet improved upon. There is a good deal of character in the figure of the unemployed, but the attitude in which he apparently has the worst ; whilst his pretty niece, or daughter, who sits at his knee, inquiring into the cause of her gentleman beside her for advice and admiration ; but the subject is too background to be interesting.

Amongst the foreign contributors Mdme. Ronner exhibits her talents attention by the strongly-marked character thrown into her impersonations of the animal life. The figure of a cat in the glass door of a dungeon, the face strongly mingling the agony and shame of the cat with prisoner, is now her forte. Her other subject, "Mother's Delight" (566), representing a bronzed-faced young woman playing with the animal which she has reared on her bed, is cleverly grouped, but a little too much studied and somewhat theatrical.

"The Convent Dole" (432), by R. Lehmann, is a striking and characteristic work, painted in brown and neutral tints. The subject, unfortunately, is one of a class which, in spite of the current gaze for her accustomed portion of bread is marked with all that vestige of the animal left in human form by the perversion of human nature debased by habitual mendicancy. Her two children crouching by her side are conceived very much in the spirit of Murillo ; the youngest, a girl, with her eye seeing, half-inquiring, half-imploring eyes, is a picture in herself. The same artist exhibits a landscape with figures—"Early Morning in the Pontine Marshes" (254), which displays considerable power in the treatment, though too local and occasional in the subject to be generally interesting. A boat in charge of harvest labourers, and laden with maize, meets near Ginestra, one of the herds of buffaloes employed by the Government to clear the banks of rank and choking vegetation. The buffaloes themselves are of a class of animals which cannot be considered either picturesque or pleasing, and, as they wallow in the stagnant canal, with the rank weeds clinging to their snouts and horns, the air seems to be laden with unwholesome vapours. Surely this is in direct violation of the canons of art, which prohibit the elaboration of objects inherently repulsive. The harvest labourers lying indolently amongst the maize parties of the pervading unhealthy aspect, and the flat and pointless landscape presents no features to relieve the unpleasant monotony of the foreground.

It is refreshing to turn from this fetid actuality to the realms of creative fancy, so grandly realised by Mr. F. Danby in his picture of "Phœbus Arising from the Sea, by the nature of his first vivifying rays, through the drifting foam of a rolling wave, calls into worldly existence "the Queen of Beauty" (319). There is no pretence to naturalism in this bright ethereal landscape—on the contrary, it is avowedly conventional and ideal ; and properly so, for in such the event it is supposed to represent itself a fabulous creation. But it is extremely beautiful in its soft cerulean hues, warmed by delicate sunbeams, and peopled with creatures full instead of fantastic. Along the smooth glittering shore rolls in drifting waves the bright joyous sea ; majestic without violence, its foam curling in curving eddies in the rays which dart from the chariot of Phœbus, as he sets out upon his day's journeying, and as they boil and froth there emerges from their midst the light elegant car of the Queen of Beauty surrounded by her graceful Nereids. Connecting this pearly pageantry the sky is dapple l with rosy clouds, as if they were turned in paying homage to their new and lovely sister. In this picture the charming poetry of the subject is eagerly caught, and improved by an informed judgment, a refined taste, and exquisite mastery of hand. Mr. Danby's note so successful in the tumultuous real horrors of a shipwreck (240). The water wants power and weight, the storm wants savagery—the sea, generally, is too diminutive, fritteringaway the wild over-brimming turmoil of the scene in minute details.

THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers a sketch of the Central Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, the interior of which forms one of the most interesting sights in London.

This institution, which was established in the year 1831, under the patronage of his late Majesty King William IV. and the Duke of Wellington, and had for its object at first the formation of what in both services, has lately received from her Majesty a Royal charter of incorporation, and is now in its place amongst the Royal institutions of the kingdom. Before giving our readers any description of the Museum, we may be allowed to point out what are the objects which this institution is designed to carry out. They are the encouragement of naval and military art, science, and literature. The principal means by which these objects are to be attained are, the formation of a library, the delivery of lectures, the exhibition of inventions, and the publication of a collection of such papers as may be read, or of accoutrements, of models, and objects of professional information, of which and improvement connected with distinguished offices or warlike operations—in a word, it is designed that this institution should be represented by this institution in the same way that the other sciences are represented each by its respective society.

On delivering his ticket (which must be signed by a member) the visitor passes into the Museum, containing the naval armour of the Esquimaux, New Zealander, inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands, Australia, and Africa, and then enters the great European armoury. Round this room are displayed firearms from the time of Henry VIII. to Victoria: in the windows are cases containing swords of heroes, arms used in the wars of the Crusades, which he carried at the siege of Dragada, and a small sword of Nelson, and also the Sultan's sword presented to Admiral Napier by the Greek Islands. After passing through a doorway towards the centre of the room a glass case is entered, where are displayed in a series of models of steam-engines from the first appliance of steam to the screw-engine of the present time. Also are some highly interesting models of tests by Major Rhodes and Mr. Fraser, by some of what plans are proposed for ameliorating the tent life of the soldier. The next object of interest is a most beautiful set of the Sultan's gold armour, which has been presented to the institution by the reigning Sovereign of Turkey. This collection, when completed by similar presents from other foreign Sovereigns, will be one of the highest importance, as thus comparison will be facilitated, and many valuable hints gained for the improving of our own services. We must not notice other objects of interest in the Museum.

The visitor, after examining these, finds himself at the foot of the grand staircase, guarded, as it were, by two men-at-arms of the Middle Ages. On the first landing he sees on the walls pikes, spears, helmets, and long two-handed swords, and on the other side shirts of chain-plaged mail of the time of the Crusaders. On a pillar near him is the original halberd, longbow of the time of Henry VIII. ; whilst on another are arrows taken out of the citadel of Alaepp, supposed to be of the time of the Crusaders.

From the European Armoury the Asiatic Armoury is entered, the walls of which are completely covered with spears, swords, shields, matchlocks, and other descriptions of arms and armour from Borneo, Java, and Cochin, China, Punjaub and Afghanistan. In this room are also to be seen the dress worn by Tippoo Sahib at the capture of Seringapatam, and the pistols taken from his body after his fall.

The next room of interest is devoted to the Royal Naval Rifle Room, as in it is exhibited the Enfield rifle in all stages of manufacture, from the commencement of the material to the finished gun.

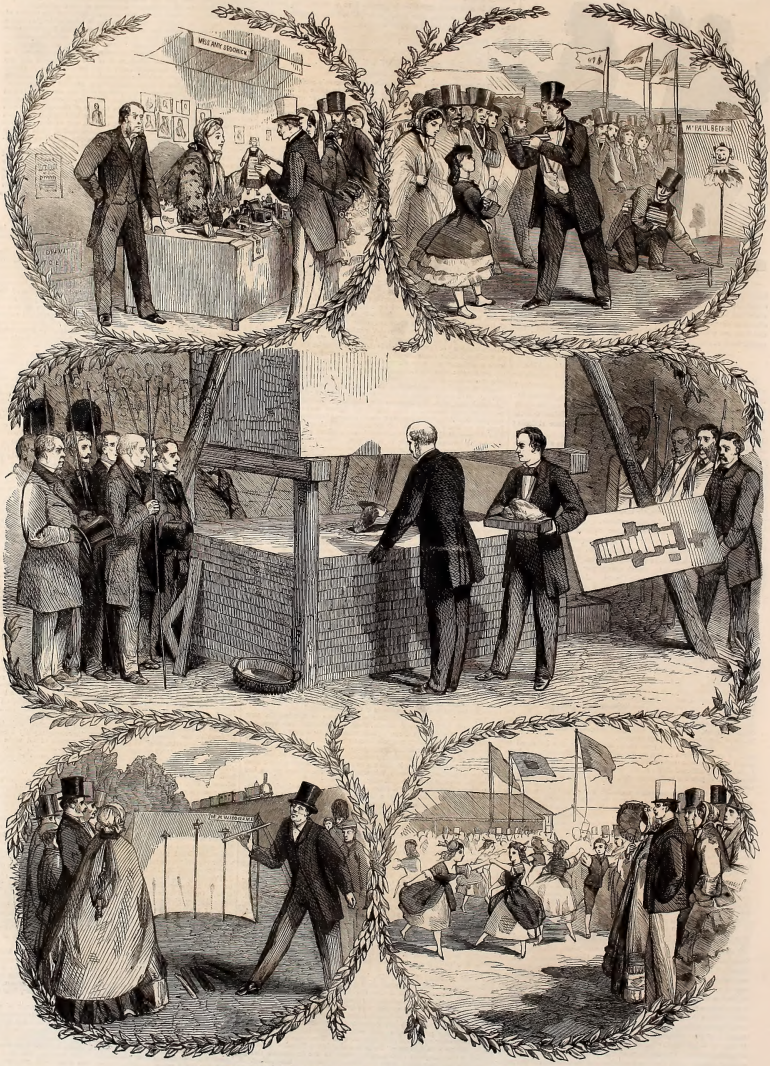
Time would fail us minutely to describe the various objects of interest in the Museum, but we must pass, therefore, rapidly through the naval departments, where models of vessels of war are to be seen, from the most perfect model of a line-of-battle ship, put together in a most perfect way by a French prisoner of war in Norman Cross Prison, to a large one of the *Cornwallis* 74, built in 1813, and from the first completed model of Napoleon's fatal steam-of war of 1850 to the beautiful lines of the modern frigate. In these departments may be found models of the Armstrong and Cunighan's plan for reeling tapsails from the deck, Clifford's boat-lowering apparatus, Hall's life-boats, and gun-rafts. In the second room, also, are several curiosities : from Drake's walking stick to the Duke's pocket-level and chronometer ; relics of the *Royal Georg* and King Henry VIII.'s great ship the *Harry Grace de Dieu*, whilst in the same room are models of foreign craft, from the celebrated Maltese galley to the Magy prue and Arab dhow, and models of the Arab, Chinese, and the magnificent table made from the wood of the *Victory* when the Spanish Government presented the ends of the Admiralty table. Other rooms will be exhibited, we understand, a model, most accurately carried out, of the Channel Tunnel Railway.

After returning to naval model-room No. II., and ascending the stairs, we come to a room now occupied by large naval models, but which, we understand, will shortly give place to objects more consistent with the design of the institution. In a recess to the right we find numerous highly-interesting models of various kinds of batteries, of the single and double safe, &c.

The finest room in the Museum is the lofty Waterloo Gallery, so named because it contains the late Captain Siborne's exquisite models of the battle of Waterloo. As a *ne plus ultra* to these models Colonel Hamilton's model of the South of the Crimea. This room also contains models of fortifications, siege trenches, batteries, and many interesting relics commemorative of the Peninsular, Waterloo, and the late campaigns.

The library contains between 11,000 and 12,000 volumes of works on naval and military history, biography, improvements in arms, and general science. The topographical department, which has not long been set on foot, contains the naval charts, and maps, and plans, supplied by the Admiralty and War Departments ; here on maps are marked out, by pins and coloured cards, warlike operations or peaceful movements over the world. The reading-room is a comfortable, light room, looking out on the river, well supplied with the latest periodicals of the day. During the season lectures on subjects of passing interest, or bearing on the naval or military services, are delivered on Friday afternoons.

* This letter is not in Voltaire's handwriting.



LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE, AT MAYBURY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

THIS college is in a prosperous condition, and seems well adapted to answer the purposes for which it was established. It was incorporated by charter in 1845 for the purpose of affording a practical and scientific agricultural education to students from all parts of the kingdom, and it is under the direct patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. On the death of the late Principal, the Rev. J. B. Haygarth, to whom the prosperity of the college is greatly due, a memorial subscription was commenced among his friends, the proceeds of which have not only raised to his memory a handsome stone reredos in the college chapel, but also founded an annual prize to be called the "Haygarth Prize." This subscription provoked another for the beautifying of the chapel, which, with its new oak fittings, stone screen, and organ, now presents a handsome appearance. There has lately been introduced as part of the arrangements of the college a suite of private rooms, and this has attracted to it men of a higher grade and more advanced age, and it seems likely materially to increase the efficiency and success of the institution.

AUSTRALIAN SERPENTS.

THE Zoological Society of London have lately added to their collection of reptiles in the Regent's Park Gardens some fine examples of venomous serpents from Australia, the first of the kind ever brought alive to this country. For this valuable addition to their series of ophidians the society is indebted to Mr. Edward Wilson, the same gentleman who is so well known for his efforts in introducing the singing-birds of Europe into Australia. Of two consignments of these animals forwarded from Melbourne by the agents of Mr. Wilson one arrived in perfect safety, all the animals being found alive and in perfect health, and feeding readily soon after being placed in the society's reptile-house. The second consignment, owing to some of the specimens having died during the voyage, and not having been removed, was not so successful. The Australian snakes thus introduced into this country belong to two species. One of them, known as the black viper in Australia, is the *Pseudechis porphyriacus* of naturalists; the other—a fine, handsome snake, with a yellow belly—has only lately received a scientific name from Dr. A. Günther, of the British Museum, who has called it *Hoplocephalus superbus*. Its Australian name is unknown to us.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE

THE foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College was laid yesterday week at Maybury, near Woking, by the Prince Consort, in the presence of a large assemblage, comprising not only a majority of the celebrities of the theatrical profession, but many representatives of the literary and fashionable world. The occasion was celebrated by a fête in the grounds of the intended college, one principal feature of which was a fancy fair, the stalls of which were presided over by a number of the most celebrated London actresses. The stallholders were—Mrs. Billington, Miss Burton, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Herbert, Miss Katherine Hickson, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss Marston, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Alfred Mellon (late Miss Woolgar), Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Neville, Miss Oliver, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss H. Simms, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Swanborough, Miss E. Thorne, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. C. Young. Never was fancy fair so well served as by these able and earnest ladies; they played their parts so well, they arranged their stalls with so much taste, and they recommended their wares with so much ability, that the purchasers were rejoiced at their bargains, though they were victimised as greatly as the



AUSTRALIAN VENEMOUS SERPENTS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE COLLECTION OF REPTILES IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

unfortunate Japanese in the exchange of gold itzeaous for silver dollars. The interest with which these fair *bonbrjnrères* were regarded was naturally very great, and the majority of visitors who had wept or smiled at the acting of these ladies, and had seen them only on the stage, found abundant employment in criticising the change which, in some cases, a lady presented when seen off as compared with being on the stage. The ladies were thoroughly at home under this scrutiny; they knew they were the observed of all; they did their spiriting gently, and, for the sake of the funds of the charity, we hope successfully. The actress saleswoman were not the only objects of interest. There were laughing shooting crowds gathered round two rival "Aunt Sallies," of which Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Paul Bedford were the proprietors. Then there were pitching-sticks owned by the same parties, patented by Mr. Matthews, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Compton, and Mr. H. Widdicomb. "Now my b-o-o-y-s, come along, throw three for a shilling," cries the attendant at one of Paul Bedford's rival proprietor, Mr. Buckstone, in his familiar tones, invites all to his establishment, the best booth in the fair, and even carves a cocoanut, though his rival subsequently offered the four throws for a shilling.

The Prince himself arrived on the grounds at about four o'clock, and he was at once conducted to the tent where the foundation-stone was prepared for deposition. Mr. Webster then read an address, thanking his Royal Highness for the honour he did the institution. The Prince replied as follows:—I beg to thank you for the address which has just been read. I have accepted with much pleasure your invitation to take the leading part in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Future Dramatic College—a work, the success of which the Queen has marked her hearty interest. I believe that that institution, if established and conducted (of which I express entertain a moment's doubt) in the spirit in which it has been proposed and commenced, cannot fail to confer a lasting benefit not only on the dramatic profession itself, but on the public, which is so deeply interested in the well-doing and respectability. It is to that profession that we are accustomed to look for amusement in the leisure hours which are properly given to recreation, after the various labours and duties of the day, from which, perhaps, none are more severe. And the importance cannot be overrated of endeavouring to combine with such amusement, such instruction and such elevation of sentiment as every well-regulated mind must derive from following the actor in his attempts to give life and reality to the noble conceptions of the dramatic poet, or to inculcate some high moral lesson, by interesting our best feelings and sympathies in the love of virtue and detestation of vice. The more we can do to elevate the character of the dramatic profession, from which we expect so much, the more confidently may we hope to see our own standard; and the public therefore, have a higher interest even than the actor himself in the success of the plan which we trust is to be carried out. I think the establishment of a central hall, to form a dramatic library as well as museum, and to be open to the profession generally, will act as a common bond of union among its members, the importance of which is well calculated to increase their own feelings of self-respect, and, as a necessary consequence, to raise their position in the social scale. My God's blessing ever attend this work!" The stone was then lowered; and, after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sumner, son of and Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, the proceedings terminated. His Royal Highness took his departure amid the loud cheers of the company. The children and the rest of the visitors then proceeded to a neighbouring tent, and partook of a handsome collation.

In consequence of the numerous applications made to the members of the committee by persons and friends who were prevented by the weather from attending the grand fête held at Maybury, it is intended to hold a fancy fair shortly in London.

COVENT-GARDEN IMPROVEMENTS.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, AND SONS' NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

That long-required new thoroughfare from King-street, Covent-garden, to Leicester-square and Piccadilly, drawing towards completion, a suitable western approach will shortly be afforded to this locality, the centre of the Bedford estate, around which cluster the Royal Italian Opera House and Floral Hall, Drury Lane and the Lyceum Theatres, Covent Market and Theatre Royal, Exeter Hall, the parish church of St. Paul, and other public offices. Various improvements have taken place in this locality of late years, but none have so remarkable a degree contributed to the architectural beauty of the neighbourhood as the erection of the noble pile of buildings in which where recently stood the old-established auction-rooms of Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, 26, King-street, Covent-garden. The original site has been considerably enlarged by the addition of an adjoining piece of ground, the whole purchased for free from the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Notwithstanding the great advantage whioh an extensive frontage of 120 feet offered in a commercial point of view, the peculiar form of the ground—that of an irregular triangle—presented considerable difficulties to the architect, Mr. Arthur Allom, in the way of obtaining the necessary accommodation and facilities for the numerous purposes, difficulties which he has ably overcome.

The new building is of five stories. The basement, which is 11 feet 6 inches high, covers, with the vaults, about 4800 superficial feet, and consists of spacious warehouses for the reception of property intended for sale. Two fireproof strong-rooms, for the safe keeping of jewels, fitted with Chubb's patent doors, lift for raising heavy goods to the upper stories above, and a well of ample size, with a private entrance on the ground floor is properly made the centre of the building, and leads to a handsomely-proportioned staircase, with parquete, with Maw and Co.'s beautiful encaustic tiles. On each side are polished plate-glass folding doors; those to the left communicate with the public offices, and those on the left with the principal auction-room. This room occupies 1160 superficial feet, is 24 feet in height exclusive of the lantern, and is ventilated by means of the ornamental ironwork in the ceiling, as well as by the front windows and the skylights; makes its last bow to the public when it is commonly called, stands in the north corner, and from its commodious position and ingenious construction enables the rostrum of the auctioneer to reach all parts of the room with ease. The goods entrance is in the opposite corner, and is approached by stairs with stationary hand lift from the basement. The public offices, which are lofty, spacious, and easy of access, have been fitted by Mr. Dyer of Soho-garden, with solid-panelled mahogany counters, desks, and screen, forming an inner office. A spiral iron staircase leads to the first floor. The grand staircase ascends to the first floor, and communicates by a staircase with the waterroom below. The private entrance to the east side of the building adjoining the Westminster Fire Office, and has a staircase to each floor, lighted from a skylight above. Returning to the principal entrance, the public staircase of Portland stone, with its deep moulded treads and elegant iron balusters, attracts our notice. It leads to the first-floor hall, in the same form as the one below, and has a groined ceiling. Passing through the large folding doors, we at once enter a light, charming room, about fifty feet by thirty feet, set apart for the view and sale of bijouterie, silver plate, paintings, and works of art, for the display of which it is specially adapted. The apartment, of Spanish mahogany, forms an important feature. The remainder of the floor is arranged as private offices. The second and third floors are devoted to residential purposes; and we remark that by apparently simple means Mr. Allom has succeeded in constructing suites of handsome and convenient apartments, of various sizes, shapes, an achievement of more than ordinary difficulty when the peculiarities of the site are taken into consideration. The whole together contain twenty-one rooms. There are three outlets to the roof, whence a most extensive view is obtained, the whole being nearly that of the Nelson Column. Gas has been laid on throughout the building by Mr. Strode, of St. Martin's-le-Grand; and the two auction-rooms and the basement are warmed by Perkins's hot-water apparatus.

In viewing the exterior of the building one cannot fail to be struck by the originality with which every part of the work is stamped, and the difficulty in ascribing to it any particular style or period of art, though the leaning is towards the classic or Italian school. Allom has avoided the hackneyed use of the Ionic and Corinthian pilasters, and has treated the front in a flowing, natural way, the ornament being introduced with careful taste and made subordinate to the general purposes of utility, thus obtaining, at no very great expense in enrichments, a dignity and character suited to an important public office. This is seen in the broad projecting cornice to the ground and first floor windows, thereby securing an abundant and equal distribution of light with boldness of effect. The minor details also evince much taste, and the corner adjoining the Westminster Fire Office exhibits the harmonising effect of two buildings of different designs, a matter requiring at all times great judgment on the part of the architect. The material of the façade is generally of Portland cement, and the colour is unusually warm and rich in tone. The keystones, modillions, dentils, acroteria, and terraces are well executed in Sussex architectural stone. The treatment of the ironwork, in point of design, deserves mention. The wrought-iron columns, girders, &c., were manufactured by Mr. Peter Williams, at the Albion Ironworks, Birmingham. The ground-floor windows are secured at night by Barnard, Bishop, and Co.'s rolling-iron shutters.

In justice to the contractors, Messrs. G. Mansfield and Son, of Henry-street, Gray's-inn-lane, we have to notice the generally substantial and finished quality of the work, which has been executed with the greatest possible dispatch, considering the delays entailed by the disastrous "strike" of last autumn. To the architect, Mr. Arthur Allom, of Robert-street, Adelphi, great praise is due for the originality, thought, and skill he has displayed in designing a building which so completely fulfils the requirements of property in view, while contributing so essentially to the architectural beauty of this interesting locality. Mr. Digby Wyatt was appointed as referee in case of disputes, but the contract in that capacity from time to time during the progress of the works.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. H. L.—We hear, and are glad to hear it, that Mr. Kling has arrived, and purposes to remain a long stay in this country. He has a sparkling, lively vein of play, which is quite refreshing in these days of dull, plodding chess. We hope to see him at the Simpson's Divan, and also at some foreign "problems." We are afraid next autumn will be too much for us during his services at the forthcoming meeting of the British Chess Association?

H. KING.—Your solution is correct.

A. KWIX.—They shall have immediate attention.

WAYFIN.—The move suggested certainly says on to delay the mate.

J. M. K.—Quite wrong. Read the rules for the Grand Tournament and the King obviously cannot move.

J. H. S.—"B" was bound to play out the game unless both parties agreed to its postponement; by refusing to do so he forfeited it. See the rules in "Chess Praxis."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 860.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th	R takes B (ch)	1. K to R 6th. Mates.
(a) 1. B to K 8th	P takes B (ch)	(b) 1. K to K 8th. P Queens
2. K to K 7th	Any move	2. P to K 8th. Mate.
3. R mates.		

PROBLEM No. 851.

By W. P. KNIGHT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY TELEGRAPH.

Subjoined is one of the Games played in the late contest between LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

(*A's Bishop's Gambit.*)

MANCHESTER (Mr. Cohen).	LIVERPOOL (Mr. Steel).	MANCHESTER (Mr. Cohen).	LIVERPOOL (Mr. Steel).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. B to Q 4th	K to E 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	29. R to K 4th	K to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	30. K to K B 3rd	B to D 3rd
4. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	31. K to K 3rd	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
6. Q to K 2nd (ch)	B to K 2nd	(Has apparently been White's Pawn; but, in reality, it is only a bait for Black, which he unwisely and unwarily takes at the loss of time.)	
7. Castles	P to K 3rd		
8. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt 5th	31.	B takes Kt
9. Q to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	32. R takes B (ch)	K to K B 2nd
10. B takes P	Kt takes P	33. R to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
11. B takes B	B takes B	34. B takes B	K takes B
12. Q B takes P	P to Q B 3rd	35. K to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. P to K 6th	B to K 2nd	36. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
14. Q to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	37. P takes P	P takes P
15. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	38. K takes P	K to Q B 3rd
16. P takes Q	P takes Q	39. K to Q B 4th	K to Q 3rd
17. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	40. K to Q 4th	K to K 3rd
18. P to Q 6th	P to K B 3rd	41. K to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
19. R to Q Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	42. K to K Kt 4th	K to Q 3rd
20. R to Q 7th	P to Q 4th	43. P to Q Kt 4th	K to B 3rd
21. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th	44. P to Q 5th	K to K 3rd
22. R to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	45. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 4th
23. R to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	46. P takes K P	P takes P
24. R to Q 2nd	Kt takes P	47. P to K Kt 6th	P to K B 4th
25. P to Q 5th	B to Q 4th	48. K to Q 6th	
26. P to Q 6th	B to Q 3rd	49. And Liverpool resigns.	
27. R takes Kt	R to Q sq		

A NOVEL VARIATION IN THE "SCOTCH GAMBIT" AND THE "CENTRE GAMBIT."—The Manchester Chess Club, which has lately suggested an innovation upon the established line of play in the Scotch Gambit, which merits attention, has, of late, been very active, for, as will be remembered, are:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q Kt 5th,		7. B to Q Kt 5th	

and Black wins, instead of planning the attack which Mr. Boyd Florid proposes 7. P to Q Kt 4th, which leads to many curious complications, all of which are worthy of careful consideration. The Manchester Club, the real result of which can be determined only by a much more rigid analysis than the variation has yet undergone.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1153.—By PALAMEDES.

White: K at Q Sq rd, B at K B 7th, R at Q Kt 3rd, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th and Q Kt 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1154.—By PALAMEDES.

White: K at K Kt 7th, Q at Q Kt 6th, Q at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 5th.

Black, with one Queen against two Queens, having the move, makes a drawn game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HEYTESBURY.

The Right Hon. Sir William A'Court, G.C.B., Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir William A'Court, Colonel in the Army and Knight of the Bath, by his second wife, Letitia, daughter of Henry Tyndale, Esq., of Salisbury. He was born in 1779, on the 30th of July, and commenced early in life his diplomatic career in which he afterwards became so distinguished. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples on the 31st of July, 1801, and on special mission to Vienna, in 1807. He was First Commissioner of the Affairs of Malta in 1811, and Minister Extraordinary to the Barbary States in



1813, at Naples in 1814, and at Madrid in 1822. He was Ambassador at Lisbon in 1824, and was Ambassador at St. Petersburgh from 1825 to 1832, when he obtained his pension. He was made a P.C. in 1828, and in 1835 he was nominated Governor-General of India, but declined it. He succeeded thither the Tory Government with which he acted had retired. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1844 to 1846, and succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 23rd of July, 1817, and was raised to the Peerage as Lord Heytesbury on the 28th of Jan., 1828. He was twice married, on the 3rd of October, 1808, Maria Rebecca, second daughter of the Hon. William Henry Fortescue, and granddaughter of William, first Earl of Radnor, by whom (who died on the 6th of October, 1844) he leaves a son and a daughter, Cecilia Mary, the wife of the Rev. Robert Daly, D.D. Son and James, first Lord Dunsandle. Lord Heytesbury died at his seat, Heytesbury House, Wilts, on the 9th inst., and is succeeded by his son, Henry Ashe, now second Lord Heytesbury, who has assumed the additional surname of Holmes. He was born on the 11th of April, 1797, and married, on the 3rd of October, 1833, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Sir Lennard Thomas Holmes Hylton, Bart., of Westerton, in the Isle of Wight, and has ten sons and four daughters: the eldest of the latter, Elizabeth, was married, in June last year, to Edward William Ward, Esq., junior, of Mannton Hall, Leeds.

SIR A. J. MURRAY, BART.

Sir Archibald John Murray, Bart., the head of the ancient house of Murray of Blackbarony, in the county of Peebles, was the elder son of Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., by his wife, Anne Dogg, of the noble Douglas family. He was born in 1781; and, after being educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the British Army in 1810, and served with the Scots Fusilier Guards. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1830, and retired from the service. He married, in 1818, Eliza, daughter of the late Samuel Dwyer, Esq., but had no issue. He died on the 22nd ult., and is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir John Dipvyle Murray, Bart., who married, first, Blanche Cuthbert, and has had by her a son, John Cuthbert. He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Hon. Baptist Noel, Rector of Bold Hall, Lancashire, and by her has three sons and four daughters. The only sister of the late and present Baronets, Anne Maria, is the wife of the Duke Filippo Sante Montalbetti.



SIR WILLIAM DOMVILE, BART.

Sir William Domville, second Baronet, of St. Albans, Herts, was the descendant of an ancient family, the Domvilles of Lymme Hall, Cheshire, and was the only son of Sir William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, by his wife, Sally, daughter of Mr. Archibald Fraser, Banker. He was born on the 22nd of March, 1774, and succeeded as second Baronet at the decease of his father on the 6th of February, 1832. He married, on the 18th of September, 1807, Marie, daughter of the late Edward Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex, and by her, who died on the 15th of May, 1857, has issue one son and two daughters. The latter two are married, the eldest to Sir Henry Ashworth, Bart., of Egerton Hall, Lancashire, and the second to Edward Southfield Lodge, Eastbourne, Sussex, and is the mother of the elder son, Edward Lucas Graham Domville, the third Baronet, who was born on the 23rd of June, 1835, and married, on the 5th of December, 1848, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hulme, Rector of Hulme, and has a son and a daughter. Sir William Domville, the first Baronet, was created on the 27th of August, 1814, Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order, and the allied Sovereigns on the 18th of June, 1814; and was, in consequence, created a Knight of the Bath on the 2nd of July following. Sir William Domville is a senior branch to that of the Irish Baronet, Sir Charles Compton William Domville, of Santry Demesne, and Santry House, both in the county of Dublin, present High Sheriff of that county.

THE memoir and arms of Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, just deceased, will appear next week.

THE SPANISH PRETENDER.—DON JUAN de Bourbon, brother of the Count de Montemolin, refuses to abdicate his claims to the crown of Spain, and has therefore followed the example of his brother in Salvidrana. The Queen Mother Charles Louis of his rights to the crown of Spain, consisting of a manifesto, dated in Trieste on the 4th inst., in which he proclaims me to claim the rights of my family, and those which I have personally to the throne of my ancestors, to which I am bound by oath as the principle of legality upon which they are based, I will not permit an appeal to arms to obtain the triumph of those rights to be made in my behalf again be shed in the cause. I place my faith in Divine Providence, in the rectitude and patriotism of the Spanish people, and in favourable circumstances. I desire not to ascend the throne by encountering victories on the eyes to it; I desire to possess it as the inheritance by the principles of legality by legality order will be established, and with it the country will prosper and progress, and the full enjoyment of liberty. I have made known this manifesto to the Curtes in order that the nation may thereby be informed of it.—London, June 1, 1860.

ENGLISH PICKPOCKETS IN PARIS.—Complaints having been made to the police that numerous robberies of the pockets of persons of the middle classes were charged to detect the thieves; and, as the greater part of the robberies were committed in the vicinity of the Bourse, in front of Chevet's shop in that place, as the omnibus station for the Champs Elysées, and in the three-sou seats in the Champs Elysées, it was there that the officers were chiefly on the watch. The other evening a gentleman was observed to enter one of the shops, and to purchase some articles. He then left Chevet's window, and then go away with another man and a woman. The three entered a cab, the two thieves following, followed by the officers, and after stopping there a little while they separated. One of them followed the gentleman to the Palais Royal, where he was observed to take a pocket-book down an opening into a cellar. One of the officers who had followed descended it, produced his card, and took him before the commissary of police of the district; and shortly after the other officer came in with the woman, who had the pocket-book concealed in her dress. It appears that the gentleman had a London policeman was present in the house of the pickpockets, and that he was the first to see the theft. The thieves are known to the police as "Les Anglais," and it has been ascertained that the woman, it appears, named Gordon, is thirty-six years of age, and has been residing in Paris for some time past. The man, Jacques Lasser; on her were found long scissors and implements used by pickpockets. The woman Gordon, it is stated, has been in communication with the persons who in England, shortly after the trial of Rush, were in custody in London, robbed Foulnie, the jeweller, of a quantity of valuable jewellery. The man who threw away the pocket-book, named Jackson, is twenty-eight years of age, and lived in Great Portland-street; the pocket-book turned out years of age, and lived in Great Portland-street; the pocket-book turned out to have been stolen a fortnight since from a person of Vaudrand. In the to have been stolen a fortnight since from a person of Vaudrand. In the man's lodgings some papers were seized which proved that for some time past he had been transmitting about 40*l.* a week to his wife at London. The third prisoner, named Macdonald, is twenty-six years of age, and resided in the Rue Castellane. He lived in good style, and it was stated, among other things, that a new carriage was in his service. The three prisoners were sent to the Prefecture of Police to await their trial.

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DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS: have them thoroughly cleansed from all impurities and the colours revived by patent process, 3d., 4d., &c., per yard. Lace, muslin, and damask curtains, chintzes, dimities, blankets, quilts, &c., beautifully finished. Dyeing in all its branches. Articles received from all parts of England. Price lists sent. Moderate charges. Fetched and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

RAREY in LONDON ANOTHER WEEK.—Mr. Rarey has the honour to intimate that he will give a Practical and Illustrative Exposition of his System of SUBDUING and TRAINING HORSES, whether Wild, Unbroken, or Dangerously Vicious, at the ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square, on the following days:—

Fashionable Morning Demonstrations on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, June 19, 21, and 23, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

Evening Demonstrations on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 18, 20, 21, and 22, at Half-past Eight. Doors open at Eight.

Several Vicious Subjects have already been secured.

The terms of admission will remain at the following reduced scale:—Reserved Seats (numbered and secured), 10s.; Second Seats, 5s; Third Seats, 2s 6d. Places and tickets may be taken at the Box-office of the Theatre, on and after Thursday, June 14, from eleven till four; or at Mitchell's, Bond-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Cheapside.

J. B. GOUGH'S FAREWELL ORATIONS: on JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in EXETER HALL. The Right Hon. Lord Ebury will preside on Monday Evening next. Sir George Strickland, Bart., will preside on Tuesday Evening, June 12. —— on Wednesday Evening, June 13. The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe will preside on Thursday Evening, June 14. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury will preside on Friday Afternoon, June 15. The chair will be taken each evening at Eight o'clock; on Friday the chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Admission by Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d each. To be had at the Office of the National Temperance League, 237, Strand.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A Physician to a large Metropolitan Dispensary wishes to take a Resident, or non-Resident, PUPIL, who would have full opportunities of learning his Profession.—Address—M.D., care of Messrs. Aickin and Capes, 3 Furnival's inn, E.C.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they give LESSONS to Adults in the Valse, Galop, Lancers, &c., Misses Bland officiating as partners. 33, Brewer-street, Regent-street, W.

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HULL and NORWAY.—From Hull to Christiania, calling at Christiansand and Arendal. The fast steamer "Ganger Rolf," Captain Gloërsen, 513 tons, with superior accommodation for sixty first-class Passengers, is intended to leave Hull on Fridays, the 22nd of June, and the 6th and 20th of July, and every succeeding fourteen days; leaving Christiania every intermediate Friday. Best Cabin Passage, £4 0s. 0d.; Second Cabin, £2 13s. 4d. Return Tickets, available all the year, One Fare and a Half. Average passage, forty-eight hours. Passengers landing at Christiansand can proceed by the Government steamers (which await the arrival of the "Ganger Rolf" at Christiansand) to Bergen, Drontheim, and all the Northern Ports. From Christiania there is a railway to Lake Mjosen, upon which steamers ply to Lillehammer, being the direct route for the scenery in Gulbransdohl and the Dovre Fjeld, and also for the overland journey to Drontheim.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY HIGHLAND TOURS.—Passengers booked Daily from Edinburgh and Glasgow Stations for various Excursions into the Highlands for periods of from one to fourteen days. Fares include every charge for conveyance throughout the Tours. For particulars see Time Table Books, Programmes, and Maps, which may be had on application at the office of the Superintendent of the Line, George-square, Glasgow. By order.
Company's Offices, Glasgow, May 12, 1860.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, Demerara, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS' COMPANY (Limited), Swan-lane, Upper Thames street London. Established for the SALE of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Steam Engines—Railway and Contractors' Plant—Hydraulic Engines—Mining Machinery—Brick and Tile Machines—Sawing Machinery, and every description of Tools and Machines. Prices and full information upon application.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, or VAPOUR FIRE ENGINE.

FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—Copy letter from Mr. Superintendent White to the Secretary of the Fire-Annihilator Company.—"Police-office, Gravesend, March 19, 1860. Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that a fire happened at 4.15 a.m., 10th inst., at No. 1, Milton-road, in this borough, occupied by Mr. Clunne, victualler. Proceeded there with the Fire-Annihilators. Found the bar one mass of fire, which was then making way through the window and door-shutters, and extending along the passage to the other rooms. Immediately cut an aperture in the door, and discharged a No. 5 machine into the burning building, which immediately subdued the flames. Endeavoured to enter, but was unable, from the intense heat and smoke. Discharged another No. 5 machine, in consequence of a quantity of spirits having then ignited (through, no doubt, the draught of air then admitted) which effectually subdued all fire, and, aided by water supplied from stand-pipe, in a few minutes was enabled to enter, when found all further danger at an end. The whole of bar and contents burned, passages to rooms leading therefrom burned, and serious damage by heat and smoke through the house. I should inform you that the part occupied by Mr. Clunne is about the fourth part of a building known formerly as the 'New Inn,' the whole being under a continuous roof, and had it not been for the Annihilators the fire must have extended to the other portions, which have been recently converted into five distinct dwellings, and occupied as follows:—Next to where fire happened a watchmaker's, then a hardware-man, then a tobacconist, next a milliner's. Neither of them received any damage; the entire building, I should say, is about 93 feet frontage and 39 feet in depth.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant—(Signed)—FREDK. WHITE, Superintendent of Police.—The Secretary, Fire Annihilator Company.—P.S. I beg to add that the fire was entirely got under before the supply of water from the hydrant was obtained, and that it is my opinion that if the fire had not been got under by the fire-annihilators nothing could have saved the entire block of buildings from destruction.—(Signed)—FRED. WHITE."

"The introduction of Fire-Annihilators into this borough a few years ago, through the liberality of J. Toddington, Esq., was a great boon to the inhabitants. There can be no doubt that an immense amount of property has been saved from destruction by the use of these simple and effective machines in the hands of our able and energetic superintendent of fire-engines. The Fire-Annihilator is a terror to the incendiary, and a safeguard to any householder. The continued prompt use of the invention will, we have no doubt, ere long redeem our town from the character which it had for frequency of fires of a disastrous and extensive kind."—Kentish Independent, March 17, 1860.

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EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, of the finest quality, in Bottles and Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards.—Stores: under London Bridge Railway-Station; Entrance: 215, Tooley-street, S.E.

BARDSLEY'S MARVELLOUS TEA—the best extant.—Delicious Lapsang Souchong, Four Shillings per lb. Four pounds in a tin canister sent carriage-free to all England; twelve pounds free to Wales. Price Lists gratis and post-free. E. BARDSLEY and SON, Tea Merchants, 103, Tottenham-court-road, W.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Connoisseurs have pronounced "Lea and Perrins'" the best addition to every variety of dish. Many imitations are sold. Caution.—See Lea and Perrins' name on label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and all Dealers in Sauce.
LEA and PERRINS, Worcester, sole Manufacturers.

T. KINGSFORD and SON'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, Cakes, &c., is the Original Preparation of Indian Corn, manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, United States,
Was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park.
ALSO
Received a Gold Medal at New York State Fair, 1851.
Wholesale Agents, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and Co.
London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY. COCKERILL and CO.'S price is now 24s. per ton, cash, for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico; S.W.; and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham, S.E.

FRENCH CHENE SILKS, at £1 12s. 9d.—worth £2 5s.
These are just imported from Lyons, and comprise the latest productions for Promenade, Dinner, or Evening wear.
Checks, Stripes, and Plaids,
at £1 5s. 9d the Full Dress.
Rich Glacé Bars,
at £1 7s. 9d the Full Dress.
Gros d'Afriques,
at £1 9s. 6d.
Extra rich Bayadère Bars,
at £1 12s. 9d.—original price 2 guineas.
Gros d'Epsom, in several new styles,
at £1 15s. 9d.
A choice assortment of French Fancies,
at £1 1s. 9d.
Brocades,
£1 9s. 6d.
All the latest designs in French Silk Robes,
from 2 to 20 guineas.
Cheap Moire Antiques.
Cheap Flounced Robes.
Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

LONDON.—At PETER ROBINSON'S, now on Sale, several Cases of Chené Barège Anglais (best quality), 6½d. per yard; cost the maker 9½d.
The above are strongly recommended for Summer Wear, as they combine lightness and durability.
Patterns sent to all parts of the world post-free.

SPECIAL!!!
SEVERAL HUNDRED
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear (20 to 22 yards each), 18s. 9d. the Robe, Trimming included, worth from 1½ to 2 guineas.
A great variety of patterns sent for selection post-free.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH PRINTED BRILLANTS, suitable for LADIES' MORNING DRESSES.
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FRENCH and ENGLISH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
An elegant variety of patterns sent for selection post-free.

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With gilt ornaments, stars, rings, sequins, &c., 4s. 11d. each.
Silk Braid Nets (all colours), 16½d.
A large Assortment of Gilt Clasps for Waistbands,
1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
Forwarded on receipt of stamps, and two extra for postage.
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FAMILY MOURNING.—At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.
This Warehouse is the most economical and convenient of its kind in London, and offers the best advantages to Families requiring Mourning Attire. The best articles only are supplied; and orders, large or small, are executed at the most reasonable rates.
Every article is kept ready made up for immediate wear, including Widows' and Children's Mourning; or may be purchased by the yard. Mourning sent to any part of the country free of carriage immediately on receipt of order, accompanied by a dressmaker or milliner if necessary. Dressmaking to any extent at the shortest notice.
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(Established as a Mourning Warehouse in 1830.)

DUTY OFF FRENCH SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.—The richest, best, and cheapest Stock in London of
Black Glacés, from 40s. to 80s. Dress.
Black Ducapes, from 30s. to 70s. Dress.
Black Reyales, 50s. to 90s. Dress.
Black Figures and Stripes, from 42s. to 80s. Dress.
Patterns free.
Moire Antiques and
Flounced Silk Robes, from 58s 6d. to ten guineas.
Rich Silk Skirts, elegantly trimmed, with or without crape, exceedingly cheap.
At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

BLACK BAREGES that will not split, and GRENADINES of superior permanent dye, manufactured to order expressly for this Warehouse.
Also, the CRAPE BALZARINE so universally admired in new and improved makes.
Patterns of the various new makes free.
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FAMILY MOURNING.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), Silkmercers and General Drapers, have special rooms appropriated to the above department, where every description of FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING in Silks, Made Skirts, Fancy Dresses, and Mantles are kept ready for immediate use and sold at most moderate prices. The Dressmaking is under the superintendence of an experienced manager.—59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

TO WIDOWS. The Ladies of the Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to an inspection of a very superior assortment of WIDOWS' CAPS, BONNETS, CUFFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., suited to every stage of Widows' mourning, and especially suited to young widows.
Mrs. CREATON, 110, Oxford-street, Regent-circus.

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The Newest Styles. The Largest Stock. The Cheapest in the Kingdom. Patterns post-free.
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VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

VERY IMPORTANT to LADIES.—The AGRAFFE D'UMFREVILLE is now to be had at all respectable Jewellers', and is acknowledged to be the most convenient, unique, and beautiful waist-clasp ever yet introduced.

CHILDREN'S HAIR, Beautiful, Flowing, and Curly Locks are produced by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
Pre-eminently nourishing and purifying, it renders unnecessary the use of the fine comb, and is held in high esteem in the nursery of Royalty and those of the aristocracy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Beware of Spurious Imitations!

GREY HAIR.—LE BRUN'S PERUVIAN HAIR-STAINING POMADE is permanent and used without trouble. Sold at 82, Gray's-inn-lane, London, and by Perfumers or Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles, 4s. and 2s.; by post 10d. extra.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.— From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

TO LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE-SHIELD for taking away all pain whilst nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post 9d. extra.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320 Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank.

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WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen attended by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46A, Duke-street, and 46, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O orders remitted. Established 1800.

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COVENT-GARDEN IMPROVEMENTS—NEW AUCTION ROOMS OF MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, AND SONS—SEE PAGE 566



DE TIVOLI'S PATENT OMNIBUS—SEE PAGE 562

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1036.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SICILY—WHAT NEXT?

THE time has arrived when Garibaldi has ceased to be an adventurer even in the eyes of the most legitimate Sovereign in whom cruelty and tyranny are coincident with vested rights. When a Monarch treats with the leader of an insurgent force on the terms which have been entered into between Garibaldi and the King of Naples personal dignity becomes equal, and the rebel disappears in the chief of a people. Of course all honest, thinking men who love liberty, and whose blood fevers with sympathy for the oppressed, have long ago placed Garibaldi in his true position in their estimation, as in their hopes; but he has now reached that crowning point of his career in Sicily which in rendering him master of the situation wrings acknowledgment of his power and his pride of place from the most reluctant of human beings in the person of that scion of the Bourbons who by the assistance of the evil one has hitherto reigned over Naples and its dependencies. There can be but one desire felt by all the well-wishers of freedom and constitutional Government in Italy, and that is, that Garabaldi may be left to himself. There is little doubt that, if he be not interfered with, ere long he will have established order and a Provisional Government over all Sicily; and then, slipping over to the mainland, a march upon Naples would follow, with results which need only to be hinted at. But it is a very great question whether this singular man will be allowed to work out the deliverance of even Sicily. Already we hear murmurs which betoken the stirring of that system which, under the name of diplomacy, seems to be the very chloroform of national energy and free-will. At the moment when popular vitality is at its highest point diplomacy intervenes only too surely; and its anæsthetic effects are too soon visible in the relaxation, and finally in the suspension, of vigour and of action. It is not arrogating any spirit of prophecy if we say that, in a short time, attempts will be made in relation to the settlement of the affairs of Sicily on the basis of that system which has been for a long series paramount as the public law of Europe. In the shrill accents of fear and terror Francis, King of Naples, frantically appeals to every Court in Europe to interfere between him and his revolted subjects; and although it would seem that for a while his supplications have been received with something very much akin to contempt, yet in every country, with, we trust, the exception of England there are dynastic sympathies which it is probable will, in due time, be roused against so gross a violation of established order as is implied in the insolent proceeding of a people which declares, through the medium of physical force, that it will not be reigned over by mere legitimacy. And we do not except even France



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—LA MASA, THE SICILIAN GUERRILLA CHIEF, AND STAFF, IN THE STREETS OF PALERMO, MAY 28.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 575.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained the decree promulgating the treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was sanctioned by the King of Sardinia on Monday. Official possession of these provinces was taken on Thursday; and on the same day the Emperor held a grand military review in Paris to celebrate the anniversary of "Le Jour de Solennité," as sung in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the public offices were illuminated. The French laws and constitution will soon be operative there on the 1st of January, 1861.

Count de Persigny, the Neapolitan Ambassador, has had an interview with the Emperor at Fontainebleau.

Admiral Parseval Deschênes has just died after a painful illness.

The Austrian Ambassador and Count Metternich have been invited to pass a week with their imperial Majesties at Fontainebleau.

Prince Jerome has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, and is again in favour.

A letter from the camp of Chalons announces that since the arrival there of Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, the camp has assumed quite a new appearance. Fresh regiments arrive every day, which, by the satisfactory exertions of the engineer officers, are commodiously lodged. The distribution of the various quarters in admirable order is arranged. There are four strong field redoubts, those of Isker nan, Palestro, Magenta, and Solferino.

The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday publishes the *exeat* which we have noticed in another column, and which we give below.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French will leave Paris to-day (Saturday) for Baden, to visit the Grand Duke and Duchess of Prussia. The Prince Regent will, it is said, first visit Dresden, to have an interview with the King of Saxony. The Emperor Napoleon expected at Baden are the King of Saxony and of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden and of Hesse-Darmstadt. The initiative of this sort of congress is attributed to the King of Bavaria, whose object is to remove the difficulties which divide the States of the Confederation into two distinct spheres of principles and tendencies.

NAPLES.

Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Minister at Vienna, has received, by courier, a telegraphic despatch, dated from Naples, 31st ult., in which his Majesty engages himself solemnly :—1. To call to his Council men enjoying the public confidence. 2. To establish a Government not for guaranteeing the faithful and conscientious execution of the laws as well as the suppression of abuses. 3. To proclaim a general amnesty. 4. To grant, without loss of time, a constitution of these guarantees, European diplomacy will no longer refuse to interfere in his favour against the revolutionists.

Captains Acton and Carsiciolo, of the two Neapolitan frigates which have left Naples for Gaeta with Garibaldi's flag, have been tried by court-martial at Naples and acquitted.

A telegram from Naples, dated June 9, says that the promulgation of a Constitution, framed according to that of France, is expected shortly.

It is officially stated that two steamers, having on board troops and ammunition, have been captured by Neapolitan ships of war. Naples continues tranquil.

AUSTRIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the stubborn Hungarian Protestants who refused to take the oath on the 1st of July next, at which period the five existing departments of the century, Government will be intrusted with the administration of Hungary, will be abolished.

Another decree suspends the district authorities of Moravia and the provincial authorities of Silesia, and entrusts the functions to the stadtholdership of Moravia, but the provincial statute of Silesia, with a separate provincial representation, is to be maintained.

The full sittings of the Enlarged Council of the Empire have been adjourned to the 15th inst., when the Special Committee of the Reichsrath will continue the discussion of general business. The estimates relative to the direct and indirect taxation for 1861 have already been laid before the Reichsrath.

The Council of Ministers has unanimously approved the re-establishment of Commissioners of Circuits and Public Works, as proposed by M. von Plener, successor of Baron von Bruck.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Thursday contains an Imperial decree granting to the Central Lombardo-Venetian Congregation a decisive voice in the deliberative vote upon all matters except, however, upon such administrative measures as are the affair of the Government—viz., the appropriation of the proposed expenditure and the revenue and the salary of Government officials.

The commission appointed for examining the public debt has presented to the Emperor a memorial relative to the fate of the private public debt of the empire. This report will be published shortly.

PRUSSIA.

By order of the Prince Regent of Prussia, prayers for the safe delivery of the Princess are ordered to be offered up in all the churches of the kingdom.

The Prince Regent arrived at Berlin on Wednesday morning, and had an interview of several hours' duration with the Prince Consort. The latter has departed this evening for Baden-Baden.

A railway has just been inaugurated by the Prince Regent of Prussia from Konigsberg to the Russian frontier, twenty-four miles in length. At Eydkuhnen it joins the Russian line from that place to St. Petersburg.

THE UNITED STATES.

In Congress the Senate passed the Indian deficiency Appropriation Bill, and adopted a resolution directing inquiry concerning the Government purchase of the naval depôt at Brunswick.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Lamar United States Marshal, Deputy-Marshal, or other Ministerial officer, who shall commit any violation of the laws of the United States, or abuse of power with offences under the laws of the United States, or those of a State, or Territory, in which he may be employed, or otherwise shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and shall be fined and imprisoned according to the aggravation of the offence, not exceeding the minimum of the crime with which the prisoner has been charged. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, brought before the House the circumstances that led to the assassination of Governor Sprague, who is a member, had returned to subpœna certain witnesses by whom it was proposed to prove that the Governor provoked the attack upon himself. Carry Congressional elections in Pennsylvania a couple of years ago.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst., Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, made use of remarks which induced Mr. Houston, of Alabama, to call Mr. Trumbull a liar and a coward. This produced immense excitement and a vast amount of palaver, which seems to consume all time. After all the parties had been pretty well exhausted with the worry over Mr. Houston's unparliamentary language, the matter subsided into conduct, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst., the Slidell case, spent four hours in debate on the Mexican treaty, and finally rejected it by a large majority.

The bill providing for the shipment of negroes captured on board slavers to their home in Africa was passed. The President has entered into an arrangement with the Colonization Society for the return of the Africans captured by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. The number of these is 271, and the Society for the receipt.

The Japanese were engaged on the 25th ult. in receiving members of Congress and their wives, in accordance with a previous arrangement. The Ambassadors also dined with the President.

The Republicans of Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other large towns, had held ratification meetings, and the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin was enthusiastically accepted.

A tornado passed over Cattaraugus, New York, and the neighbouring towns on the 30th, entirely destroying several dwelling-houses. The damage is estimated at 25,000 dols.

The United States' frigate *Wyoming* had been ordered to Lima, to sustain the claims of American Citizens against the Peruvian Government on behalf of the injured American citizens.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Our account last week left Garibaldi in possession of the city of Palermo. The suspension of hostilities agreed to between Generals Lanza and Garibaldi, at the instance of the former, resulted on the 6th inst. in a capitulation, according to which the Neapolitan troops were to embark with their arms, ammunition, and baggage. The embarkation commenced on the 19th. Garibaldi did not long delay after his occupation of Palermo in establishing a Provisional Government. It is formed as follows :—Baron Pisani, Foreign Affairs; Signor Crispi, Interior and Finances; Signor Orsini (a Sicilian), War and Admiralty; Signor Bixio, Marine.

The following decrees of the new Government indicate the complete organisation which Garibaldi intends, and which he has already commenced :—

ITALY AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Joseph Garibaldi, Commander-in-Chief of the national forces in Sicily, in virtue of the powers conferred on him, decrees :—Art. 1. Out of the lands of the crown estates, and of those belonging in conformity with the law among the citizens of the communes, every one, without drawing lots, shall have the allotment to which he shall be entitled by the law in case of the soldier's death the privilege shall pass to his heir. 2. The allotment shall be free from taxes to that which shall be levied on the produce of the land of a poor family. Nevertheless, if the lands of a commune are greater than the population requires, the surplus of the allotments may be taxed as much as great as the other persons sharing. 3. If the communes have no land of the crown, they shall receive the value from the Government. 4. The Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the present decree. Palermo, 2nd June, 1860. (Signed) De Donato, Secretary of State. Francesco Crispi.

Letters from Palermo of the 3rd instant give details of the devastation of Palermo. Numerous houses had been shattered by the bombs, but comparatively few had been killed. The insurgents were furious, and had sought to massacre one hundred spies and several Carabineri. Garibaldi had issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. Thousands of men were in the roads of Palermo.

The Neapolitan Government has, it is said, decided upon concentrating all its military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because, by preserving these positions, the Neapolitans will have considerable hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe as master of Sicily. It seems to be tacitly admitted that Sicily is recognised as an accomplished fact, should the Neapolitan army abandon Sicily.

A despatch from Paris says :—"The King of Naples has not only abandoned the Western portion of his realm to the inevitable tumultuous intervention of the five great Powers, in order to obtain from their collective wisdom the best terms for the integrity of his States, King Francis II. has more particularly claimed the mediation of the Emperor of the French for the restitution of Sicily and has proposed to proclaim immediately the Constitution of 1812. His Majesty has not requested of the great Powers to employ their authority and their influence to restrain Piedmont from favouring revolutionary movement on the mainland of the kingdom of Naples. As regards the collective action of Europe, Lord John Russell, it was the first to reply that it did not intend to interfere in any other way in the conflict between the Neapolitan troops and Garibaldi's band than by, if possible, the effusion of blood, without siding with other party. After this answer it was thought that the five great Powers likewise, in more or less positive terms, declined any direct intervention. Napoleon III. was at Lyons when M. Thouvenel transmitted to his Majesty by telegraph the proposal of the King of Naples. His Majesty replied immediately that a mediation was impossible. The Emperor, however, added, unless offended, supposing the Sicilian revolution, no Power could place itself as mediator between the crown and the King of Naples. Lord John Russell, however, promised to recommend to Piedmont not to accept any distinction between the Neapolitan provinces in the peninsula. Except Austria, who does not maintain diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great Powers will act in a similar manner."

The "Opinion Nationale" of Paris of the 9th says :—"It is asserted that France has, with the consent of Piedmont, accepted the mediation proposed by the King of Naples on the conditions of which are :—A liberal Constitution for Naples ; a separate Government for Sicily, under the sovereignty of the House of Bourbon, and on condition that the Sicilians should be consulted and give their consent," With the *Opinion Nationale* hopes they will refuse.

By a despatch from Turin, received by turn that M. de Martino, the Neapolitan Envoy, is intrusted with detailed instructions for the brief and complete settlement of the Sicilian affair. The following are the bases on which the King of Naples consents, at least for the present, to treat with the insurgents :—1. Political Concessionists :—Francis II. is ready to engage himself to grant a liberal Constitution to the people of Sicily. He also applied to the whole kingdom. Should the Sicilians desire a distinct administration, each existing Ministry would extend his concessions so far as to place Sicily in a position similar to that of the duchy of Luxemburg. The attitude of Count Cavour leaves, however, little hope of a solution favourable to the King of Naples. As regards the Sicilian patriots, Count Cavour now respects the Cabinet of the Tuileries to adopt, in regard to Sicily, the same line of conduct as that of Prussia, Vienna, Modena, and the Legations. This request has only been conditionally refused. The Count, however, informs Cavour has addressed an official despatch to the Chevalier Nigra, who communicated its contents to M. Thouvenel about four days ago. In this despatch Count Cavour declares that Europe will not in any way interfere in the affairs of Sicily. He reminds the French Cabinet that the principle of non-intervention is the fundamental basis of the celebrated note of Lord John Russell, has been officially accepted by the Five Powers.

An account by our Special Artist and Correspondent at Palermo of the doings in Sicily to the 2nd inst. will be found at page 576. Several sketches have also been received from him, three of which appear in our present Number.

The medical officers of the Royal Navy on Wednesday presented a duplicate of the bust of Sir Jean Pringle, recently placed in the museum of Haslar Hospital to Lady Pringle,as at the family residence in Soho-square.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE BLIND. This society gave a musical entertainment yesterday evening at the Music Hall, Store-street. The concert chiefly consisted of a selection from a grand romantic opera called "The Last Crusade," composed by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a blind musician, and first produced in Germany under the title of "Die Tresum Brüder." Several blind vocal and instrumental artists appeared in the course of the evening, among whom Miss Northcote distinguished herself on the pianoforte. The Rev. Joshua Dickinson made an eloquent appeal explanatory of the objects of the society, which, we trust, resulted in adding many subscribers to its funds.

Mrs. Eliza Harriet Mary Feltham had been committed for trial to the Surrey Sessions on the charge of stealing an embroidered tablet and a pair of mittens from the stall of Lady Emily Peel at the fancy fair held at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last, for the benefit of the schools belonging to the Clacks and Brixton Independent Society. She was admitted to bail in five sureties of £200 each.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BEDFORD-ROW.—A building committee in connection with this association is about being formed, with a view to the erection of a place of worship for the deaf and dumb, as well as a house for the aged and infirm, an object to which Lord Ebury has contributed £50 and Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., £25. All those who are interested in the welfare of this unfortunate class will be glad to hear that the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of the association, ministers to their spiritual wants, and is specially ordained to preach to them in their own language.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

Meeting of the Sovereigns.—Dresden, Thursday.—The official Dresden journal of to-day states that the King of Saxony, on the invitation of the Prince Regent of Prussia, leaves this evening for Baden, accompanied by his chief equerry General Engel.

American Mail.—Queenstown, Thursday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamer *Edinburgh*, Captain Kennedy, which left New York on the 2nd inst., has arrived. She brings 260 passengers and 320,518 dollars in specie. Her news is anticipated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Baron de Sampayo: The will and four codicils of Alexandre Teixeira Sampayo, Baron de Sampayo, an Attaché to the Legation of the King of Portugal, lately residing at Barnes, in Surrey, where he died on the 11th of May last, were proved in London on the 2nd of June. They are drawn up in the English form, and are of considerable length, there being in the will alone no less than sixty-three clauses, each numbered, and disposing of a legacy generally pecuniary. The will and two of the codicils were made in December, 1859, and the other codicils in January and April this year. The executors are the Rev. Frederic Kent, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Francis Thomas Bircham, Esq., solicitor, Parliament-street; and Robert William Parmeter, Esq., of Aylsham, Norfolk. The personalty in England was sworn under £120,000. Among the bequests is a sum of £5000 to Mrs. Russell, a kind and attentive friend of his late wife; to the Rev. Frederic Kent a legacy of £2000, and a like sum to Mrs. Matilda Kent, his wife; and to them he leaves his house, furniture, and carriages; and to Mrs. Kent the jewellery belonging to his late wife. His numerous relatives are remembered by him, as well as all his servants; to some of the latter he has left £100; to the churchwardens of Barnes an annuity of £10 for ten years, to be expended in clothing for the poor, as well as the surplus of the interest arising from the sum of £600, after keeping in repair his family tomb in the cemetery at Barnes. The interest of £500 to be laid out annually in clothing for the Catholic poor of Mortlake. He leaves £2000 to the Orphan Royal Institution at Lisbon, to which himself and brother were contributors. The Catholic Bishop Morris, the Rev. Dr. Maguire, and other ministers are left bequests for masses and prayers. He bequeaths to his brother Luiz Teixeira Sampayo a sum of £40,000, to his sister Donna Maria £10,000, and to his sister Donna Franciso £5000. To his nephew Luiz, the son of his said brother Luiz Teixeira Sampayo, of Lisbon, he leaves his robes of dignity of office, his stars, crosses, medals, &c.; and, the Baron having no male issue, his will contains an entreaty that his Majesty the King of Portugal would graciously confer the dignity of Baron upon his nephew, in order that this mark of honour may be perpetuated in the family.

Lieut.-General Sir E. H. Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B.: The will and codicil of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., late of Great Barton, Suffolk, were proved in London, on the 5th of June, by Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, Bart., Edward Herbert Bunbury, Esq., and Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury, C.B., the sons and joint executors. The personal property was sworn under £90,000. The will is dated the 23rd of August, 1859, and the codicil the 26th of October last. He bequeaths to Lady Bunbury, his relict, a sum of £10,000, with liberty to select any of his carriages and horses; and also leaves her Ladyship a life interest in his Merioneth estates, which at her decease devolves to his son Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury. To his son Edward Herbert Bunbury he leaves a legacy of £20,000; and to his eldest son, who succeeds to the baronetcy, he bequeaths the Barton and Mildenhall estates, and also appoints him residuary legatee. He has left liberal legacies to all his servants.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	
June 6	29·767	51·7	45·5	·81	7	44·7	62·3	S. SW.	343	·342
" 7	29·725	50·5	44·3	·81	7	48·9	58·3	SSW. SW.	355	·120
" 8	29·844	52·0	45·5	·78	9	44·1	61·5	W. WSW.	328	·050
" 9	29·628	50·7	50·0	·98	10	48·9	53·8	E. NW.	106	·122
" 10	29·657	49·2	46·3	·90	10	48·4	61·7	N.	277	—
" 11	29·789	54·0	47·0	·81	9	43·7	63·2	WSW. S.	194	·362
" 12	29·467	53·2	49·9	·90	9	52·1	59·6	SSE. S. SW.	868	·083

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·753	29·780	29·835	29·741	29·669	29·831	29·533
Temperature of Air	52·6°	49·5°	56·4°	51·6°	52·7°	53·0°	55·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	47·9°	50·9°	50·0°	50·2°	51·1°	53·2°
Direction of Wind	S.	SSW.	W.	ESE.	N.	WSW.	SSE.

The *Opinione* states that the new customs lines on the Savoy side are already organised. The first French line is at Lansburg, and the second at St. Jean de Maurienne. The Sardinian line is to be established at Susa.

It is announced that it is intended to restore to the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, the name of the Rue du Mont Blanc, which it received by a decree, in the year 1792, when Savoy was first annexed to France. This will make the eighth time within less than two hundred years that the name of this street has been changed.

Vera Cruz.—The important intelligence has been received that Zuloaga had issued a decree on the 1st deposing Miramon and assuming the Presidency of Mexico himself. It is stated that this movement had caused great alarm. Uraga, at the head of 6000 Liberal troops, was at Guanaxuato on the 5th, preparing to attack the capital. The French Minister to the city of Mexico was at Jalapa, waiting an opportunity to reach the coast.

New Zealand.—A native war has, we regret to say, broken out in New Zealand. The cause of the war, which is connected with the fatal land question, is not very clearly explained in the reports we have received; but the natives consider themselves aggrieved by the system under which their lands are disposed of to the English Government. The principal skirmish took place at the mouth of the Waireka. Troops have been dispatched from Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart Town. Her Majesty's ships *Pelorus* and *Victoria* have left for New Zealand.

Australia.—An accident which detained the *Emeu* at Sydney for some days delayed the mails beyond their usual time, but they have now reached this country, and we have news from Melboure to the 24th of April, from Sydney to the 23rd, and from Adelaide to the 25th. Beyond the completion of the discussions on the Land Bill and the passing of the Estimates, little had been done during the Session. The Land Bill had only to pass the third reading, and then to be remitted to the Upper House. Great doubts of its fate were entertained out of doors. Much excitement was felt about the outbreak of natives in New Zealand, dignified, in the papers, by the title of "The New Zealand War." Another rich gold-field has been discovered near Twofold Bay, in New South Wales. 210,000 oz. of gold have been shipped during the month. Large emigrations from Adelaide to Snowy River are taking place.

The Prince of Wales and Canada.—The *Montreal Gazette* of the 31st ult. publishes the following particulars connected with the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada:—"The Government intend to receive the Prince at Quebec, to convey him from place to place, and furnish him with lodgings, as the invited guest of the province, there and at the other places where he is likely to stay. To this end the Parliament House is being fitted up for his temporary residence at Quebec. At Ottawa Mr. W. H. Morrell's new large hotel is being fitted up for him. Thence, it is understood, he will make an excursion up the river. It is not yet decided that he will remain over a night at Kingston. At Toronto the old Government House is being made ready for his reception. At Hamilton Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the city member, has placed his mansion at the disposal of the Government for the Prince, and at Niagara Falls Mr. M'Micken's or the late Mr. Zimmerman's house will be his residence, supplemented with the Clifton House for his suite. It is understood that the Prince will make excursions from Toronto, Hamilton, or the Falls to the westernmost districts of the province, visiting London, Sarnia, &c.; and it is also likely he will make excursions into the country surrounding Montreal—to Beloeil, perhaps to Chateaugay, &c. The Council will, we believe, be prepared to receive the Prince, and present an address with all necessary state and solemnity; and a committee appointed to consider the subject have recommended an appropriation of money for the ornamentation of the streets, a torchlight and trade procession, and an illumination of the mountain, the public places, and buildings. The Grand Trunk Railway, it is quite understood, will give no banquet, but will be prepared, we believe, to illuminate the bridge; of course, to decorate it and its approaches on the day the Prince lays the last stone, and give the citizens cordial assistance and co-operation in their welcome of his Royal Highness."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Crystal Arcade attached to Covent-garden Theatre was filled with flowers for the first time on Tuesday night, and opened to the visitors to the Opera House. The show of flowers was magnificent.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Henry Francis Richardson was found guilty of stealing three separate sums, the property of the London Rifle Brigade, of which he was secretary, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. There is reason to belive that Richardson has embezzled £500 belonging to the corps.

The annual meeting of the society established for the supply of books printed in Moon's raised type, with home teachers or missionaries employed for the instruction of the blind, to enable them to read the Scriptures, was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms—the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Besides a numerous assemblage of benevolent ladies and gentlemen, many of the blind pulpils were present.

The beautiful little chapel attached to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, was thrown open last Sunday to the general public, on the occasion of the anniversary sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the sermon a collection, which amounted to £16 17s. 6d., was made in aid of the funds.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, held its eighth annual festival on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms—Sir John Pakington, M.P., in the chair. There was a large attendance. During the eight years which this hospital has been in existence it has received 2272 in-patients, and it has assisted 58,969 out-patients. Donations to the amount of £1700—Mr. Goshen subscribing £500—and annual subscriptions to the amount of £60, were announced.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 842 boys and 849 girls (in all 1691 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1560.—The returns of London for last week show a total number of 969 deaths, and a decrease on that of the previous week, which was 1004. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was, after correction for increase of population, 1079.

The "One Tun" Ragged Schools.—The annual meeting of the friends and members of a "ragged school" located in the centre of one of the most squalid quarters of Westminster took place on Tuesday. As the most active labourer in this good enterprise, Miss Adeline Cooper, relies for much of her success upon the abatement of intoxication in the district, it is a circumstance equally cheerful and piquant that the school should be held in a "converted" public-house. The building in question is the "One Tun," which was for nearly two centuries a notorious house of call for thieves. It has since been converted into a ragged school with the best results. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and distributed the prizes.

The Builders' Strike.—On Saturday three workmen were charged, at Clerkenwell Police Court, with having endeavoured, by threats, to compel Mr. Anley, a builder, to discharge two men in his employ. These two men were working under "the declaration," and the defendants—at least two of them—had gone up as a deputation and, on behalf of the workmen generally, had threatened to strike unless their obnoxious companions were immediately discharged. Mr. Corrie held these proceedings to be illegal, and, after delivering an elaborate judgment, sentenced two of the defendants to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Notice of appeal was given in both cases, and the defendants were liberated on bail.

Royal Caledonian Asylum.—The customary festival of the friends of this institution was held last Saturday at the Freemasons' Hall—Sir R. Murchison in the chair. After dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of, the children of the asylum, sixty-six boys and forty-three girls, "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," marched round the hall, and by their robust, healthy appearance bore favourable testimony to the substantial comforts of their home. Of the whole number sixty-one are the children of soldiers who have died or been disabled in the country's service, and of these thirty-seven are the orphans of brave men who fell in the Crimea. The secretary announced that subscriptions had been received to the amount of £1350.

Merchant Taylors' Company.—The annual dinner of this company came off on Monday at their hall in Threadneedle-street, under the presidency of Lord Stanley. During the morning there was an examination of scholars, with the following results:—Hebrew medal—Mr. Lewin; Gilpin prize, for best conduct—Mr. Baker; Latin verse—Mr. Trail; General Latin—Mr. Baker; General Greek—Mr. Baker; History—Mr. Beale; Chief mathematical—Mr. Lewin; Chief French—Mr. Kitson; Head Master's Hebrew prize—Mr. Denne. A number of smaller prizes in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, writing from dictation, and French, were distributed among the younger pupils. Mr. Chatteris, master of the company, the wardens, and a large assemblage of visitors attended, as usual, to witness the distribution, which was made by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master. Among the guests at the banquet were the President and Senior Fellows of St. John's College Oxford; the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., hon. member of the company; Lord Chelmsford, hon. member of the company; General Sir George Pollock, hon. member of the company; Duke of Manchester, Marquis of Bath, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.; Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B.; Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B.

The Great Jewel Robbery.—At the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the prisoners Emily Lawrence, twenty-one, a very good-looking and well-dressed young woman, stated in the calendar to be married, and James Pearce, twenty-eight, described as a lapidary, were tried for the great jewel robbery. The sufferers, it will be remembered, were Mr. Emmanuel, of Hanover-square, from whom a locket of the value of £1600 was stolen; and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, who were plundered of four bracelets of the value of £600. The last case was proceeded with first; and, as the evidence with regard to the woman's identity was not sufficiently clear, she was acquitted, while the male prisoner was found guilty of receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. In the other case both prisoners were found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution then stated that there was reason to believe they had stolen property to the value of £10,000 from a jeweller's shop in Paris. The male prisoner was sentenced to ten and his female confederate to four years' penal servitude. She was removed from the bar shrieking out that she was guilty, and "dear James" innocent.

Swinfen *v.* Lord Chelmsford.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, Lord Chief Baron Pollock delivered judgment on the application of Mrs. Swinfen for a new trial against Lord Chelmsford. It will be remembered that Lord Chelmsford, then Sir F. Thesiger, was employed as counsel for Mrs. Swinfen in a case involving property to a large amount. In the course of the trial Sir Frederic agreed to a compromise without, it was stated, obtaining her consent. This proceeding, she alleged, entailed upon her considerable expense (from the circumstance that she afterwards brought a second action, in which the compromise was set aside, and she obtained a verdict); and she, therefore, brought an action against the learned counsel. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the defendant; and on Saturday the Court of Exchequer refused an application for a new trial, the Lord Chief Baron stating that in his opinion a barrister, "if he acted with perfect good faith, and as he believed for the best interest of his client, was not responsible for any error of judgment or mistake whatever." Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Swinfen's indefatigable counsel, applied for leave to appeal, which was granted.

The Proposed Removal of Westminster School.—The adjourned meeting of Old Westminsters to consider this subject was held on Wednesday at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The attendance was, however, so numerous that the meeting was at once adjourned to the schoolroom, where the chair was taken by the Dean of Westminster. Among those present were the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl Amherst, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Llanover, Lord Broughton, Lord Ebury, Lord John Russell, Lord Charles Russell, the Rev. Lord John Thynne (Sub-Dean), the Dean of Christ Church, the Master of Trinity, Sir David Dundas, Sir Walter Stirling, Dr. Cureton, the Bishop of Moray and Ross, and many other personages of distinction. The Dean of Westminster, having repeated the assurance given on the former occasion that the Dean and Chapter, without in the least abdicating their responsibility as guardians of the school, were desirous to express no conclusion of their own on the subject, but solely to elicit a final utterance of opinion on the subject from Old Westminsters, called on the Archbishop designate of York to open the discussion, who, in a speech of great taste and feeling, acknowledging the benefits which he had derived from Westminster, strongly advocated the removal of the school as the only means of restoring it to its pristine vigour. The Archbishop was followed by Sir George Rose, who, in a speech full of classical allusions, deprecated the removal as likely to violate the *religio loci*. A very long and animated discussion followed, in which Dr. Willson declared that the site of the school was pre-eminently healthy, and that the neighbourhood in this respect had much improved of late years. The Marquis of Lansdowne, though inclining to removal, thought that further information and inquiry was necessary, in order that no step might be taken in the dark. The Marquis of Westminster was against removal; Lord John Russell was for removal, but thought a committee of Old Westminsters should be appointed to consider and report on the subject. Lords Stradbroke and Llanover and Lord Charles Russell followed decidedly for removal, while Sir David Dundas and Sir Walter Stirling were warmly against it. Dr. Cureton, as one of the Canons and as Rector of St. Margaret's, thought that the school could not be removed without injury to the vested rights of the city, created by the statutes of the Royal foundress. Lord Ebury, without venturing to repeat the proposal which was so distasteful to the former meeting, produced statistics which, apparently to his satisfaction, proved his point. The result of the whole discussion was, that an influential committee of Old Westminsters was formed to consider on the best means of improving the school on its present site, and, if that should be found impracticable, to report on the feasibility of its removal. The meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, was concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the Dean of Westminster for his ability and courtesy in the chair.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At a meeting of the York City Council, held on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State against the proposed removal of the assizes from that city; and a deputation was appointed to present the memorial.

Mr. Herrick's tenants Monmouthshire have evinced the cordial understanding subsisting between their worthy landlord, his respected sister, and themselves in the presentation of two handsomely-designed and beautifully-wrought pieces of plate.

On Monday William Charles Driver, a clerk employed in the bank of Messrs. Gurneys and Birkbeck, of Norwich, was committed for trial for embezzling two sums of £175 and £200.

Eight churches have just withdrawn from the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Baptist Churches, partly on the ground of the progress of open communion and partly because the association refused to condemn a discourse by one of the ministers which weakened the doctrine of the Atonement.

The Irish Kidnapping Case.—The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Tuesday in the case of Miss Aylward, declaring unanimously that she had not purged herself from the contempt of Court, and impounding the document in the matter, with a view of affording ground for ulterior proceedings under the Act making child-stealing felony. Miss Aylward has been bound over in heavy recognisances to appear when the Court is prepared to pass sentence.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The thirtieth annual meeting of this association is fixed to take place at Oxford, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and following days, under the presidency of Lord Wrottesley and the Earl of Derby, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford (Dr. Jeune), the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Rosse, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Christchurch (Dr. Liddell), Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Acland, and Professor Donkin, as Vice-Presidents.

Fatal Accident through Playing with Firearms.—At Chatham, yesterday week, a loaded gun was deposited in a room where a number of lads were in the habit of assembling at the close of the day. One of them, named Matthews, took it up and pointed it in a playful way to Henry Emery, at the same time saying that he would shoot him. The unfortunate deceased said, "Shoot away!" when Matthews, who was unaware that the gun was loaded, immediately discharged it, the contents entering the face of deceased, who dropped insensible to the ground, and died without uttering a word.

An Impudent Thief walked into the Castle Hotel, Windsor, early on the morning of Wednesday week, and proceeded up the principal staircase to the bedroom of Sir John Thorold, and stole from the dressing-table a gold watch and chain, several valuable rings and pins, nine sovereigns, and some silver, with which he got clear off. Sir John was awake at the time, but thought it was his valet who had entered the room. The rogue quietly left it, and, coolly following the ostler, who at the time was going down stairs, made his escape.

Alleged Roman Catholic Proselytism.—An extraordinary case was partially investigated before the Norwich magistrates on Monday. The prosecutor is Mr. Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor, whose son, a lad of sixteen, is stated to have been decoyed away from school for proselytising purposes. The Rev. Canon Dalton, a Roman Catholic clergyman, stationed at Norwich, and three Norwich tradesmen, were summoned before the Bench in connection with the case, and a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a second priest, named Giugini, who appears to have played the leading part in the proceedings complained of.

An Original Portrait of Garibaldi.—There is now on view at Messrs. Agnew and Sons' Repository, Exchange-street, Manchester, a portrait of General Garibaldi, whom we may now, we hope, safely style the Liberator of Sicily. The portrait was painted by Signor Alessandro Ossani, a friend of the gallant General; and there is shown a letter from the artist to a well-known English portraitist attesting that the work was done from the life, and that friends generally considered the likeness a very good one. It is evident that there has been no flattery on the part of the painter, and that he knew his sitter sufficiently well to impart to his canvas the expression of the character of the great man whose career now fills Europe with astonishment and millions of men with hope. The high broad forehead, replete with evidences of the most studious thoughtfulness; the firm lines of the nose; the calm, quiet, but very penetrating eyes; the decisive character of the mouth, all combine to depict one whom we can believe capable of the undying patriotism and love of liberty, the sudden and masterly military tactics, and the personal heroic courage which Garibaldi so pre-eminently possesses. The General is painted with his thick beard, of a reddish-brown tint, cut somewhat short; and he wears a green uniform—probably that of his Sardinian rank—with a tri-coloured scarf. The portrait is to be engraved in the same style and of the same size as that of the "great Duke," from Sir T. Lawrence's work; and the original cannot remain in Manchester more than a week or ten days, as it must soon be again in London. There is an additional inducement for all admirers of Garibaldi to see the portrait and subscribe here for the engraving, as Messrs. Agnew propose to give to the Sicilian Aid Fund any sum which may accrue to them in connection with the subscription list.—*Manchester Guardian.* [We have much pleasure in stating that, by permission of Messrs. N. Graves and Co., the owners of the copyright, we shall be enabled to produce an Engraving of this important and interesting portrait in our columns at an early date.]

Neapolitan Atrocities in Sicily.—The Rev. G. W. Bridges, Incumbent of Blanchly, Gloucestershire, confirms, from personal observation, some statements which have already appeared respecting the atrocities committed by the police of Palermo in 1848, when the Sicilians made their last unsuccessful attempt to free themselves from the tyranny of the Bourbons. Mr. Bridges says:—"On the morning of the 17th of February in that year I was among the foremost, and the only Englishman present, when the rush was made into the disclosed region of death which you refer to. The facts were these:—About forty of the sbirri had been captured by the revolutionists, treated by them with kindness, and placed in security until they could be sent to Naples—a friendly precaution to prevent their being murdered by the indignant mob, which then broke into the police palace, and cast the books and furniture from the windows. A portion of the spacious building appeared, however, to be inaccessible; windows and loopholes there were in it, but no opening to one entire wing of the dark prison-house. Presently, on removing one of the huge bookcases, some fresh-plastered wall appeared concealed behind it; a passage was quickly broken through it, and the senses were almost overpowered by the steaming effluvia which issued from seven dark chambers communicating with each other, where, upon clearing the loopholes, a secreted scene of horror was before us, such as wants the best testimony to be believed. There lay human bodies, and the mutilated remains of such, in every state of death and decay; bundles of rotting rags mingled with bones, and limbs, and filth filled the corners of the smaller rooms; chains hung riveted to the walls above, whence some of the remains had dropped as they died—some still holding in their iron grasp the arms or ankles of their famished victims. Skeletons, almost fleshless, were piled upon others which were quite so, and placed on stone shelves which had served as their beds while living; naked bodies, black and pulpy, were hidden beneath others more recently dead, yet alive with maggots; and, greater horror still, two human bodies in writhing attitudes were hanging crucified upon the wall of the largest chamber, the reeking, bloodstained stones of which held rusty spikes corresponding to the outstretched hands and feet of others which had been so suspended, and still retaining the stringy remains of muscles torn to shreds, from which the heavier portions had dropped and lay in heaps of putridity beneath. Shrieks of indignant horror arose from the infuriated crowd, a portion of which rushed back to the prison where the captured sbirri were secured, brought them out, and shot them on the instant. Others remained, raking and searching among the bones and bodies, examining minutely the putrid remnants of those they fancied might have been their fathers, brothers, or kindred, who had long been missing, but whose fate they knew not. One of the sbirri, whose life I tried in vain to save, endeavoured to persuade me that the suspended bodies were not crucified while alive, but nailed there to augment the tortures of the living prisoners. Further details I could give, from my intimacy with Sicily and its people during those stirring times; this, indeed, was a scene never to be forgotten—enough to sicken the thought that dwells on it, and to attest, were it needed, the usual and very accurate truthfulness of your assertions."

The National Defences Commission.—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present state of the fortifications of the United Kingdom issued their report on Wednesday. The Commissioners fully recognise the value and importance of an efficient Channel fleet; but urge that steam and other causes have led to a state of things which renders it most perilous and unsafe to rely wholly upon our ships of war for protection against an invading foe. They recommend the construction of new or extended fortifications at such "vital" points as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, Portland, Chatham, Woolwich, Dover, and Cork—the total estimated cost of their scheme amounting to £11,850,000, the payment of which might be spread over a period of four years. The Commissioners are firmly convinced that the adoption of their report "will place the power of this country for self-defence on a par with its other elements of greatness and strength; will give security to its industry and commerce, afford a guarantee to the maintenance of peace, and add a new glory to her Majesty's reign."

Two families were poisoned last week at Exeter from eating fish and meat in which putrefaction had commenced, and which had been given them by a neighbour. One of the victims, a man named Hookway, has died from the effects of the poison.

LITERATURE.

THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. The Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT; engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL. Three vols. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

THE editors and commentators who have written upon Shakespeare's plays are far too numerous to be named, but may be divided into three great classes, which will include the majority of readers and students too. These are the philosophical or esthetic, as represented by Coleridge, Goethe, Schlegel, Dr. Quincy Magoin, and others; the verbal critics, like Theobald, Hanmer, Capell, Dyce, and the illustrators, as represented by Johnson, Steevens, like Steevens, Malone, and Halliwell. Many other names will occur to every reader which belong to each of the two latter, and many to all three classes; and nearly every editor and commentator has done something or other in one of these departments for the illustration or perfecting of Shakespeare's text. Frequently, indeed, the philosophical and esthetic critics are most generally esteemed, and their broad and general views are most frequently quoted. Patient editors, careful collators, and verbal critics, are too commonly despised, and the value of their services is not generally well known. Excepting in the case of old classic authors of whose works no authentic manuscripts exist, and whose writings have suffered from all the vicissitudes of ages of neglect, no author, however, more greatly needs the labours of the verbal critic than Shakespeare himself. The literary history of his writings is obscure; the text is uncertain, conflicting, and corrupt; and in many respects his works must be treated rather as those of an ancient classic than those of a poet living in modern times, when the art of printing had long been known and used for the preservation and multiplication of books. The qualifications indispensable in an editor of Shakespeare's works are of the highest kind, and are very rarely combined in one individual. He should be an old and well-read student, a good philologist, an accomplished antiquarian, a reader of all the Elizabethan literature, a patient and careful collator. He must be well acquainted with all his predecessors' labours, and must be generally conservative, but an innovator where changes are required. His researches must be endless, his industry untiring, and he must be content to endure to a few brief notes the results of many years of minute and elaborate research. He must have, too, something of the spirit of a martyr, and must be prepared to find his best readings disputed, his labours disparaged, and his taste and judgment constantly impugned.

The three massive volumes now before us contain nearly three thousand double-column pages of neat close printing, and are profusely illustrated with woodcuts designed by Mr. Gilbert and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. As the issue has been spread over a period of more than three years, and the work has found its way all through Great Britain and the United States, its form and style must be familiar to many every eye. Its illustrations are excellent, but for educational purposes should have been relieved by others in which points of archæological interest might have been readily explained. The paper, printing, and general effect of the volumes fully redeem the promise of the first part published, and the work will, doubtless, have a large sale in its completed form.

The editor, Mr. Howard Staunton, has embodied in the brief notes and annotations in these volumes the results of the very extensive reading of many years. He has not only minutely studied the plays of Shakespeare, but, with the best of all commentaries, made them illustrate themselves, but he has read and noted very carefully the general and dramatic literature of the poet's days, drawing from these sources many excellent illustrative remarks. If we have to attempt to indicate the general principles on which Mr. Staunton has acted we should say that he rightly adheres to the old readings whenever they can be illustrated by a parallel passage from another play, by a similar phrase in a contemporary author, by an instance of a misprint or of a word, by a reinvolution of phrase, by a change in the punctuation, or by the transposition of neighbouring words or lines. This leading principle may seem not new, but, although it has been nominally recognised by previous editors, it has been only partially applied; and some examples we shall give will show that it ought to be adhered to in new cases where it has apparently failed. Take a case of the retention of an old reading by an illustration from Shakespeare and some of his contemporaries in "Measure for Measure" (v. 1):—"Hark how the villain would *close* now after his treasonable abuses!" Most other editors—Mr. Collier among them—altered to "*close*" but, adds Mr. Staunton, "most improperly; for *close*, and not *close*, is the genuine word." And, in proof of this, he cites "Julius Cæsar" (iii. 1):—

> It would become me better than to *close*
> In terms of friendship with thine enemies;

and, also, "Titus Andronicus" (v. 2):—

> This *closing* with him fits his lunacy;

and, again, Webster's Works (Dyce, p. 281):—

> I will *close* with this country peasant very lovingly;

and in Warner's "Albion's England":—

> Thus cunningly she *closed* with him, and he conceives her thought.

As an example of emendations made by an alteration of the prefix, or by the reflection of a word, we have in "Richard II." (i. 3):—

> It boots thee not to be compassionate.
> After our sentence pleasing comes too late;

Mr. Staunton remarking that, this being the only instance of "compassionate" being used as "lamenting," he would propose to read "*o* passionate"; but he very acutely suggests that a very common typographical blunder may have been made, and that we should read, "It boots thee not to *become* passionate," for which a phrase in "Titus Andronicus" (ii. 2.) affords some authority. Another example of this kind of emendation is proposed in "Taming of the Shrew" (v. 2), where the original reads:—

> Well, I say, no: and therefore, sir, assurance,
> Let's each one send unto his wife;

and Mr. Staunton proposes:—

> Well, I say no; and therefore, sir, *as surance*, do;

that is, *for proof*.

Many changes might be given of the improvements effected by slight changes in punctuation—a matter wholly neglected by the earlier editors, and very imperfectly attended to in modern days, except by Mr. Dyce. A few examples will suffice for this class—one in "The Winter's Tale" (iv., Chorus), where Mr. Staunton inserts a comma and a dash, and reads "Leontes leaving,—the effects of his fond jealousies so grieving," &c., i.e., "let us leave *Leontes*, who, so moved by the effects of his foolish jealousy, excludes himself." Instead of the stupid reading which makes "Leontes leaving the effects of his fond jealousy" (i.e., "departing"), Mr. Dyce, p. 1), "The point,—unvenomed too," is a vast improvement on the prosaic "The point envenomed, too!" of the common readings. In "Henry IV.," Part II. (iii. 2), a slight but admirable change makes "that Holspur-Mars in swathing clothes" into "that Hotspur, Mars in swathing clothes." Passing the examples of the transposition of words, we come to the new readings.

The new readings suggested by Mr. Staunton are very remarkable, not only for their simple changes, but for the great clearness they impart to many passages which have been hitherto obscure. Some of these are already approved and adopted by competent critics, and every ordinary reader of the plays will thank the proposer for his happy emendations.

We will give a few in parallel columns for facility of comparison, leaving, for the present at least, many of the minor changes unnoticed.

COMMON TEXT.	MR. STAUNTON'S EMENDATIONS.
Let me not live,—	Let me not live,—
This his good melancholy oft began	This his good melancholy oft began
On the catastrophe and heat of pas-	On the catastrophe and heat of pa-
time,	tience,
When ill was out—let me not live,	When ill was out,—let me not live,
quoth he.	quoth he.
All's Well that Ends Well (ii. 3), vol. ii., p. 19.	
Then honour be but a goal to my will!	Then honour be but equal to my will
This day I'll rise or else add ill to ill.	This day I'll rise or else add ill to ill.
Pericles (ii. 1), vol. ii., p. 193.	
Spread o'er the silver waves thy	Spread o'er the silver waves thy
golden hairs,	golden hairs,
And as a bud I'll take thee, and	And as a bride I'll take thee, and
there lie.	there lie.
Comedy of Errors (iii. 2), vol. i., p. 139.	
For my authority bears of a credent	For my authority *years* of a credent
bulk,	bulk,
That no particular scandal once can	That no particular scandal once can
touch	touch
But it confounds the breather.	But it confounds the breather.
Measure for Measure (v. 3), vol. ii., 627.	
But what the repining enemy com-	But what the repining enemy com-
mands,	mands,
That praise fame blows; that praise,	That praise fame blows; that praise
soul pure transcends.	*pure* soul transcends.
Troilus and Cressida, vol. ii., p. 374.	
look, pr'ythee, Charmian,	look, pr'ythee, Charmian,
How this Herculean Roman does	How this Herculean Roman does
become	become
The carriage of his chafe.	The carriage of his *chafe*.
Antony and Cleopatra, vol. iii., p.	



ARMADO, ARMED FOR HECTOR, IN THE PAGEANT OF THE NINE WORTHIES.

Substantiating the change by a quotation from North's "Plutarch," whence Shakespeare took the story, to the effect that *Antony* sought to continue the option of his decease from Hercules, the head or *chief* of his family, by the carriage of his body and the wearing of his apparel.

I have a heart as little apt as yours	I have a heart *of mettle apt* as yours
But yet a brain that leads my use of	But yet a brain that leads my use of
anger	anger
To better vantage.	To better vantage.
Coriolanus (iii. 2), vol. iii., p. 103.	

Each of these emendations is illustrated and supported by notes, which we need not quote. Every student will refer to the volumes and read it all, and the general reader will see from the examples cited how satisfactory these changes are in elucidating passages previously obscure, and in the third example especially how perspicuous and forcible.

Besides these positive emendations or substitutions of words, Mr. Staunton has made singularly successful in explaining difficult passages, and illustrating phrases now wholly obsolete, or the meanings of which have entirely changed. One of the most remarkable instances occurs in "Timon of Athens" (vol. ii.), where this short drama has puzzled critic and commentator, and has been the subject of some of the most extraordinary disquisitions which even Shakespearean literature has known. The soldier seeking Timon wishes and exclaims:—

COMMON TEXT.	MR. STAUNTON'S RESTORATION.
Sold. By all description, this should	*Sold.* By all description, this should
be the place.	be the place.
Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer!	Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer!
What is this!	What is this!
Timon is dead, who hath outstretched	(Reads) *Timon is dead! Who hath*
his span;	*outstretched his span,*
Some beast-rid'st this; there does	*Some beast-rid'st this; there does not*
not live a man.*	*live a man.**
Dead, sure, and this his grave.	Dead, sure, and this his grave: what's
What's on this tomb	on this tomb
I cannot read.	I cannot read.

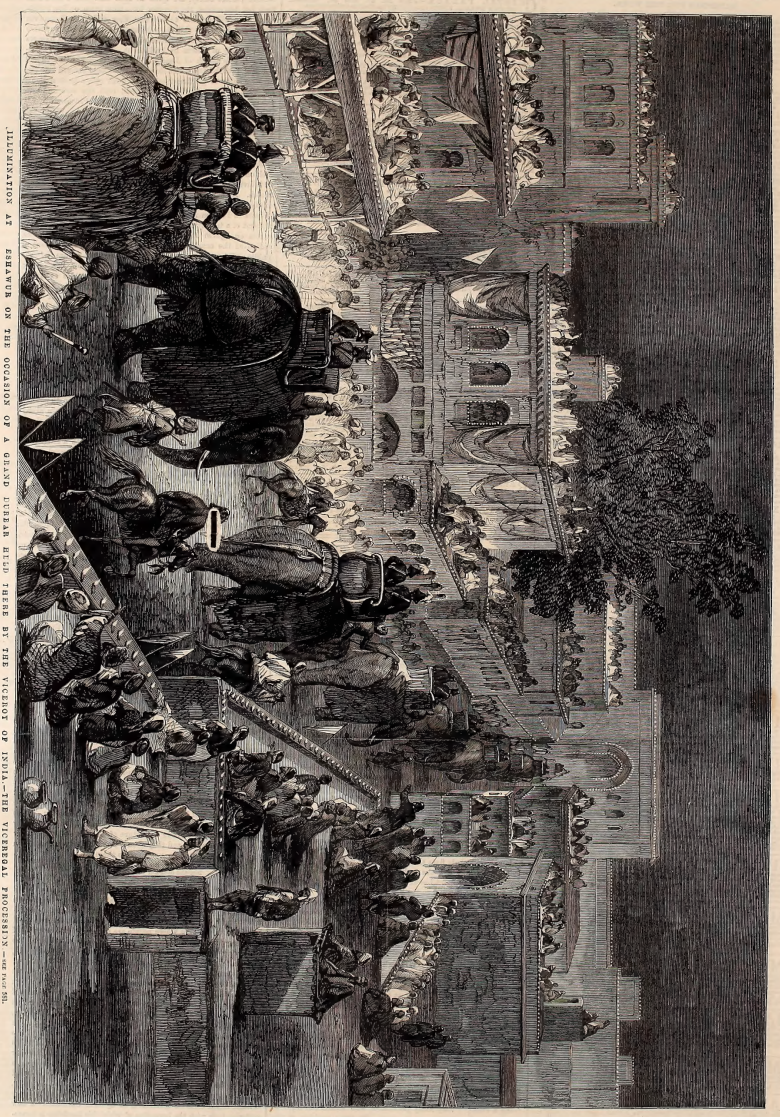
The third and fourth lines are invariably continued as part of the soldier's speech, although such a reading renders hopeless nonsense of the passage; and not only makes the soldier speak of Timon in misanthropical as *Timon* himself! The simple suggestion, that they are an inscription that the soldier reads first, and by which he is directed to the epitaph which he "*cannot* read," seems to us to throw a marvellous light on this much-disputed passage, and to keep it in perfect harmony with the character of Timon and the other incidents of the scene. Again, in "The Winter's Tale" (ii. 1) there is in the speech of *Antigonus* the famous phrase, "I'll keep my stables where I lodge my wife," upon which endless comments have been wasted without success. Our new editor felicitously remarks that an odd and not uncommon sense of "keep" is to "guard or fasten," and thus explains, we think most perfectly, the reference of the speaker. In "Macbeth," too (iv. 3), "convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty" is proved to need no change, as the word "convey" is used to mean "to manage anything by stealth" in the original "History of 'Maldeth" and in other contemporary works. In the same place he offers an explanation of the well-known passage ending "and catch with his surcease, success," and remarks that the word "success" is evidently employed in the sense of sequel or what follows," and not to mean "prosperity," as generally understood. In some instances Mr. Staunton has been fortunate not only to revive but apparently to discover the meanings of words which previous editors had entirely missed. A few examples may be given, as in "Measure for Measure" (iii. 1), where the odd word "esmose" is explained to be a technical term in falconry, meaning "to paralyse or disable," before the final swoop. In "Henry V." (iii. 6) the curious compound "mock-duchan" is explained by a reference to the phrase a "shotten herring" to be singularly applicable to England, as a country "shotten herring" is not an isle merely "shooting out into nooks and capes." In "Twelfth Night" (iv. 2) he has a clear meaning given to the phrase "I am for all waters" (I can play all characters), was a tavern phrase waiters being a kind of cant name for much stronger drinks. The obscure phrase "carded his state" in "Henry IV." (ii. 4) is also explained by passages from Greene and from Haklayt, where it means to "mix or confound, and sometimes applied, also, to the 'mixture' or 'throw away,'" as Warburton supposed. Similar examples of this very valuable kind the editor has given in abundance, and the difficult words he has encountered, and with what success he has explained and illustrated them, might be given; but we have quoted enough for our purpose, and the reader will find many more as he studies the edition.

Not only have the plays been thoroughly examined, their phrases explained, their allusions traced, and their rhythm corrected, but the singular care has been bestowed on the action of the characters and the arrangement of the scenes. A very extensive knowledge of stage-work, not only in our own but in earlier days, has enabled the editor to perform this part of his work with remarkable success. In "Hamlet," especially, his minute editing appears of great advantage, and is well worth a note or two. In the reading scene (ii. 2) between *Hamlet* and Polonius the latter makes *Hamlet read* from his book the words "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a god, kissing carrion"—and then, observing *Polonius* still closing his eyes, turn round and exclaim, "Have you a daughter?"—an innovation which ought to secure general approval. Again, in the play scene, we find the names of *Gonzago* and *Baptista* given, instead of the common *Duke* and *Duchess of Vienna*, and identified by the "Enter *Lucianus*" (nephew to the *King*) in the same play scene. Again, in the closet scene, the stage direction "*To Hamlet*, dragging out the body of *Polonius*," affords the editor an opportunity for a very valuable note on the stage customs of Shakespeare's day. He notices that the early quarto reads, "Exit *Hamlet* with the dead body," and that folio "dragging in *Polonius*." And Mr. Staunton suggests that the exigencies of the Elizabethan theatres required that the actor should do what is now done by one of the "supers" of the stage. He gives nearly twenty extracts from Shakespeare's plays alone, in which expressions are introduced evidently for the purpose of clearing the stage for the next business to come on. The list is too long for our purpose, but it will interest many readers, and is an instance of the attention given to matters necessary to the right illustrations of Shakespeare's dramas by the stage customs of his time.

A very important and valuable feature of these volumes will be found in the numerous illustrations of the various passages in the text borrowed from other parts of Shakespeare's own works, and those of his contemporaries. Some of these we have already mentioned, but many more might be given showing the extensive use of this class of notes. Most of this heavy task has been performed. For example, the phrase "Thou'rt damned as black," in "King John" (iv. 3), is noted as an allusion in addition to the "damned as coals," whose "faces were blacked," as recorded in the accounts of the old Coventry plays. Many brief phrases such as "cheese ale," to "ear the land," to "take out," and hundreds of others are very carefully explained, and several of them for the first time made to have some clear meaning for the contemporary words of modern customs. These various notes are necessarily brief. Most of them are foot-notes, and would scarcely be noticed except by the very careful reader; but very many will be found of great value, although so brief in form. In some few cases Mr. Staunton has been tempted to a passing note on the glories of the play before him; but in nearly every case his remarks and notes seem to have been compressed in the very most possible words and the smallest possible space. Wherever the subject has seemed to him to require any remark he has given a few telling words, as in the great scene in "The Winter's Tale" (v. 3) in which the accompaniments of the Queen of Parkins folio have restored to manufacture and insert a whole new line. *Lewter* standing before the statue of *Hermione*, and in the warmth of his passion and despair endowing it almost with life, exclaims, "Do not shake, O, thou last kind workman! for which the prosaic Perkins adds, "I am but dead, stone looking upon stone!" In his admirable note upon this tasteless interpolation, which we highly approved, Mr. Staunton indignantly asks if "it was that Shakespeare wrought it" and most ably and soundly answers it. We had the new line in a very large portion of the marvellous beauty of the scene, but that the very phrase, "Would I were dead, but that methinks already!" both by the spoorphal antonator, and by Mr. Collier himself. In this and many other cases we might quote Mr. Staunton has risen above the misconceptions of the mere verbal critic, and shown not only his high appreciation of the true scope and grandeur of Shakespeare's immortal drama, but the matured judgment of the cultivated taste with which he has edited these noble plays.

In his prefaces, as in his various notes, the editor has had to consider the claims of Francis Bacon to a voice in the settlement of the text of Shakespeare. He had long been convinced by the latest evidence alone that the pseudo-ancient cryptograms in the margins of this famous folio discovered by Mr. Collier were critically worthless, but he has given the whole matter full consideration by the general body of readers unless their worthlessness could be distinctly proved. Conjectural critics, however, ought to be warned by us once, Mr. Staunton, together with Dr. Ingleby, appears to have asked the question of the folio in relation to the wording of the notes, and when, after much trouble and delay, the folio was placed in Sir Frederic's hands, he soon came to the conclusion that the pseudo-ancient annotations were modern forgeries. This opinion has been confirmed by the further and more minute examination of Mr. Staunton's powerful lens, and all similar counter-evidence has yet been produced. The question is a most important one, and not merely the age and nature of notes and emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays, but the genuineness of many of the documents relating to the poet's life, contributed to aid the story of his private and professional life. A glossarial index—evidently a work of heavy labour—gives the list of obsolete words, and the meanings given to them in which they appear; and, as explanations are given of the words in addition to the mere definitions, the book becomes, to some, the value of this index is greatly enhanced.

Our notice of these volumes is necessarily far too short to convey any idea of the literary labour involved in their production. Years of study and research have been condensed into the brief notes which illustrate them, and the general results presented to the reader have been expended in preparing such a work for the press. As the work is lavishly pictorial, and the woodcut illustrations are doubtless the chief charm to many purchasers, we fear that Mr. Staunton will scarcely receive the honour and the praise which are justly due to him for his share in so large and laborious a work. The studious reader will find on every page traces of the conscientious care with which his task has been performed, in the minute and careful collation of the folio with the early quarto copies of the plays. In some of these cases, and especially in a work so popular in form, much of this thankless labour might have been spared, or its results transferred to the more critical edition, which, we hope, Mr. Staunton will some day undertake.



ILLUMINATION AT ESHAWER ON THE OCCASION OF A GRAND DURBAR HELD THERE BY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.—THE VICEREGAL PROCESSION.—SEE PAGE 581.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 17.—Second Sunday after Trinity. St. Alban.
MONDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
TUESDAY, 19.—Gvaller reappointed, 1858. New Moon, 5h. 23m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
THURSDAY, 21.—Proclamation. First Gazette published in America, 1704.
FRIDAY, 22.—Income Tax commenced, 1842.
SATURDAY, 23.—Culpeper killed, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m h m h	m h m h	m h m h	m h m h	m h m h	m h m h	m h m h
17 0 17 1	18 1 18 2	19 2 19 3	20 3 20 4	21 4 21 5	22 5 22 6	23 6 23 7

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, last five nights of Miss Amy Sedgwick and the FAMILY ARRANGEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE. Every Evening at 7. Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Wilkins. WITH THE DOUBTING OF THE GRIG. Saturday, June 23, by the Company. Doors open at half-past 6. Commence at 7. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Private Boxes from Two Guineas. Commence at 8. Box-office open from 10 to 5 daily.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On Monday, June 18, and during the Week the Entertainments will commence with the Performing Horse, ARAB CHIEF, and conclude with the Amazonian Comedy, entitled by Scenes in Spain, Cuba, and Mexico.

MISS SUSANNA COLE'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on June 26, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Artists engaged:—Mdlle. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Palmer, Miss Susanna Cole; Mr. Simon Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, and Herr Reichardt. Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Conductors, Mr. Henry Russell, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 7s. each, may be obtained at Mrs Cole's, 21, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Vale's, 41, Jermyn-street; and at Mr. Austin's, 26, Regent-street. Admission to the Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; at the principal doors.

THE GREAT CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—Mr. HOWARD GLOVER has the honour to announce that his GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Wednesday, June 27, when he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Mdlle. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Howard Glover's Cantatrice, who will sing (for the first time in London) and the following universally-celebrated Artists will appear:—Mdlle. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, Mr. Santley, Mr. Pallant, Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Manns, Mr. Wise, Mr. Sam Reimo, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Harp: Signor Oberthür. Violoncello: Mr. Paque. Pianoforte: Mr. Howard Glover's Concerto (composed expressly for this occasion), Mr. Walter Macfarren and Mr. Benedict. Conductors: Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see programmes. Sofa Stall, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

EXETER-HALL.—G. W. MARTIN'S PRIZE GLEES, MADRIGALS, and PART-SONGS, sung by 1000 voices. Miss Rovere and Adelaide Lindley, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. On the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. Regent-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. The Concert this Season, on Friday, June 22, will be devoted to repeated Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists—Mrs Pamela Nye, S. Isaac, Weiss, Sainton-Dolby, Lawler, Thirlwall, Mr. Henry Haigh Nye, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, No. 6, 9 in Exeter Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at this Hall on Wednesday, June 27, when he will be assisted by Miss Lascelles, Miss Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Adini, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, the Rev. the Hon. and Rev. Canon Liddell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Harp, Mr. Oberthür; Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Conductors, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; at the principal Musicsellers; and of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GLUCK'S IPHIGENIA.—Mr. CHARLES HALLE begs to announce that, in conjunction with eminent vocalists, he will give a Second Performance, for the first time in London, of the whole of the Music of Gluck's celebrated Opera, IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Evening, June 25, at Eight o'Clock. Orchestra, Chorus, and Band of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Conductor, Mr. Charles Hallé. Principal Vocalists—Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Sunderland, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Stoker. The Orchestra and Chorus will be augmented in every department, and the Overtures will be played by the full orchestra, including the Choir of the Vocal Association. Conductor—Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; at the principal Musicsellers; and of Mr. Charles Hallé, No. 2, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, St. James's.

MDLLE. CAROLINE VALENTIN'S MATINEE MUSICALE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Three o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Caroline Valentin, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, Mr. Walter Macfarren, Mdlle. Vanzini, Mdlle. Marie Wilhelm, and Mdlle. Rubens. No. 64; Reserved Seats, 10s.; of Mdlle. Valentin, 5, Soho-street, Manchester-square, W.

HERR ERNST PAUER'S Grand ORCHESTRAL EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 20, at Eight o'Clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. Conductor of First Part, Mr. Charles Hallé; of Second Part, Herr Pauer.

HERR WILHELM GANZ respectfully announces that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, June 22, at St. James's Hall, under the distinguished Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess Mary; to commence at Three o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdme. Catherine Hayes, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Adini, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, M. Paque; Tenor, Herr Goffrie; Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus; Harp, M. Oberthür; Cornet-à-Piston, Mr. Levy; Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; to be had of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 9, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Bayswater, W.; Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and the principal Musicsellers.

HERR KUHE begs to announce that his Annual MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, June 21, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Vocalists: Mesdames Sainton-Dolby, Rudersdorff, Dolby, Rivers, Balfe, Thirlwall, Gliss, and Patey. Violin, M. Sainton; Harmonium, Herr Kuhe; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Herr Pauer. Conductors, Mr. Benedict and Reserved Seats, 10s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 1s.; and of Herr Kuhe, 14, Rumford-street, Manchester; and of Mr. Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and all the principal Musicsellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—LUBECK and BECKER.—Tuesday, June 19, at half-past Three.—Quartet, B flat, Mozart; Duet in C, Op. 102 (3rd time), Spohr; Quartet, C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, Beethoven; Quartet, E flat, Op. 44, Mendelssohn. Lubeck (first time), Artôt, Becker, Goffrie, Piatti, and Pauer. Conductor, Mr. Ella. Stalls, 3s. Reserved Seats, 5s. Subscription, 3 guineas. No admission after the commencement. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED and Mr. JOHN PARRY.—The combination of talent which has for several years attracted the Public and German Reed, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, will be continued by Mr. and Mrs. ELLIOTT-GALER, in Septimus Gott, or a Limited number of Subscribers (Half-a-Guinea Reserved Seats) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s. Programmes of Mr. and Mrs. Reed, 14, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park; Mr. Austin, 26, Regent-street.

LAST FEW WEEKS.—CHRIST'S MINSTRELS.—St. Paul's Telegraphs Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Farewell Season in London, previously to his retirement to Mr. J. W. Raymond from the management of the Hall. Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall, from Seven till Four; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. Raymond.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.—Continuation of early English Kings, from the Conquest. King Stephen, grandson of the Conqueror, in his quaint costume of the period, 1135. King Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., William the Conqueror, and Matilda, similar fine and English contemporary. Admission 1s.; Extra Room, 6d.

AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Founded 1839. For the Relief of Deserving Members, their Widows, and Children. THE FIRST FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds of the Institution will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY, the 26th of June.—His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, K.G., in the Chair. Dinner Tickets, 25s. each. Lords' Tickets, 2os.; to be had of the Secretary, CHARLES RYAN, 8vo, at the Office of the Institution, 32, Charing-cross; and at the Bar of the Tavern.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—June 23, 26, 28, and 28, GRAND FRENCH MUSICAL FESTIVAL by THREE THOUSAND PERFORMERS. The great combination of the French Chefs d'Orchestre, comprising Napoleon's three nearly every Department of France, representing One Hundred and Seventy distinct Choral Societies, and the Band of the Garde Impériale, will assemble at the Crystal Palace, under M. Eugène Delaporte, President de l'Association des Sociétés Chorales de Paris, will visit England expressly to hold a Grand Musical Festival at the Crystal Palace on the above days.

By Single Day Tickets, bought before the Festival Fortnight, the Pressure on the Day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Stalls, in Blocks arranged and numbered for all the Performances, Five Shillings. A Limited Number of Stalls will be placed for the Series of the Transept Galleries, at Half-a-Guinea each.

The Programme of the Performances, to each of the Three Performances, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Seats, Three Shillings and Sixpence; or, if in the Galleries, Twenty-five Shillings.

These Tickets are now on Sale at the Crystal Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall; at the Agents of the Company; or by order at the Musicsellers and Libraries.

M. Jullien, Conductor-in-Chief of the Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, and Conductor-in-Chief of the Promenade Concerts at Drury-lane, Esq.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 23:—Monday, open at 9(as); Tuesday to Thursday, open at 7(s). On Wednesday, the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Literary Fund. Grand Display of Fireworks by Mr. Caswell. Athletic Sports and Pastimes in the grounds. Gymnastical Band and Great Organ Performances. Open at 10(s). On Thursday, the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians. Open at 10(s). On Friday, Grand Display of Fireworks by Messrs. Brock and Simpson. Friday open at Ten: FOURTH GRAND OPERA CONCERT by the Artists of her Majesty's Theatre, and Instrumentalists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Band and Chorus of Three Hundred and Fifty Performers. Conductors, Mr. Costa and Signor Arditi. Admission to the Concert, 5s. Guinea Season Tickets admit.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Dusk.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of WORKS by Modern Artists of the French School is now open to the Public, including Hamilton Brownlow Grand Picture of the "Interest Money," to be SOLD. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic. The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Works of Artists will OPEN on MONDAY, June 18. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Open from Nine till Dusk. HENRY SHERIDAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S "CANADA," ST. JAMES'S HALL, Daily at Three and Eight o'Clock.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW," remains ON VIEW at the LUCKNOW GALLERY, 7, Waterloo-place (late No. 14).

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—NOW OPEN, Daily at Three and Eight o'Clock, WASHINGTON IRVING'S GRAND MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled CANADA, AND THE CANADIANS OF TO-DAY, illustrated by Hundreds of Beautiful Pictures, including 3000 miles of the most interesting national scenery in Canada, painted by Messrs. Bruton and Telbin, and Diagrams and Models of Canadian Inventions, by Mr. Heath. Also, Pictures of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, presenting Canada in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Illustrations of Canadian Sports and Pastimes, Canadian Boat Songs, Canadian Boatmen, Canadian Voyageurs, who will literally bring their canoe into the Hall, and paddle it over lake, forest, and prairie scenery of the Far West. While the Panorama is passing, Mr. Irving will describe the country and what he saw, and will sing the Canadian Boat Songs, and other original songs and melodies of the country, accompanying himself upon seven instruments. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, from One Guinea to Five Guineas, may be obtained, and places secured without extra charge, at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

Secretary, W. H. HOWARD.

PAREY in LONDON ONE WEEK MORE.—Mr. PAREY'S FAREWELL SERIES of his SPIRITED and HUMOROUS SONGS, at the ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square. Fashionable Morning Reconnaissance, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Three. Mr. Parey's Last Appearance in London, Every Evening, Monday excepted, at Eight. Mr. Parey's Last Appearance in London. Several well-known dancing-girls' extreme salaries have been secured. Reserved Seats: Numbered and Secured, 3s.; Unnumbered, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Early application for seats to be taken at the Box-office of the Palace; Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside.

COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.

"YACHTING."

The Supplement issued with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 23 will contain a Picture, printed in Colours, entitled "YACHTING," from a Drawing by Edwin Weedon; a Tinted Illustration of The Entrance to the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster Hall, on Private Business; and the following Engravings:—Fox Warren, Cobham, Surrey, the residence of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.; in the Valley of the Esk, by G. Chester, in the Royal Academy Exhibition; the Peel Institution, Accrington; Queen Mary's Summer House, near Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh: and a Vase from a portion of Shakspeare's Mulberry-tree.

Country Readers will observe a fair kind this year, even though the House of Commons, was reduced to a physical calculation. Although no statute fixes the period during which the Legislature shall sit, custom and the volunteer nature of the services of members of Parliament has decreed that only a certain number of months shall be devoted to the business of legislation. The most cursory glance at the work which must absolutely be done before the prorogation of Parliament would show a positive surplus of about a clear day, which by great management might have been appropriated to the discussion of the Reform Bill in the various stages through which it would have had to pass. An unopposed and greater purpose on the part of members to meet ministerial proposition might have tended at least not to invite obstruction, it is unquestionable that the situation had become untenable at the moment when the measure was given up.

A good deal has been chuckingly said about the sense of relief which all parties and sections in Parliament must feel at the removal of that which appeared to be an incubus to all, and to many a dread. Very likely gentlemen who within the walls of the Parliament House are in much the same position as the ostrich that buries its head in the sand, and believes itself to have secured perfect safety, are quite at their ease, and believe that their fat has settled the question for a time more or less indefinite. We will venture to say that they will find themselves mistaken. No great skill in vaticination is necessary to forese that from this moment and from this act will be dated a new era in the history of reform in Parliament. The state of the atmosphere in this month of June is of itself suggestive of social and political probabilities which do not seem to have entered into the contemplation of gentlemen who have dealt with a great national question, to use a familiar illustration, with kid gloves, and with consideration than is applied to a turnpike bill. Prosperous, well-employed, busy England is essentially unpolitical. Work, the business of daily life, the few pleasures and amusements which our somewhat unmercurial, national temperament induces us to indulge in combine to win the public mind into that state which is the paradise of the professional governing classes. At no time since that which is forgotten by the People is remembered, do they look on public affairs with the same abstract interest with which, as individuals, they would regard a game of chess or a cricket match. A shudder or a grumble at a tax imposed—a momentary excitement at the chances of a party move—and a perusal of the debates in Parliament, from much the same point of view as an account of a trial trip of the *Great Eastern*, or a delineation of the sports on Epsom Downs—will, in the great majority of cases, suffice as the consideration which is afforded to the current of public affairs. But assume a bad harvest, failure of the hop crop, diminution to a large extent of live stock, mercantile and manufacturing depression, troubles in India, military disaster in China, and political trouble and disturbance on the Continent—the occurrence of no one of which events is a violent assumption—what then? Will not politics take that grand position in times of adversity which the events has made the Legislature a mere instrument of popular will; and will not the very first cry be that the interests of the country have been trifled with by the representatives of the people; and will not the members themselves be the first to say that which the question of Parliamentary reform has received be deeply and vengefully remembered?

Without pressing this topic further, it may be permitted us to say that, if Ministerial explanations will only suffer themselves to believe that events, and especially political events, are always in process of being reproduced, that like results must always follow from certain causes, they will not fall into the error of supposing that the question of Reform has lapsed into a Parliamentary abeyance; but each in their sphere will sedulously apply themselves to its consideration with a view to some settlement before midwinter has arrived.

THE fents of the modern Perseus, the deliverer of the Sicilian Andromeda from a fouler monster than that of Æthiopia, and the withdrawal of the Reform Bills of 1859, are the chief topics of the week, and are dealt with elsewhere. Perhaps the extraordinary weather, which, in the middle of June, alternates between deluge and hurricane, beats down grass, and sends up prices, and causes much misery to the unhappy, as ineligible place of residence, may be quoted as the third topic. In connection with the subject of the storms, we may be allowed to invite the attention of the benevolent to the fearful distress which has been caused around our eastern and southern gales, and to express a hope that the generosity of England, never wanting when there is need for its exercise, will be duly appealed to in favour of the hundreds of widows and children who have been bereaved of their hardy, hard-working providers by disasters occasioned solely by the tempests. Surely the formation of a Relief Committee, the selection of a few intelligent agents, and the advertisement of the fact thereof to succour the unfortunate creatures who have been thus cruelly visited, ought not to be neglected. The claim of fishermen's hand is still for ever; let us now throw our nets for the sake of the helpless ones he has left.

It is announced that the Archbishopric of Canterbury will be vacant by the death of Lord Stratford is to be conferred upon the man who deserves it better than any one else in the world. It is not to be given to one of the Royal family, though there are three members of that household by whom precedent would sanction its being taken; nor is it to be less paternally selected by a carpet soldier. The appointment is reserved for the glorious veteran who has been serving England all his long life, and whose age has been crowned by the saving of India. We need not name Lord Clyde; and it is equally unnecessary to add that the confirmation of the announcement will be received with universal acclamation. These Colonelcies are not, as is sometimes supposed, mere military appointments: they are in the nature of honourable pensions for long military service, and they should be exclusively kept for men who can show that claim, not given to those

Who never smelt a squadron in the field,
Nor the direction of a battle took
But from a spinster.

A curious agitation has arisen in connection with the proposed requirement of the new Census Bill, that every person shall state whether he is of any and what religious profession. Inasmuch as it is thought that the Church of England will obtain the numerical benefit of the returns when compared with those of the adult of troubling themselves about the outward forms of religion, the Dissenting bodies protest against the demand of statistics which, they contend, will not represent their real strength. More exalted grounds are taken by some of the opponents of the inquiry, but there is no particular wisdom in using a razor to cut what an axe can deal with. Several anti-census meetings have been held on the subject; and, on the other hand, Lord Palmerston has been attended by a deputation, of which Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hope, and other Conservative gentlemen, were members, and has been assured of support from that side of the House if he will adhere to the present proposals. This the Premier has declared it to be his intention to do. At one of the anti-census meetings a speaker broke in upon the solemn oratory by declaring that, if a lady were not ashamed to tell her age, a gentleman ought not to be ashamed of telling his creed; and Lord Palmerston avowed a similar view, and thought that those who did not wish to be particularly definite might describe themselves as General Christians—a new sectarian title with the invention of which his Lordship is henceforth to be credited.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

No one is inclined to deny that the Ministry had no alternative left them than to withdraw the Reform Bill. Most persons, too will be ready to admit that the responsibility of the step, which is probably very much underrated, does not rest with them. The Government was compelled to accept a bad kind this year, even though the House of Commons, was reduced to a physical calculation. Although no statute fixes the period during which the Legislature shall sit, custom and the volunteer nature of the services of members of Parliament has decreed that only a certain number of months shall be devoted to the business of legislation. The most cursory glance at the work which must absolutely be done before the prorogation of Parliament would show a positive surplus of about a clear day, which by great management might have been appropriated to the discussion of the Reform Bill in the various stages through which it would have had to pass. An unopposed and greater purpose on the part of members to meet ministerial proposition might have tended at least not to invite obstruction, it is unquestionable that the situation had become untenable at the moment when the measure was given up.

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A curious agitation has arisen in connection with the proposed requirement of the new Census Bill, that every person shall state whether he is of any and what religious profession. Inasmuch as it is thought that the Church of England will obtain the numerical benefit of the returns when compared with those of the adult of troubling themselves about the outward forms of religion, the Dissenting bodies protest against the demand of statistics which, they contend, will not represent their real strength. More exalted grounds are taken by some of the opponents of the inquiry, but there is no particular wisdom in using a razor to cut what an axe can deal with. Several anti-census meetings have been held on the subject; and, on the other hand, Lord Palmerston has been attended by a deputation, of which Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hope, and other Conservative gentlemen, were members, and has been assured of support from that side of the House if he will adhere to the present proposals. This the Premier has declared it to be his intention to do. At one of the anti-census meetings a speaker broke in upon the solemn oratory by declaring that, if a lady were not ashamed to tell her age, a gentleman ought not to be ashamed of telling his creed; and Lord Palmerston avowed a similar view, and thought that those who did not wish to be particularly definite might describe themselves as General Christians—a new sectarian title with the invention of which his Lordship is henceforth to be credited.

We hear of a small war in New Zealand, where some of the natives, remaining unimpressed with the conviction that white men have a mission to improve them from off the face of the earth, have adopted an idea of a nationality, and refuse to sell any more land for sold to settlers. An armed resistance has been made to the last transaction of the kind, and, as it is manifestly impossible that such excessively unenlightened views can be permitted more than a limited existence in these days of Armstrong guns and electric telegraphs, the usual antagonistic argument has been paraded, in the form of soldiery, volunteers, and a naval brigade. The first seem, however, to have behaved weakly, and the second indiscreetly; but sailors, under a gallant leader—and there is no other having been left to do the work of conviction, which they achieved in the usual dashing style of our gallant blue-jackets—storming the fort of the New Zealanders and making a signal example. We presume, therefore, that the nationality notion has been thus refuted, it will be abandoned by the ancestors of Lord Macaulay's eternal sketcher on the broken arch of London-bridge, or their legis laiæ *in delirio*.

It may be convenient to those who have the misfortune to be afflicted with legal advisers to know that in the celebrated case of Mrs. Swinfen against Sir Frederic Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford), just adjudged in the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron has not only laid it down as a rule that "in no imaginable instance can an honourable barrister be made liable for any loss or mischief his ignorance, inability, or blundering may entail upon his client, but that "an advocate of the Bar, whose conduct is not brief in the usual way undertakes a duty, but does not enter into any contract or promise, expressed or implied." So that if Ascot, or a picnic, or a pleasanter case, or a heavier fee, should leave a client unrepresented when his action is called on, he has no legal hope he will not for the future be guilty of the ungentlemanlike practice of saying that he has been cheated—at the very worst the conduct of his absentee counsel is only that of a person who has accepted a fee in relation to a dull family dinner to meet his aunts, and in the evening to hear an interesting lecture on the aborigines of Patagonia, and who throws that respectable engagement over for "a rout" or M. Frezzolini's last night but one "*Dinorah*." The words we have had the honour to cite are those of Sir Frederic Pollock, one of the most deservedly venerable of our admirable Judges. Mrs. Swinfen has a ladylike Indisposition to be convicted, and means to bear a little more upon the subject.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have authority to state that her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her intention to review the volunteer corps in and about London in Hyde Park on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at four p.m. As some applications have been received from other than metropolitan corps, it is necessary to state that no metropolitan district to be permitted to attend the review at their own expense, it being decided that such applications shall be taken into consideration, with a view to the admission, as far as space and numbers will allow, of such corps as may be in an early distance from London, provided their applications are received at the War Office on or before the 16th inst., and it is immediately stated in which such corps will be informed whether it will be possible to attend the review.

Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

The Channel fleet arrived in the Firth of Forth yesterday week. On the fleet's return it is rumoured that, after leaving the Firth of Forth, the fleet will cruise round the north of Scotland, and then proceed to Ireland.

Lord Clyde will succeed the late Lord Strafford in the command of the Colchester district. The new appointment takes effect on the 15th, by the appointment of Major-Generals Maunsell and Mounie, both officers of Peninsular fame.

A marine, of very bad character, named Edwin Ireson, received fifty lashes at Portsmouth yesterday week, for absenting himself from his ship. He bore the punishment without evincing the slightest sensation of pain, and after the last stroke of the cat was laid on, he coolly pulled up and put his shirt across his shoulders and marched erect to the infirmary, accompanied by an escort.

ADMIRAL EDWARD HAWKER died yesterday week at Brighton. The deceased entered the navy as midshipman in 1793, and was present at a large number of engagements. His commissions bore the dates of Lieutenant, 1 July, 1794; Commander, Aug. 22, 1805; Captain, June 6, 1884; Rear-Admiral, Sept. 30, 1846; Vice-Admiral, Nov. 21, 1851; and Admiral, Sept. 17, 1858.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that an address to the Crown will probably be moved in the House of Commons shortly against the proposed plan of the Royal Commissioners recommending the transfer of the Secretary for War announces his intention to carry out as soon as a more efficient system of inspection have been brought into operation.

The recent experiments at the Nore have settled that our present ships of the line are obsolete, and that the only proof against the power of the Whitworth and Armstrong guns. A shipbuilder of Liverpool, Mr. Cotton, has recently patented an iron-cased ship, which he calls an angulated armour-cased sided ship, which consists in the sides of the ship being cased at a considerable inclination, so that the shot will strike similar angle being made under the line of flotation. The inventor is confident that with the sides at these angles many guns could be mounted. He has constructed a large butt of the same scantling as the ship is specified to be constructed of, having angles of 45 degrees, and he has found that he will have his invention tested, their Lordships have promptly granted his request. The experiment will take place at the Nore, and the result of the experiments will take place shortly at Portsmouth.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.—The following additional regulations, consequent on the reduction of the prices of commissions in the cavalry, have been approved by her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Army:—Horse Guards, June 12:—In cases where on sticor of the cavalry, who was in the service before the 1st of November, 1858, shall be exchanging from cavalry to full half-pay of infantry, have been entitled, under the regulations in force, to receive the difference between the cavalry commission which he then held, and infantry, according to the rates fixed by the regulations, he having qualified for such infantry half-pay, shall be allowed to receive the difference from the reserve fund. Captains of cavalry who have served two hundred days on the staff in the rank of Captain of an infantry regiment, will only be required, on purchasing a majority, to pay £1650, and not £2150, as the terms fixed by the Queen's Regulations for the retiring officer in the cavalry. Also Captains, however, who have purchased any of their previous steps under the new regulations will be required to pay the regulated price of £1400 for the majority.

PARCELLING OF LAND IN FRANCE.—The inconvenience of parcelled morcels of landed property strike the eye at once. They are most visible in the fertile districts where the possibility of cultivating a large and ample labour has availed itself most largely of the law of equal partition. Even in the richest country in all to be discovered into 120,000 distinct parcels, of which one-fifth exist in the ten departments forming the angle of the north-east frontier. Calculating the population at 36,000,000, there are three parcels and a half to each person. Apart from all the bother and misery of the system, it is found, when a landowner has the difficulty of apportioning a small farm equally on the death of the holder, his children have endeavoured to satisfy equity by allotting each other small pieces of various quality, so that no one's lot is all together, but scattered up and down, and here and there. The French now seek some remedy at the hands of their Legislature against this indefinite process of morcelling, and, in the hope of seeing how their neighbours, similarly afflicted, may contrive—not, indeed, to burn the patched coat of their country into a new garment, yet to effect some consolidation of the patches—they look eagerly for an initiative to the neighbouring States of the German Rhine, which are suffering from the same evil, and are seeking to heal it.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LITERATURE AND ART.

We once saw it gravely asserted in an American literary journal that the "book" to Rocke's opera of "The Gipsy's Warning" was written by William Makepeace Thackeray. We believe that the libretto in question was the production of a namesake of the illustrious author of "Vanity Fair," but there could be certainly no more curious bibliographical collection than a catalogue of his "miscellanies," written by eminent men at some stage or another of their career. Did not Francis Bacon commence a novel and dictate a jest-book? Did not Douglas Jerrold project (with Lamia Blanchard) a grave work on natural philosophy? Was not Charles Dickens the author of the "words" to all the songs in Hullah's opera of "The Village Coquettes"? Was not Lord Lytton the author of the tragedy of "Don Carlos?" Was it not the grave William Pitt who composed in his last verse to the prison-song in Canning's burlesque of "The Rovers"—the ditty with the immortal refrain of

the the
niversity of Gottingen?

The present Emperor of the French once published a pamphlet on the sugar question; and his uncle, the great Napoleon, latfunished a romance entitled "The Earl of Essex." The reading world is now all on the tiptoe-hankers for the publication of "Miscellaneous works" which may well be called the "oddities" of the late Lord Macaulay; and on Monday next Messrs. Longman are to give to the long-expectant public a volume containing not only biography, essays, epitaphs, and early ballads, but fragments of plays and burlesque histories of parochial squabbles. The list of contents of this curious volume seems sufficiently "miscellaneous," but we presume that some degree of discrimination in the way of suppression has been exercised. We know that the late great historian of England may have written some fervent ballpenny tracts for the Religious Tract Society, and that it was his earliest contributors to *Fyraer*. Stranger things have been done by renowned authors in the dawn of their fame. Men say that Tupper once wrote sermons for the Low Church party, and that even the respectable journalists and essayists acknowledges the authorship of a puff on a dealer in coal tar soap.

We spoke last week on the sale by auction of "The Meeting of the Waters," Moore's cottage, and the valuable relics now causing crowds of literary associations. Newstead Abbey has again been brought to the hammer, and Mr. Richard Ellis Millingham gave £36,000 for the mansion and estate in 1818. The Colonel is said to have laid out £200,000 in repairing and beautifying the ancient Abbey; and every body knows how Byron's friends were forced to sell it, since place when permission to visit Newstead was refused to the Countess Blessington and Count D'Orsay. Mr. Richard Ellis Millingham was the auctioneer in 1818; and the house in which the sale took place had to be brought down with him from the north. The auctioneer's house in 1860 the sale of Byron's home does not create so much excitement. Byron is dead, but Tennyson lives. "Rien est mort; vive le Roi!" No bidder would be higher than £12,000 for the estate was bought in at the reserved price of £150,000.

Mr. Alexander Munro, the well-known and early-improving sculptor, has been doing the honours of his studio during the present week to admirers of his genius, who wished to view the last work which he has executed for the Oxford Museum. Three of these noble figures—Science, Art, and Industry—form the gift of Queen Victoria. The statue of Sir Humphry Davy is presented by the Marquis of Lothian. Mr. Boulton (most gracefully and appropriately) contributes the statue of Locke, which is said to be the representative of cigarist scholarship, comes forward with a gift of the statue of Bishop Butler.

The name of the accomplished art-critic remains at that, if any doubt existed before, that of Mr. Ruskin. The well-known Mr. Dean of Carlisle contributes notices of the theatres; and in the last issue of literature, Mr. Tom Taylor, edits all the advertisements. Where all is full generosity, it may be mentioned that the publication of a photograph of a remarkably humorous leading article published at the commencement of every new number of *Punch* is a graceful compliment to the proprietors. "Jacob" weight Racing Fill" has been ascribed to the well-known "Jacob Omnium." Bendigo with an impromptu and his portrait is described as "who the Higgins is he?" but a passage in the leader, where the writer pathetically laments the disfavour with which livery-stable keepers look on equestrian exercise as a means of training for hire saddle-horses, seems to fix the authorship pretty closely on a well-known Mr. Yates. Mr. Punch, Mr. Punch, Mr. Punch, Mr. Punch, Mayhew, and Mr. Carus Wilson, must be reckoned, so far as numbers go, among the good sons of Anak.

Does anybody know—we have particular reasons for asking—anything about a picture by Mr. Frith, R.A., which is said to represent a scene from "Henry the Fourth," "Sir John Falstaff and the rest of the Recruits brought to him by Justice Shallow"? The painting was purchased by the late Mr. Sheepshanks, and left to Dividend Stephenson, and is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Helps.

The line of Lord Lansdowne, which has descended to his great liberality lately. We have had the memoirs of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the life of Lord Lansdowne edited by Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mrs. Grote's exquisite biography of Ary Scheffer. Now we are promised some memoirs of Turner, by Mr. Walter Thornbury, the lively and graphic traveller and writer on Art. Thornbury, as we understand, had access to an invaluable collection of inedited correspondence by Turner and his friends, and to many artistic stores have, we believe, been placed at his disposal by Mr. Ruskin, a work under the auspices of Mr. Thornbury promises the every promise of excellence and success.

We have had "Lives" of Wilkie, by Allan Cunningham, and of Haydon, by Tom Taylor, and a comedian, who was the contemporary of Charles Mathews, the elder, and of Liston, and of Edmund Kean. Mr. Yates has elucidated the text of the lady-authoress by many interesting illustrations, and has issued it in two volumes in the neat dress by a preface, most sensibly and gracefully written, bearing especially on that "dignity of the actor's calling" at which brainless people are in the habit of sneering.

It may interest some of our archæological if not literary or artistic readers to learn that the author of "Paradise Lost" was, if we rightly remember, a descendant of the author of the philosopher who wrote the "Essay on the Human Understanding." A great grandson of the musician who composed the music to "Macbeth"! Not the least in the world. Peter Locke is a figment, a myth, a nonentity, the shadow of a shade; but he still lives. On Wednesday, being the last day of term in the Court of Exchequer, the chief usher "called upon somebody to inform the Court, or the Queen's Attorney-General, or Ancient Sergeant, why certain silks or other goods, or certain ships or other vessels, lately seized and forfeited by 'Peter Locke' and others, should not remain as forfeited by the said Peter Locke." Peter Locke, to be serious, is Mr. Nobody. He is a legal fiction, the cousin-german of John Doe and Richard Roe; and we wish that we could finally raise this column—our learned contemporary *Notes and Queries* supplying the inscription—over his tedious remains.

The Queen's Bench has surely been stilled long and closely enough to its pictorial sister to warrant us in including among our art-notes the record of the presentation at Court of Lady Crampton (late Mdlle. Victoire Balfe), which took place at her Majesty's *Drawingroom* on Tuesday. In nursery days, long since, the writer of these lines had the honour to be a playmate of the gifted family of whom Lady Crampton is one. She would not remember his name now were she to hear it; but the memory always recalls among his brighter reminiscences the fact that he has played "Puss in the Corner" with an Ambassadress that was to be. Lady Crampton, by right of her husband's diplomatic rank, has the privilege of the entrée—a privilege for which the highest-born dames vainly sigh; and it is with the sincerest pleasure that we hail the accession to the accomplished young lady to an elevation in the social scale in which she will find such illustrious predecessors as a Countess of Jersey (Miss Farren), a Countess of Essex (Miss Stephens), and a Countess Waldegrave (Miss Leslie), not forgetting the Semiramidi Duchess of St. Albans (Miss Mellon).

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday at Buckingham Palace. At the Court the Right Rev. Dr. Wigram had an audience of the Queen in the Throne-room closet, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Rochester. The Right Rev. Dr. Longley, Lord Bishop of Durham, Archbishop of Canterbury designate, by command of the Queen was sworn one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. General Sir Richard Dacres, from the Royal Horse Guards Blue, had the first audience of the Queen, to which he was introduced by Lord John Russell; and Mr. Wyke, the British Minister to the Republic of La Plata, had an audience on his returning to resume his functions in the States of Central America. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort entertained by the King of the Belgians, Prince Alfred, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace. The following Knights Grand Crosses of the Order were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign between the hours of one and two o'clock, and invested with the Collar of the Knights Grand Cross present, when the Queen, assisted by the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, and the Count of Flanders, invested them with the ribbon, and star of the Military Division of the First Class of the Order, viz.:—Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.; General Sir George Scovell, General Lord Dowson, Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Admiral Sir Provo William Parker Wallis, Sir Rowland Stevin, General Sir James Ferguson and Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell. The following Knights Commanders received the honour of knighthood:—Mr. Rowland Hill (civil), Colonel Alfred Hastings Horsford (military), Mr. Rice Rhys (civil), Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Dalbiggs (military), Lieutenant-General Thomas Erskine Napier (military), Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Gore (military), Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Lacy (military), Vice-Admiral Provo William Parry Wallis (military), Lieutenant-General Frederick Augustus Adam, Mr. Frederick Lamb, Major-General Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart. (civil), Colonel Peter Meinell (military), Colonel Samuel Colonel Herbert Benjamin Edwardes (military), and Colonel James Wyke (civil). A great number of other decorations in the civil and military branches of the service.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Drawingroom (the last of the season) at St. James's Palace. In the forenoon the Queen and Prince Consort visited the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street. Her Majesty and the Royal Highness had a visit to the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at her residence in St. James's Palace. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Alice, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a concert, to which a party of about 400 were invited. The following distinguished persons had the honour:—Baron Beyschlag, Baron Miolan-Carvalho, and Caillay; Signori Giuglini, Gardoni, Bolletti, Belletti, Tagliafico, and Zelger; the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Princess Marie, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksburg, the Duke and Duchess of Holstein, and the Hereditary Duke of Nassau. At Buckingham Palace at a quarter before ten o'clock. The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted into the Throne-room by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Her Majesty and the Royal Highnesses were received by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Countess of Gleichen, the Princess of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules and Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, the Duke and Duchess of Holstein, and the Maharajah Singh. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; Gen. Lord Kerr and Hon. Mary Bulteel, Maids of Honour in Waiting; Lady Charlotte Bruce, Lady in Waiting to the Princess Royal; and other officers of the household in waiting. The performance commenced on the entrance of her Majesty.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, and attended by the Hon. Charles Stopford, took a drive in a carriage and four. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the Royal Agricultural Hall. His Royal Highness went to the Crystal Palace in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

The Countess of Gainsborough succeeds the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Torrington and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Foley and the Hon. Montague S. West as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom in St. James's Palace on Tuesday last, which was attended by the Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock. The Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Count of Flanders, and the Duke of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Julius and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksburg, joined the Queen's procession as they passed. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Gainsborough (in waiting), the Duchess of Atholl, the Countess of Desart, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Caroline Cocks, Lord Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Buckmaster; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. The Queen wore a train of white silk, trimmed with rouleaux of black crape; the petticoat black silk, trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of diamonds and diamonds, black feathers, and black crape veil. Princess Alice wore a train of rich white corded silk, trimmed with rouleaux of white crape. Her petticoat of white tulle, over glacé silk, also trimmed with heartsease and bows of ribbon. The Royal Highnesses and suite were in attendance with Duchess, and a silver veil, as a headdress. The Court was very fully attended.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz landed at Gravesend yesterday from a visit to the Queen at Osborne. Her Royal Highness crossed from Flushing in the *John Penn* mail steam-packet, Captain Smithett, from Calais. Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Chamberlain, Colonel Clifton, Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty, and conducted to Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where the Duchess rested to rest. Her Royal Highness left the hotel shortly after for London.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick and Princess Marie of the Netherlands, attended by a numerous suite, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Torquay.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Julius and Prince Henri o Hesse, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Capullos, have left Maurig's Hotel for Darmstadt.

The Duchess of Sutherland has been called from town to Dunrobin Castle by the illness of her Grace the Duke of Ronald Leveson Gower. The Duke remains at Cliefden, near Maidenhead.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly this evening (Saturday) at Cambridge House.

PRIESTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—The annual meeting of this institution, for the transaction of the usual business and the election of two inmates to the asylum at Wood Green, Middlesex, was held on Monday evening. The names of the successful candidates were Hannah Fry and Robert Chester. The report, as read by the secretary, was of a very encouraging description, showing that great care had been taken by the committee during the past year to provide for the comfort of the inmates. The institution appears to have been placed in a most satisfactory condition.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SICILY.

PALERMO, May 27, Five a.m.

GARIBALDI is fighting in the town. I am going to chance the shots. Lots of sketches and a long letter by the next ship. One is now leaving the harbour. Whiz! all the dust dashed up near me. In great haste.

PALERMO, June 2.

My last sketches were so hastily dispatched that I had no time to send any details in connection with them. The fact is, all direct communication with England is stopped, and those who have letters to forward are entirely dependent on the irregular departure of vessels for Malta or Naples; and, to improve the matter, no intimation of such departures is given, beyond the signal from the funnel of the steamer showing that fires have been lighted on board.

In my letter from Messina I mentioned that I was about to ship as one of the crew of a boat bound for Palermo, that being the only possible means of reaching Garibaldi. At first I thought of making an attempt to join the revolutionists overland, but the place was so strictly inclosed that to have done so would in all probability have got me into a narrow chamber of the citadel, some two or three feet below high-water mark. I received notice to join my ship at seven p.m., and while the anchor was being weighed I made the sketch of the fortress which commands the harbour, the tower, and the Straits of Messina, here hardly three miles in width. Unless the insurrection spread to Calabria, on the other side of the Straits, as we hear it has done, it will be extremely difficult to take the place, for, even presuming it to be thoroughly invested on the land side, reinforcements could be continually thrown in from the sea. I counted eighty guns in position directed towards the city, and, if well served, not a house would remain standing after twelve hours' bombardment.

On the morning of the 24th ult., as our vessel rounded Cape Mongerino, we could distinctly perceive firing going on along the crest of hills above Palermo. Of course, every one on board the *Vultore* was on the *qui vive* in an instant, an interested group, of whom your humble servant formed one, congregated, with telescopes and double-barrelled glasses, on the taffrail; while the crew, leaving their work, struggled on the crosstrees for the best places. Immediately we dropped anchor in the bay we were boarded by numbers of people, who told us that an engagement between Garibaldi and the Royal troops had taken place near Monreale, and that they were anxious to purchase any arms we might have for sale. They also told us that, despite the precautions taken by the authorities, who had made it death for any one to be found with a sword or musket, some thousand young fellows were prepared to fall upon the soldiers, and cut them to pieces, as soon as Garibaldi should drive them in. However, the fighting turned out to be a mere feint on the part of the Liberals, for the puffs of smoke retreated further and further into the hills till they were lost to view, and nothing decisive was gained on either side, except that the Neapolitans arrogated to themselves a victory, supposing the retiring column to be the whole of the patriot army. This was one of Garibaldi's famous "sells," for he, in the meantime, with the bulk of his force, made a flank march from Parco to Misilmeri, leaving the Neapolitan General under the impression that he had fled in an opposite direction. Of course the supposed triumph was made much of by the Government; and I am inclined to think, from what I saw on landing, the people were becoming discouraged at the reported discomfiture of their hero. This feeling, however, was soon dissipated by the "committee," a secret revolutionary council, sitting in the heart of Palermo, who took active measures to revive the drooping spirits of their fellow-citizens. Apropos of this "committee," I witnessed an incident connected with it on my first visit to the shore which provided me with material for a sketch.

You can easily imagine that the shirri were very curious to find out the persons who composed this council of conspirators, and that they lost no opportunity of gaining information as to the whereabouts of the sitting and the names of the members. I had just passed through the Porta Felice when I saw an immense rush of people coming towards me from the direction of the "Reale Fieramm." At their head was a man running at full speed with the blood streaming from numerous wounds about the head: one gash in particular was frightful; it extended from the temple to the chin, and gave an awful appearance to the wretched creature, who was shrieking as he ran for mercy. But those who came behind had none for the spy who had been found lurking about the quarters of the "committee," and, as the fleetest of his pursuers came up with him, stab after stab was made with their gleaming knives till the miserable spy sank exhausted in the doorway of a house near the American Consul's into which he was dragged by some passing soldiers.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., there was a great stir amongst the Neapolitan steamers in the bay; they all of them got their steam up and stood out to sea in various directions, as if their mission was to intercept a second landing on the coast. This was not the case, as I afterwards learned. General Letizia, the commander of the Royal troops, had been so taken in by Garibaldi's feigned retreat to the hills that he started all the steamers in pursuit of him, should he attempt to embark at any point of the coast, and he also dispatched a vessel to Naples with the news that all was over, and that he hoped soon to send the patriot in person to be tortured in some dark dungeon for his Majesty's gratification. As it happened, I received, about an hour after the departure of the steamers, a communication from Garibaldi's camp telling me where they were (only eight miles distant), and promising, if I would wait for a day or two, to find some means of getting me to them; but it was also hinted in the letter that they would come to me.

About half-past three on Sunday morning (the 27th ult.) I was awoke by a rapid discharge of musketry, the ringing of church bells, and loud hurrahing, shouted by thousands of lungs. To jump up and dress was the work of but five minutes. Garibaldi with his men was fighting his way into the town by the Porta St. Antonino, while Neapolitan officers, surprised at the sudden appearance of the man whom they thought far away and a fugitive, were galloping about, giving confused orders to the troops they had got together, and then countermanding them immediately afterwards. The first precaution taken by the military was to place sentinels at intervals along both sides of the streets and at the entrance of every thoroughfare, with instructions to fire on any one offering to show himself either at the windows or the doors of the houses. I was particularly amused by two of these fellows who were posted on each side of the Porta Felice. They fluttered themselves like waters against the wall, while they looked askant at the projecting balconies, in expectation of a shot from some wary housekeeper who had got a musket stowed away in some safe hiding-place. But the firing gets nearer and nearer. It is steadily advancing along the Strada Nuova, showing that the troops are losing ground. The sure aim of Garibaldi's chasseurs tells fearfully on the dense masses of soldiery blocked in the narrow streets, and; seized with a panic, they fire their muskets without taking aim, and retire in the direction of the Piazza Reale, near the Porta Nuova. Shouts of "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva la Sicilia!" "Viva nostra Generale Garibaldi!" "Viva l'Italia Unita!" are heard above the sharp cracks of rifles; armed people, with the tricolor on their breasts, are fraternising with their deliverers; while those who have no weapons are busily employed throwing up barricades. But what is that crash that shakes every house in the quarter and sends the window-panes spattering on the pavement below? Two guns have been brought up, and are sweeping the Strada Nuova from the Via Toledo to the Porta St. Antonino. Every balcony in the former street has now become a fortress; citizens that were supposed to have been disarmed are now doing good service on the panic-stricken troops; while the small column of libertors are making sure progress, taking advantage as they



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—DEFENCE OF THE BARRICADE AT THE PORTA FELICE.—ONE OF GARIBALDI'S OFFICERS PLANTING THE ITALIAN FLAG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE ISLAND OF MARITIMO, NEAR SICILY.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE ISLAND OF FAVIGNANA, NEAR SICILY.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ICERS PLANTING THE ITALIAN FLAG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

that they lost no opportunity of gaining information as to the whereabouts of the sitting and the names of the members. I had just passed through the Porta Felice when I saw an immense rush of people coming towards me from the direction of the "Reale Finanze." At their head was a man running at full speed with the blood streaming from numerous wounds about the head: one gash in particular was frightful; it extended from the temple to the chin, and gave an awful appearance to the wretched creature, who was shrieking as he ran for mercy. But those who came behind had none for the spy who had been found lurking about the quarters of the "committee," and, as the fleetest of his pursuers came up with him, stab after stab was made with their gleaming knives till the miserable spy sank exhausted in the doorway of a house near the American Consul's into which he was dragged by some passing soldiers.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., there was a great stir amongst the Neapolitan steamers in the bay; they all of them got their steam up and stood out to sea in various directions, as if their mission was to intercept a second landing on the coast. This was not the case, as I afterwards learned. General Letizia, the commander of the Royal troops, had been so taken in by Garibaldi's feigned retreat to the hills that he started all the steamers in pursuit of him, should he attempt to embark at any point of the coast, and he also dispatched a vessel to Naples with the news that all was over, and that he hoped soon to send the patriot in person to be tortured in some dark dungeon for his Majesty's gratification. As it happened, I received, about an hour after the departure of the steamers, a communication from Garibaldi's camp telling me where they were (only eight miles distant), and promising, if I would wait for a day or two, to find some means of getting me to them; but it was also hinted in the letter that they would come to me.

About half-past three on Sunday morning (the 27th ult.) I was awoke by a rapid discharge of musketry, the ringing of church bells, and loud hurrahing, shouted by thousands of lungs. To jump up and dress was the work of but five minutes. Garibaldi with his men was fighting his way into the town by the Porta St. Antonino, while Neapolitan officers, surprised at the sudden appearance of the man whom they thought far away and a fugitive, were galloping about, giving confused orders to the troops they had got together, and then countermanding them immediately afterwards. The first precaution taken by the military was to place sentinels at intervals along both sides of the streets and at the entrance of every thoroughfare, with instructions to fire on any one offering to show himself either at the windows or the doors of the houses. I was particularly amused by two of these fellows who were posted on each side of the Porta Felice. They flattened themselves like wafers against the wall, while they looked askant at the projecting balconies, in expectation of a shot from some wary housekeeper who had got a musket stowed away in some safe hiding-place. But the firing gets nearer and nearer. It is steadily advancing along the Strada Nuova, showing that the troops are losing ground. The sure sign of Garibaldi's chasseurs tells fearfully on the dense masses of soldiery blocked in the narrow streets, and; seized with a panic, they fire their muskets without taking aim, and retire in the direction of the Piazza Reale, near the Porta Nuova. Shouts of "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva la Sicilia!" "Viva nostra Generale Garibaldi!" "Viva l'Italia Unita!" are heard above the sharp cracks of rifles; armed people, with the tricolor on their breasts, are fraternising with their deliverers; while those who have no weapons are busily employed throwing up barricades. But what is that crash that shakes every house in the quarter and sends the window-panes spattering on the pavement below! Two guns have been brought up, and are sweeping the Strada Nuova from the Via Toledo to the Porta St. Antonino. Every balcony in the former street has now become a fortress; citizens that were supposed to have been disarmed are now doing good service on the panic-stricken troops; while the small column of liberators are making sure progress, taking advantage as they



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE ISLAND OF FAVIGNANA, NEAR SICILY.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

advance of every projection which offers shelter. The men who drove the Austrians from Como and Varese know the value of every ounce of lead, and there is not one of their bullets that has not its billet on leaving the muzzles of their guns. Hurrah! the Toledo—the centre street of the town—is gained; and a strong breastwork of bedding, sacks of shumac, and paving-stones is raised midway between the Porta Nuova and the Porta Felice. The former, with the Piazza Reale and the Palace, is in possession of the troops, who are assembling there in strong bodies and collecting their guns. The fort has now began to shell that portion of the town in possession of Garibaldi. No position one can take up is safe; loud explosions, followed by clouds of dust from falling houses, succeed each other without intermission. Women and children run shrieking about the streets, while here and there organised bands of labourers are dragging dead and wounded from beneath the heaps of smouldering ruins. Verily, Letizia, the Neapolitan General, should be complimented on his manly and valorous mode of fighting; it is a great achievement to kill unoffending old women and little children. Why, in one ruined house I saw the charred bodies of an entire family, averaging from the ages of sixty years to six months. But the firing is getting stronger in the Via Toledo; some field-pieces have been brought into position at the Porta Nuova, which sweep the street from end to end. However, at the Porta Felice a barricade has been raised, and on it one of Garibaldi's officers plants the Italian flag amidst a storm of grapeshot, that, wonderful to say, leaves him untouched. All the steeples in the vicinity have their bells ringing as a signal for all those who have arms to congregate at the spot, and soon the barricade has a host of defenders. In the meantime Garibaldi's own men and the "squadri," or Sicilian mountaineers, have taken the troops in flank from some of the intersecting streets, and, in conjunction with those from the barricade of the Porta Felice, drive them well back on to the Piazza Reale. It is now night, and the scene in the Toledo baffles all attempt at description. A Neapolitan war-steamer has taken up her position off the quay at the foot of it, and is sending 13-inch shell up the pathway of houses. Flames are bursting forth in all directions, and walls are falling with a crash across the narrow thoroughfares, while the shrieks and yells of the wounded, as they are removed to more sheltered positions, combined with the hurrahing of the patriot soldiers as they drive the troops step by step towards the Royal Palace, realised to the beholder the idea of a dozen Pandemoniums in one. All through the night does the fighting continue uninterruptedly, and there is little or no sleep to be obtained by even a non-combatant, who at any moment may be awakened by a live shell in his bed.

The next morning early I went through the town, taking my chance at the barricades, and ducking and running across the open places, exposed to the fire of the troops. The dead that were lying about had mostly been killed on the previous day, and from the excessive heat they were rapidly decomposing, and tainting the atmosphere of the narrow lanes with their poisonous exhalations. The fighting to-day was more especially confined to the neighbourhood of the King's Palace, the Mint, and the Castle, which latter did nothing but throw shells into the town from morning till night, assisted by the steamer already alluded to. The captain of this last was guilty of a most cowardly act, and one that caused him to be execrated by all parties, interested and non-interested. Having ascertained the position of the hospital, an easy thing to do from the yellow flag flying on its roof, he steamed into a favourable position, and commenced firing shell after shell at the building, which by any other officer of any other navy would have been respected. On Tuesday the fighting was harder than ever. An attack was made on the Palace, and one wing was taken from the soldiers and held for a considerable period: this exploit was performed by young Garibaldi, at the head of fifteen men, and had he not been recalled I believe he would have established himself firmly.

When it is considered that Garibaldi entered the city with only a thousand of his own people whom he could depend upon, the result achieved is surprising. The Sicilian mountaineers, or squadri, who joined him en route are, indeed, a brave, manly race; but from experience I am inclined to think that the Palermitans are more addicted to shouting and parading about, decorated with tricolour ribbons, than to manning the barricades. They are, no doubt, much given to the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but they are by no means partial to the knocking about that every one must go in for who means really to do any fighting. I am assured by residents here that all we have been told of brave demonstrations against the authorities is highly coloured, and in many instances false. If Garibaldi had not his own handful of men and the sturdy Sicilian mountaineers to depend upon I do not think he would have achieved the success he has. However, I hope I may be wrong in my surmises—certainly the people have armed themselves the best way they can, and are now showing a good front in the streets.

On Wednesday morning, at twelve, a general attack was to have been made upon the Palace. At ten I was enabled for the first time to penetrate to Garibaldi's head-quarters at the Senate House, and I shall never forget as long I live the courteous reception given me by the General. He advanced to meet me from his group of officers, and, shaking me by the hand, welcomed me to his roof, which at any time might be splintered into fragments above our heads. The artillerymen at the citadel had ascertained that the Senate House was occupied by Garibaldi, and they directed all their shells in that direction, but fortunately without success, for they all fell short among the houses that surrounded the place.

Steam is up on board a vessel leaving with despatches for Naples, and I must get this off at once. I will only add now that we have had an armistice since Wednesday afternoon, which is to expire to-morrow (Sunday, June 3), at twelve. It was the Neapolitan General who asked for it, and he has gone to Naples for instructions how to act.

The Sketches which you have already received and the one I now send almost explain themselves. The first is La Masa, the Sicilian guerrilla chief, with his body-guard, in the streets of Palermo. The second is the Barricade at the Porta Felice, defended by the insurgents on the evening of May 27. The third is a Sbirro being paraded through the streets previous to being shot on the market-place. The fourth is Guiseppe d'Angelo, the captain of a barricade, behind which I was sheltered for some time on the Tuesday after the outbreak. The last is General Garibaldi receiving Major Bosco, a Neapolitan officer, who came on the first day of the armistice to request that provisions might be taken from the Castle to the Palace, as the troops in the latter place were starving. By the General's excellent dispositions, the fortress and palace had been cut off from each other. To Major Bosco's extreme astonishment, Garibaldi told him he should detain him a prisoner until some carts of flour that had been taken from his men were returned. [Some of the Sketches here referred to will appear in forthcoming numbers of this Journal.]

I hope to send to you on Tuesday next, when I shall inclose you more incidents of the revolution, and continue the narrative from the third day's fighting.

F. V.

PALERMO, June 7.

I intended to send you five sketches by the *Caradoc*, which leaves to-day for Naples, but I am unable. During the days of the fighting, and immediately afterwards, I was so much about in the sun, and this, combined with the stench of the dead blocking the narrow streets in all directions, brought on an attack of fever that completely knocked me up for three days. I sat amongst a pile of dead for two hours or more at the White Benedictine Convent sketching the horrors there, and this, I believe, brought on the attack. I have five rough sketches, made in different parts of the town, of injury done by the bombardment to life and houses, and of different points where the fighting was most severe, and these sketches it was impossible for me to finish on the spot, as I was exposed to falling houses and chance shots. Had I not have been knocked up these would have been sent off; as it is, I will dispatch them the first opportunity.

F. V.

THE PICTURE OF "EARLY SUMMER-TIME" given with the Number of this Journal for June 2 is a view in Surrey; it was taken from just above the village of Albury, looking towards St. Martha's Hill; the church on the right is Albury Church.

THE ISLANDS OF FAVIGNANA AND MARITIMO.

BOTH these islands are in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Sicily, and belong to the group of the Trapani Islands, subject to Sicily. Favignana, the ancient Ægusa or Æthusa, lies about sixteen miles from the mainland of Sicily, and is eighteen miles in circumference. It has excellent anchorage-ground for large vessels, and a strong castle. There are good pastures and copious springs in this island, and a number of sheep are reared on it. The woods contain hares and deer, and the surrounding sea abounds with fish. In the centre of the island a hillrange crosses it from north to south, having on its highest point St. Catherine's Castle. It has stone quarries, tunny and anchovy fisheries, and an export trade in sheep, goats, and poultry. On its east side is the principal town, San Leonardo; and on its north coast is a good harbour, defended by Fort San Giacomo. The island is used as a place of banishment for criminals.

Maritimo, formerly called Hiera, lies west of Favignana, farther out at sea. It is eleven miles in circuit; is rocky and naked, and the coast is bold and steep. Wild thyme grows there in abundance, and supplies nutriment for swarms of bees. There is on it a strong castle, with dungeons for State prisoners.

MUSIC.

There has been but one operatic novelty this week, but it is a remarkable one—the appearance, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, of Signor Ciampi in the character of *Dr. Bartholo* in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." It was a triumphant effort, and sufficient to establish the character of the young performer both as an actor and a singer. He is only one-and-twenty, it is said; and yet he personated *Rosina's* crabbed, crotchety old guardian with a truth and humour not equalled by any one that we have seen in the part, Lablache only excepted. His acting is, perhaps, too painstaking and elaborate—too full of minute points and bits of byplay; but this is a fault which will disappear under the influence of time and experience, and, indeed, even now it does not detract much from the excellence of the performance. In other respects the cast of the opera is as before.

A heavy domestic affliction has interrupted Grisi's brilliant performances at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. There has been nothing new or remarkable in the performances during the week.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON had their fifth concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The principal features of the performance were Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor (called the "Scotch Symphony"), Beethoven's overture to "Leonora," Weber's overture to the "Freischütz," and a fine violin concerto, admirably executed by Herr Molique, the composer. The singers were Mdlle. Jenny Meyer and Miss Louisa Pyne, who performed several classical pieces. This concert, which terminated the society's second season, was, on the whole, the best they have given. It can scarcely be said that this great body have hitherto made good the magnificent professions with which they began their career.

The fifth and last NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT of the season, under the direction of Dr. Wylde, took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. It was an excellent entertainment, and did honour to the director, who is also the entrepreneur of these concerts. The orchestra was complete and powerful, and Beethoven's symphony in D, with the overtures to "La Clemenza di Tito" and "Preciosa" were played with much effect; and Mr. I. F. Barnett performed Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor in a manner which did great honour to this rising young pianist. Spohr's dramatic concerto was admirably executed by Herr Becker. The vocalists were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Louisa Pyne. Mdme. Sherrington created quite a furore by her execution of the old French air, "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," with Adolphe Adam's variations. It was a prodigy of brilliancy, finish, and grace, and was encored with enthusiasm. Miss Louisa Pyne sang Mozart's "Vedrai carino" charmingly, and with similar marks of approbation. It is announced that these concerts will be resumed early next season.

MRS. ANDERSON'S CONCERT, which we noticed by anticipation last week, was such as this distinguished lady's annual concerts always are—one of the most brilliant, and at the same time one of the most classical, entertainments of the season. Mrs. Anderson, during her whole career, has been a firm and zealous votary of the classical school, and, both as an instructress and a public performer, has done as much as ever has been done by an English professor in promoting and diffusing the knowledge and love of what is good and great in the musical art. She has almost ceased to be a pubiic performer, confining her appearance to her own annual concerts, but as an instructress she is as actively and as beneficially engaged as ever. It is probably in consequence of the extent of her labours in this capacity that she has, in a great measure, abandoned the more conspicuous branch of her profession; for her performance on Wednesday, particularly of Beethoven's magnificent concerto in E flat, showed that her powers as a performer are undiminished. In this piece, and in Osborne's duet for two pianofortes on themes from the "Etoile du Nord," which she played along with Mr. Cusins (a worthy coadjutor), she was applauded with the utmost enthusiasm. The concert, as we have already said, was in Her Majesty's Theatre, which was crowded in every part by an elegant and fashionable audience. The programme, with the exception of the above pieces and a solo on the violin by Herr Becker, consisted of vocal music, and was very interesting. All the great performers of Her Majesty's Theatre appeared, together with several others, particularly Miss Louisa Pyne and Mdlle. Artôt, not belonging to that establishment. The entertainment was ample as well as varied, but, by means of good management, it was not protracted to an unreasonable length.

MR. AGUILAR'S CONCERT, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last week, was an entertainment worthy of the reputation of this distinguished musician. It derived especial interest from the production of two new instrumental pieces, composed by himself; a trio for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, and a sestet for the piano, flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon. Both were admirably performed, the former by Messrs. Aguilar, Holmes, and Lidel; the latter by Messrs. Aguilar, Pratten, Nicholson, Lazarus, C. Harper, and Hausser. Both were found to be masterly works, and were listened to by a very musical audience, with the warmest applause. There was some excellent vocal music, sung by Miss Lindo (Mr. Aguilar's relative, a young and rising performer), Mdlle. Parepa, and Signor Belletti. A beautiful song of Mr. Aguilar, "In a wood on a windy day," sung by Miss Lindo, excited great interest, and was encored; and the same compliment was paid to Belletti's performance of a German song, also composed by Mr. Aguilar. There was a crowded audience, which included many of our most eminent musicians and amateurs.

MR. WASHINGTON FRIEND AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—We have much pleasure in commending Mr. Washington Friend's entertainment and panorama now exhibiting in Piccadilly. By the means of lecture and lyric Mr. Friend contrives to intimate the prominent points of a monster panorama, comprising five thousand miles of an American tour, including Canada and the United States, with Niagara, and the River St. Lawrence. The pictures are of his own painting, and do credit to his skill both in colouring and outline. Of their accuracy we are assured by a number of testimonials, and, altogether, Mr. Friend comes before us with excellent letters of credit. Among the subjects treated is one of a Camp Meeting, which is very animated—in fact, full of life and spirit. The groups are well disposed, and the whole story is excellently told. Mr. Friend adopts the familiar style of discourse and communicates his information with great ease, interspersing it with amusing anecdotes and songs, both comic and pathetic, which he sings with force and facility, accompanying himself on many instruments. He is, therefore, a man of varied accomplishments, and well qualified to give variety to an entertainment like the present. The room was numerously and fashionably attended.

MR. RYDER'S READINGS.—The tragedian whose reputation has so long been connected with the Princess' Theatre, has within the last few weeks employed himself occasionally in giving dramatic readings to the public. Not long ago, we received great pleasure from hearing him read "Macbeth"; and were especially gratified by his delivery of "Julius Cæsar," on Monday, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square. Mr. Ryder is a distinguished elocutionist, and every exhibition of himself as a reader presents an opportunity to the student of which he should immediately avail himself in order to gain a sound style of declamation. Mr. Ryder, we perceive, will again read

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PEOPLE out of doors—as all those members of the human race who are not also members of the British Legislature are technically designated—will scarcely believe that for apparent intensity of interest and for reality of purpose the debate in the House of Lords on the Light-Weights Racing Bill far exceeded the last moments of discussion on the Reform Bill. In the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday things wore a most stirring aspect. At an early hour the House was very full, and every now and then noble Lords appeared whose faces were not only unfamiliar to the ordinary outside attendants on their Lordships' deliberations, but were quite unknown to the oldest messenger and doorkeeper. Remarkable, too, was the circumstance that what is called the Episcopal Bench was unusually crowded, and the obvious idea arose that the Prelates had somehow or the other confounded this measure with a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and so felt it to be their duty to give it their countenance. To do them justice, however, it should be stated that their gathering was caused by the approaching advent of a measure which, really and technically, belonged to their jurisdiction. Those now old Whigs who remember young and ardent Mr. Stanley jumping on the table at Brooks's during the struggle at the era of the Reform Bill, and pouring out a flood of passionate appeal, which kept the waverers together, probably recognised something of the eager flush of that moment on Lord Derby's countenance on this occasion. As a politician the noble Earl has been always and essentially a "light-weight;" a wonderful person for going the pace, but, some how or the other, always finding his horse running away with him and bolting over the ropes. A good deal of amusement was expected of him, but, in fact, he did not make any jokes. Lord Derby considers politics and government, and all that sort of thing, good fun and legitimate subjects for jesting; and he, to parody the old song about Alexander, "always hated thinking, and joked about the Council Board." But racing, in his mind, is actually the serious business of life; and therefore his argument was grave and logical, and he proved to demonstration, first, that he was not a mere sporting latitudinarian, like Lord Granville, who could look at the matter from a comic point of view, and, next, that he was not so untrue to his most solemn convictions as to permit a question of the turf to be committed to an inexperienced, lukewarm, and uncertain assembly like the Parliament of England, when there was a learned, potent, and grave tribunal like the Jockey Club which was able, if not willing, to deal with it. There is a complaint just now that the House of Lords is encroaching on the province of the Commons; and, as one of the functions of the latter House is to receive into its cognisance every subject and every grievance that can by no possibility find shelter anywhere else, it would seem as if the Peers, judging from the introduction of this class of topics, were inclined to share this habit with the popular branch of the Legislature. Well, it amuses them and hurts nobody.

But to return to our muttons! alas that we should have to say our dead muttons!—we mean the Reform Bill. Let every credit be given to the Government, and even to the House, for the effort which was made on the last debate to give an air of vitality and reality to the affair. Sir James Fergusson, who is undoubtedly a very gentlemanly and in many respects a very smart and active member of Parliament, surprised the House by the argumentative and able manner in which he spoke on his motion, which, technically unimportant, went direct to the strangulation of the bill. Sir George Grey, who is master of a kind of whirlwind oratory, after which panting stenography halts very nearly in vain, was as impassioned as if he meant what he was saying, or believed that his single rushing onset could disperse the serried ranks which, in front, flanks, and rear, were closing on the devoted Reform Bill. The easy fluency and somewhat coarse banter of Mr. Whiteside was a justification of the suppressed rage which characterised Mr. Bright's speech, and which, laboriously enveloped as it was in Parliamentary courtesies, denoted the bitterness of spirit within him, and betrayed nothing less than his consciousness that the Opposition believed that the coming catastrophe was a defeat of him personally. Certainly he must have enjoyed a profound momentary triumph when he touched on that famous article in the *Quarterly Review* which was directed towards the deposition of Mr. Disraeli from the leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. Bright's direct look at, and allusion to, the reputed author of that treatise, who was sitting exactly opposite, operated, we are told, to the manifest confusion and discomfiture of the by-no-means shrinking-and-unblessed-with-assurance young nobleman in question. It is even said that his Lordship covered his face with his hands for a time, and shortly afterwards left the House, and did not return for the rest of the evening. It was observed and remarked upon that Lord Palmerston was not in the House during the early part of the evening. He did not come in until between nine and ten; and, looking to his antecedent conduct in the debates on the Reform Bill, some surprise was felt when, at the close of Sir Hugh Cairns' somewhat dull and platitudinous speech, the Premier (who, it seems, had been all day at Ascot Races) sprang on his legs with wondrous vivacity, and launched out into one of those old, ringing, pointed, trenchant, witty exordiums for which he was once so famous. Indeed, all through his speech he was Palmerston *redivivus* in the strictest sense of the term; and never was there a better rush at the close of a losing race than he made on this occasion. The eagerness of Mr. Disraeli was manifest. Once or twice, when he supposed that Lord Palmerston had concluded, but had not, he sprung up; and we fancied that his opponent, seeing this, prolonged his remarks as much as possible, in the hope of giving him a balk, which is sometimes as fatal to the beginning of a speech as it is to a physical leap. It is not possible to say whether or not Mr. Disraeli has actually learned the knack of positive impromptu speaking, which he did not possess completely at one time. Certainly one or two of his recent speeches, if they were not impromptu, were marvellous specimens of the artful concealment of art, and on this occasion he outdid himself. His sentences were like a series of shells which were thrown here, there, and everywhere, and went bouncing and bursting and scattering destruction around. To descend in the scale of pyrotechnic comparison, probably a more appropriate simile would be that of an exaggerated cracker, for his speech ran fizzing about in all directions, with intervals of sharp, loud explosions, which must have been very annoying whereever its erratic course guided it. The extraordinary quietude and the languid attitude of Mr. Gladstone, his compressed lip and extreme pallor, while Mr. Disraeli was speaking, led to an idea that he would follow; for that is a mode of listening to the speeches of the leader of the Opposition which Mr. Gladstone has long assumed. Some disappointment was felt, therefore, when Lord John Russell, in a few languid sentences, closed the debate, which terminated with that unequivocal division which naturally led to the scene of Monday evening.

After all it was not much of a scene; but, judging from the appearance of things in the House, and from some remarks made in the course of the evening, it was somewhat of a surprise, that withdrawal of the Reform Bill. A small but significant circumstance warned accurate observers of what was coming. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, a Lord of the Treasury and an assiduous sub-whipper-in, presented a petition praying that there might be no postponement of the measure, and as he gave it in he fairly burst out laughing, conscious, of course, of the *expost facto* condition of the document. A by no means crowded, but a very quiet, well-behaved, and attentive, House listened without visible emotion either of sorrow or triumph to the few judicious and manly sentences in which Lord John Russell stated the resolve of the Government with regard to the bill. One hardly ever recollects Lord John appearing to better advantage. There was in his demeanour neither an affectation of intense disappointment, nor any evidence of suppressed indignation. He spoke calmly and tactically of that which he felt to be inevitable; and, if there was to be traced any under-current to his observations, it seemed as if he meant to imply that he was conscious that in the measure which he was then giving up he had lent himself merely to a compromise, but that it should be for the last time; and

that if he felt anything it was pity for the judicial blindness of those who, having a fair opportunity for a tolerably long settlement of the Reform question, which was obnoxious to them in any shape, were so unwise as to throw it away, thus unavoidably precipitating the period when they would have to enlarge the sphere of their political digestion for the reception of a far more extended measure.

Of course some of the metropolitan members felt bound to impinge on the good taste and good feeling which the House generally was evidently anxious to display on the occasion, and which Mr. Disraeli certainly represented in the line he adopted, and on which even Mr. Bright, though he did get somewhat impassioned towards the close of his speech, did not trench. Of course Mr. Horsman took this, as he would take any, opportunity for delivering one of those orations which, it would seem, he employs his pensive mornings in composing, and which are a kind of long-drawn-out devoting to evil of all and sundry—a species of spread-out anathema, the talent for the production of which would render their author an invaluable coadjutor in any process of excommunication and cursing with bell, book, and candle. There was here and there, perhaps, a spice of malice amongst the "little men" who would rise one after the other when the interest of the moment was departed and the majority of the members had gone to dinner, for they kept poor Lord John for a mortal hour or two on the rack while he was waiting to perform the technical duty of discharging the order for going into Committee on the Bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People. At last, in a House not boasting twenty members, and in so quiet and even hurried a way that, when the next order was called on, some people could not believe the ceremony of withdrawal had actually been performed, another Reform Bill was consigned to that Parliamentary limbo which must be expansive indeed in order to contain the vexed spirits of departed bills of all sorts. The next night the only sign of the occurrence of this event was that Lord John Russell did not appear in the House at all during the sitting.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill and the Church Temporalities Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Bank of Ireland Bill passed through Committee.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill was withdrawn.

The Sir John Barnard's Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.—On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Lord DENMAN objected generally to the principle of the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE supported the motion, and, after a brief discussion, in which Earl Granville, Lord Redesdale, and others took part, their Lordships divided, and the amendment was rejected by 26 to 2. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFORM BILL.

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on going into Committee on the Reform Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was impossible that the Government could agree to the motion of Mr. Mackinnon to stay the progress of the measure until the result of the next Census had been ascertained. Neither could they—regard being had to the fact that 250 members had voted in favour of postponing the measure—insist any longer in urging it forward. Looking also to the impossibility of carrying the bill through both Houses of Parliament in the present Session without sacrificing the other business of the country, the Government had arrived at the conclusion that it would be idle, and perhaps culpable, for them to go into Committee for four or five nights, and then make the obstacles which might then interpose the reason for abandoning the bill. The number of amendments also, of which notice had been given, showed the impossibility of carrying the bill within the period usually assigned to the Parliamentary Session. The Government were likewise bound to consider the general state of the public business. Many important questions remained to be considered. There were the Estimates, the demands which the Chinese war would necessarily entail, and the important questions of coast fortifications arising out of the report of the Commissioners on national defences. It might perhaps have been possible to carry the bill if the Government had protracted the Session to an inordinate length, but they did not think there was that immediate urgency, nor that demand on the part of the public out of doors, to proceed which would justify them in adopting any extraordinary course in that respect. Such being the case, they were of opinion that it was not their duty to proceed further with the measure in the present Session. He was aware that he was open to the accusation of having delayed the Committee until the 4th of June; but his answer to that charge was that the French Treaty and the commercial changes arising out of it were so important to the trade of the country that he had no alternative but to give way to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Having defended the Government from any imputation of insincerity in their desire to amend the representation of the people, the noble Lord announced that at the earliest opportunity next Session they would bring in another measure of reform.

Mr. MACKINNON expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment, and congratulated the country "upon the settlement of the question." For his own part he believed Lord John Russell could employ his time much better than in attempting to carry such a measure to the exclusion of far more important business.

Mr. DISRAELI said the Government had taken a wise and not undignified course in withdrawing the bill, for otherwise it would have been impossible to have carried on the business of the country. He had heard the announcement of Lord John Russell with perfect approbation, and he assured the Government that the Opposition would afford them every possible assistance in disposing of the remainder of the business to which the attention of Parliament might be invited.

Mr. BRIGHT addressed himself to what he considered to be the reasons which had induced the Government to withdraw the bill, and which reasons he thought were to be traced, not to the amendment of the member for Rye (Mr. Mackinnon), who had never succeeded in carrying anything, but to the hostility of the Conservative party to anything in the shape of reform. The Session of 1860 had not, however, been an idle one, for it had seen the removal of four hundred obstacles to the trade and commerce of the country. The treaty with France was also a great fact in the history of the country, and he had reason to believe that its results would exceed even the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic friends. He was glad the Government had withdrawn the Reform Bill; for he thought it far more desirable that it should be withdrawn at once than be tampered with in Committee. Any proposal to increase the rating in boroughs from £6 to £8 would be received with great dissatisfaction out of doors, and he warned the Government that in any future bill which might be brought forward there must be no compromise on this point.

After some remarks from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. E. James, and Lord Fermoy,

Mr. OSBORNE said he did not agree with some criticisms which had been made on the conduct of the Government for giving up the bill. It was the House and not the Government which was responsible for the abandonment of the bill. The conduct of the Opposition and of certain pseudo-Liberals had been in the last degree unfair and unworthy. They declined to join issue with the Government, and fight a stand-up battle on the second reading, but they committed Parliamentary assassination by administering small doses of adjournment and other poisonous ingredients. He was surprised that the Conservative party had not proved true to their tenets and accepted the offer of the Government, for they might depend upon it that a far more comprehensive measure would be insisted upon next Session.

Mr. HORSMAN thought there were two reasons which accounted for the withdrawal of the bill—the lateness of the Session and the general unpopularity of the measure. The noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office had referred to the number of amendments of which notice had been given, as if they had emanated from the traditional opponents of liberal measures; but an examination of those amendments would show that out of ninety on the paper seventy had been given by Liberal and but twenty by the Conservative members. The right hon. gentleman criticised with some severity the conduct of the late and present Governments in relation to reform, and characterised as unworthy and unstatesmanlike the practice of promising reforms when there was no honest or sincere intention of granting them.

A desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. Angerstein, Mr. Slaney, and Mr. Warner expressed their regret at the withdrawal of the bill, and Mr. R. Long and Mr. W. E. Duncombe their satisfaction.

Mr. WHALLEY admitted that he felt but little interest in the subject, as he considered the House of Commons occupied a very undignified position pending the settlement of the question of privilege raised by the House of Lords.

The amendment of Mr. Mackinnon was then withdrawn, and,

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the order for the Committee was discharged, and the bill itself was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of seven bills for the consolidation of the criminal law. After some discussion the bills were read a second time.

A number of the orders of the day were disposed of, most of them without any debate.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, the rejection of which had been moved, was resumed. After a discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS RACING BILL.—Lord REDESDALE moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to prevent horses from carrying weights below six stone. The noble Lord asserted that the present practice of racing with light weights was an encouragement to gambling, and at the same time a source of danger, since boys were employed who had not sufficient control over the horses.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA opposed the bill; as did also the Duke of BEAUFORT, who, as an amendment, moved that it should be read a second time that day six months.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the bill.—Earl GRANVILLE supported the amendment, contending that the subject was more fitted to be dealt with by the Jockey Club than by Parliament.—The Earl of DERBY denied that there was any necessity for such a measure; and asserted that it would not cure the evils which it was intended to meet, even if they were as great as Lord Redesdale had represented them to be. He admitted that under the present system evils existed, but recommended their Lordships not to interfere, but to leave all such matters in the hands of the Jockey Club, who were better qualified to deal with them than the Imperial Legislature. In conclusion, the noble Earl recommended the withdrawal of the bill.—Lord REDESDALE assented, and the bill was withdrawn accordingly.

The Duchy of Cornwall (Limitation of Actions) Bill passed through Committee.

The Petitions of Rights Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill, and the Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment Bill were read a third time, and passed.

A long discussion took place on the report of amendments on the Union of Benefices Bill, in which all the principles and details of the measure were dealt with, principally by members of the Episcopal Bench.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ANNUITY TAX ABOLITION (EDINBURGH) BILL.—There was a morning sitting, which was devoted to the consideration in Committee of this bill. Progress was made as far as the 13th clause before the House, at four o'clock, adjourned to six.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—At the evening sitting, in reply to a series of questions from Mr. Sheridan, Lord PALMERSTON said that, in order to afford aid and shelter to persons who might claim the protection of the British flag in Sicilian waters, the Admiralty had been instructed to station one ship at Marsala, one at Messina, another at Palermo, and four ships in the Bay of Naples; that an Envoy was on his way from Naples to this country to whom her Majesty's Government would not hesitate to express the views with which they regarded the bombardment of Palermo; that the Government of Naples had applied to its foreign allies to guarantee the possession of the Two Sicilies; that Austria had positively and peremptorily refused to interfere; that there was every reason to believe that the French Government had arrived at a similar determination; and that it was unnecessary for him to say what the feeling of the British Government must be on such a matter.—In reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said a report had been received of an agreement between the commander of the Neapolitan forces at Palermo and General Garibaldi, that the English Admiral should occupy the fort of Castellamare, but that, from subsequent accounts, it appeared that the occupation did not take place.

THE CENSUS OF 1861.—In reply to Sir C. Douglas, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that when in Committee on the Census Bill he should withdraw the clause imposing a penalty for refusing to answer the question as to religious opinions.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ADMIRALTY.—Admiral DUNCOMBE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty and the various duties devolving thereon.—Lord C. PAGET opposed the motion, on the ground that all the matters to which it referred were already under the consideration either of the Select Committee on piers and harbours, or a Royal Commission, and that, consequently, the appointment of another Select Committee was entirely unnecessary.—Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the motion, on the ground that the noble Lord himself, before he became Secretary to the Admiralty, had brought grave charges against that department, which he had never retracted, and which, therefore, required to be cleared up.—Colonel DICKSON also supported the motion.—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought there should be an inquiry; but, as he was of opinion that that inquiry should be conducted by a well-selected Commission, and not by a Select Committee, he should oppose the motion.—Mr. LINDSAY regarded the inquiry as absolutely necessary, and could see no reason why the Admiralty should refuse it.—Mr. BENTINCK recommended that the First Lord of the Admiralty should be a Peer, in order that he might escape the scrutinising criticism of the House of Commons on matters of detail connected with promotions.—Sir C. NAPIER supported the motion, but said it was impossible that such an enormous machine as the Navy could be properly worked while the Lords of the Admiralty were changed with each successive Administration.—After some remarks from Mr. Wall, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE advised Admiral Duncombe to be satisfied with the moral effect of the discussion, and to withdraw the motion.—Sir C. WOOD expressed his opinion that a Select Committee could not properly conduct an inquiry into the different departments of the Admiralty, and defended his Administration when he presided there as First Lord.—After some remarks from Lord Lovaine and Sir M. Seymour, the motion was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

EUROPEAN FORCES IN INDIA.—Sir C. WOOD asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., chap. 27, as enables the Secretary of State for India to raise men for her Majesty's local European forces in India. He said the bill consisted of a single clause, and that he had adopted that mode of proceeding so as to test the question of principle, without incumbering with any details to distract the attention of the House from the question which he had to submit. There were papers on the table which contained three plans of carrying out his object, and he had a fourth plan, which he should be glad to submit for consideration when the time came for dealing with matters for detail—the only point upon which he then wished to take the opinion of the House being whether they should continue to maintain a separate European force for local service in India, or whether the whole of that European force should be a part of the Queen's English army for general service. In the opinion of the Government it should be the latter, inasmuch as it was inexpedient and inconvenient that there should be two armies under distinct control in the same country. The right hon. gentleman argued at very great length in favour of this course, which he contended would place the English power in India on a more satisfactory footing than that on which it stood at present, and enable it to meet such a contingency as that of a renewed mutiny in a better state of preparation than could otherwise be the case.—On the motion of Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR the debate was then adjourned till next Thursday.

PASSING TOLLS.—Mr. FENWICK obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish passing tolls.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION BILL.—This bill was taken in Committee. On clause 1, which provides that no boy shall be employed in a mine under twelve years of age, unless the provisions of the second clause (which require that a boy between ten and twelve shall receive a certificate that he is able to read and write) are satisfied, Mr. PAGET moved to substitute the age of "thirteen" for twelve.—Mr. CLIVE opposed the amendment.—After discussion, on a division the amendment was lost by 178 to 71.—On the motion that clause 1 stand part of the bill, Mr. LIDDELL moved that it be omitted. On a division the numbers were—For the clause, 180; against it, 91: 89. The clause was then agreed to. On clause 2 Mr. KINNAIRD moved to insert that it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to employ, keep, or allow to remain in any colliery or ironstone mine any boy above the age of ten years and under the age of fourteen years for a longer time than eight hours in any one day.—On a division the amendment was lost by 146 to 77.

The House then resumed and the other business was disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses, Sir John Barnard's Act, &c., Repeal, Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment, and to twenty-six private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of St. Germans, and Lord Sydney.

The Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The report of amendments on the Union of Benefices Bill was brought up and agreed to.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, made a similar statement to that of Mr. C. Fortescue in the House of Commons in reference to the disturbances in New Zealand.

FOREIGN WINES.

Lord MONTEAGLE asked for an account showing the amount of drawback paid, or which may be payable, on foreign wines by reason of the reduction of the duty on wines by the commercial treaty, distinguishing French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other foreign wines. The noble Lord asked whether any negotiations are pending or proposed in respect to alteration of duties consequent upon the reduction of the import of duties on Spanish and Portuguese wines? Also, whether any information had been obtained, or calculation has been made, showing the losses that might be sustained on British spirits, malt, or hops by reason of the reduction of duties on foreign wines?

Earl GRANVILLE hoped the noble Lord would postpone his motion for the return he had moved, as it would be inconvenient at the present time to furnish him with the information he sought for. In reference to his first question, he might state that communications had taken place with Portugal with reference to the reduction of the Portuguese tariff, but they had not as yet been successful. One important point had, however, been gained—namely, the abolition of certain fiscal restrictions which pressed upon trade. The Government had not yet entered into an official communication with Spain upon the subject. With regard to the second question, it was not believed that the reduction of the wine duties would interfere with the duties now levied upon malt, hops, and British spirits.

Lord MONTEAGLE assented to the withdrawal of his motion.]

TUSCANY AND SARDINIA.—The Earl of MALMESBURY reminded the Government of the circumstance of an English vessel having been siezed some years ago by the Tuscan Government upon the plea that it was engaged in the interests of a certain revolutionary party. Every attempt to obtain compensation from the Tuscan Government of that day having failed, he wished to know whether any application for compensation in relation to that affair had been made to Sardinia since the cession of Tuscany to that Power? Lord WODEHOUSE said that her Majesty's Government had made application to the Sardinian Government on the subject referred to; and an anxiety had been expressed by the latter to have the matter settled. His noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had consented to the question being referred to an impartial authority, in whose hands it now rested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

TREATY OF TURIN.—Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice that upon the motion for the adjournment of the House on the following day he should call attention to the ratification by the Emperor of the French of the treaty of Turin, and would ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would give the House any information respecting the manner in which the French Government proposed to give effect to the second article of that treaty.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked whether the Government had received any despatches demanding an immediate increase of the military force to assist in quelling the native rising in New Zealand, and whether it was not, therefore, the intention of the Government to send out such reinforcements forthwith by steam?—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that despatches had been received from the Governor of New Zealand asking for reinforcements; but the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Duke of Newcastle) was not prepared to increase the force at present in the colonies, as there were large forces already there and in Australia. He had reason to suppose that reinforcements had been sent from Melbourne and Sydney. If, however, the rising turned out to be more serious than it was understood to be the course suggested by the Governor would then be followed.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that it was the intention of the Secretary for War to propose the Army Estimates on Monday, and, as soon as those Estimates were disposed of, the Civil Service Estimates would be taken in detail. The noble Lord expressed a hope that all notices in respect to military matters would therefore be postponed until Monday. He also gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that, on all succeeding Fridays until the end of the Session, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion.

Mr. DISRAELI said he had no objection to such an arrangement.

NAVAL RESERVE.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Navy Estimates,

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the inefficient state of our Naval Reserve, and complained that the recommendations of the Manning Commission had not been carried out. He pointed out the defects of the present system, and suggested many alterations with the view of making the Naval Reserve popular with the merchant navy.

Mr. LIDDELL asked what had been done with regard to the establishment of school-ships?

Lord C. PAGET said that the Board of Trade and the Admiralty conjointly had done a great deal towards establishing those school-ships. He then entered into a statement for the purpose of showing that the Admiralty had done all in their power to increase the Naval Reserve, which was now progressing satisfactorily.

After some discussion the subject dropped.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. WHALLEY called attention to the present mode of assessing the property and income tax, with a view of a more equitable assessment thereof.

Mr. P. URQUHART thought the time was come when this subject ought to be taken into the serious consideration of the Government.

Sir F. GOLDSMID also urged upon the Government the importance of grappling with a question which in its present state created universal dissatisfaction.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the different Governments with which he had had the honour to be connected had given the most minute attention to the subject, with the view of arriving, if possible, at some practical plan for the reconstruction of the tax. The result of their deliberations had been an impression of the utter impossibility to devise any plan that would effect a satisfactory readjustment of the impost in reference to permanent and contingent or casual incomes. The fact was this—that, upon the whole, those who were assessed under schedule B paid much less upon their incomes, according to the liberal arrangement made by the law, than those who were assessed under schedule A, who, he believed, in every case, without exception, paid really upon more than their actual income. He thought the strongest claims might be urged on behalf of that class of persons who were the owners of a certain description of houses. If, however, it were the general feeling of the House that an inquiry upon the subject ought to be instituted, he should not, certainly, consider himself justified in resisting their wishes.

After a few words from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY the subject dropped.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Naval Estimates, which occupied the consideration of members for the remainder of the evening.

TRIP OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE great ship was taken on a short trip to sea during Saturday and Sunday, for the purpose of testing the newly-arranged machinery, previous to her first real voyage. She slipped her moorings at about two o'clock on Saturday, and with a small but distinguished party on board steamed gently down Southampton Water. The day was wet and squally, and a drizzly mist, half rain, half wind, made anything like sea-cruising about as unpleasant as could well be conceived. This fact, coupled with the secrecy which had been maintained about all relating to the trial, checked anything like a demonstration in the way of boats assembling to witness the departure. Only one of the Ryde packets kept alongside for a mile or so, and now and then the crew of a yacht or cutter gave a cheer, but beyond such recognitions, few and far between, the *Great Eastern* left her moorings almost unheeded. Rounding Calshott Castle the vessel was kept so close in shore, and turned with such marvellous ease and rapidity, as to excite to the utmost the astonishment and admiration of Mr. Murphy, the New York pilot, who was on board, and who, on seeing how much she was "in hand," at once expressed his belief that the *Great Eastern* could go anywhere where there was water. From Calshott she wound her way slowly past Cowes and Ryde, through Spithead, and round the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

After passing the Isle of Wight the vessel's course was shaped for the Start Light. The orders were given to keep both screw and paddles going easily ahead at little more than half speed till all had got into regular working order. Then the paddles started, when clear of the land, at about 7 revolutions and the screw at 24—a rate of speed which was only gradually increased during the night, when the former engines rose to a little over 8 and the screw to 27. At this rate all went very easily and well, the vessel going at 9 or 9½ knots. The injector-pipes for feeding the boilers, however, were soon found to be scarcely large enough for the duty, and the paddle-boilers accordingly had to be fed from the donkey-engines. It was also quickly ascertained that the new wooden casings for the forward funnels, and which were intended to assist in getting rid of the hot air, did not work at all, for all the hot air was most effectually kept inside the casing itself, which heated to such a degree as to require constant watching in case of accident. This casing will be removed, and an iron lattice-work substituted. The forward pair of boilers also of the paddles were more or less troublesome throughout the night, and, indeed, during the whole trip. They were constantly "priming," as it is termed, which means boiling so fiercely as occasionally to send the water as well as steam along the steam-pipe into the cylinders—an intrusion which, though not dangerous, is very annoying to engineers. This was found to arise from the foul state of the boilers, which had not, it was ascertained, been properly cleaned out, and is not likely to occur again.

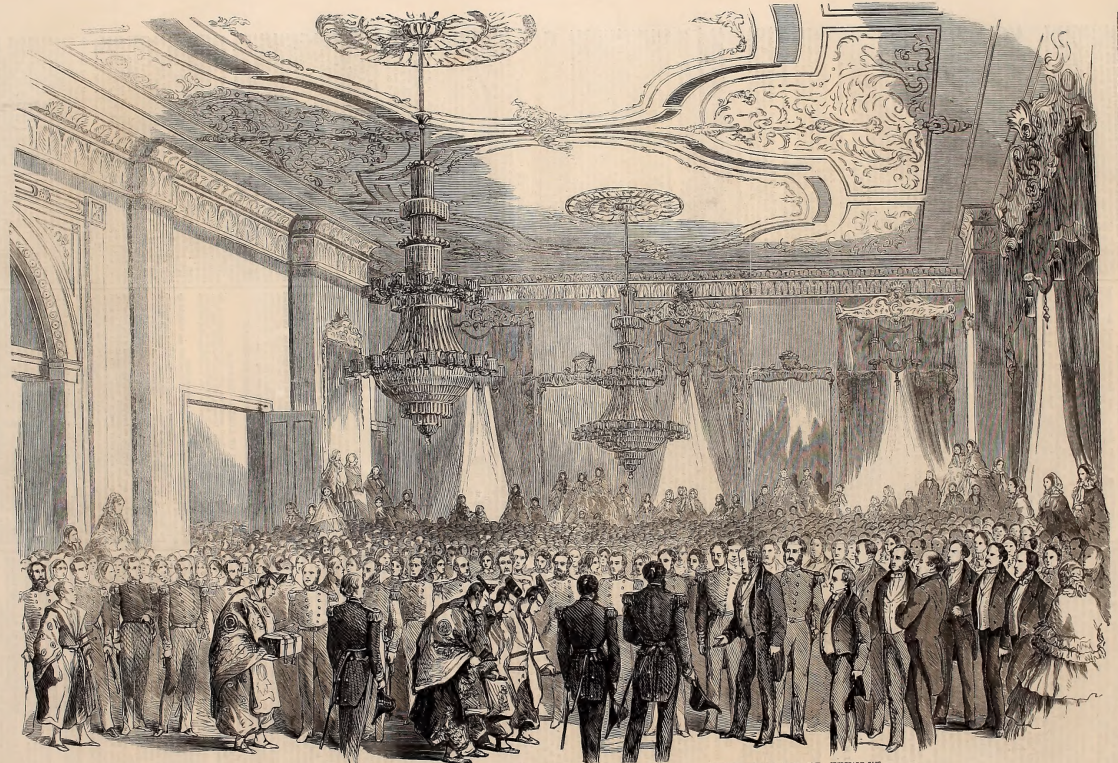
At one o'clock a.m. on Sunday the *Great Eastern* was abreast of the Start Light, when the helm was put hard over, and the huge vessel, even at low speed, turned completely round in a small circle in little over seven minutes. During this turn, as throughout the trial, there was a total absence of the uneasy wagging motion of the stem and stern which was so often felt last year. Its disappearance now was attributed entirely to the additional girders and diagonal bracings which had been latterly put in, and which, with the screw-tunnel, render the whole ship as rigid as a bolt. From the foul state of the vessel's bottom it was thought that her speed would not be at all considerable. At six a.m. on Sunday, however, the pressure was increased, and the revolutions of the paddles rose from 8 to 10½, and the screw from 27 to 39, but beyond this rate it seemed impossible to get them.

On the last run round from Holyhead to Southampton the screw worked easily at 43 revolutions, and the paddles at 12, and for a short time at 12½, at which time the vessel ran a clear 16 knots an hour. On this occasion, however—partly owing, we suppose, to the increased depth of the ship (two feet), and partly to the weedy condition of the bottom—nothing approaching this result could be obtained. Neither screw nor paddle ever went at a greater rate than the revolutions we have mentioned, and the greatest speed never exceeded 12¾ knots on hour. An average of 12¼ knots, however, was maintained with great ease and steadiness.

The vessel was taken back through Spithead in the same way that she went, and before one o'clock was once more fast at her moorings.

Both in her external appearance and her internal accommodation and fittings the *Great Eastern* now presents a very different aspect compared with the time when she first steamed up to her moorings in Southampton Water, in November last. The huge, black, coffin-like hull has now its sombre massiveness relieved by a broad streak of white, which, making an easy curve from stem to stern, gives lightness to her appearance, and shows off her beautiful lines to perfection. The row of black chimneys which also disfigured her have been painted cream colour, and these changes, with others as to the colour of her yards, make her look light and yacht-like, and more after the style of our swift seagoing packets than at first it seemed possible to produce in a vessel of such colossal proportions.

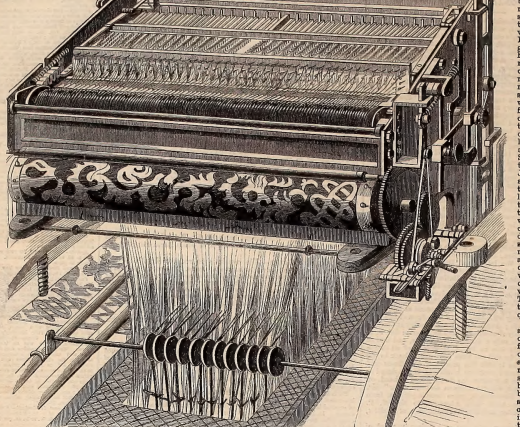
The *Great Eastern* is to sail to-day (Saturday) from Southampton for New York.



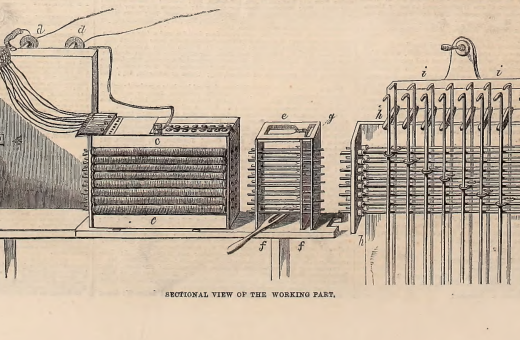
RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC SILK-LOOM

THE electric silk-loom invented by M. Bonelli, of Turin, formed the subject of the discourse by Professor Faraday on Friday the 8th inst., being the last of the evening meetings for the present year. The Duke of Wellington, vice-president, was in the chair. After some preliminary remarks on the connection of the subject with the motto of the Royal Institution, "Illustrans Commoda Vitæ" (Lucretius viii., 5), "shedding light upon the comforts of life," Mr. Faraday explained and exemplified the theory of weaving in its simplest form, and then dwelt upon the great advantages of the loom invented by Jacquard, and first exhibited at Paris in 1801. In this loom the office of a man or a boy to work the pattern is set aside by the employment of a series of cards pierced with holes, according to a required pattern. The more elaborate this is, of course the more cards will be needed; the number frequently rising to several thousands. In a robe made at Lyons for an Archbishop of Mexico 52,000 were employed. [An adequate description of the Jacquard loom could not be given without several diagrams and many words; we, therefore, refer our readers to a good encyclopædia, such as "Ure's Dictionary of Arts."] The preparation of the cards in this loom entails a large expense, through the time required for perforation, and then only serving for one pattern. M. Bonelli was therefore induced to endeavour to apply the electric current to this purpose. His loom, in the weaving part, is the same as Jacquard's, but his arrangement gets rid of the cards by substituting a perforated metal plate connected with electro-magnetic apparatus. The large Engraving gives a general view of the front of M. Bonelli's loom; and the smaller one is a sectional view of the working part, which we will endeavour to explain, with reference to the letters marked in it. *a a* is an endless band of paper, coated with tinfoil (a conductor of electricity), sustained by a revolving cylinder, on which a pattern is painted in black varnish, which is a non-conductor. This paper is made to pass under a series of thin metal teeth (*b, b, b*), each of which is in electric connection with one of the small electro-magnets, *c, c*, the whole being brought into the circuit of a galvanic battery by the wires *d, d*. One of the wires, *d*, is connected constantly with the tinfoil paper, *a*, while the other wire, *d*, is joined to the teeth, *b, b*, so that a current of electricity from the battery passes through each of the teeth as rest on the metallised or conducting surface of the paper, while no current can pass through those teeth which rest on the varnished non-conducting part. Thus, at every movement of the band of paper, each magnet becomes active or inactive, according to the pattern on the paper band. A movable frame, *e*, opposite to the ends of the horizontally-placed electro-magnets, *c, c*, are a series of small horizontal iron rods, or pistons, *f, f*, capable of sliding easily in the frame and passing through a pierced plate, *g*, attached to the front of it. When, by a mechanical arrangement, the ends of the pistons are brought into contact with the ends of the electro-magnets, the former are seized by such of the magnets as are in an active state, while the others are moved with the frame and fixed by the dropping of the plate *g*, so that all the holes in the plate occupied by them are filled. This action thus becomes the equivalent of the card in the Jacquard loom, and arranges the steel needles, *h, h*, which govern the crochets or hooks in connection with the warp threads. In conclusion, Professor Faraday explained and illustrated the methods devised by M. Bonelli to obviate the difficulties which he had to encounter in the course of his experiments, such as the deflagration of the tinfoil, when contact with the galvanic battery was made or broken; and the [continuance of the magnetic attraction after the current had ceased. It is stated that the superiority of the new loom mainly consists in the facility with which modifications may be made in the pattern or texture of the fabric, and in its being more independent of the workman; and also that a saving of 90 per cent may be effected in the production of complicated patterns.



FRONT OF THE LOOM.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE WORKING PART.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

THE arrival at Washington of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States occasioned, as might be supposed, an extraordinary sensation, not only in that city, but throughout the whole of the States. We give some particulars, in addition to those already given, of their reception at Washington, in connection with the Engravings on pages 580 and 585.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, under date of the 14th of May, furnishes an account of their arrival at that city, of which we give an abridgment:—At daybreak the *Philadelphia*, with the Ambassadors and Attachés on board, was steadily steaming up the Potomac, the Japanese artists taking views at every point. The *Philadelphia* stopped off Mount Vernon, the band playing a plaintive air, while the bell was kept mournfully tolling. The Ambassadors, through the interpreters, were informed of the history of the "Father of his country." At an early hour the Navy-yard was thronged with a dense multitude, including many ladies. At about half-past eleven a gun from the yard announced that a steamer was in sight, whereupon there was a wild rush to the wharves. The *Philadelphia* approached, while the marine band, on her upper-deck, played "The Star-spangled Banner." Mayor Berret went on board, and was introduced to the Ambassadors, extending to them a welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, to which they acknowledged their thanks for the honour and the compliment. The treaty-box was first brought from the boat, and then followed the Japanese, under the escort of several naval officers. They passed as they landed between the American and Japanese flags. Having approached to where Captain Buchanan was standing, he, in the presence of his brother naval officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and the country, reciprocating the kind feelings expressed by the Japanese Government when the treaty was made by the gallant Perry. As an humble participator on this other interesting occasion he felt proud of being the medium of their reception on the part of his countrymen. The dignitaries thus addressed, through the interpreter, bowed their acknowledgments. While these ceremonies were progressing a salute was fired from the battery. The military were arranged on the side of the plankway, on which the visitors walked to the gate, where the cortège was formed. First, the President's mounted guard; then the Japanese in hacks; next the treaty in a large red morocco box, in a square stage. The marines and district militia followed, and there was music from several bands. The side-walks on Pennsylvania-avenue were crowded, and the windows filled. The interest excitement continued throughout the distance from the Navy-yard to the quarters of the Japanese, Willard's Hotel, which they reached at about a quarter to two o'clock. So dense was the crowd of pedestrians and carriages that the Japanese cortège occupied over an hour in going from the Capitol to Willard's. The resident populace was more excited and enthusiastic than ever before, and the whole march through the city was one perfect ovation. The reception-rooms at Willard's were densely thronged with the wives, sisters, and daughters of the dignitaries of the country, who were assembled to receive these welcomed visitors. Over an hour was spent in the exchange of courtesies before the wearied travellers were allowed to retire. The crowd then dispersed, and the military returned to their quarters.

The Japanese Embassy had audience of President Buchanan on the 17th of May. A little before noon they left the hotel in open carriages, policemen in front and rear, marines and ordnance-men on each side. In point of size and extravagance of embroidery the dresses of the Ambassadors were worthy the occasion. The naval officers and the officers of the army formed a line in the east room, which was destined to be the scene of the grand presentation, and at noon the folding doors were opened, and the President, accompanied by Secretary Cass then retired to his private apartments. After delivering their message they retired, but soon returned, bowing as before, when the President responded through the interpreter to the address they had delivered, concluding by handing them a copy of his speech. After the President had shaken hands with them the Cabinet officers were successively introduced, and then General Scott and Speaker Pennington. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Ambassadors returned to their hotel in the order of their coming.

The ceremony of exchanging ratifications of the treaty with Japan took place on the 22nd ult., at the State Department. It consisted merely of comparing and certifying the correctness of the copies. On the 25th ult. the President entertained the Ambassadors at dinner, to which a number of distinguished gentlemen were invited.

The Japanese Ministers had determined, it was stated, to call only on such of the diplomatic corps as represent Powers having diplomatic relations with Japan. These include England, France Russia, and the Netherlands.

ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS AT PESHAWUR.

IN the Number of this Journal for the 7th of April last we gave an illustration of a grand procession of Sikh chiefs at Lahore on the occasion of a durbar held there by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Another of those grand durbars which distinguished the progress of his Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India was held at Peshawur on Wednesday, the 29th of February last, for the reception of the principal chiefs of the various hill tribes who had assembled from far and near to do homage to the representative of Queen Victoria. Here, as at all the principal towns which the Governor-General visited, the occasion was celebrated by illuminations and a display of fireworks, of both of which

the natives are exceedingly fond; and they produce the finest effects by the most simple means. A little earthen dish, like a small flat cup, is used, filled with oil, and with a piece of cotton-wick in it. These lamps are provided in great numbers, and are placed in rows along the tops of the houses, upon the cornices of the shop fronts, over and under windows, around arches, and, in fact, wherever one of these tiny lamps can be placed. The effect is picturesque in the extreme. Everywhere the natives are sitting, perfectly still and quiet, in long rows, behind the lights, waiting patiently to see the Lord Sahib pass by.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE withdrawal of Lord Redesdale's bill has created some disappointment in the racing world, which is very much in favour of the 6st. limitation. His Lordship's chance of success was quite nullified, owing to the obstinacy with which he stuck to 7st. up to nearly the last, in the teeth of even those most friendlily disposed towards his bill. His assertion that the present system of handicaps spoils our breed of horses is quite a fallacy, as every breeder goes for as much bone and size as he can possibly get, in the hope that if the produce is not fast enough for racing purposes it will take with the foreigners, or as a country sire, or else become a hunter. What made so many trainers anxious for 6st. is the scarcity of really clever little jockeys under that weight, and the very natural idea that boys have no right to "waste," and starve, and physic, so early. Still, if 6st. had been adopted as one limit, it would have been necessary to make 10st. the other, so as to bring the top horses within racing weights. The Jockey Club proposition of 5st. 7lb. will be an improvement on the present one; but, as the three-year-old weight-for-age standard is to be raised to 8st. 10lb., Lord Derby might as well have adhered to the 5st. 10lb., which Admiral Rous and Sir Joseph Hawley have already proposed. The Bench of Bishops mustered very strongly to hear the debate; but of course there would have been a great rustling of lawn sleeves in the direction of the door if things had betokened a division.

Odiham, on Tuesday; Beverley, on Wednesday and Thursday; and the Hampshire Carnival on those two days and Friday, make up the programme for next week. Mouravieff is in the Stockbridge Triennial; Mainstone (3lb.) in the Biennial; Big Ben (3lb.) in the Two-Year-Old Biennial; and Promised Land (7lb. ex.), Rupee (7lb. ex.), Thormanby (10lb. ex.), Seclusion, Mainstone, Gaspard, Newcastle (7lb. ex.), Mouravieff, Schism, &c., in the Stewards' Plate. Seclusion, Folkestone, Big Ben, North Lincoln, and Walloon figure in the 200-Sov. Plate; and the latter and Diophantus (5lb. ex.) in the Mottesfont,—so that an interesting week may be expected.

We are glad to hear that the veteran Will Butler is going to don the scarlet once more, as huntsman to Earl Fitzwilliam in the Wentworth country. Will was "entered to the animal" by Mr. John Warde, about fifty years ago, and whipped into Charles King, when Lord Althorp had the Pytcheley country. Ten seasons as huntsman to Mr. Foljambe, and as many with the Badsworth, formed the very kernel of his huntsman's life; hence his present country is familiar ground to him, and if he only shows such sport as he once did in it during an interregnum, with only a scratch nine couple, and find as good foxes as the memorable one he killed, regardless of all shrine privileges, at Roche Abbey, he will not have been called back to the saddle in vain. Mr. White is still the master of the Essex and Suffolk, but we have not heard that his huntsman is appointed as yet; and Sir Thos. Lennard has taken the South Essex in hand, on the retirement of its stanch old "huntsman and manager" Mr. Abraham Cawston. The Yarborough prize hunting-whips, from Callow and Co., Park-lane, have been adjudged to Mr. W. F. Holgate, of Keelby, for Vaulter, and Mr. R. F. Bingham, of Swallow, for Courtly.

The morning of the Grimston sale was so hopeless in point of weather that there was "a highly-successful elimination" of at least two-thirds of the spectators which Yorkshire threatened to furnish. Nothing could have been more lucky, as it was as much as Mr. Tattersall and his cousin could do to keep the ring at all. The two or three "rurals" were perfectly helpless. We have seldom seen an audience behave worse; and at one time Mr. Tattersall was obliged to threaten to stop the sale unless some little order was maintained. The rain cleared off just as business commenced; but, considering the magnificent biddings, there was wonderfully little excitement. The previous valuation of the forty lots was £18,000; and they just made, exclusive of the fifty-guinea van, 20,699 gs. A son of Voltigeur and Ellerdale (500 gs.) was the highest-priced yearling; and he fell, along with a colt by Orlando from Boarding-School Miss (410 gs.), and a chestnut filly by Stockwell from Ennui (260 gs.), to Lord Stamford, who attended in person, with the Earl of Stradbroke, Baron Rothschild, Colonel Towneley, Mr. Greville, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Blenkiron, Mr. Harry Hill, and many other well-known turfites, breeders, jockeys, trainers, farmers, and prophets. The three highest-priced Stockwell yearlings averaged 303 gs., while West Australian's corresponding trio only made 163 gs.; and the fourteen just averaged 225 gs. A very fine half-brother to the Rap (350 gs.), which was very nearly damaged by breaking loose in the ring, went to one of Mr. John Scott's masters, and a filly by the same horse from Marchioness to Colonel Towneley. Mr. Eastwood bid with great spirit on behalf of the Colonel for the mares, and not only did Boarding-School Miss (400 gs.), Florence (210 gs.), and Ellermire (610 gs.), go to the Whitwell stud farm, but Mr. Fisher only shook him off at 1260 gs. for Gildermire. Mr. Blenkiron bought Ellerdale (1120 gs.), Ennui (450 gs.), and Epaulette (150 gs.), as consorts for his beautiful Kingston; and her Majesty's commissioner, Colonel Maud, fixed his affections successfully on Countess of Albemarle (210 gs.), Garnish (260 gs.), and Eldorado (340 gs.) Mr. Fisher's cheque for his four purchases—Rose de Florence, Juliet, Gildermire, and Marchioness—amounted to £3276; and we believe that the quartet, with their one West Australian and two Stockwell foals, are to be shipped forthwith to Adelaide. The twenty-three mares averaged about 410 gs., a price perfectly unparalleled in the Tattersall annals. Four of them had no foals, and the twenty at their feet were all Stockwells or West Australians, with the exception of one Warlock, and twins by Alarm. Ellerdale and her three scions made exactly 3940 gs. Yorkshire had generally set Stockwell at 5000 gs., and "The West" at 3500 gs.; and they both just came within 500 gs. of the estimate. The former was purchased by Mr. Naylor, of Cheshire, after a keen struggle with the commissioner of the Emperor of the French. The chestnut was shedding his coat, and seemed rather dull, while West Australian raised his beautiful white reach head and gazed proudly round him. It seemed rather to touch the pride of the tykes that their pet horse did not outstrip the southern-bred one, and many and involved were the arguments thereon. Stockwell goes to the Rawcliffe paddocks, and The West to Chantilly, while Warlock (620 gs.) is destined for the Sheffield-lane paddocks. The three cost originally rather above 10,000 gs.; but, what with The West's winnings, and his and Stockwell's large subscriptions for five seasons, the two have brought it back with compound interest. Three St. Leger winners never before stood up to be sold in succession, and probably never will again.

The Champion cricketers have been rather unexpectedly beaten by three wickets at Manchester. The slow bowling of Tinley, the fine batting of Anderson, and the capital wicket-keeping of Lockhart, all told their tale; and it is remarkable that the latter (who received a silver cigar-case as a recognition of genius) was stumped and caught by Lockyer in his two innings. On Monday Sixteen of the University of Cambridge played Eleven of England at Lord's; and the All England engage Twenty-two of Lincolnshire at Lincoln. Eton is the battle-ground on Wednesday for the M.C.C. and Ground against the present Etonians; while on Thursday the I Zingari v. Eleven Gentlemen of England at Lord's, Surrey v. Sixteen of Cambridge University, and the All England Eleven v. Eighteen of the Broughton Club at Broughton are the issues of the willow.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Malpas, 1. Skelton, 2.
Golborne Park Stakes.—Lady Clifden, 1. Glen Stewart, 2.
Newton Handicap.—Master Bagot, 1. Birdcage, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Ripon, 1. Lustre, 2.
Makerfield Plate.—Weasel, 1. Horace, 2.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Lustre, 1. Gammon, 2.
Newton Stakes.—Ticket of Leave, 1.
Gold Cup.—Birdcage, 1. Butterfly filly, 2.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—King of the Forest, 1. Confusion, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Claire, 1. Borderer, 2.
Claremont Stakes.—Little Lady, 1. Mountebank, 2.
Hurst Plate.—Pescatore, 1. Mary Stuart, 2.
Stand Plate.—Audrey, 1. Prelude, 2.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Miss Eleanor, 1. Lord Milton, 2.
Bushey Plate.—King of the Forest, 1. Tadworth, 2.
Richmond Plate.—Nana Sahib, 1. Prelude, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Borderer, 1. Precursor, 2.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—Wednesday was the great day of this club. The following were the competing craft:—

FIRST CLASS.
(A silver tankard, value £50, for the first boat; silver plate piece for the second; and £10 in specie for the third.)

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Audax	60	Mr. J. H. Johnson.
Glance	36	Mr. A. Duncan.
Thought	27	Mr. F. O. Marshall.

SECOND CLASS.
(A claret-jug and salver for the first boat; £10 for the second; and £5 for the third.)

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Laura	20	Lieut.-Col. Armitage.
Gipsy	20	Mr. J. F. Delany.
Kitten	13	Mr. R. J. Leach.

The distance was from Erith to the Nore Light and back for the larger boats, and from Erith to Southend and back for the smaller. The *Audax* came in first, but lost the first prize owing to the *Thought* coming in within her time, the race finishing thus:—

Audax..	5h. 3m.
Laura, winner of the second class	5h. 9m.
Thought, winner of the first class	5h. 16m.
Glance	5h. 20m.
Kitten	5h. 25½m.

CRICKET.—The match between the "Champion Eleven," who visited America last autumn and another Eleven of All England was, after three days' play, brought to a close at Old Trafford last Saturday evening, and terminated in the victory of the latter, with three wickets to spare. The following is the score:—The Champion Eleven, 1st innings, 83; 2nd innings, 57. The England Eleven, 1st innings, 40; 2nd innings, 101.

Sixteen of Kent v. Eleven of England: This match, which was begun on Monday, was concluded on Wednesday, Kent winning by 32 runs. Score:—Kent, first innings, 124; second, 42. England, first innings, 80; second, 54.

On Monday and Tuesday next it is intended to have a great regatta by the boats of the ships of the Channel Fleet, on the Firth of Forth.

The three large Government banks at St. Petersburg are to be amalgamated into one national institution, of which Baron Steiglitz is to be the first governor.

THE RECENT GALES.—We continue to receive details of the loss of vessels and their crews during the late gales. The poor fishermen of Yarmouth and its neighbourhood have suffered most severely. An exploring expedition was dispatched in search of twenty fishing-vessels, which, with two hundred souls on board, left Yarmouth and Lowestoft before the gales commenced; and, from the information which the expedition brought back, it is feared that the whole of the missing party have perished on the coast of Holland.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the general tone of the market for Home Securities has continued steady, arising, in some measure, from an official declaration on the part of Ministers that no foreign intervention is likely to take place between the King of Naples and the Sicilians, the actual business operations, both for Money and Time, have been unimportant, but without leading to any change of moment in the quotations.

Both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street there has been an increased demand for accommodation, and, notwithstanding that the supply of capital is large, the rates have, in some instances, had an upward tendency. In Lombard-street, and at the large discount houses, short first-class bills have been done at 3¾ to 4; three months', at 4; four months', at 4¼ to 4½; and six months', at 4¼ to 4¾ per cent.

From various sources about £400,000 in bullion has reached us, and we learn that the value of the gold now on passage from Australia is £769,000. A few parcels have been sold to the Bank, and the demand for export to the Continent, owing to the favourable nature of the exchanges, is still limited. The steamer to sail on the 20th inst. will take out about £100,000 in specie on Government, and £350,000, almost wholly in silver, on merchants' account.

A proposition has been lately made to reduce brokers' charges on the sale and purchase of railway shares and other securities. The Committee of the Stock Exchange, to whom it was submitted, have, however, intimated that they "decline to make any resolution to enforce a scale of brokerage," but that they will be ready to recommend any scale that may be proposed by the general body of brokers themselves.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been very moderate; nevertheless, on the whole, the quotations have continued steady. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 3-16 to 1 5-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, ¼ to ½ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ⅜ to ¼ dis.; City of London Brewery Preference, ¼ dis. to par; Pneumatic Despatch Company, ¼ to 1 prem.

On Monday there was only a limited business passing in Home Stocks. Prices, however, were steady. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 93⅜ ¼; Consols, special transfer, 94½; Ditto, ex div., 93⅜ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 93¼ ⅜; Indian Bonds, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. prem.; India Five per Cent Paper was done at 97⅝ ½ ⅜; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102⅞. Tuesday's business was restricted, yet the quotations were firm:—Bank Stock touched 230; Reduced Three per Cents, 92⅞ ½; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ½; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 97¼ ⅜; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96½ ⅜; Consols, for Account, 93¾ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem. Although the Paris Bourse was somewhat active, the rise in prices on the following day was trifling:—The Reduced Three per Cents left off at 93½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ½; Consols, for Account, 93¾ ⅝; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 102½; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96⅜; Ditto Bonds, 10s. dis.; India Five per Cents, for Account, were 104¾; and Exchequer Bills, owing to some heavy sales, declined to 5s. to 9s. prem. On Thursday most securities were rather heavy:—Consols, ex div., were done at 93⅜ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ½; Long Annuities, 17¼; India Debentures, 96¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 4s. prem; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper was 97¾ ⅞; and Bank Stock, 230.

British Guiana is about to raise a loan in our market in debentures of £500 and £1000, bearing 6 per cent interest from the 1st proximo.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been somewhat restricted; nevertheless, compared with last week, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The leading figures for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 87¾; Grenada Deferred, 45; Ditto, New, 4½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾; Russian Three per Cents, 64; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, New Deferred, 38⅜; Turkish Six per Cents, 76½; Ditto, New, 59½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto, New, 13; Austrian Five per Cents, 53¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled firm in price, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in them:—Australasia have realised 65½; Bank of London, 55; Bank of Turkey, 1¾; British North American, 52; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; City, 75½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 23⅜; London and County, 36; London Joint-stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 61; Ottoman, 18¼; Provincial of Ireland, 88⅝; Union of Australia, 43¾; and Union of London, 24¼.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent only, at about previous rates:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, at 115½; New South Wales Six per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 100⅜; Victoria Six per Cents, January and July, 105; Ditto, April and October, at 107.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued inactive, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 31; Crystal Palace, 81½; Ditto, Preference, 100; English and Australian Copper, 2½; Great Ship, ⅜; General Steam, 25½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76; Ditto, New, 38; South Australian Land, 34¾; London Docks, 66½; Coventry Canal, 227½; Grand Junction, 59; Regent's, 21; Chelsea Waterworks, 17½; Lambeth, 99½; West Middlesex, 107; Waterloo Bridge, 2¾.

Alliance Maine Insurance Company's shares have marked 68½; Atlas, 16⅜; Globe, 101; Indemnity Marine, 160; Marine, 109; Phœnix, 175 ex div. and ex bonus; Royal Exchange, 309; Equitable Gas, 54½; Great Central, 8½ ex div.; United General, 22½; Westminster Chartered, 62½.

The Railway Share Market has shown signs of weakness, and prices have tended downwards, arising, possibly, from the settlement of the accounts, which, on the whole, has passed off steadily. The traffic returns, almost generally, continue very favourable. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations for money:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 91½; Eastern Counties, 54¾; Great Western, 68¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾; London and Blackwall, 70¾; London and Brighton, 114½; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 93¾; North-Eastern, Berwick, 95¾; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 6⅜; South-Eastern, 85⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, 51¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 208; Northern and Eastern, 56½; North-Western, 14⅝.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western, Four-and-Half Per Cent, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 5⅛; North-Eastern, G. N. E. Four per Cent, 96; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 125; South Wales, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97; Ditto, B, 12⅝; East India, 102¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 31; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 91¼; Ditto, Second Preference, 79; Ditto, Debenture, 59¾; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 67; Great India Peninsula, 99¾; Great Western of Canada, New, 9¼.

FOREIGN.—San Paulo, 1⅜; South Austria and Lombardo-Venetian, 12.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 11.—The supply of home-grown wheat on sale here to-day was moderate, but in fair average condition. Both red and white qualities were in fair request, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter above last Monday's currency. In foreign wheat—the show of which was rather limited—very little was passing, at 2s. advance. Floating cargoes realised rather more money, and all kinds of barley realised extreme rates. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. There was a good consumptive inquiry for oats, at an improvement in value of 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas were the turn dearer, with a fair demand. The flour trade was steady. Country marks advanced 2s.; town-made, 4s. per 280lb.

June 11.—The show of wheat samples was good, and the demand was much less active than on Monday; nevertheless, that day's currency was supported. All spring corn and most qualities of flour were steady in price.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 59s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 61s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s. to 58s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 29s.; tick beans, 33s. to 40s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple, 19s. to 41s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 54s.; town households, 46s. to 50s.; country marks, 40s. to 41s. per 280lb.; American, 27s. to 33s. per barrel; French, 37s. to 44s. per sack.

Seeds.—For most kinds of seed the demand continues very inactive; but, compared with last week, we have no change to notice in prices. Cakes are a slow inquiry.

Linseed, English crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s. 0d.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; tares, 7s. to 8s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton. Canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter. White clover, 81s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 0d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 38s. 1d.; beans, 45s. 9d.; peas, 40s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 10d.; barley, 36s. 5d.; oats, 26s. 3d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 44s. 1d.; peas, 40s. 4d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 86,128; barley, 2148; oats, 3673; rye, 101; beans, 2160; peas, 219 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have closed slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The stock in the United Kingdom is 72,892,000lb., against 70,035,000lb. at the corresponding period in 1859.

Sugar.—About an average business has been passing in most descriptions of raw sugar but at a further decline in value of 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are a slow sale, at about previous currency. The stock of sugar is now about 13,000 tons in excess of last year.

Coffee.—Nearly all kinds are in fair, though not to say active, request, at full quotations. The market continues to be well supplied with Ceylon qualities.

Rice.—A large business has been passing in most kinds, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of butter are in fair request, but the late high prices are not supported. The best Friesland is quoted at 98s. per cwt. Bacon moves off freely, and the quotations are the turn dearer. All other provisions support previous rates.

Tallow.—The market is steady, and P.Y.C. on the spot, is still quoted at 52s. to 52s 3d. per cwt. The quotations for the last three months are 51s. 9d. to 52s.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 28s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are a slow inquiry, at barely previous rates. Spirits of turpentine are quoted at 34s. to 35s. Rough is selling at 9s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum continues inactive at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d for proof East India, and 1s 8d. to 1s. 9d. for Leewards. Brandy maintains its previous value, and grain spirits are steady in price.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 15s.; and straw £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 18s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. per ton. A fair trade.

Hops.—Owing to the late heavy rains there is more business doing in hops, and, in some instances, the rates have an upward tendency.

Wool.—English qualities move off steadily, at very full prices; but foreign and colonial parcels are very dull. The stock in London is now about 60,000 bales.

Potatoes.—Old qualities—the supplies of which are seasonably good—move off slowly, at from 75s. to 120s. per ton. New potatoes are selling at from 8s to 16s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 14).—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with beasts, in mostly poor condition. The few prime breeds on offer commanded fully Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was very inactive, on former terms. Sheep—the show of which was only moderate—moved off freely, at full quotations. There was an improved inquiry for lambs, at Monday's decline in value. We had an active sale for calves, at 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. more money. Both pigs and milch cows commanded extreme rates, with a fair demand. Per 8lb. to sink the offal: Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 709; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 5900; calves, 420; pigs, 220. Foreign: Beasts, 251; sheep and lambs, 1400; calves, 283.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A moderate business is doing in these markets, as follows:—Beef, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

BANKRUPTS.

A. B. FLOXAM, Strand, wine merchant.—W. M'HAFFIE, jun., Austin-friars, merchant.—G. PADMORE, jun., Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. HASTED, Alresford, Hants, butcher.—T. PALMER, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, maltster and beershop keeper.—T. W. MILNER, City, builder.—T. E. WRIGHT, Wandsworth-road, grocer.—G. GREGG, Sheffield, currier.—E. H. OLD and J. PEARSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, hatters.—S. A. and H. BUTTERWORTH, in the county of York, dyers, dealers, and chapmen.—SOPHIA ANNE AULTON, Nottingham, smallware dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. LOCKHART, Ardshiel, quarry-master.—J. CAMERON, Lower Muckove, Inverness-shire, farmer.—L. MACBEAN, Inverness, grocer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. Gair to be Adjutant.

2nd Dragoons: Ensign W. S Thomson to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoons: Brevet Col. S. J. Hill, Major the Hon. H. M. Monckton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. R. M. Williams to be Major; Lieut. J. Unett to be Captain; Cornet E. A. Gore to be Lieutenant.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. A. C. Campbell to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. W. C. C. Elves to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign the Hon. G. G. Craven to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

1st Foot: A. Clark to be Ensign. 2nd: Capt. G. M. Keane, Lieut. G. P. Colley, to be Captains; Ensign R. A. Crawford to be Lieutenant; S. Barry to be Ensign; Quartermaster G. Blurton to be Paymaster. 4th: Lieut. O. R. Middleton to be Adjutant; E. M. Kemp to be Ensign. 5th: A. C. R. Drewe to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut. H. A. Little to be Adjutant; Ensign and Adjutant J. Smith, Ensign J. G. Smith to be Lieutenants. 12th: G. H. Bacchus to be Ensign. 14th: A. L. Patton to be Ensign. 15th: A. E. H. Smyth to be Ensign. 17th: Ensign E. J. Harris to be Lieutenant. 20th: Ensign G. R. Gibbs to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Capt. H. E. Watson to be Captain. 23th: Lieut. H. T. Ducheanay to be Lieutenant. 28th: Lieut. G. E. P. Trent to be Captain; Ensign C. H. Wills to be Lieutenant; S. H. Hardy to be Ensign. 27th: O. J. Foot to be Ensign. 29th: Major E. H. Westropp to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. M. Lyle to be Major; Lieut. T. P. Wood to be Captain; Ensign H. Davis to be Lieutenant; M. O. S. Tupper to be Ensign. 30th: Ensign R. Nagle to be Lieutenant; J. Thom to be Ensign. 33rd: E. S. Wason to be Ensign. 44th: Ensign W. H. Overton to be Ensign. 48th: Lieut. W. L. Barr to be Lieutenant. 53rd: Lieut. T. Hall to be Lieutenant. 71st: A. W. Spens to be Ensign. 80th: E. R. Purcell to be Ensign. 81st: H. F. Jackson to be Ensign. 88th: Brevet-Major B. B. Mauleverer to be Major; Lieut. R. Vernor to be Captain; Ensign W. Hatfield to be Lieutenant. 97th: Ensigns R. Lefroy and T. E. Stuart to be Lieutenants; Ensign W. P. O. Boulderson to be Ensign. 100th: Lieut. F. B. Johnston to be Lieutenant.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Capt. J. F. Trydell to be Captain.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. A. M. Armstrong to be Captain; Ensign P. J. A. Dunn to be Lieutenant.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Brev. Major O. Nicolls to be Paymaster.

UNATTACHED.—Major and Brev. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. J. Bourke to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BREVET.—Capt. G. M. Keane to be Major in the Army; Brev. Major G. M. Keane to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Capt. W. T. Johnson to be Major in the Army; Paymaster J. H. King to have the honorary rank of Captain.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. CLEMERSON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, ironmonger and brazier.—W. G. MARTIN, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, upholder.

BANKRUPTS.

R. CROWLEY, Waterloo-street, Brighton, Sussex, builder.—J. MURLEY, St. Chad's Wells, Gray's-inn-road, carriage and cab builder.—B. CASWELL, Mare-fair, Northamptonshire, boot and shoe manufacturer.—J. W. FERGUSSON, Paternoster-row, City, and Newcourt, Middle Temple, bookseller and publisher.—J. T. BURGON, Bucklersbury, City, wholesale hardwareman and gun flint manufacturer.—C. H. GILKS, Wapping, ironmonger and gun manufacturer.—W. and J. NOAK, CLARK, and J. BISSELL, Droitwich, Worcestershire, salt manufacturers.—J. BAILES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather seller.—E. H. COLEMAN, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, surgeon, apothecary, and ironmaster.—T. SWEETLOVE, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist.—S. HALL, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, carpenter and builder.—S. FAVELL, Bourn, Lincolnshire, coachbuilder.—J. HALL, Monmouth, innkeeper, and Newland, Gloucestershire, brickmaker.—G. W. B. KIALLMARK, Puriton, Somersetshire, cement manufacturer.—J. COOKE, Staincliffe, Yorkshire, joiner and cabinetmaker.—T. CRIGHTON, South Sea Peter-street, Manchester, machinist.—J. COOPER, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, butter merchant and commission agent, and at Oxford-street, Manchester, illuminated glass manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. MACDONELL, Chisholm, Inverness.—J. SIMPSON, Lanarkshire.—J. LIVINGSTON, Dundee, manufacturer.—A. INGRAM, Aberdeen, farmer.—J. FRASER, Dallas, farmer.—J. ROSTRON, Edinburgh, merchant.—J. P. MILLER, Glasgow, commission agent.

⁂ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Advertisement.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th of June, at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, the wife of George Moultrie Salt, Esq., of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Myddelton House, Enfield, the wife of H. C. Bowles Bowles, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Wimpole Church, Cambridgeshire, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddel, Henry John Adeane, Esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, to the Lady Elizabeth Philippa Yorke, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Melcombe Regis, by the Rev. Adam Washington, Henry, only surviving son of Thomas Sotheran, Esq., of Tower-street, City, and Lewisham, Kent, to Rosetta Sarah Ann, only daughter of S. M. Hunot, Esq., of Percy-street, Bedford square.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at Wimbledon, by the Rev. Wm. Curling, Charles Curling, Esq., of Clapham Common, to Kate, daughter of the late Ebenezer Brookes, Esq., of Hurstgreen, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at her residence in Piccadilly, Lady Charles Somerset, widow of the late General Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister to the present Earl Poulett.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Park, Harrow, Robert Robison Harris, Captain 67th Bengal Native Infantry, and Joint Cantonment Magistrate at Cawnpore, aged 36 years.

On Monday, the 11th inst., at Hammersmith, Mr. Samuel Holman, aged 25.

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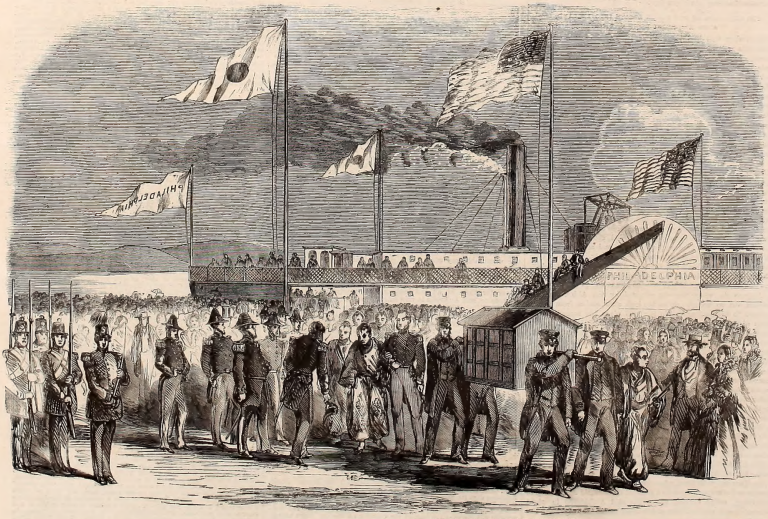
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THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—RELEASED PRISONERS LEADING THEIR GAOLER THROUGH THE STREETS OF PALERMO BEFORE SHOOTING HIM.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 576.



BOX CONTAINING THE TREATY AND TREASURE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 581.

Relics of the Past.

THE RECEPTION OF CARDINAL CAMPEJUS ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND IN 1518.

AT the moment when the question of restoring diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome is likely to occupy some attention the fol-lowing picturesque narrative, never before printed, of the reception given to the Pope's Legate in the reign of "bluff King Hal" will not be without interest either to the scholar or the general reader. The name of Cardinal Campejus, or Campeggio, is familiar to everybody as one of the characters in Shakspeare's play of "Henry VIII." Though true as the great dramatist invariably is to every really important feature of the history, he does not occupy a very prominent part in the business of the play, his thoughts, words, and actions being entirely subservient to those of Wolsey, with whom he has been appointed by the Pope to act as joint assessor in the trial of Queen Catherine's divorce. It is not, however, of that visit we have now to speak. Ten years before the famous divorce question had been mooted Campeggio was sent here by Leo X. upon a very different mission, and on this occasion Wolsey, though in the plenitude of political power and honour—having but recently attained the dignity of Cardinal—was not a little jealous of the Papal Envoy. He accordingly resolved that if Campeggio was admitted to this country as Legate he himself should be appointed Legate also; and, backed by Henry's influence with the Pope, he succeeded in obtaining a bull to the desired effect. Alas!

> We, ignorant of ourselves,
> Beg often our own harms.

It was the most invidious distinction he had ever gained. The temporal Lords had long entertained an animosity against him, and, after this requisition, the spiritual Peers also rebelled at his ascendancy, for he took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was said accounted himself equal to the King.

The purpose of Campeggio's first mission was to induce Henry to join in active measures for the defence of Europe against the Turks. The Pope had taken advantage of a brief interval of peace in Christendom to send Legates to all the great Powers for this important object, and not without reason, for ever since the capture of Constantinople the Turks had been encroaching more and more upon Christian Europe, making inroads into Hungary, ravaging the shores of the Mediterranean, and putting the Pope himself in fear that he might be driven out of Europe. The difficulty of making any successful resistance to them was increased tenfold by the dissensions among Christian Princes and the want of confidence in the Papal Government. Henry VII, had been applied to for aid, but that politic Prince knew too well the value of money to place it, even for the best of purposes, at the disposal of such a character as Pope Alexander VI. Leo X., however, if not a very religious Pontiff, was, at all events, not a Borgia; and Henry VIII., more liberal than his father, was disposed to do something for Christianity and civilisation. He had written to the Pope, promising his aid in a joint enterprise of European Powers; an unwonted cordiality prevailed between him and France (it was just two years before the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold); and for the time everything appeared favourable to the simultaneous action of all Christian potentates.

Coming on such a mission, it was natural that a Papal Legate should meet with a magnificent reception, and the contemporary account of it from the Harleian MS. 433 (f. 293), must be regarded as a very curious record of a time when "pride, pomp, and circumstance" were so much more indispensable in missions of political importance than they are in our day:—

THE RECEIVING OF THE POPE'S LEGATE INTO ENGLAND, ANNO X^{MO} REGNI REGIS H. VIII.

Memorandum that the Friday, the 23rd day of the month of July, the year of our Lord God 1518, and the 10th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII. that now reigneth, the Pope's Legate, called Dominus Laurentius de Campegio, arrived at a place called the Deele, beside Sandwich, where the Bishop of Chichester, the Lord of Burgevenny, and the Lord Cobham, with a great number of estates and gentlemen of Kent, received him, and so from thence conveyed him to Sandwich aforesaid, where he rested that night.

The Saturday next the said bishop, lords, estates, and gentlemen conveyed him from thence to Canterbury, where he was between nine and ten of the clock before noon; and afore his entry there, changing his apparel, was received by all the clergy and religious men there, and also by the Mayor of that city, with the Aldermen, and so brought to the gates of Christchurch, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, with the Abbots of St. Augustine's and Feversham, the Priors of Christchurch and of St. Gregory's, being all *in pontificalibus*, received him solemnly. And after he had kissed the Holy Crucifix he was brought up to the high altar, the monks singing "Summæ Trinitati," &c. And thereupon the Archbishop of Canterbury sang certain orisons over him. After that he kissed certain relics, and so was had to St. Thomas's shrine with an anthem of St. Thomas; which ended, the said Legate sang the collect, "Deus, pro cujus ecclesia," &c., and afterwards turned him to the people and gave his benediction solemnly. This done, then he returned again to his mule, the said Archbishop of Canterbury, with all the said lords and nobles, giving still their attendances upon him, and so conveyed and brought him riding to the Abbey of St. Augustine's, where he was received by the Abbot and his brethren, and so brought up to the high altar, and so from thence conveyed to his lodging within the said place, the foresaid Archbishop of Canterbury then returning to his palace there, having with him the most part of the said estates, nobles, and company to dinner. And so the said Legate was there lodged that night and the next also.

The Sunday then next the said Legate rested within the said Monastery of St. Augustine's, and the same day he was at a solemn mass in the choir; and after mass had a great dinner there, when the said Archbishop of Canterbury, with all the said nobles and estates, dined; and after dinner he went to Christchurch, where he saw the shrine of St. Thomas and other relics of that church, and so then returned again to his mule, and was conveyed to his lodging at St. Augustine's aforesaid for that night.

On Monday, early in the morning, when it thundered, lightened, and rained sore, he took his journey, accompanied with the said Bishops, Lords, estates and gentlemen towards Sittingbourne, where he dined. And at afternoon rode unto the Abbey of Boxley, there resting him all that night.

The Tuesday then next, after his breakfast was made, he was, likewise as before, conveyed to a place of the foresaid Archbishop of Canterbury, called Otford, where the said Archbishop in right honourable wise received him, and so there rested that night and the next after. So that——

The Wednesday then, and all that season of two days and two nights, the said Archbishop made unto the said Legate, with all his, and other all the lords and estates coming with him, goodly and great cheer, besides many and divers pleasures and goodly pastimes made and showed unto him by the said Archbishop.

The Thursday then, in the morning, he was conveyed to Lewisham, beside Greenwich, where they dined at one Mr. William Hattecliff's place, one of the clerks of the Green Cloth. And after dinner, about one of the clock, he was brought to Blackheath, where the Duke of Norfolk with divers and many lords and nobles appointed in a great number, tarried his coming. And so there met, saluted, and received him in the best manner, the Bishop of Durham saying a short oration in congratulation of his coming; and thereupon all the company set in an order, according to their degrees, to the number of 2000 horses or mo. The said Legate then proceeded in his journey towards London, and beyond St. Thomas Watering, in a great meadow, there was set the King's tent, a marvellous rich thing, wherein the said Legate changed his apparel and his mule and thereupon rode forth to London, with his cross borne before him, two pillars and two ballaxes (poleaxes), all the nobles and gentles, as esquires, knights, and lords, both spiritual and temporal, riding in good order before him; and next after him rode his own brother, a prothonotary, joined with him a bishop of Ireland called Mr. Thomas Halsey, an Englishman born. And all the Legate's servants riding after in order, clothed in gowns, hats, and hosen, all red colour. And next after them came the Archbishop of Canterbury's servants, to the number of 200 horses, set in good order, and all of one livery, with red hats, except chaplains. And so the said legate, coming and passing through the religious persons,—and all the clergy of London standing in order of both sides of the street, all the ways of his coming, in rich copes of gold, with their goodly crosses and censers,—at London-bridge the said Legate was saluted by an oration, a short thing. The crafts of London began their order in Gracious-street, and in the Cheapside the Mayor of London, with all the Aldermen, welcomed him; and there a brief oration and salutation was made to the said Legate in Latin, by Mr. More.* At Paul's Church he was received by the Bishops of Lincoln and London, and all the ministers of Paul's; and there the Bishop of London said short oration, and afterwards he was had up to the high altar, and so returned again to his mule, and then was conveyed and brought from thence to Bath's place,† his lodging.

As an amusing pendent to these gorgeous doings we must add the following anecdote, related by Hall, the Chronicler, of a ludicrous accident which befel the Legate's *impedimenta* in passing through what is now called Cheapside:—

"The night before he came to London the Cardinal of York, to furnish the carriages of the Cardinal Campeius, sent to him twelve mulettes with empty coffers covered with red; which twelve mulettes were led through London amongst the mulettes of Campeius, which were but eight; and so these twenty mulettes passed through the streets as though they had been full of treasures, apparel, and other necessaries. And when they came into Cheap, one of the mulettes brake from her keeper, and overthrew the chests, and overturned two or three other mulettes' carriages, which fell with such a violence that divers of them unlocked, and out of some fell old hosen, broken shoen, and roasted flesh, pieces of bread, eggs, and much vile baggage. At which sight the boys cried, 'See! see! my Lord Legate's treasure!' And so the muleteers were ashamed, and took up all their stuff and passed forth."

Who does not heartily sympathise with the boys of the sixteenth century?

* Afterwards the famous Sir Thomas More.
† The Bishop of Bath's house.

THE FARM.

THE heavy rains recently have completely stopped all preparation of fallows for green crops. The wheat has also suffered considerably, and, although pretty good in colour, it is thin on the ground, and storm-broken in many places. In fact, when the land is in good heart no plant requires less wet, and in the tropical summer of '26 it was the only one which could make head at all. To all present seeming the harvest will be a late and a doubtful one, and, as a farmer with 500 quarters of old wheat in his granary is a marvel to his fellows at the market table, holders may well calculate that the old "legitimate sixty" will rule till harvest. The grazing-grounds are all suffering from superabundant moisture, and beasts have shown a strong disposition to scour upon them. The scythe has scarcely been put into any meadows as yet, even in the south; and the thickness of the under-growth, which has been somewhat starved by the extra days of rain, is such as to promise a very heavy crop for the *July* mowings. Last year's rot among turnips has set many farmers almost mangel mad, and it is calculated that at least ten times the acreage in some counties is being sown with it. Too many are apt to forget that this root is one of the most exhaustive in the farm catalogue, and that no land is ripe for it unless there has been a great previous increase in the cake and bone bills. There is comfort in store for the meat-consumers, as the present high prices will tempt the farmers to send everything to market, and the increase of summer pasturage will enable them to keep up a regular and fair supply. The rise in the price of wool has been a remarkable feature; and the humble days of twenty-eight shillings a tod seem to have quite faded from memory. The best long staple clips are now worth fifty shillings, which is within six shillings of the memorable era when "the golden farmers" could sell their golden fleeces at two shillings per pound. It must, however, be remembered that long wools of such value can only be grown under a few degrees of latitude. Hence France has become a good customer for them at all the leading wool marts from Lincoln to Ballinasloe, and Australia is now fully alive to the same fact.

At the West of England Show Mr. George Turner and Mr. E. Pope were the most successful exhibitors of Devons, the former getting three firsts and two seconds in the six classes. In the class for Hereford bulls under three years old Mr. Duckham, the editor of the *Hereford Herd Book*, was second with his Franklyn. Mr. Stratton, of Broadhinton, was in good force with his shorthorns, of which Duke Humphrey, Hickory Nut, and Matchless 6th all got first prizes; and Sultana 2nd, Harmless 3rd, Kathleen, and Queen of the Harem were in the second rank. Matchless 6th is the first daughter of the prize Warwick cow, and does her ample justice with her nice flank, good back and breast, and neat bone. At Worcester she had a first prize, and was also highly commended in Faith's class at Warwick last year. Mr. George Turner was as successful with his Leicesters as Mr. Wood and Mr. Harding with their Southdowns, or Mr. John Moore with his Hampshires; and Lady Pigot beat all the West Countrie with her Suffolk mare and foal.

Mr. E. Newman, of Ealing, one of the very stanchest advocates of tenant right in the kingdom, has just published a third edition of his pamphlet on the subject. It is dedicated to Mr. Tollemache, M.P., and gives in detail the compensating covenants of that gentleman's estate.

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Judges appointed for the Home Circuit, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Blackburn, have fixed the following days for holding the assizes in the different counties:—Hertfordshire, Tuesday, July 10; Essex, Monday, July 16; Sussex, Friday, July 20; Kent, Thursday, July 26; and Surrey, Thursday, August 2. The commission will be opened in each of the counties on the day above named, and business will be proceeded with on the following morning. The special juries in Surrey will be summoned to attend on Monday, the 6th of August.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

THE Right Hon. Sir John Byng, G.C.B., G.C.H., Earl of Strafford, Viscount Enfield of Enfield, and Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth, in the county of Middlesex, was a scion of that branch of the noble house of Torrington, the Byngs of Wrotham, which for more than a century have so creditably represented Middlesex in Parliament. He was the third son of George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, by his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford and coheir of her brother William, the second Earl, and was the younger brother of the well-known and popular member for Middlesex, the late George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham. His grandfather, the Hon. Robert Byng, was the third son of George, first Viscount Torrington, and his uncle, Robert Byng, was one of the victims of the Black Hole of Calcutta. John Byng was born in London, in 1779, and entered the British Army in 1793; his first services were with the 33rd Regiment in Flanders and in Holland, in 1794 and 1795; he was wounded at Geldermalsen. After that he acted in Ireland. He went with the 3rd Guards to Hanover in 1805, was at Copenhagen in 1807, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. He was there with the reserve under General Sir J. Hope; and, while commanding that General's advance, he charged a detachment of the Dutch troops, and took some officers and upwards of one hundred men prisoners. In 1811 Byng proceeded to the Peninsula to join the Guards in Portugal, and he was appointed to lead a brigade in the second division of the army under Lord Hill. With this brigade he was present in all the movements and affairs with the enemy in the south of Spain. Upon Lord Hill joining the main body of the army at the commencement of the campaign of 1813, Byng shared in the glory of Vittoria, of the Pyrenees, and of Pampeluna, in which last action he was wounded. He was again wounded in the crossing of the Nivelle and the attack of the fortified camp, when he had two horses shot under him. He was at Cambo, in the passage of the Nive, and in the glorious affair before Bayonne, when the second division was attacked by six divisions of the French army commanded by Marshal Soult. In that action a horse was shot under him. At the commencement of the campaign of 1814 he engaged the rearguard of the enemy at Espelette, and the next day acted with effective daring in the attack of the heights above Garris. He was in the actions of Orthes and Aire; he repulsed the enemy at Garlin, and was with his brigade at the battle of Toulouse. In the campaign of 1815 he won further honour, and especially at Waterloo, where he led with splendid effect the second brigade of the first division. After Waterloo he commanded the first corps of the British Army which marched from the field of victory to Paris, and in that march he took the fortified city of Peronne. He it was who got possession of Paris by occupying the heights of Belleville and Montmartre. After peace was declared Sir John Byng was appointed to the command of the Eastern District, and subsequently to the Northern District, where he remained several years, as Major and Lieutenant General, and obtained from the Governments of that time the warmest expressions of approbation for the firmness, discretion, and ability with which he discharged a very delicate and important duty at a critical period of discontent and disaffection in the manufacturing districts. The late Field Marshal was Commander of the Forces in Ireland from 1828 to 1831. He took latterly an active share in Whig politics at home. From 1831 to 1835 he represented the borough of Poole in the House of Commons. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1834. On the 12th of May, 1835, he was created Baron Strafford, and was advanced to a viscounty and to the earldom of Strafford on the 18th of September, 1847. His Lordship was Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore. The Earl of Strafford married, first, on the 14th of June, 1804, Mary Stevens, eldest daughter and coheir of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., of Grove House, Middlesex, by which lady (who died on the 17th of June, 1806) he had one son, George Stevens. He married, secondly, on the 9th of May, 1809, Marianne, daughter of Sir Walter James James, Bart., and by her (who died on the 26th of October, 1845) had another son, William Frederick, and three daughters—viz., Harriet, married to Captain Charles Ramsden, late 60th Regiment, son of Sir J. Ramsden, Bart.; Frances, who was married to Henry Tufnell, Esq., of Tufnell Park, and died in 1846; and Caroline, married to Sir W. G. Stirling, Bart. The Earl of Strafford died at his town house, 44, Grosvenor-street, on the 3rd inst. He is succeeded by his elder son, George Stevens, Viscount Enfield, F.R.S., now second Earl of Strafford, who was born on the 8th of June, 1806, and who, after sitting in the House of Commons from 1831 to 1852, was, on the 8th of April, 1853, summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford. His Lordship has married twice—first, in 1829, Agnes, fifth daughter of Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by which lady (who died on the 9th of October, 1845) he has had three sons and three daughters: of these the eldest son, George Henry Charles, now Viscount Enfield, is M.P. for Middlesex; and the eldest daughter, Alice Mary Georgiana, is the wife of Captain Hedworth Hilton Jolliffe, M.P., eldest son of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., and M.P. The Earl of Strafford married, secondly, on the 16th of March, 1848, Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Cavendish, Lord Chesham, and by her has three sons and two daughters.

GENERAL SIR D. LEIGHTON, K.C.B.

SIR David Leighton, K.C.B., a General in the Army and senior officer on the Bombay establishment, was the son of Thomas Leighton, Esq., of Brechin, in Scotland. He was born in 1774, and entered the military service of the East India Company in 1795, and was in the Mysore campaign and at the taking of Seringapatam. Leighton acted under Wellington in the Mahratta warfare against Dhoondia Waugh, and shared in the storming of Dummul, Rolletead, and Syringy. He did good service in Malabar in 1803; in the Deccan's field force in 1815; and, under Sir S. Smith, in Arabia, in 1821, when the Arab tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali was subjugated. Leighton was for a long period Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, and was for four years a General of Division. He was made a K.C.B. in 1837. Sir David Leighton married, in 1818, Isabella, daughter of Henry Thomas Williams, Esq., and leaves issue. The gallant General died at his seat, Bafford House, near Cheltenham, on the 1st inst.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA STATION AND PIMLICO RAILWAY.—This line, which forms a connection between all the railways south of the Thames and the Victoria Station, now in course of erection at Pimlico, was opened on Saturday by the directors, in the presence of the officials of the line and their friends. The train started from the Battersea Station of the Brighton Railway, and passed over the Victoria-bridge, amidst the cheers of the assembled workmen, proceeding up to the Victoria Station, which occupies the site of the old Grosvenor Basin. Here the company partook of an excellent déjeûner provided by the contractors. The line of railway so opened forms an important feature in the metropolitan communications, as affording access from all the railways south of the Thames to the western and central districts of London. The chief work on the line is the bridge over the Thames, which consists of four openings of 175 feet each, and is entirely composed of wrought iron, with stone piers and abutments. The design is exceedingly light and elegant, and when quite completed will be one of the most beautiful of the metropolitan bridges. This line was commenced in the autumn of 1858; the first stone of the viaduct over the Thames was laid on the 9th of June, 1859; so that the time occupied in erecting this great work has been exactly twelve months. The contractor for the whole whole work was Mr. Kelk, of London. Mr. Fowler is the engineer-in-chief to the company, under whose direction, in conjunction with Mr. Wilson, the works having been carried out.

THE WINES OF BURGUNDY.—(To the Editor.)—We have read in your Number of the 12th of May the letter of Mr. Cyrus Redding, and saw also the rectification sent by Mr. Félix Lausseure, and published in your Number of the 26th of May, relative to the wines of Burgundy. Confirming the statement of Mr. F. Lausseure as to the wine of Santenot, we will feel obliged by the insertion of the following remarks, without which some others of the assertions of Mr. Cyrus Redding might be accepted as correct. His letter (or a misprint in its publication we should rather suppose) states that the produce of the growth of Corton is only from ten to fifteen litres (about two to three gallons) per hectare of ground. The produce of that vineyard, although inferior in some parts to that of other fine growths, still brings from seven to nine hogsheads—viz., sixteen to twenty hectolitres (350 to 450 gallons) per hectare. The letter mentions also some of the wines of the Mâcon district as "being found mousseux, effervescing naturally, and without the maker's intention." We must observe that all wines can sparkle and become more or less effervescing if they are bottled whilst in a state of fermentation; and there is, indeed, no other natural way for making sparkling burgundy or champagne, or any other sparkling wine of good quality. Therefore, between wines made such, and wines "effervescing without the maker's intention," there is a difference which the public can appreciate. Another assertion in the letter might lead the public to suppose that the oïdium has raged through all that extent of country which was called Burgundy before the Revolution of 1789. If some parts of the Mâcon district have been visited by that disease of the vines (and they have been but in a few instances after all compared to what it has been in the southern and Bordeaux vineyards), such has not been the case with the fine wines of the Côte d'Or, which, until now, have been quite free from that sort of cholera of the vineyards. The estimated value of the 578,000 hectolitres of wine, which are supposed to be the produce of the Côte d'Or vineyards, is quite underrated at the average of 15,000,000 francs. It must be raised to 20,000,000, rather 25,000,000 francs. With regard to the wine of Santenot, some white wine used to be made with that growth many years ago, but since the proprietors have replaced the vines of white grapes by those of the red sort, and the santenot blanc has ceased to be mentioned as a "vin classé," assuredly a few casks that are to be found here and there of white santenot cannot maintain the name of such a wine out of the spot where it was made, and the fine growth called santenot is only spoken of and known as a red wine.—J. LAUSSEURE and Co., proprietors of vineyards, growths of Richebourg, Romanée, and La Tâche. Nuits (Côte d'Or), June 2, 1860.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—The annual visitation of this establishment took place on Saturday last, when Lord Wrottesley, Sir B. C. Brodie, Sir J. Herschel, and many other eminent scientific men were present. Much attention was devoted to the magnificent new equatorial, stated to be larger than any in this country or France, and only exceeded by the Russian instrument at Pulkowa—the diameter of the object-glass being nearly 13 inches, and the length of the telescope between 14 and 15 feet. It is so nicely balanced that, although weighing many tons, it is moved as if it were supported in air. The present able astronomer, Mr. G. B. Airy, was appointed in 1835, since which time many new instruments have been added to the stock of apparatus, and the whole establishment reorganised.

COUNT LEO THUN, on account of the great service which he has rendered to science by the promotion of education in Austria, has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna.

NEW ELECTRIC CURRENT.—M. Quincke, in an elaborate article in *Poggendorff's Annalen*, gives an account of experiments which, he says, prove that, when pure water flows through a porous body, an electric current is elicited. By means of glass tubes, fastened to a plate of burnt clay, he has examined silk, linen, ivory, glass, sand, woods, sulphur, talc, graphite, iron, and platina. In a subsequent paper he states that, by using flour of sulphur as a porous diaphragm, the electro-motive force becomes incomparably greater, and that he has thus been able to prove that these electrical currents produce chemical decomposition, and afford evidence of free electricity.—*Philosophical Magazine.*

PRESERVATION OF STONE.—M. Dalemagne has recently submitted to the French Academy of Sciences a preparation for this purpose, composed of phosphate and silicate of potash, which he terms phosphosilicic acid, and which he believes to be free from the objections alleged against the water-glass of Von Fuchs.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.—Acknowledging that the problem of the propagation of sound is considered to be solved, yet, with the view of further discussion, the Rev. S. Earnshaw has commenced, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the exposition of a new theory.

DR. A. W. HOFMANN (Professor of Chemistry at the Museum of Geology, &c.) has printed in the new number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* a series of twenty-three Miscellaneous Observations, embracing many interesting points in organic chemistry.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN (on July 18 next).—In the June number of the *Philosophical Magazine* appear some notices (with a coloured plate) by Dr. Lamont, the Bavarian Astronomer Royal at Munich, of certain phenomena observed by him during total eclipses of the sun. He gives an account of his mode of observation, with the view of helping his brethren during the eclipse of the 18th of July next. We have been informed that Saïd Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has directed that arrangements be made for scientific observation of the eclipse in some parts of his dominions.

ON REFINING ALLOYED GOLD. — Mr. R. Warington (in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*) states that white and brittle gold from Australia has caused much trouble and annoyance to the officers of the Mint; and that about 47,000 ounces of gold bars were returned to the Bank of England as unfit for coinage, not bearing hammering or rolling. Mr. Warington has succeeded in remedying this defect. His process consists in the employment of oxide of copper, about 10 per cent of which is to be added to the alloyed gold, with the addition of a small quantity of borax—the whole being maintained in a well-fused state for about half an hour. The result is a perfectly malleable gold, containing a small percentage of metallic copper, and well fitted for the purposes of coinage.

TO PRESERVE THE EGGS OF BIRDS (for hatching) Mr. A. D. Bartlett has enveloped them in the thoroughly-dried gut of any animal whose intestine is large enough to admit the egg, and put them in a box containing dry grain or seed, in a cool, dry, place. Before putting the eggs under a hen, if the dry gut be cut with a knife it will peel off without injuring the egg.—*Proceedings of Zoological Society.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor ANSTED gave his seventh lecture on Thursday week, his subject being "The Circulation of Water in the Interior of the Earth." After describing the composition of water (1 volume of oxygen and 2 of hydrogen gas) and its properties, the professor explained its relations with the various rocks of which the substance of the earth's crust is formed. While ordinary sandstones can be dried so as to contain only about one or two per cent of water, many of the harder kinds will hold, when saturated, as much as five pints in the cube foot. Limestones will contain a gallon, and some of the magnesian limestones as much as twelve pints of water in the same bulk (weighing 150lb.) Chalk is even more absorbent, the cube foot sometimes containing two gallons of water. Clays often contain ten per cent of water in their ordinary state; and many of the rocks generally regarded as non-absorbent also contain water. Thus, slates contain often five per cent, and sometimes much more; and even granites, and other rocks termed igneous, one or two per cent. Water in many cases is not merely absorbed mechanically, but is permanently contained in minute cavities of the rock. In quartz, cavities of considerable size are sometimes seen containing fluids, water being the chief. These indicate the circumstances of pressure and heat at which such rocks were formed; and that not only in the formation, but also in the subsequent modifications, of all rocks there was an important and essential circulation of water, without which the rocks could not exist as we find them. Water, therefore, is essential to the existing condition of matter upon the earth.

Professor TYNDALL's discourse yesterday se'nnight was devoted to the consideration of "some Alpine phenomena" witnessed by him during a visit to Switzerland last Christmas, undertaken to fulfil a desire to see the glaciers in winter. With much difficulty, on account of the violent snowstorms, he and his brave and intelligent guides proceeded as far as the Montanvert and examined the Mer de Glace. They succeeded in fixing a series of stakes in the ice; and Dr. Tyndall, by means of a theodolite, was enabled to determine that the glacier, which moves in the middle at the rate of thirty inches a day in *summer*, moves only fifteen inches in *winter*. Many interesting phenomena were described, and several illustrated by experiments—e.g., the lifelike progress of crystallisation, the sound of falling snow (increased by echos), and the varying colours of the sky. The electric light sent through a turbid liquid gave a facsimile of the sun seen through a fog. Sir Roderick I. Murchison was in the chair.

Mr. F. A. ABEL (of the Chemical Department at Woolwich Arsenal), in his seventh lecture "On Heat and Chemical Force," on Saturday last, gave an account of the numerous attempts made within the last century, and even recently, to prepare, by means of chlorate of potash, a mixture which should possess superior advantages to gunpowder. By an experimental comparison of the oxidising properties of chlorate of potash and saltpetre, he showed that the chemical action of the former was not sufficiently under control; and that, moreover, the action of all explosive mixtures containing chlorate of potash was too similar to that of fulminating compounds to allow of their safe employment in firearms for any great length of time. The nature of gun-cotton (cotton wool steeped in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids) and similar compounds was next described, and their unfitness for employment as substitutes for gunpowder demonstrated. The highly-explosive metallic compounds known as the fulminates were also described. These various detonating substances, in which chemical action is set up by friction or by blows, have, however, received numerous important applications, the principal being the instantaneous production of fire, evidenced in the development and gradual perfection of the lucifer-match (since 1834). Mr. Abel, after referring to the injurious effects of phosphorus upon the health of the makers of lucifer-matches, described Schrötter's important discovery of the amorphous or allotropic phosphorus, which may be worked with impunity, and also referred to the important improvements recently made in France in the safe application of this amorphous phosphorus, and in the preparation of matches containing no phosphorus, and requiring none for their ignition. The subject was recently considered and reported on by a commission of the Academy of Sciences, at the desire of the Imperial Government.

Mr. F. A. ABEL (chief of the chemical department at Woolwich) gave his last lecture on the association of heat and chemical force on Saturday last. After an examination of the contrivances now in use for firing cannon and smallarms, and of the principles involved in the production of concussion and percussion fuses, a description was given of various special applications of gunpowder and similar compositions to the production of quick-match, portfires, time-fuses (for the ignition of the charge of powder in shrapnel and other shells), rockets, and signal-lights. In referring to the latter, the lecturer passed to the applications of chemical heat to the production of artificial light, both for illuminating and pyrotechnic purposes. An inquiry was first instituted into the manner in which coloured flame and fire are produced. It was shown by experimental illustration that metallic compounds, such as those of strontia, soda, copper, &c., do not impart a colour to flame merely by being highly heated, but that the tint peculiar to each metal is produced during a chemical change of the metallic compound heated, and while the metal has passed for an instant to the state of vapour. A series of experiments were shown to prove that artificial light of any degree of intensity is due to the radiation of light by highly-heated solid matter. The luminosity of the flames of all substances used for domestic illumination was ascribed to the momentary separation in the flame of carbon in a minute state of division, which, becoming highly heated before it is burned, radiates light. The lime-light was alluded to as another example of the intense light emitted by highly-heated solid matter; and an account was given of the most recent improvements in the mechanical arrangements for obtaining a continuous light by means of the oxy-hydrogen flame, such as has been recently exhibited in different parts of the metropolis. The various pyrotechnic effects obtained by the application of the principles discussed were exhibited at the conclusion of the lecture.

The season at the Royal Institution is now concluded.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPARTACUS, LIONEL, F. G.—BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The committee of the Cambridge clubs are at length bestirring themselves; and if the following circular, which is being disseminated among the various chess societies of the kingdom, meets a liberal response, we may reckon on a capital gathering about the end of August:—

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CLUB.

"Sir,—It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Chess Association this year at Cambridge, of which a programme will be issued as soon as possible. In the meantime, as the success of the meeting must materially depend on the amount of support received from the several chess clubs in the kingdom, the Cambridge committee wish respectfully to press upon you the necessity of bringing the subject before the members of your club with the least possible delay, and to forward to the treasurer such subscriptions as you may collect. If every society of amateurs would exert itself within its own circle, not only would the labours of the committee be greatly lessened, but the success of the meeting would be ensured beyond the probability of failure.

(Signed by the *pro tem.* Secretary of the Committee.)

"N.B. The day of meeting, which will in all likelihood be fixed for the last week in August, will be stated in the programme."

M. H.—Your opponent is in error. A Pawn can only be taken in passing *by a Pawn.*

M. M. S.; W. G.; NOVICE; R. S. of Malines; and others.—Problem No. 851 cannot be solved by 1. R. to K 6th (ch).

DEREVON.—Your solutions of the enigmas are right.

F. B., Bombay.—It is defective, admitting of an easy solution by 1. Q to K Kt 2nd (ch), and 2. K to R 2nd, &c.

C. SCHNITZLER.—No. 2 is imperfect; No. 3 correct, but too simple.

W. C. R., Northampton; G. A. HEANEKT and others.—Yes; Problem No. 850 can apparently be solved by 1. R to K Kt 6th, though not so elegantly as by 1. R to K R 5th.

W. C., Rokeby.—Your attempt to invalidate the author's solution of No. 850 is a failure. Look at the variations again.

B. B.—You will probably obtain a copy of Kling and Horwitz's "Chess Euclid" of Mr. C. Skeet, King William-street, Strand.

*** M. KOLISCH.—The arrival of this distinguished professor is imparting a degree of vivacity to the chess coteries of the metropolis which they have not exhibited since the advent of the transatlantic amateur, Mr Morphy. He has already encountered successfully some of the chief players, British and foreign, now in London and arrangements are in progress for bringing about a match between him and the celebrated German player Harrwitz. There is every probability, too, that the suggestions we made last week will not be lost upon the committee of the forthcoming meeting at Cambridge, and that M. Kolisch will take part in the tourneys projected on that occasion.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 851 by Derevon, S. H., N. B., I. L. D., Wilfred, B. G., F. P., Czar, Larry, D. W. M., Iota, Homo, A Clerk, H. M., G. F., Carfax of Oxford, R. C., Victor, M. P., Lex, Percy, G. F. T., Mary, E'oniensis, Dover, Medicus, Bombardier of Woolwich, 1860, Uncle Tom, I. K., Worcester, Q in the Corner, Adelphi, H. C. M., Peter, Alpha, E. W. C., T. D. H., F. N., Box and Cox, A. J. M., C. G. I., T. P. W., H. B., I. L. T., T. S. P., Harry, R. M. R., Johannes, Galway, A Middy, Great Eastern, Miranda, T., Oriental Club are correct. All others are wrong.

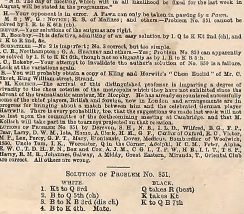
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 851.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Q takes R (best)
2. B to Q 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
3. B to K B 3rd (dis ch)	K to Q B 7th
4. B to K 4th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 852.

By W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and KOLISCH.

(*Allgaier's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd
10. B to K 3rd	B tks K R P (ch)
11. K to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	

(The boldness displayed by Mr. Kolisch in the present game is noteworthy, inasmuch as he had previously lost four games running against Mr. Anderssen, and there are very few players upon whom the loss of four successive games would not act depressingly.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
12.	B takes B (ch)
13. K takes B	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
14. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd
15. P to K 5th	

(This was well played, the object being to plant the Q Kt, if possible, at K 4th.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
15.	B to K B 4th
16. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd
17. P takes Q P	Castles on Q side
18. K Kt to K 5th	Q B P takes P
19. K Kt tks K B P	Q R to K sq (ch)

(A lost move; but the game was irrecoverable.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
20. K to Q 2nd	K to Q Kt sq
21. K Kt takes Q P	Q R to K B sq
22. Q to K 2nd	B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q R to K sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
24. P to K B 5th	Q to K R 3rd (ch)
25. K to Q B 3rd	

And Black resigned.*

*If, 25.	K R to K 2nd
26. Q takes R	Kt takes Q
27. R takes Kt	Kt to Q R 3rd
28. R tks Q Kt P (ch)	K to R sq
29. B to Q 5th	Q to K 6th (ch)
30. K to Q B 4th	Q to K 7th (ch)
31. K to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
32. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
33. K to R 3rd	Kt takes R

And White mates in three moves.

Game played by Mr. KOLISCH against Mr. L. EPSTEIN, of Vienna.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Kolisch).	BLACK (Mr. L. Epstein).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. B to Q 2nd	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
6. Q B takes P	P to K R 3rd
7. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	B takes B
10. Q Kt takes B	P to Q R 3rd
11. B to Q R 2nd	P to Q 3rd
12. K R to K sq	Castles
13. K R to K 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
14. K R to Q 3rd	K R to Q sq
15. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
16. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to K sq
17. Kt to K R 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
18. K R to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
19. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd
20. P to K B 5th	P takes P
21. P takes P	P to K B 3rd
22. Kt to K Kt 6th	Kt takes Kt
23. P takes Kt (ch)	K to R sq
24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
25. K R to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th
26. R tks K R P (ch)	P takes R
27. Q tks K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. Kt takes Q P	Q to K Kt 2nd
29. Kt takes K B P (double ch)	

And White mates in three moves.

A brilliant little Game played by Mr. KOLISCH and an AMATEUR.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	P takes K P
10. R to K sq	K B to Q Kt 3rd
11. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th
12. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt
13. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
14. R takes Kt (ch)	B to K 3rd
15. B takes B	P takes B
16. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
17. Kt to Q 2nd	

(Very well judged.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
17.	K to Q 2nd
18. Kt to Q B 4th	Q R to K sq
19. K R to Q R 5th	

(Threatening to check King and Queen with his Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
19.	Q to K B sq
20. Q R to Q Kt sq	

(This is also ingenious.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
20.	B takes K R
21. R tks Q Kt P (ch)	B to Q B 2nd
22. Q to K 5th	Q R to Q B sq
23. Q tks Q P (ch)	K to K sq
24. R takes B	R takes R
25. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
26. Kt to K 5th. Mate.	

Dr. Hugh M'Neile has been appointed to the canon residentiaryship in Chester Cathedral rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. James Slade.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public under the usual regulations.

Prince Alfred, while at Madeira, on his way to the Cape, was well received, and played cricket with the club at that place.

The Hon. Artillery Company will be inspected by their Captain General and Colonel, the Prince Consort, on the 22nd inst.

A grand ball is to be given by the Apollo University Freemasons' Lodge, Oxford, next Monday, at the Townhall, to the Prince of Wales.

The directors of the Port-Patrick Railway anticipate being able to open it in October from Castle Douglas to Stranraer.

The statue of the great John Hunter which is to be placed in the College of Surgeons will be executed by Mr. H. Weekes, A.R.A.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, of British Bank notoriety, died on Wednesday week, at his residence in Little Smith-street, Westminster.

The hippopotamus which was born a few days back in Paris has expired of convulsions, caused by difficulty in teething.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 909,592lb., an increase of 1150lb. compared with the previous statement.

A meeting was held at the Horns, Kennington, yesterday se'nnight, to protest against the aggressions of the House of Lords.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, the well-known railway booksellers, are about to establish a gigantic circulating library.

Among the proposals before the public is one for the establishment of a number of public thermometers and barometers.

Sir J. Elphinstone has given notice of a bill to establish a test for anchors and chain cables for the merchant service.

From a recent return it would appear that there are not less than 16,000 Europeans still on the strength of the local army in India.

Twelve vessels, representing 654 guns and 5330 horse-power, are now preparing in the steam-basin at Portsmouth to join the steam-reserves of that port.

Captain T. J. Francis, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed military secretary to Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

A new journal of Palermo, *L'Unita Italia*, comes out with the following motto at the head of its programme: "One country—Italy. One King—Victor Emmanuel. One hero—Garibaldi."

Dr. Briggs, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, has had a second attack of paralysis, and, although his life is not in immediate danger, he is not likely ever again to resume his ecclesiastical functions.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's fine collection of drawings by old masters has passed under the hammer of Christie and Manson. The sale produced £7215.

The Speech Day at Harrow School is fixed for June 28. The Harrow dinner will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on July 4—the Archbishop of York in the chair.

Miss Burdett Coutts has presented the port of Silloth with a life-boat, carriage, and equipment complete, through the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

Advices from Syria announce the breaking out of a new civil war in the Lebanon district between the Mohammedans and the Christians. Thirty Christian villages are said to have been destroyed.

The latest reports from the French Prefects dwell upon two subjects as especially calling for the attention of Government—the probability of a bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade.

A decree of the Prince Regent of Prussia orders that in future the whole army shall bear on the cap the device which hitherto has been peculiar to the landwehr (militia), "With God for the King and country."

The military intendance of the Sardinian army has just entered into a contract for the supply of 140,000 pairs of red epaulets for the Piedmontese infantry, which are to be furnished within a very short time.

The Central Association of Master Builders have declined to discuss the nine hours question with the conference of the building trades, of which Mr. George Potter is the organ.

A trade outrage was perpetrated one day last week, at Brierley-hill, on the premises of Messrs. Chas. Stewart and Co. Seventeen pairs of bellows were rendered useless by cutting large pieces out of their sides.

It is understood that Prussia will send a representative to the Statistical Congress to be held this month in London. Probably Dr. Engel, head of the Statistical Department in Prussia, will be selected.

Last Saturday the body of a female, having one arm cut completely off, and otherwise mutilated, was picked up by a waterman off the Isle of Dogs. This mysterious affair is in course of investigation.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the hereditary title of Count upon Richard Rainshaw, Esq., of Rothwell, Bolton-le-Moors, as an acknowledgment for a gift of £2000 to the charitable institutions of Piedmont.

On Thursday week a woollen-mill of Mr. Luke Crossley, at Elland, near Manchester, was burnt to the ground, damage to about £10,000 being sustained.

A large house in Water-lane, Blackfriars, fell on Saturday last, but, through timely warning given by the police, no person received any injury.

The extension of the Colne Valley line from Halstead to Haverhill will shortly be proceeded with. A renewed effort is about to be made to extend railway communication from Lynn to the retired watering-place of Hunstanton.

Mr. Richard Davison, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of Belfast announcing his intention to apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. The causes assigned are the pressure of ill health and an impaired constitution.

The report has been issued of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854. They recommend its renewal for five years, subject to a great number of additions and alterations, which are enumerated in the report.

The Porson prize, given annually to such resident undergraduates at Cambridge University as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage from the works of any standard English poet into Greek verse, has been adjudged to Henry Yates Thompson, Trinity College.

The two Election Committees have come very speedily to a decision on the Londonderry and Clare petitions. Mr. M'Cormack, the member for the city of Londonderry, and Mr. Calcutt, the member for the county of Clare, are both declared duly elected.

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople that, owing to the distress which now prevails in that city, a general sale of diamonds is being made by Turkish families, and that, in consequence, those articles have undergone a depreciation of 40 per cent.

The Prince Consort has given twenty guineas towards a fund to be raised for the purpose of purchasing additional drawings by Flaxman to be added to the gallery at the University College. To the same fund the Royal Academy have contributed £25, and the Graphic Society 25 guineas.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 10,192. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 4375; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3626. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1904; students' evening (Wednesday), 287.

At a meeting recently held at Leeds, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of promoting a Christmas exhibition of fat stock in Leeds, it was determined that a "Leeds Smithfield Club" should be formed, and a guarantee fund was subscribed.

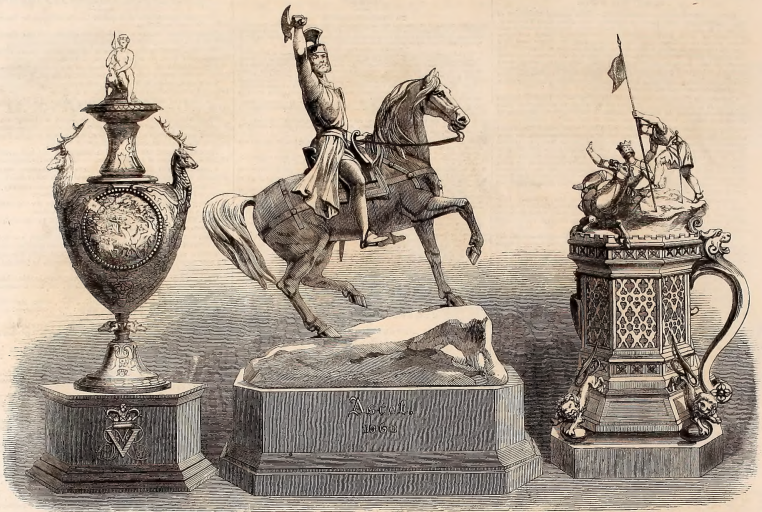
About fifty miles of the Atlantic cable have been taken up to a point extending seaward fifty miles from the shores of Trinity Bay; and fractures were found in the cable just where they had been indicated by the instruments on shore.

Messrs. Palmer, the shipbuilders at Jarrow, have undertaken to build, by October and November next, two vessels, each of 2000 tons burden, and 200 nominal horse-power. These ships are destined to take out the telegraphic cable, weighing from 4000 to 5000 tons, which is to be laid between Singapore and Rangoon.

The Queen has approved of Mr. R. Cowell as Consul at Gibraltar for the Emperor of Austria; of Mr. T. C. Jenkins as Consul at Demerara for the United States of America; of Mr. J. Joel as Vice-Consul at Bristol for the Mexican Republic; and of Signor D. Giacomo Oliva as Vice-Consul at Malta for the King of the Two Sicilies.

The half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets of her Majesty's Indian forces took place yesterday week at Addiscombe College, under the presidency of Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India. The ceremony was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding in Chief.

A boat constructed on a new principle for landing troops arrived a few days since at the Bridge of St. Cloud, for the Emperor's inspection, and he devoted a day to making experiments with it. These experiments succeeded perfectly. The boat can carry 180 men, with arms and baggage, a 4-pound rifled field-piece, its ammunition-waggon, and horses.



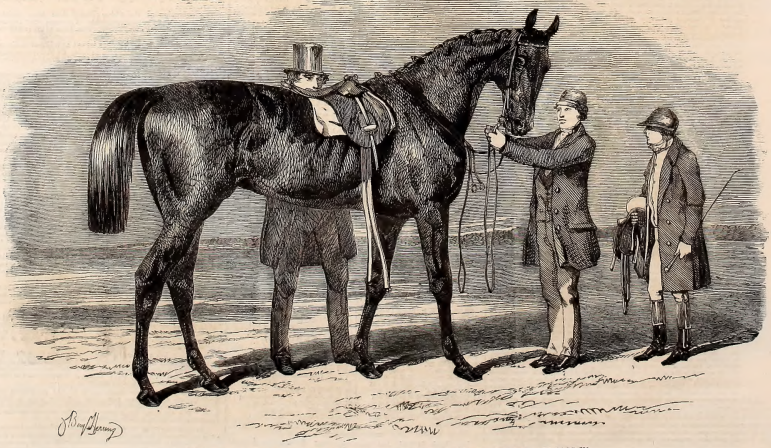
THE ROYAL HUNT CUP. THE ASCOT CUP. THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

THE ASCOT RACE PLATE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP (won on Wednesday by Cruiser) was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and differs essentially from the others, both in form and utility, being a vase of silver, partly gilt, and ornamented in the Tudor style and in both high and low relief. On the cover of the vase is a figure of the huntress Diana, and the handles, which are very elegant, are formed by the heads of antlered deer; the bulb of the stem carries out the intention of the designer, Mr. A. J. Barrett, being still typical of the chase in its ornament, the heads of deerhounds. The chief artistic work lies, perhaps, in the panels of the cup, of which there are two, illustrating scenes in Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It"—first, Jaques and the wounded stag; and second, the "Forest of Arden." The base bears the Royal cipher and crown, and panels for the name of the winner. The form of the cup is at once elegant and novel.

THE ASCOT CUP (run for on Thursday, and won by Rupee) is a finely-modeled statue of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, thirty-one inches high, independent of the ebony base on which it is mounted. This work, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, is the last but one executed by the late Edmund Cotterill, who for many years has been before the public as the designer and modeller of many important race prizes.

THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE (run for on Tuesday, and won by Horror is a large and richly-chased Gothic tankard, twenty-one inches high, exclusive of the pedestal, with a group on the cover representing Henry III. being saved by his son, Prince Edward, at the battle of Evesham. It was manufactured by R. and S. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket.



RUPEE, THE WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—FROM A DRAWING BY BENJAMIN HERRING.—SEE PAGE 590.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

In connection with the Engravings of the Coronation Ceremony at Stockholm which have appeared in this Journal we here give Portraits of members of the Royal family of Sweden, which, with those of their Majesties already given, will complete the illustrious family group. The Queen Mother, Dowager Queen Josephine Maximilienne Eugenie, was the daughter of Eugene, the late Duke of Leuchtenberg. She was born on the 14th of March, 1807, and was married to the late King on the 19th of June, 1823. Princess Louise Josephine Eugene, the only child of their Majesties, was born on October 31, 1851. Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of Ostergothland, a brother of the reigning Monarch, was born on the 21st of January, 1829. He is a Major General in the Swedish and Norwegian Army, and Rear-Admiral in the Navy. On the 6th of June, 1857, he married Princess Sophie Wilhelmine Marianne Henriette de

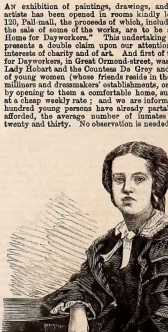


PRINCE OSCAR, DUKE OF OSTERGOTHLAND.

Nassau. This lady—whose portrait we also engrave—was daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, and was born on the 9th of July, 1836. Princess Charlotte Eugenie Auguste Amelie Albertine, sister to the King, was born on the 24th of April, 1830. The younger brother of his Majesty, Prince Nicholas Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, was born on the 24th of August, 1831. He is a Major in the Horse Guards, in the Dalecarlian Regiment, and in the corps of Norwegian Chasseurs of the second brigade of infantry.

EXHIBITION OF AMATEUR ARTISTS.

An exhibition of paintings, drawings, and sketches by amateur artists has been opened in rooms kindly lent by Mr. Gambart, at 120, Pall-mall, the proceeds of which, including those derived from the sale of some of the works, are to be applied in aid of "The Home for Day-workers." This undertaking is one, therefore, which presents a double claim upon our attention—namely, both in the interests of charity and of art. And first of the charity. The Home for Day-workers, in Great Ormond-street, was established in 1858 by Lady Hobart and the Countess De Grey and Ripon for the benefit of young women (whose friends reside in the country) employed in milliners and dressmakers' establishments, or shops, during the day, by opening to them a comfortable home, supplied with books, &c., at a cheap weekly rate; and we are informed that upwards of two hundred young persons have already partaken of the benefits thus afforded, the average number of inmates having been between twenty and thirty. No observation is needed from us to enforce the



THE DUCHESS OF OSTERGOTHLAND, WIFE OF PRINCE OSCAR.

usefulness of such an undertaking, to which we wish the fullest success.

In point of art the present Exhibition displays a marked and considerable advance upon anything previously within our experience of amateur performances, and speaks well for the general culture of art amongst the educated classes of society—a remark justified not only

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. HANSEN, OF STOCKHOLM.



THE DOWAGER QUEEN JOSEPHINE.

on the score of their executive merit, but the class of subjects represented.

Lady Marion Alford claims first and special notice for the charming treatment which she has bestowed upon the legendary subject, "A peasant boy daily worshipping at the shrine of the Virgin is rewarded by a vision, in which the Infant Saviour accepts his offering of Fruit, and the Virgin and attendant Saints, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Katherine, and St. Margaret, smile upon him." The design is full of motion and life, elegant in character; the incidents pleasing; the grouping graceful and naive—those of the young children in the foreground exceedingly so. The drawing correct, and the colour clear and pure and delicate. This is a work which exhibits mind and soul, and is highly creditable to the amateur-art of the country.

Mrs. Higford Burr shows a true feeling for ancient Christian art in the extremely nice handling bestowed upon the views of some of its most celebrated monuments, as "The Lower Church of St. Francis, Assisi," with its fine mosaics and sculptures; "Chapel painted by Simone Memmi," in the same church, dedicated to St. Katherine, St. Clara, St. Louis, and St. Francis; "Interior of the Sistine Chapel," with Michael Angelo's grand fresco represented in their centers; "Chapel in the Palazzo Riccardi, Florence, painted by Benozza Gozzoli, 1460," filled with elegant groups of angels, with gilt glories and background, all studiously reproduced from the original, &c.

The Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle indulges an inventive fancy with



THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

great facility of execution in her elaborate pen-and-ink drawing, somewhat in the style of early German art, "Forest Shadows"—

> To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite,
> To forgive wrongs darker than death or night.

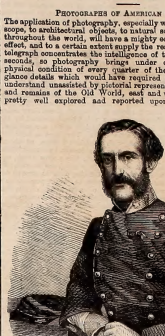
Her Majesty has evinced her appreciation of the talent indicated in this production by becoming the purchaser of it. Another work purchased by the Queen is Colonel Northay's masterly drawing of the "Old Gateway at Rotterdam, Oude Hoofd Paort."

Amongst the various landscapes and miscellaneous pieces are several of an order of merit which would do honour to the professional of established position. "Battersea; seen from the Shore of Crummash Lake," by Miss Blake, is full of genuine character, and executed in a nice tone of colour. "The Glamar," by the same hand, is pleasingly treated. Mr. George Jeayne's "The Princess Charlotte in Ordinary, Portsmouth Harbour," is spirited and truthful. So also may we commend "Street at Cairo," by Mr. W. Prinsep; "Temple of Castor and Pollux, Girgenti, Sicily;" "Lago Maggiore," and other Italian scenes, by Mr. Bridgman Simpson, Flex Grove; "Albano," by Earl Somers; "Harfleur, Normandy," by Major Owen, R.A.; "Head of Grazia," by the Marquis of Northampton; and "Snowdon," by Mr. N. H. Cheney. We are glad to observe the "sold" tickets pretty numerously appended.

FINE ARTS.

Photographs of American Scenery.

The application of photography, especially when aided by the stereoscope, to architectural objects, to natural scenery, to costume, &c., throughout the world, will have a mighty educational and civilising effect, and to a certain extent supply the results of travel. As the telegraph concentrates the intelligence of the world in a few brief seconds, so photography brings under our view the external physical condition of every quarter of the globe, supplying at a glance details which would have required hours of explanation to understand unassisted by pictorial representation. The chief cities and remains of the Old World, east and west, have been already pretty well explored and reported upon by the Architectural

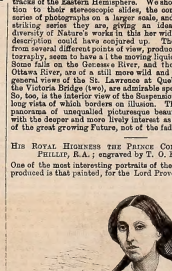


PRINCE AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF DALECARLIA.

Photographic Association and a host of individual artists, but the great New World on the other side of the Atlantic has hitherto remained comparatively a sealed book; its grand natural features and marvels of structural contrivance being almost unknown amongst us. We have now to thank the London Stereoscopic Company for supplying the void, and presenting us with a series of views illustrative of American life and scenery, which, upon inspection, we can pronounce in many respects to surpass anything of the kind which has presented itself in the beaten tracks of the Eastern Hemisphere. We should observe that, in addition to their stereoscopic slides, the company have published a series of photographs on a larger scale, and a most interesting and striking series they are, giving an idea of the immensity and diversity of Nature's works in this her widest field which no verbal description could have conjured up. The Niagara Falls, taken from several different points of view, produced by instantaneous photography, seem to have a t the moving liquid volume of the original. Some falls on the Genesee River, and the Chaudier Fall on the Ottawa River, are of a still more wild and rugged character. The general views of the St. Lawrence at Quebec, of Montreal, and of the Victoria Bridge (two), are admirable specimens of photography. So, too, is the interior view of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, the long vista of which borders on illusion. The entire series forms a panorama of unequalled picturesque beauty, which will be viewed with the deeper and more lively interest as it concerns the locality of the great growing Future, not of the faded Past.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Painted by J. Phillip, R.A.; engraved by T. O. Barlow. Hayes.

One of the most interesting portraits of the Prince Consort hitherto produced is that painted, for the Lord Provost and Town Council of



PRINCESS EUGENIE, ONLY SISTER OF THE KING.

Aberdeen, by Mr. T. Phillip, R.A., which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. In this work the artist has endeavoured to go a step beyond mere portraiture, and to give his illustrious subject all the interest it could obtain from picturesque accessories appropriate to the national character of the respectable body for whom it was painted. Accordingly his Royal Highness is represented a full-

length figure, in complete Highland costume, standing on an elevated ground, with Balmoral in mid-distance, and a fine range of mountains in the distance. A noble deerhound rests at his feet amongst the broom and heather. The carriage of the figure, one foot of which is slightly elevated, is easy and commanding, and the face is as remarkable both for the truthfulness of the likeness and the dignified repose in the expression. The engraving, in mezzotint, by Mr. Barlow, has been admirably executed, the result being one of the most satisfactory specimens of published portraiture that have recently appeared.

CROPSEY'S "AUTUMN ON THE HUDSON RIVER."

Mr. Cropsey, the American artist, has recently produced a very fine landscape, "Autumn on the Hudson River," which is now on view at Messrs. Thompson and Co.'s, 45, Pall-mall. The peculiar picturesqueness of North American scenery is especially exemplified in the following production, which, in many respects, departs from the ordinary conditions of landscape accepted in Europe. The site represented is near the town of Catskill, on the Hudson River, New York, where the river takes a noble bend, formed by the projection of the west point of the Catskill Hills, the eastern base being studded with steamers and other craft. The shore on both banks is mountainous, and covered with luxuriant foliage, which, at this season of the year, glistens in the brightest and warmest tints: the evergreen hemlock pine, the scarlet oak, the yellow birch, and the silver maple, all blended together in a gorgeous mass of colour. Here and there a tributary stream dancing over its uneven bed, or cascading in full volume, diversify the picturesque scenery, and the wildness mixed with indications of advancing civilisation and industry, presenting a combined effect impossible to describe. This fine picture will shortly be in the hands of Mr. T. O. Barlow for engraving.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT MASTERS.

The case of the British Institution suggests one further reflections upon a question we have more than once touched upon—namely, the Art-Exhibition arrangements of the metropolis. "The British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts" was founded in 1805, under the patronage of the King, and with the Prince of Wales as Vice-President; its original objects being to encourage and reward the talents of the artists of the United Kingdom by the opening of a public exhibition for the sale of their works, and the distribution of premiums to the younger artists; and "to endeavour to form a public gallery of the works of British artists, by the most select specimens of each of the great schools." By the fourth by-law it was declared that "the British Institution, being desirous to promote and increase the beneficial effects of the Royal Academy, and by no means to interfere with it in any respect, a favourable attention will be paid to such pictures as have been refused admission by the Academy; and the British Institution will be shut up during their annual exhibition." The position of the Institution in the metropolis thus established were somewhat anomalous. It avowedly professed to accomplish its objects purposes for which the Academy had had no established forty years before; and yet it was so chary of interfering with the pecuniary interests of that establishment that its proposed exhibition (or works of British artists) was to be open only during the time that of the former was open. Now, since the establishment of the Institution the exhibitions of the Academy have though lately considerably extended, as regards the exhibition of works of art, have been found so inadequate to the purpose that several new and independent exhibiting societies have been formed—as the Incorporated Society of British Artists, the Association of Fine Arts, and the two Societies of Painters in Water Colours, the aggregate area of which far exceeds that of the Royal Academy and the British Institution put together, and the first two of which are severally larger than the latter. Moreover, all these new institutions are founded on principles more liberal to artists than those of British artists, and have, therefore, a more direct relation to the interests of art than the British Institution, which was created to act subordinately to the Royal Academy. Nevertheless, the British Institution, having been established under high patronage, and acting under the constant direction of an aristocratic body of governors, contrives to maintain a sort of prestige superior to independent exhibiting bodies, and little early spring exhibitions, though ultimately avoiding competing with the Royal Academy, operates very sensibly to the disadvantage of the Suffolk-street and Portland Gallery exhibitions, which are open during its term of operations, and are carried on completely of the self-supporting principle. So far as subscription purposes go, therefore, it may fairly be questioned whether the British Institution does not operate to the prejudice rather than the promotion of British art; and is that slightly the more to be bitterly complained of by many of the independent class of artists. What it may have done for the encouragement of the art of the United Kingdom by means of rewards and premiums we have no opportunity of judging; for it is a private body, and we are not aware that its accounts have ever been published. The projected "Public Gallery of the Works of British Artists, with a few specimen pictures of each of the great schools," has remained a dead letter from the beginning.

Meantime, a new feature of attraction begun to be introduced, which, if it did nothing for the promotion of living British art, tended in some degree to keep alive a taste for ancient masters, who could afford to take advantage of it, and which, managed with zeal and judgment, might be made a very valuable auxiliary to culture—we mean the exhibition of works of the ancient masters, and of deceased British artists, lent for the purpose by the collections of the nobility and gentry. But even here the enterprise is one which falls very far short of the requirement in quantity, whilst in quality the arrangement it is adopted to promote fails of the purpose which should be held in view. The gallery itself, which in dimensions nearly perhaps, a very fair realisation to the public requirements and art-treasures of the country at the beginning of the century, is utterly inadequate to show as it ought to do forty" of the Royal Academy are to represent the art-talent of the country; and nothing but the most judicious selection and classification could render an exhibition of such a character within much smaller restrictive or gratifying to the man of taste. And to that limit the shilling entrance seems to be the chief bar to keep the spectators very few and select, and it will become at once apparent that the noble and wealthy public are not disposed to trouble themselves by temporarily parting with their art-treasures with the generous intention of "promoting the fine arts" when neither their fellow-countrymen are rewarded with a very small result. We make these remarks because we are fully sensible of the importance of affording the public an opportunity of seeing the best works of the great schools of art, to which end the art-treasures of the country are, with few exceptions, amply available; but the present satisfactory and useful such an exhibition should be upon a much larger scale, and under a more liberal arrangement, than are now found in the little gallery at 52, Pall-mall.

The collection of works of ancient masters now on view is 194 in number, but too miscellaneous in character to admit of any attempt at an orderly review of it. In the place of honour over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Vandyke's King Charles on horseback, with attendant on foot, the property of the Countess of Jersey, on either side of it are small portraits of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Mytens, and Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, which illustrate in a striking manner the wide difference between the conventional painting and intellectual portraiture. We next come to a portrait of Giulio de Medici, the property of W. R. L. Fitzgerald, Esq., attributed to Raphael, but, as we think, without any sufficient authority. The head, painted in a subdued tone, with black barret cap, is superimposed against a blue sky and village distance, conventionally painted according to the hard style of the early Lombard and Florentine masters. Neither in character nor handling does this performance fall in with any of our notions of the great Roman, and it may, perhaps, be more properly attributed to the Bolognese Francia.

"A Dead Christ, with Virgin," &c., surrounded by angels, by Vandyke, and contributed by the Duke of Newcastle, is only noticeable as an example of the degradation which the most sublime subjects underwent in schools which the old religious fervour no longer influenced. The faces of the weeping women, their eyes red and swollen with tears, are of the most ordinary every-day life—even that of the Christ itself is commonplace—and the introduction of a fat boy in wings, crying piteously and rubbing his eyes, risks a recurring reflexion to the whole composition. Rembrandt is seen with great effect in "A Bandore-player," contributed by the Earl of Warwick;—such expression, such flesh tints, and so much made out of little embroidery! Where is the bandore, and hidden by the hat but dimly in the shade? Surely it is the triumph of mind over matter to produce light and colour as it were in the midst of gloom. From this effulgent creation it is almost painful to have to turn to the tame appearance of Curlo Dolce, by whom we have a "St. John" and a "St. Matthew with the Angel," the property of Samuel Scott, Esq.; and then, as a violent contrast to these, we turn upon a large, extravagant composition of the "Last Judgment" of Tintoret, "Moses Striking the Rock," by Leon Bassano, and "Lot and his family flying before the judgments of heaven," by Andrea Schiavone. Let us contemplate for an instant the wild confusion of the groupings, the extravagant contortions of the individual figures in the "Last Judgment," the grandeur, and then pass to the quietly painted "Three Marys at the Tomb," by A. Mantegna, the property of Lord Taunton, and from this travel over to the specimens of early Italian art, by the assistants of the lower portion of one of the side walls in the middle room, and then from these lift his eyes to the two large views in Venice, by Canaletti, who was famous for his treatment of the same subject, we have no less than five specimens, sent by Mr. A. Barker, Mr. Scott, and the Duke of Newcastle, and the reverential character given the kneeling Virgin and St. John, in the principal upper picture. Botticelli, the most eminent pupil of Fra Filippo Lippi, was more daring and less careful in his subjects than any of his time. "A Virgin and Child with Angels," the latter giving way to expressions of joy, is a characteristic specimen, exhibited by W. Davenport Bromley, must be pronounced a very beautiful specimen of his hand. The "Madonna della Child," by Sebastiano, the master of Michael Angelo, displays that fine character in the heads for which the artist is renowned, and a warmth and richness of colouring, particularly in the flesh tints, which, we do not find generally in the old Florentine school of this period.

In addition to the group of pictures we have, in accordance with usual parlance, spoken of them as of "early" Italian art; but it would be an error to suppose that they represented Italian art only in point of date, or, as many suppose, as distinctly comprised within the Pre-Raphaelite period. Lorenzo di Credi, for instance, was a contemporary of Raphael, surviving him by some ten or eleven years, and Botticelli died only five years before him. It might more correctly be said that they illustrate types of the art of the movement which had prevailed previous to the age of Raphael, and which prevailed still more, in his time wherever the influences which tended to such great results in the works of that mighty master of the Roman school were not felt.

We shall refract to this exhibition.

JAPANESE CURRENCY.

THE "Japanese difficulty" seems to be resolved into a question of currency. The chief complaints of the Japanese, as well as those of our countrymen, re-



gard the coinage. It consists of gold, silver, copper, and bronze coins, and of the two last. The gold coinage is confined to silver itibous; the silver, to the bu and four-and-a-half copper mace, one of which is reckoned as worth one hundred iron cash. The Mexican dollar, for these coins is subject, is worth four itibous. The kobang is of nearly equal pure: it is valued at rather less than eleven Dutch ducats. Inquires rather more than fifteen ducats to make up the weight of a Mexican dollar, &c. 2½d. It was stipulated in the United States treaty that in all commercial transactions the Japanese should take bullion weight for weight, to be equal to foreign coins of equal description, an arrangement which the American dollar equal to the Japanese. In its real value is only by exchanging money at this rate, bullions were realised at from one dollar ninety cents to two dollars cents. The enormous profits which are forded was drawing away the specie from Shanghai, while the Japanese saw with dismay their gold disappearing. They limited the amount to be exchanged at the Japanese current treasury. Then came a discreditable but perfectly na-

RUPEE, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.

SINCE Lord Exeter's "narrow blue stripes" were borne to victory by Galata in 1839, this cup has only twice fallen to the lot of the owner to wit, Beeswing and Rupee. The latter is a brown filly by Naboh from Bravery, a half-sister of the renowned Sauterne. She is not very big, and some think her a trifle lacking in length, but still she is very neat and smart-looking, and with a very taking Sweetmeat as a head. She commenced her career at Epsom, June 7, 1859, by running third to Rostea. At Ascot she separated Thormanby and Longbridge in the Biennial, but she met her former at Ely, better terms on the following Thursday in the New Stakes, and beat the future Ditcher without any to speak. She ran no more that season, and her next appearance was for the Oaks, in which she was fourth to Butterfly, Galata, and Gondolier. For Epsom running disappointed her stable not a little; and in the Gold Vase they had also the mortification of seeing her bolt into the furze, and leave Horror and Alarmist to fight it out. Having thus proved this exertion, she came quite fresh to the post the next day, and, as at least, she was entitled to make very short work of the Biennial over "the old mile," and was sold to the Earl of Stamford for upwards of £1000 and Hall the Dog Stakes. The venture was a successful one, as, after a most exciting finish, she reversed the Oaks flat, and beat a Doncaster St. Leger winner, and the much-vaunted Promised Land into the bargain. In the betting, was 7 to 4 yst The Promised Land, 3 to 1 agst Rupee, 5 to 1 agst Gamester, 7 to 1 agst Bentinck, 10 to 1 agst Alarmist, and 14 to 1 agst Mr. Merryman. The running was made by Weatherbound, who carried it on past the mile, and then retired. The Promised Land third, Rupee fourth, and Newcastle fifth, Gamester bringing up the rear. They ran in a body, with little variation, to the Swinley Corner, when the Biennial over "the old mile," and was sold to the Earl of Stamford for upwards of £1000 and Hall the Dog Stakes. The venture was a successful one, as, after a most exciting finish, she reversed the Oaks flat, and beat a Doncaster St. Leger winner, and the much-vaunted Promised Land into the bargain. In the betting, was 7 to 4 yst The Promised Land, 3 to 1 agst Rupee, 5 to 1 agst Gamester, 7 to 1 agst Bentinck, 10 to 1 agst Alarmist, and 14 to 1 agst Mr. Merryman. The running was made by Weatherbound, who carried it on past the mile, and then retired. The Promised Land third, Rupee fourth, and Newcastle fifth, Gamester bringing up the rear. They ran in a body, with little variation, to the Swinley Corner, when The Promised Land was seen in front, Weatherbound lying second, Rupee third, Butterfly and Magnum next. Some distance in the rear followed Newcastle and Gamester. Rupee and Butterfly next close order with The Promised Land to the distance, where they began to separate, when Weatherbound fell to a dead, four lengths between the second and third, bad fourth. An objection was lodged against the winner by the owner of Butterfly on the ground of a "jostle," but it was not sustained.

Rupee is engaged to run in the Ninth Bentinck Memorial against St. Albans. The Wizard, Tom Bowles, Trovatore, &c., and in the Stewards Plate at Stockbridge, in which she has to carry 7lb. extra.

WRECK OF THE "ATLANTIQUE" AT BRIGHTON.

THE terrific gale which blew on Saturday week was felt in its full force at Brighton, and two vessels—the *Transit*, of Shoreham, and the *Atlantique*, of Boulogne—were driven on shore. We see an Engraving of the wreck of the latter vessel, from a sketch taken on the Pier Esplanade by Mr. C. Nibbs, of Howard-place, Brighton. The following details of the disaster are from a local journal:—The wreck of the *Atlantique*, of Nantes, took place late at night, and, unfortunately, with the loss of two lives. The vessel had left Newhaven o'clock the vessel was seen driving towards the shore, until at length, just before 11 o'clock, she struck. During the height of the gale, she struck the beach at the back of the Albion Hotel, carrying away part of the gas pipe in front of the hotel, which turned over her. Captain Manby's apparatus was called into requisition, and rockets were thrown, by means of which a rope was thrown over the vessel in connection with the shore, and secured. The captain and some others threw themselves into the sea, and got safely to the shore. The remainder, however, was carried by the sea and drowned, his body being found not far from the spot about an hour afterwards. The vessel remained on the beach the rest of the ship and the exertions of those on the shore. The exhausted and the vessel remained on the beach the captain, five men, and a boy were taken to Mr. Payne's Marine Hotel, where they were prepared with every kindness shown them. The *Atlantique* was bound from Rouen to sea to Morocco with a cargo of gas coal. The vessel, which was considerably out of her course by the heavy gales of the previous Tuesday and Saturday, and the consequent rising tide, came on, Saturday, the 2nd inst., was forced helplessly on the Sussex coast.

WRECKS OF FISHERMEN'S BOATS AT FILEY.

DURING the storm of Whit-Monday several of the fishing-boats in Filey Bay were wrecked. At half-past seven a.m. the whole fleet, twenty-two in number, were observed to be standing towards the reef of rocks known as "The Brigg." It was at this time that the storm really commenced. The fall of the barometer, which the *Times* thinks should have been sufficiently warning to induce the coasters to reach a place of security (an impossibility in the case of vessels caught in the Bay of Filey, which have refused to take the gale), had not been unnoticed by the fishermen, who had been up all night on board their boats, taking every precaution to render them secure. A very heavy gale had blown from S.S.E. from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., when the wind suddenly shifted, and from 6.30 to 7.15 a.m. there was a dead calm. The mercury showed symptoms of rising, and the gale which it had foretold was believed to be over, and, under this impression, many of the boats had gone on shore for the day and year, and the others were about to follow, when, suddenly, at 7.30, the hurricane burst out in all its fury. Before many of them could get down to the beach and launch their cobles it was at its height. Of those who got to sea many could not reach their own coast and were glad to get on board any two cobles being saved only by a rope veered from the leeward yawl by which they were towed on board—a most perilous circumstance, as this yawl was obliged to run out to sea, and was only saved by being this strongly manned. She had her sail torn to ribbons, and was in most perilous plight, everything swept off her decks by a sea, which also washed overboard and drowned a poor fellow who had been prevented getting out in the cobles. Ultimately twelve yawls were driven on shore, and a thirteenth was blown out to sea, her crew only being rescued by a passing boat; she was afterwards picked up, and towed into Grimsby, together her owners £100 for salvage. Of the yawls driven on shore, only one remains entire, the tenth almost so. The station from which our Engraving is derived was taken the day after the storm. Four boats are lying on the sands in the centre, two more completely broken up during the storm. Of the others, some had their sides and sterns stove in, others were dashed to pieces, and some have entirely destroyed.

By the telephone about eighty men, most of them with wives and families dependent on them, have been deprived of the means of earning a livelihood at a time when their preparations were most completed for commencing fishing on which they chiefly depend for the year. An appeal has been made through the newspapers on behalf of the sufferers, who are described as sober, steady, and industrious, and always ready in times of storm and shipwreck to risk their lives for those in danger, which has at times than any other in the kingdom. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, Vicar of Filey, and W. S. Cortis, Esq., M.D., of Filey, will be happy to receive subscriptions.

Filey Bay is one of the places recommended by the Royal Commission as a harbour of refuge. Had a harbour been constructed it is thought that none of these wrecks would have occurred, and many seafaring men would have been exposed to the fury of the storm would have been lying in safety.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—It was announced that the 2nd Metropolitan Brigade of Volunteers, consisting of the London Scottish and Irish, Queen's Westminster, Rifle Brigade, and Victoria Rifles, would march past the Park, and took up their position on the review-ground. The weather was most unpropitious, and from the, or some other cause, none of the above-named corps, with the exception of about fifty or sixty men from the West Middlesex and Worship Rifles, were present. The 1st Middlesex Corps, however, went through various evolutions, which lasted about two hours, and were performed in a manner which elicited general admiration.

Colonel T. W. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, is about to be attached temporarily to the Legation at Berlin, as Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Prussian army.

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WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 11 and 13, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank), Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Silversmiths, and Dealers in Jewellery, have the honour to announce that they have made numerous improvements and maintaining power, to enabling going without being wound, increasing the number of movements.

PRICES OF ENGLISH WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watches, with second dial and seconds ... £4 14 4
Ditto, with gold dial, jewelled 5 15 5
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes 8 8 8
Ditto, with gold dial, jewelled in six holes 9 9 9

SILVER LEVER WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled 3 13 6
Ditto, with seconds 4 4 4
Ditto, with very fine case, and jewelled in four holes 5 15 5

SILVER LEVER WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, second dial, and seconds 3 13 6
Ditto, in strong case, and capped 4 13 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, in hunting case, 63 5s. extra.
Gold Watches in all sizes, from £5 5s. extra.

List of Prices and Drawings of Watches, Guide and post-free.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, 61, Strand, 34, Cockspur-street, Chancery-lane Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

MECHI and BAZIN'S DESPATCH-BOX of WRITING-CASES, in rosets and morocco leather, are made by twenty-eight workmen, and sizes, fitted with rare, new, and costly articles. Lock nine, others of a cheaper description. 2, Cornhill, and 112, Regent-street. Manufactory, Queen's-road, Bayswater. Despatch-box Envelope and Letter-paper Manufactory, Spring-gardens, and Patent Razors, &c.—12, Regent-street, W.; and 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ALLEN'S GUINEA PORTMANTEAU, ALLEN'S GUINEA DRESSING CASE (sold Retail).
ALLEN'S Illustrated Guide is forwarded to parties intending to purchase.
J. W. ALLEN, Manufactory, 18 and 19, Strand, London. Gentlemen's Dressing-case Bags post-free.

PURITY of COMPLEXION, and a SOFTENED and DELICACY of SKIN are realised by the use of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

an Oriental beautifier. It removes tan, freckles, sunburn, and purplings, in eradicates pimples, spots, redness, flushes, roughness, and other cutaneous defects. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Beware of spurious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—RIMMEL'S ESSENCE OF VIOLETS keeps fresh for any length of time in any climate. See bottle sealed "J. Rimmel, 1859, New Bond-street, London."

SAUNDERS'S FACE POWDER, or Bloom of Nimo, beautifies and preserves the complexion from the effects of the sun and wind more favourable than all cosmetics. 3s. and 7s. per box (or 7 or 15 stamps).—7, Vernon Buildings, 140, Oxford-street, W.

JONES'S FRESH SOAP for the TOILET or NURSERY.—See Guiding the Packet.
Most beneficial for rendering a stony, soft, and healthy skin.—To be had at 49, Cornhill, 150, Regent-street, Soap, and Italian Warehouse, and the Turnpike, Islington. Established 1745.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for ADVANCE.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HARRIS, 153 and 290, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, Plate, Books, and Miscellaneous Property of every description. Parties from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Furniture, London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, Jewellery, Plate, &c., for Cash, at the highest prices. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 38a, Duke-street, and 47, Marylebone-lane, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P. O. orders remitted. Established 1805.

WANTED LEFT-OF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Messrs. LAVY, 311, Strand, opposite Trafalgar Bank. Parcels sent the moment value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1806.

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Subsidi bal 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Head Office:
Aberdeen—Union-place.
London—16, St. Andrew's-place.
Edinburgh—92, St. Andrew-square.
Dublin—Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow—Buchanan-street.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this company was held on the 6th instant, and the following is a brief abstract of the statistical portions of the year ending the 31st of January last, taken from the Directors' Report:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums received during the year (being an increase over last year of £3,000)	115,538 1 6
Deduct sums paid away for re-assurance	21,567 10 11
	£93,970 10 7
Loss by Fire, including all outstanding claims	61,749 3 8

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. ASSURANCE BRANCH.	
Premiums of 431 New Policies issued during the year	6686 5 9
Ditto on Renewed Annuities	77,384 10 8
Total Revenue for the year	84,070 16 5
Claims by Death, including Bonus Additions and premiums returned on Surrendered Policies	37,664 7 9

2. ANNUITY BRANCH.

Annuities granted during the year on account of 51 New Annuities granted	£103 14 4
Sums paid to Annuitants	2213 13 1

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Total Amount of Assets at the 31st of January, 1860	£571,672 13 3
Annual Revenue, upwards of	200,000 0 0

DIVIDEND.

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 71 per cent., free of Income-tax.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue from Feb. 1, 1855, to Jan. 31, 1856	73,207 0 0	6 6 1 2
" " 1856 " 1857	77,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
" " 1857 " 1858	86,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
" " 1858 " 1859	93,970 10 7	84,070 16 5

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Miller, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. James Miller and Sons, Solicitors, William-street, Perth, and 3, Victoria-street, Westminster).
Deputy-Chairman—Alexander Adie, Esq. (Messrs. Adie and Sons, Opticians to the Admiralty, 34, Strand, and St. Petersburg).
George D. Ainslie, Esq. (Messrs. G. and A. Ainslie).
Robert Barclay, Esq. (Messrs. Barclay and Co.).
Thomas Dakin, Esq. (Messrs. Dakin and Co.).
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Messrs. Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Charles R. Kennedy, Esq. (Messrs. Kennedy and Scriptor).
William Wright, Esq. (Messrs. Wright and Co.).

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Dr. Anderson.
BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard, and Lench.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas Allan.
Vice-Secretary—Mr. Alexander Stewart.

HULL and NORWAY.—From Hull to Christiansand, Stavanger, and Arendal. The fast steamer "Ranger" will leave Hull for the above ports on Thursday, June 21, at 4 p.m. A very limited number of Passengers is intended to leave Hull by this steamer. The "Ranger" leaves Newcastle on the 22nd, and every succeeding fortnight. Saving Christmas every Thursday. Fares to Christiansand, 1st class, £3 10s.; 2nd class, £2 10s. Stavanger, 1st class, £4 10s.; 2nd class, £3 10s. Arendal, 1st class, £5; 2nd class, £3 10s. Children under 12 years half-price. Head Average passage, forty-eight hours. Passengers landing at Christiansand can proceed by the express steamer to Christiania in the arrival of the "Queen of Norway" from Copenhagen. Apply to Messrs. Wilson, Sons, and Co., Hull. From Christiania there is a railway to Eidsvold, on Lake Mjosen, and by steamer to Lillehammer, being the direct route for the scenery to Gulbrandsdal and the Dovrefjeld, and also to Throndhjem.—Christiania, June, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—VOIGTLANDER'S Celebrated LENSES, with the latest improvements, for the most exact definition and the greatest rapidity of action. The largest size being taken off, and a great economy of labour effected by the employment of a small picture. Portraits, Views, Interiors, and Stereoscopic Pictures are equally well executed by these lenses. Opticians and Photographers are hereby cautioned against infringing the above trademark, which is registered. Voigtlander's Lenses are sold by opticians, booksellers, and print-sellers throughout the kingdom. Each lens is signed with the name of the inventor, and bears a red label on which is the address of the sole agent, Mr. Ross, 112, Regent-street, W.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of style and mounting, at CALLAGHAN'S, 63, Cornhill, and 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. Caution.—Mr. Callaghan is the sole agent for the celebrated Opera Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtlander.

TELESCOPES, Opera, Race-course, Field, and general Out-Door and Night Prospective GLASSES, very superior, in Pearl, Ivory, Leather-covered, and other mountings, at less than one-half the usual prices. Also, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Compasses, Telescopes, in Inches long, Pocket Opera Glasses, and many other articles, which are all of the highest quality, and will be clearly seen and described in a large illustrated Catalogue, forwarded free by post on application to the Manufacturing Opticians, CHEVALIER and JAMIESON, 89, Fleet-street, London. Established 1838. All the articles manufactured by them are warranted to answer the representations made, and are accurately tested by them before leaving the premises, and are secured by them from being copied by others.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for the Cure of Deafness, by the Inventor of the Celebrated Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear and cannot be seen. It is entirely different from all other inventions. It has no wire or gold, which is warranted to remain perfect and useful to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Can be had of the Inventor, Mr. Hughes, 35, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, Alexander-street, Paddington, and 33, Alexander-street, Piccadilly.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—GABRIEL'S SUCTION Teeth, on the principle of nature, are the only system of self-adhesion and capillary attraction, combined by means of the atmosphere, with the most perfect articulation of sound and use. Sets of teeth, 5 guineas; half sets, 3 guineas. Decayed teeth rendered perfectly free from pain or smell. They are fitted without stumps or springs, and will last many years. Tooth-powder, 1s. per box. Tooth-brushes, 1s. each. Consultations free. Mr. Gabriel, Surgeon-Dentist, 33, Ludgate-hill, at the Prince's Statue. Hrs. 10 and 10. Late-at-night Consultations on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 9. Established 1815. No Provincials, 33, Ludgate-hill, next door to Prince's Statue.

TOOTH-POWDER, 2s. per box, and TOOTH-BRUSHES, 1s. each, are the best that can be used. Sold by all Chemists, and by the Proprietor, Mr. Gabriel, 33, Ludgate-hill, next door to Prince's Statue. Hrs. 10 and 10. Late-at-night Consultations on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 9. Established 1815. No Provincials, 33, Ludgate-hill, next door to Prince's Statue.

FAMILY MOURNING.—At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.
This Warehouse is the most economical and convenient of its kind in London, and offers the best advantages to Families requiring Mourning Attire, whether for a Single Member of the Family, and others, large or small, who are afflicted at the most immediate notice.
Every article is kept ready made up for immediate wear, including Widows' and Children's Mourning, which may be purchased by the yard. Mourning sent to any part of the country free of carriage-charge. Observe the only Address in London is 103, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-street. Every article is marked in plain figures at the one fixed price.
Address as above, 103, Oxford-street, London.
[Established as a Mourning Warehouse in 1835.]

FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.
DUTY OFF FRENCH SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.—The richest, best, and most serviceable manufactured.
Black Gros de Rhin, 4s. to 10s. Free.
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Black Gros Grain, 4s. to 10s. Free.
Black Figure and Stripes, from 3s. to 10s. Free.
Patterns Free.
Address as above.
Patterned Silk Robes from 20s. to ten guineas.
Rich Silk Skirts, quarter of a yard wide, without seam, 2s. each.
Broadway Cloak.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

BLACK BAREGES that will not split, to order, 10s. 6d. the Dress.
Address PETER ROBINSON'S, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.
Also, the CHAPE BALZARINE as universally admired for its rich and permanent lustre.
Patterns of the newest and most fashionable Fabrics sent free.
Address PETER ROBINSON'S, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS, at the Newest and Prettiest Shapes,
and the Largest Stock in London to select from
at the most Moderate Prices.
PETER ROBINSON'S ELEGANT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), 67, GRACECHURCH-STREET, DRAPERS, beg to call attention to the Novelties and the Prints that have been selling so rapidly at their Branch Establishment, 214, Regent-street, corner of Vere-street. Patterns free. Observe the address, 67, Gracechurch-street. Also, in consequence of the total abolition of duties, will be sold at very moderate prices, Rich Black Silks, Mantles, Bonnets, Crapes, and Millinery Goods. Court trains, and family mourning. Orders executed with the greatest despatch. Patterns and prices forwarded to the country.—Nos. 214, 215, and 216, Regent-street; and 1, 2, and 3, Vere-street.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN H. LEWERS, BON, and CO., of 8, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of a century, respectfully invite attention to their Selection or specimens, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2½ yards square, at 4s. 11d. each; Double Damask Napkins, 5s. 11d. per dozen; Huckaback Towels, 1s. 6d. per pair; Sheetings in widths from 1 to 3 yards wide; Quilts, Blankets, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Dimity &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid to the country on all orders exceeding 20s. in value, and to the suburbs of London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked 60 Shades, at 25s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of purchasers. Patterns free.—JOHN MARSHALL, 249, Regent-street, next the Polytechnic.—JOHN MARSHALL, 249, Regent-street, next the Polytechnic.

FRENCH SILKS, MOIRES ANTIQUES, at Two Guineas and a Half the Dress for plain goods, or any quantity. JOHN H. LEWERS and CO., 8, Ludgate-hill, have just received several cases of these goods in all colours, the like of which cannot be matched in the trade, well worth the attention of purchasers.

THE NEW SHADDING BAREGE DE GRENADINE.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House.

THE NEW FRENCH REAL CASHMERE SHAWLS, trimmed in various styles.
At SEWELL and CO.'s, Compton House.

THE RICHEST MOIRE ANTIQUES manufactured, 41 Guineas the Dress.
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FANCY DRESS, Gaze de Chambéry, Gaze Victoria, Grenadine de Perle,
and other Novelties for the present Season.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House.

EVENING and BALL DRESSES in the NEWEST and most ELEGANT STYLES.
At SEWELL and CO.'s, Compton House.

LADIES' LINEN, one-third less than the usual prices.—Patterns free.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, one guinea, Cashmere, handsomely trimmed, full-circular cape. A large and choice assortment of Infants' Clothing, Baby Linen, and Children's Dresses.
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At Mrs. Cosens's, Cosens's Depôt, 65, Baker-street, Mrs. W. O. TAYLOR.

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Mrs. W. O. TAYLOR, 65, Baker-street.

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Mrs. W. O. TAYLOR.

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GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES for TWELVE PERSONS. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services equally low. Cut Wines, 5s. 6d. per dozen; Cut Quart Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair. Glass and China in equal proportion to her Majesty purchased 100 years, 56 and 58, Strand. Regent-quadrant by park.

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J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS.
Magnificent Brussels,
at 2s. 9d. per yard, usual price 3s. 6d.
146, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £28 DINING-ROOM SUITE consists of
Telescopic Dining-table to seat ten persons,
Sideboard with extensive top, plate glass back, and doors
Cabriole chairs, stuffed all over, and carved in front;
Easy-chair to suit;
Handsome Fender, Kerbs
Chimney-glass and Frame
Two pairs rich dit curtains
Rich Axminster Carpet
Elegant work table, fitted
Rich Rug.
Complete for Fifty Guineas.—Manufactory, 91, 92, 93, City-road.

P. and S. BEYFUS' £26 BEDROOM SUITE consists of
Superior mahogany Bedstead with dished Furniture.
Palliasse and wool mattress;
Handsome Chest of Drawers, 4 ft. 6 in. wide;
Dressing-table, with glass;
Washstand, with marble top;
Mahogany towel horse;
Cane seat chair;
Superior wool Mattress
All Materials Redeemed value.
Complete for Twenty-six Guineas.

P. and S. BEYFUS Pay the Carriage for Goods to any part of the Kingdom.
P. and S. BEYFUS' Manufactories, 91, 92, 93, City-road, are not approved, and S. BEYFUS' Warehouses, 91, 92, 93, City-road, are not approved by any Engravings, guide and post-free.—P. and S. Beyfus, City Manufactories, 91, 92, 93, City-road.

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PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW-BARS, for shop and domestic windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., by HEATH and HENDERSON, Patentees, Manufacturers, Birmingham.

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BEER.—PURE PALE ALE.
By the single dozen, 2s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be the purest and most wholesome beverage, and is highly recommended for the use of invalids. Carriage free.
Cash Price.
Per Dozen. Per Gallon.
In Imperial Quarts ... 2s. 6d. ... 2s. 0d.
In Imperial Pints ... 2s. 0d. ... 2s. 0d.
And in casks of 36 gallons.
George Dodd and Co., Brewery, Burton-street, W.

ALSOP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO.'s Agents are requested that they are now supplying ALSOP'S PALE ALE in the finest condition, in Imperial Quarts, 2s. per dozen; Pints, 1s. per dozen; Casks, 36 gallons. Bridge Salt-way-Station; Entrance: 121, Tooley-street, S.E.

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The "Lancet" states
"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
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Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as before Trade Mark—the celebrated
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c., in a few minutes, as it has the property of instantly extracting all grease and dirt from the Moutrie, Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Depôt, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

BLIGHTS, Mildew, Bedbugs.—GISHURST COMPOUND, patented for preventing and destroying these and other pests. Sold by Chemists, &c., in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. Wholesale, 77, Long-lane, E.C. Agents wanted.—Sole Manufacturer, WILKINSON of PRIORY PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Limited.



WRECK OF THE "ATLANTIQUE," OF NANTES, AT BRIGHTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY R. NIBBS.—SEE PAGE 596.



WRECKS OF FISHERMEN'S BOATS IN FILEY BAY.—SEE PAGE 590.

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No. 1038.—VOL. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE prophets of universal peace have been accustomed to base their vaticinations on the effects of the application of the greatest of modern discoveries. We have been told that steam as a mechanical locomotive power is entirely inconsistent with ill-will and contest between nations, and that war must dissolve into the distance of that romance which we are in the habit of designating history. Unhappily, the genius of evil has not been extinguished by the strong breath of the mighty material influence of our day, and steam has been applied to warlike purposes with quite as much directness and strength as it has been to the arts and productions of peace. While it has created a new era in mechanics as addressed to the objects of common life, it has simply revolutionised the conduct of war and military affairs. Within a very recent period two great wars have been carried on by the aid of this invention, on a scale and under circumstances, whether as regards numbers of men, matériel, and duration of time in attaining the end in view, which are simply miraculous as compared with warfare as it would have been carried on even a quarter of a century since. Both in the Crimean and Italian campaigns long voyages were undertaken involving the conveyance by sea of enormous forces, and landing on distant shores have been completed, and, in one instance at least, the whole affair brought to a conclusion in a space of time scarcely exceeding that which would have been necessary for the transit of half the number of troops at the date when the expedition sent by Great Britain to Egypt was undertaken. In no country has a greater influence been exercised, in its relations to war and peace, by this change than in England. Until now our insular position, combined with our naval resources, was our obvious, as it was our trustiest, safeguard. During the wars in the early part of the century, when the strength of our Navy had attained an extraordinary development, it was equal to all the duties imposed upon it, and England laughed at the idea of invasion. Now we have the highest authorities, and among those who have been witnesses of both the past and the present eras, stating something more than a doubt that the sea and our ships of war are no longer to be absolutely depended upon for the defence of our shores. Not only because of the existing state of the Continental navies, but from the nature of their composition, it is questioned whether even a fleet of such magnitude as that which we possessed at the moment



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—RETURN OF VOLUNTEER CORPS DOWN CONSTITUTION HILL.—SEE PAGE 693.

when we stood alone against the world in arms would be able to perform effectively the duties which would be imposed upon it in the event of hostile collision between this country and those nations with which, on the face of it, we should have to contend. Even if England had no greater external interests to defend than the countries which might be opposed to her, many within the Channel her only line of defence would, we are told, be a fatal error. Such a course of proceeding would involve the necessity of retaining in the Channel, for purely defensive purposes, a fleet equal to any which could be brought against it, not only by one, but by any probable combination of maritime Powers, and be in addition to the other fleets and cruisers which are required for the protection of our vast colonial empire, our military communications with distant dependencies, and our extended commerce and interests in every quarter of the globe. In this respect England is differently circumstanced from other European States; for, were an undue proportion of her fleet to be left in the Channel for home defence, the result must be that the navies of other nations would be proportionably set free, to the great danger of our colonies and the injury of a commerce which became of more vital importance with every succeeding day of national progress. The large standing armies and the extensive fortresses possessed by the great European Powers would, at the same time, supply the requirements of home defence to themselves. But even supposing a maritime supremacy equa to these enlarged necessities in a numerical point of view, the entire alteration in the system of naval warfare is to be taken into consideration. The introduction of steam as a motive power and something new, so shipy it may be called, has operated to our disadvantage, in diminishing to some extent the value of superior seamanship; while the extraordinary improvements in artillery in all its phases has led to a great increase in the power and combination of wood and iron which goes to the construction of a ship of war is likely to be of any permanent avail, and a naval action seems as if it were reduced to a question of the first broadside. Altogether the weight of argument seems to be to the opinion that, while the immense importance of the Channel as a first line of defence, and of a Channel fleet to maintain it, ought to be fully recognised, it would be mere foolhardiness to rely on that resource alone as an absolute defence against invasion. Something so, the problem of what is a complete system of self-defence presents itself for solution.

On one point every one is agreed, and that is, that our Navy should be of such magnitude and in such a state of efficiency that its very existence should act as a moral preventive check on any serious design for an invasion of this country. But it is probable that most of us will be inclined to agree that in the only really probable case of an aggressive attempt on this country—namely, the combination of all the maritime Powers of Europe, a state of things which is not only not improbable, but symptom, of a desire to organise which we have unquestionably—it is absolutely necessary to consider the means of meeting a hostile force actually landed on our shores. This occurrence implies a preparedness at once to defend our arsenals and dockyards, our depots of stores, on which everything else, either in time of peace or war, immediately depends, and the presence of a manœuvring force in the field. Foreign officers of distinction and experience have laid it down that any invasion of England would be hopeless which did not consist of upwards of 150,000 men, to take place in three distinct bodies at the same time, at different points, which must march simultaneously upon London This at once makes a demand of three British corps d'armée, of, say, 35,000 strong each; for mere vanity apart, and considering the size of the two English soldiers are composed, and the fact that they would be fighting on their native soil, there would be elements in the composition of such bodies of our troops as would compensate for the numerical difference between that amount of men and the 50,000 of the enemy which each corps would have to contend with. Then it would be necessary to man our arsenals sufficiently to resist any attack on them which might be attempted by a force or even a fifth corps of the enemy, under the circumstances of that temporary naval superiority which he must possess in order to have effected an invasion at all, and looking to the military capabilities of the nation as they would be regarded in the days of invasion, would be quite possible. Unless these points, so indispensable to any, the shortest, active and effectual resistance on our part, were in such a condition as to enable them to be defended with success by the comparatively small body of troops, composed of less perfectly trained men, such as the disembodied militia and local brigades of volunteers, it would be necessary to throw into them such a force of regular troops as would at once deprive us of those numbers of armies in the field which, as has been indicated, would be necessary to check an enemy's march upon London. It seems, then, to be a matter that can admit of no doubt that all our great dockyards, arsenals, and depots of stores, ammunition, and provisions, must be so far fortified, and so armed with the best artillery which modern science has discovered, as to enable them to hold their own against all comers, naval or military.

Admitting, then, to a certain extent, and to this extent only, the necessity for fortification, it is plain that, after all, our real and most positive dependence must be on men who can be handled as soldiers in the field. A very short time ago most of us would have been inclined to say that nothing less than 120,000 trained soldiers of the regular army, fit in every sense to take the field, could for a moment be considered sufficient. The magnificent spectacle which presented itself to the admiring eyes of thousands of the people of England on Saturday last has very much modified that opinion. It is not too much to say that, looking at the specimens of the volunteer force, the question will be remembered the whole country was represented, which presented themselves at the recent review, a week or two of training in brigades and divisions would be sufficient to make them capable of forming a part of an army in position in any field. It is not merely a casual and unprofessional opinion which is stated when it is said that a comparatively small body of regular troops marched into a threatened district might form that nucleus for turning the volunteer corps into an army which the Old Guard of Napoleon did, and which the corps d'élite of the present French army do to the rest of the forces In such a case there would be no longer a difficulty with regard to the numbers of trained and effective men that could be opposed front to front to any enemy in as many parts of the country as a landing could be effected. The volunteer body, as at present constituted, is not a force of irregular riflemen, but an army of 120,000 men, which only requires the same brief teaching of the manner in which large masses of troops act together as the great bulk of the soldiers of the line, as a general rule, have to do. The artillery arm is already sufficiently for manning the fortified places, which, it is clear, are necessary thus leaving as nearly as possible the whole of the Royal Artillery free for service in the field.

If all this be so, if there is any reality in the existing condition of things, the standing army, even in the numbers which we understand they comprehend within these id ands at the present moment, would be sufficient, in conjunction with the volunteers, to stand the first shock of any invasion which was so far successful as to have permitted the actual presence of hostile armies on the shores of England. The next question, however, that arises is an important one, and that is the question of reserves. Such a state of things as we have indicated cannot be dealt with as if the whole matter depended on a single battle fought, and won or lost, by us, as the case might be. There is no doubt that, in case of necessity, the existing volunteer force might be trebled; but, as regards its efficiency, time would be against the new levies. It is therefore advisable, and something more, that our old volunteers, the Militia, the reserve force which, be it remembered, would be drawn from quite a different class from that to which the volunteers belong, should be reorganised on a footing which would enable the whole regiments to be called out in any part of the country. This can only be done by restoring to the Militia its local character. Let it be a force the head-quarters of which are the centre of a district, and the recruiting for which is carried on in that district, and that the training, which should be periodical and, as we think, simultaneous all over the country, for obvious reasons, would not interfere materially with the ordinary avocations of the men who fill the ranks of that force. The Militia, under the present system of Militia is done away with the better. The force should resume its ancient character, or else let the existing regiments be incorporated with the Line, with which it is now assimilated in almost every regard, as the shape of several battalions. In considering this question as a whole, we are inclined to admit a suggestion which has recently been made for placing a line of forts round London, an operation which, it is calculated, would not cost more than a million of money, and this in the space of twelve months.

Altogether, we think we may venture to say that, with a little energy and a little care, the question of the land defence of the country may be settled satisfactorily. The great difficulty in the way has hitherto been in obtaining that which, after all, is the main element of the subject, and that is the existence of a sufficient body of trained men for service in fortifications and the field. The volunteer force, as at present constituted, has gone far to dispose of that point.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and the last of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I., on Sunday last, at five in the afternoon. On page 641 will be found a portrait and memoir of the deceased Prince. The funeral of Prince Jerome is to take place in the *chapel ardente* at the Palais Royal till the day of the funeral, which, according to the *Pays*, is fixed for Tuesday next.

In consequence of the death of Prince Jerome all the guests of their Imperial Majesties left the Palace of Compiègne for Paris. Count Walewski returned there until the end of June. During July the Emperor and Empress will take up their residence at St. Cloud. The Emperor has presented his château of Fontainebleau. The visit to Nice and Chambéry is adjourned till the month of September.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a decree prorogating the Session of the Corps Legislatif until the 16th of July. It also contains the appointment of Count Walewski Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nice, in the room of M. Gaillard de Ferry, and the nomination of M. Fleury as Consul-General at Madrid, the latter gentleman at present holding a similar post at Barcelona.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted an extraordinary credit of 1,600,000f. for the laying of an electric cable between Corsica and Algeria.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the convention between England and France relative to the division of captures in China.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a loan of the city of 150,000,000f. (£4,160,000) to defray the expenses connected with the recent enlargement of the capital.

NAPLES.

The King is so overcome by the troubles that he has taken to his bed to be rid of them. Frightened to death, he promises the most liberal form of government that can be devised, but, like Louis XVI., he is unable to follow up his inspirations from Paris, states that the letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Naples was read on the 25th to the King's Council of Ministers, who, as disposed, was not present. After the contents of the Emperor's letter were known, the King sent for Prince Gallicry for Foreign Affairs at the Council—the adoption of a Constitution; a general amnesty to be granted; a total change of Ministry; Italian alliance with Piedmont: and Italian flag, with the arms of Naples, to be adopted. These resolutions were voted by a majority of nine against five. The Council then separated, and the Ministers repaired to their homes. Signor Torella was appointed to form a Government, and the statute directly. An agreement to be made with the King of Sardinia to subscribe the Napoleonic Violoncello. The Council of Ministers for Sicily, with a Royal Prince as Viceroy." The *Patrie* contains the following despatch from Naples, dated the 24th inst.:—"The King has accepted the Constitution which has been prepared on a liberal basis, and of which one condition is an offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont. The Royal decision has been communicated to the diplomatic corps, and has been favourably received. The promulgation of the new Constitution will take place about the beginning of July."

The American and the Sardinian Ministers have made such effective remonstrances that the two ships taken whilst carrying the American flag are to be restored to their owners with an indemnity, and the "passengers," 900 Garibaldines, set free from the prisons of Gaeta.

It is stated that on the 19th inst. the Government dispatched three columns from Naples—viz., one to Basilicata, another towards Salerno, and a third to the Abruzzi. The Castle of St. Elmo had been fortified.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

NAPLES, June 26.—In execution of the orders of the King the constitutional Neapolitan tricolor flag has been hoisted at Fort St. Elmo, and was saluted by the whole artillery of the forts.

PARIS, Thursday.—Despatches from Naples dated yesterday, the 27th instant, state that deplorable events had occurred there. The French Ambassador, Baron Brennier, while passing through the Strada di Toledo, when much agitation was prevailing, received several blows on the head from a loaded cane. He fell senseless, and was carried to his hotel. The assailant, Angelina, whom he received the necessary attention. Baron Brennier having counselled liberal reforms, the attempt on his life was attributed to his anti-reform party. It is hoped that his wounds would not prove serious.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Vienna announces that, as a consequence of the interview of the Sovereigns at Baden, the Austrian and Prussian Governments have come to an understanding with regard to the reorganisation of the military constitution of the Confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the conference which will next assemble at Berlin to discuss the question in public service; and that the President and Secretary of War have left Vienna for Berlin, considering the topic of tenderers and the effects of awarding contracts during elections, deserve the reprobation of the House

The following correspondence of the *New York Herald* states that General Harney has been ordered to report himself to the Secretary of War, viz., Washington. That he has been relieved from his command on the Pacific coast of the United States. If this statement be correct, it removes the apprehensions entertained that a collision may be provoked by General Harney at San Juan.

CHINA.

The allied forces occupied Chusan on the 21st of April without opposition from the Chinese. The English forces were to leave Hong-Kong for the Peiho on the 15th of May. No answer has been received from the Chinese Government to the second communication from the British Minister. The Chinese are making extensive preparations for resistance. The rebel disturbances are over.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

THE news from Palermo is extremely scanty. Garibaldi is said to be planning an attack on Messina. This is stated to have been decided upon at a council of war held on the 21st. The demolition of Fort Castellamare has been decreed. The first division of the revolutionary forces has marched towards Catania, and another division towards Syracuse. The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator requesting him immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom. The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King Victor Emmanuel, and that the annexation would be accomplished by the people's vote, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable.

Garibaldi's civil administration appears to encounter obstacles and difficulties more insuperable than those which opposed his military operations. Prince Torrearsa, who was so recently appointed to the chief post in the civil administration, has already resigned his office; and his resignation has been accompanied by that of other principal members of the Government.

A private letter written on board the *Washington*, conveying troops to Garibaldi that have since reached Palermo, with two other vessels, having a total of 2,000 men on board under Colonel Medici, gives an interesting account of the difficulties of the voyage and the perseverance of the men:—"Our departure (says the letter) was packed like herrings—1,400 on board this small steamer of 400 tons. On the first day they only got a scrap of bread. The next day plenty of food on board, but no getting at it. No one murmured: indeed, the patience and cheerfulness of the volunteers are beyond all praise. Some of them—many of them—are from the first Italian families, who have never known a hardship before. Here they are, obliged to lie down in their clothes, huddle together rolled up like balls. Many have to stand all night."

A pamphlet, with the heading "M'Mahon, King of Ireland," has been published by Dentu, of Paris, and is exposed in all the booksellers' window

The *Journal of Geneva* announces that Count de Persigny and Lord John Russell have agreed upon the convention of a European Conference for the adjustment of the question of Savoy.

The ex-King of Oude, having been deprived of the arrears of his pension by the Indian Council, and the Calcutta Government are bringing suits against him to enforce their claims.

JAPAN.—A series of despatches from Mr. Alcock, the English representative at Japan, arrived at the Foreign Office. The first three or four refer to the murder of the late Prime Minister of Japan, and the subsequent assumption of the Regent. While on his way to the palace he was attacked by a band of armed men, and cut to pieces. Six of his guards were killed and several dreadfully wounded. Six of the assailants were killed and fourteen wounded. Thirty suspected persons were arrested, but, on the evidence of his rank were released. The assailants themselves. An insurrection was threatened.

THE CHINA MISSION.—WRECK OF THE "MALABAR."—There is news of a serious disaster off Ceylon. The *Malabar*, with the two Chinese Princes, Prince Kung and Prince Yih, and Lord Elgin on board, has gone down in the harbour of Galle. The lives of the whole of the people were saved, but not a single article of property has been saved. We are informed by telegraph that the *Malabar* parted her hawsers in a gale of wind, bumped heavily on the rocks, and went down almost as she lay deeply imbedded in the sand.

The Chinese Ambassadors have left their credentials and papers. They were, however, to set sail for Hong-Kong on the 9th inst.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.—A letter from Constantinople dated the 20th inst. says:—"Yesterday 2000 soldiers were sent to Damascus. The garrison of Damascus have committed acts of violence. The Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and Smyrna have been deposed. The Christians received with joy the news that the Five Great Powers were instituting an inquiry into the recent disturbances, and that measures are always feared. The reserve cavalry of the army are emigrating en masse to the Lebanon. The Christian inhabitants of Aleppo are clamouring for protection. Hassan Bey has been appointed Governor there to investigate the recent inquiries. The Sultan's conduct throughout has given great satisfaction. Lord Lyons has left Pera for the first time for the recommencement for the eleventh time since first breaking out, but now appears to be out of solidship."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Dane* arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday evening, with news from the Cape to May 22. The Legislature was prorogued on a full organ. Addresses to the Governor in reply were voted at the Cape Town in the expected visit of Prince Alfred. Preparations for a Finance Committee has the Prince's right hand. The Governor's message on the subject of a loan to be been appointed to consider whether the Government should raise the money by loan or by taxation. Some method of direct taxation was carried on with the present session. Some method of direct taxation was expected. A motion to that effect was made in the House of Assembly for instituting a property tax to meet Government. The dissolution of the House was expected, to take place at the close of the Session. A census was ordered to be taken in March, 1861. The schedules contain seventy-four distinct queries, one of which is, How many pigs have you? The Convict Exhibition Bill had passed both Houses. The subject of more frequent mails to England had been brought before Parliament. A fortnightly mail was wanted. All the Kraal district natives had been shut up to prevent drunkenness. The population on the Kaffir border was very unsettled. A Dutch Reform Church Conference on doctrinal subjects had been held. The Church of England financial question was still unsettled. Major-General Bolton was dead. Nothing of importance from the Orange Free State.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The special Sunday evening services in Westminster Abbey closed for the present year on Sunday last.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley is gazetted Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in the room of Sir J. Stephen, deceased.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner at Lambeth Palace on Thursday, the 21st inst., to the stewards of the festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

The foundation-stone of St. Peter's, the new church about to be erected in Windmill street, Haymarket, was laid on Monday by the Earl of Darby, who was most enthusiastically received.

After Sunday next (to-morrow) St. Paul's Cathedral will be closed for future worship, in order that the rearrangement of the choir and other works may proceed during the long days.

A special service was held in Peterborough Cathedral yesterday week on behalf of the Central African Mission Fund. The Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie, Bishop designate, preached on the occasion.

It has been resolved to carry into annual effect a choral festival in Ely Cathedral. The receipts at the last gathering amounted to £135, and left a balance of about £10 above the expenditure incurred.

On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new church at Blackwall, a rapidly increasing suburb of Wolverhampton, was performed by the Rev. W. Dalton.

At the half-yearly chapter held in the Chapter House of Chester Cathedral, on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Jeune was elected to his seat with the usual ceremonies, after his collation to a canonry by the Bishop.

Mr. John Veitch, A.M., was formally inducted on Tuesday as successor to the late Mr. William Spalding, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the United College of St. Andrew's University.

The Bishop of Durham has instituted the Rev. Robert Powell Powell, M.A., late of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Chaplaincy of her Majesty's ship *Warrior*, to the rectory of Bellingham, Northumberland, on the presentation of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, at the London University College, on Tuesday next. The Rev. Dr. Hessey, Dr. Brougham, Earl Granville, and other persons of distinction are likely to be present.

The Bishop of London preached at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, on Sunday morning, in behalf of the Society for Improving the Condition and Distance of the Chest, Brompton, taking as his text "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The sermon was filled in every part, and the collection after the sermon amounted to £76 4s. 7d.

NEW CHURCHES IN WESTMINSTER.—Two new churches are about to be erected in Westminster, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. James. Piccadilly, one gentleman (a parishioner) having subscribed upwards of £6000 to the former building. The Bishop of London and some of the nobility have liberally subscribed towards the erection of the new church. A site has been purchased in Buckingham street, Strand, and another new church, to be dedicated to St. James-the-Less. To both the new churches the usual districts will be assigned.

The Rugby speeches were delivered on Tuesday in the Big School. The room is large and fashionable, and the Temple or the Head Master read the list of old Regbeians who had obtained honours during the past year, and the contents which University men have chosen for the best English essay on an historical subject was won by Ormsby. The Latin essayist was not awarded, and the prize for a farewell dinner on the subject of the English verse was "The Fall of Venice," and the prize was obtained by Mr. Hall, of Oriel. The Scholars for 1867 are Barnett and Babington.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. Neville, Rector of Feeborough, to be Canon Residentiary of Bristol.—The Rev. J. Bennett, *Newark Journals*.—The Rev. F. R. Atkinson to Pusey, Berks; Rev. C. N. Wilson to Ashbourne, Derby.—The Rev. Wellesley Bourne to Bolton-le-Moors.—The Rev. Thomas Bagot, Rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.—The Rev. Thomas Bagot, Rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.—The Rev. Joseph Duke of Aldborough, Norfolk, Archdeacon, to be Rural Dean.—The Rev. Thomas Nelson, Incumbency: The Rev. E. Twells to St. John's, Bredenore, Hammersmith.—*Important Changes*: The Rev. G. Troughton to Christ Church, Surrey.—The Rev. Babington, Chester; Rev. C. R. Dean, to St. Paul and Christ Church, Chelsea.—The Rev. C. J. Hyne to Lower Beeding, Sussex; Rev. J. G. Pilkington to St. John, Textoth Park, Liverpool.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Thursday week a candelabrum of £200 value and a purse of £60 were presented to the Rev. W. Cadman on the lamentable event of his curate having been killed by the falling of the Bishop's throne in Lincoln Cathedral.—The Rev. C. Nevile, Rector of Feeborough, Somerset, has been presented by the parishioners with a handsome silver pocket communion service and a silver inkstand.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The late Countess Granville: The will of the Right Hon. Marie Louise Pauline de Rahuel, Countess Granville, wife of the Right Hon. Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of her Majesty's Privy Council, was proved, with a codicil, on the 16th ult., under the value of sworn estate granted to her husband, Earl Granville, the sole executor to her will, which was limited to the power and estate, over which she possessed made on her marriage, in 1836, her Ladyship had a disposing power of appointment. The late Countess was a lady of great wealth, and her gifts are in favour of that community. She leaves to her husband, Earl Granville, and children, or issues of children, all her real and personal estate to be appropriated for the support of the religious worship of the Roman Catholics in Calais, Boulogne, and also an income for the maintenance of the officiating priest of that place; and a legacy of £50 is also to be given to each of the poor officiating at the said chapel, and to the poor of Calais Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship, who was twice married, has bequeathed to the Right Hon. Francis Edward Leveson Gower, M.P., the sum of £5000, son of her late husband, Ferdinand R. E. Acton, Bart., all the rest of her disposable property in England, France, or elsewhere, and also the remainder of her testamentary legacies. The Countess also charged her estate with an annuity of £300 per annum, which her estate is to pay to the Countess Dowager of Clonbrock, for the only child of the late Lord Clonbrock, Joseph Duke of Aldborg. The Countess died at Brighton on the 14th of March last, at the age of forty-eight. The will was executed on the 14th of February, 1852.

The late Baroness von Speth Schulsburg: The will and codicil of Maria Wilburg Baroness von Speth Schulsburg, of Castle Schulsburg, in the Bishopdom of Wurtemburg, who established herself in London in 1851, and died by John Charles Edward Nicholl, Esq., the lawful attorney of Friedrich Christian Freiherr Speth Counsellor in Amerika, Count of Speth-Zeil-Berzeta, the sole executor, having been first proved in the Royal Bavarian Provincial Court. The lady died in London, on the 22nd of last month, and left a legacy of £1000 per annum, which her estate is charged her estate with an annuity of £300 per annum, which her estate is charged for the Countess Dowager of Clonbrock, for the only child of the late Lord Clonbrock, Joseph Duke of Aldborg. The Countess died at Brighton on the 14th of March last, at the age of forty-eight. The will was executed on the 14th of February, 1852.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT HARVEY.

GENERAL Sir Robert Harvey, of Moorehold House, Norfolk, C.B., K.T.S., K.U.S.A., a distinguished military leader of the Peninsular War, whose death has just occurred, was the representative of an ancient and honourable family of Harvey, of Combe Harvey, son of Mr. Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, Norfolk, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Roger Kerrison. He was born on the 21st of February, 1793, and, after receiving a general education at home, he studied at Marburg, Leipsic, Heave Canal, and Valenciennes, and was appointed Foreign Foreign Language and a facility in learning which proved most useful to him in his military career. He was gazetted Ensign in 1808, and in March, 1809, he joined, as Captain Harvey of the 52nd, embarking for Lisbon to join the expedition which marched under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In the June of the same year, he became Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in Beresford's Portuguese force. At the head of the corps he then commanded, he joined Sir John Moore's convoys and horses forming parties during the cessions' siege of Cuidad Rodrigo, and was present at the battle of Busaco, on the 27th of September, when the British troops were engaged and carried off from the neighbourhood of Pezamosso, though guarded by 40,000 men, under Marshal Soldiers, a large number of prisoners, and 60 pieces of cannon. Captain Harvey and Harvey loaded fifty three country cars with the spoil. For these services he received the war medal, with two clasps, and was made a Knight of the Crescent, and Knight of the Tower and Sword. He was also made a Commander of the guerrilla force (who, strange to say, were for the most part greatly improved in his worth a knowledge of Spanish, and was made and an inscription engraven on the blade. Harvey was present at most of the Peninsular battles. At the second siege of Badajoz, he displayed great skill and ability in his care of the wounded and in establishing hospitals for them. He received, at the close of the campaign, a very flattering and honourable position. He was appointed by Marshal Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, to attend, as one of the staff and organs of communication, on Lord Wellington, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Harvey was accordingly with the staff of the latter. At the close of 1814 he was in attendance on the Duke of Wellington, who was then lifted into Ambassador at Paris. Harvey was present at the first time to forward despatches to Lord Beresford, at Lisbon, intrusted them to Harvey, that he was to go forward with them to Madrid, and, after delivering a letter, from Paris to Lisbon, on horseback, in fourteen days—a feat nearly accomplished by any other equestrian, and one which was performed on an extraordinary character, considering the season of the year, the nature of the roads, and the fatigue endured and the hardships to be encountered. At the close of the Peninsular Harvey returned to England, and retired into private life in Norfolk. He married, in 1818, Miss Mary Ann Hoste, daughter of Dr. Hoste, Rector and Rector of Robert Hoste, Esq., of Wood, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Of the latter two have died. The eldest son, Julius, to Major-General Ivor Stanley, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General; Henry Churchman Long, Rector of Saxmundham, Norfolk. Colonel Harvey was made a Companion of the Bath, C.B. in 1815, and became a General the 11th of July, 1859. He was also Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, and of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. He was a member of the useful part in many acts and sciences. He was a member of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society. He was also one of the fellows and a member of the council of the Botanic Society, and he was also an original member of the Athenæum Club, and a member of the United Service Club. Sir Robert Harvey was one of the earliest to re-raise the military medal for the Peninsular war, which was first given to officers of the British Gas Light Company; he was also among the first and most spirited patrons of cricket. But Sir Robert was, perhaps, best known, and best declined it, preferring to bear only the honours his military career brought him. He received the honour of Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. Sir Harvey, Esq., who was born in 1816, and married, in August, 1845, Lady Frances Lascelles, daughter of Robert Earl of Harewood, and has a youthful family.

GENERAL MACKENZIE.

THE Mackenzie of Gairloch is the head branch of the "high chiefs of Kintail," and spring from the seventh Baron of Kintail's second son, Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburn, who married a daughter of Hay and inducted courage, whose deeds of daring are still remembered in the Highlands of Scotland. The gallant General, the subject of this notice, who died at Inverness on the 15th inst., in his ninety-seventh year, was the fifth son of Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburn, by his wife, the second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, third Baronet, of Gairloch, and Lady, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, of Gerrey, Esq. He was born in 1764, and entered the British Army in 1778, when he was appointed Ensign in the 73rd Regiment, which was raised by an invasion from the united fleets of France and Spain, which were then lying in the Channel. He was made Lieutenant in the 73rd in 1779; and in 1795 he joined the 76th Highlanders. From that period until 1814 he was in active service, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, where Mackenzie was to be found. He went through the campaigns in Egypt, and in the West Indies, and was made Captain of Chelsham, by which he had an early son, Alastair Mackenzie, of Fairburn, who is a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 42nd Regiment. In 1809, he was made Eliza, daughter of George Hayley, Esq., the American Consul-General, and by her had a family of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son of General Mackenzie was grandnuncle of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, the gallant and generous Governor of Barbadoes. Mackenzie was at the time of his death the oldest officer in the British Army.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES.

GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD JAMES, Esq., late Majesty's Consul-General for the Austrian crowds of the Adriatic, and one of the most known and popular novelists of the day, was the son of Rainsford James, Esq., and the inventor of "James's Powder," and was born in London on the 9th of August, 1799. He was educated at Charterhouse School, where he is said to have distinguished himself by his love of literature. His early bent was not to a Government appointment being frustrated by the death of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, and of Lord Bexley, in 1830, who had promised him employment in literature entirely. Encouraged by the advice of Washington Irving and Sir Walter Scott, he published his first novel, "Richelieu," in 1829, and he was eminently successful, and may be regarded as the Alexandre Dumas of England. His next novel, "Darnley," appeared in 1830, "Rose d'Albret," in 1832, and immediate and very great success, and established his reputation as a writer of historical romances. His "Memoirs of Celebrated Women" are too numerous for us to record their names. Among them, "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots," "Life of Queen Mary," "Life of Burgundy," "One in a Thousand," "Marston Hall," "The Jacquerie," "Arabella Stuart," "Mr. James Wrote the scene also historical works, among which were "The History of Chivalry," "History of Charlemagne," "Life of Louis Napoleon," "Life of Alexander the Great," and the "History of Richard Cœur de Lion." As a complimentary tribute to his literary merit, Mr. James was appointed Historiographer to the Queen, and received upon him during the reign of William IV. A more substantial acknowledgment of his literary services was the post of Consul at Venice, which he held for some years. His labours as Consul, however, did not appear to have interfered with his literary pursuits, and the last work from his pen of American his service of note's was hardly interrupted. He was appointed on the 1st of May, 1858, and he held the appointment until 1860, when he resigned till he lamented disease, which occurred in Venice on the 9th inst., from an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Robert J. Brough, well known as a writer for the stage and contributor to periodical literature, died on Wednesday week at Boulogne, where he had some days before been compelled by intense suffering to halt, on his journey from Venice to Llangollen. Mr. Brough was, we believe, about thirty-two years of age.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, on Monday, granted an injunction restraining the Great Northern Railway Company from dealing in coal.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, at the ordinary meeting of the members of this society was held at the house in Johnstreet, Adelphi, Sir Roderick Murchison, K.C.B., president, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report of the council, which set forth the progress of geographical science during the past twelve months. The year. The committee appointed to consider what would be the most desirable testimonial to be given to Livingstone, the African traveller, made its report, and recommended that of 528 vibrations per second for C, and that has been adopted by the Royal Academy of Musicians. The president of the council during the past year had been the Great International Exhibition of 1862. The receipts were £6,000 in excess of the expenses. February last, an appeal was made, and the fund had been raised to £3221,600, including the sum of £10 000, which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the president, had promised to guarantee. It was intended that a portion of the building should be devoted to a permanent character. The council felt that the foundation laid by a guaranteed fund warranted them in anticipating a decided success for the undertaking. The report then read a list of the prizes and medals which had been awarded for papers, &c., and the expenditure of £4567 17s. The balance-sheet showed an excess of assets over liabilities of £6,000 4s. 8d. The debtor side standing at £1629 14s. 5d., and the creditor at £4602s 9d. 8d.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the accession of the King of the Belgians is to be celebrated in the morning with great pomp.

Professor Henslow completed, yesterday week, his course of lectures on botany at Buckingham Palace.

The new Library and Museum in Liverpool, which has been erected by Mr. William Brown, is to be opened on the 15th of October.

The approximate number of volunteers in existence on the 1st of June is estimated at about 172,000.

The successor of Mr. Glover in the office of Queen's Librarian is Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Bungay.

In the sittings of the Austrian Imperial Legislative Council permission has been granted to the Italian members to speak in Italian.

A Glasgow paper states that nearly £3000 more than at present subscribed will be necessary to complete the Wallace monument.

The Leeds Mercury recovered from the Saturday last of the Rev. J. Scales, a well-known dissenting minister of that town, aged 83 years.

The next meeting of the Fox Club (annual fish dinner) will be held at the Trafalgar Tavern, on Thursday next, the 7th of July.

Mr. Nichols has been appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Murphy.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 900,000lb., a decrease of 41,000lb. compared with the previous statement.

An old man was run over and killed at Lumley Inland by falling over a cliff while in search of sea-birds' eggs.

Four salmon have been taken off Perth and forwarded to London, of the aggregate weight of 190lb. One alone weighed 43lb.

The first turf of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway was turned on a few days ago by a clergyman, amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

The annual meeting of the Society of Arts was held yesterday at night. Mr. Disraeli, who presided, delivered an elaborate speech on the Exhibition of 1851.

A banquet took place at Hamilton, near Glasgow, yesterday week, in honour of the 79th Highlanders; and the freedom of the burgh was presented to Colonel Cameron.

The General Committee of the proposed Macclesfield Infirmary have resolved to erect it on the Fence Estate, belonging to the trustees of the Free German School, as the site for the erection.

It is stated that the Lord Chief Commissioner of Civil Services, Dublin, meant by the death of Mr. Charles Grey, worth £1200 a year, will be filled up.

The committee for raising a memorial to the late Henry Hallam have resolved to erect a full-length statue of him in St Paul's, an eligible site having been granted by the Dean and Chapter.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a painting for the museum of Versailles to represent the meeting of the Emperor and Empress of the French with the Empress Mother of Russia.

The Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway have forwarded one hundred guineas to the committee in charge of the relief of the sufferers of those who were lost in the late gale at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Mr. Justice Blackburn, of the Queen's Bench.

The fine screw-corvette *Orpheus*, 21 guns, was launched on Saturday last at Deptford Dockyard. The *Orpheus* is the first vessel that has been launched from this establishment during the past twelve months.

The annual examination of the pupils at the Commissioners' School, Fleance, took place last Saturday—the Bishop of Ripon in the chair. The examination was conducted principally by the pupil teachers.

The *Marco Polo*, which arrived off Queenstown on Saturday, passed the *Great Eastern* on the 20th inst. in latitude 47° 48' North; longitude 32° 50' West. She reported all well.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Thursday week, the Rev. Canon Stowell was fined 40s. and costs for striking a boy who snapped him by pulling his bell and shouting "Milk!" in front of his house.

The Rev. Dr. Cleaver, D.D., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Chancellor's Medallist), has been appointed Lecturer in Hebrew and the English Language and Literature in that College.

The King of Denmark has conferred the Grand Cross of his Order of St. George on the Emperor Napoleon, on the King of Saxony, and on the Duke of Nassau.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland was celebrated last evening at the Hanover Rooms, Duke-street, St. James—the Marquis Townshend, president, in the chair.

Sir Benjamin Brodie having resigned the office of President of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in favour of Mr. Paget, the United Kingdom, the Council have elected Mr. Joseph H. Green in his room.

The Royal Academy of Music Clumps of rhododendrons and other American plants bordering the grand promenade in the Kew Gardens are now in their perfect beauty, and are a sight to see.

The Parliamentary Committee of the "Conference Methodists" has agreed to a petition to the House of Commons against the "religious professions" clause in the Reform Bill.

The harsh forests of Scotland are threatened with destruction: the recently established Forestry Society has decided by four hundred and sixteen votes to one, that the Scotch fir is a worthless tree. The latter is important, as no other kind of timber is available on railways as the sleepers.

The editor of the *Catholics*, an ultra-clerical paper of Genoa, has been condemned by the Court of Assizes to two years' imprisonment and 1000 francs fine for an article against the Government, for which the paper had been previously suppressed.

On the 21st instant eight thousand Sunday-school children were conveyed, at Mr. Middlemore' expense, from Barnsley, Yorkshire, to Grimsby, Lincolnshire, by the Great Northern Railway. Headed by the young excursionists, not one of whom received the slightest injury.

William Gardner, a boy who apprehended an impression of having been one of the party of poachers who murdered a gun-keeper at Brereton, has made a full confession, corroborating the evidence which has already committed for trial.

The extension of the Colne Valley Railway from Halstead to Haverhill has been commenced, the first turf having been turned during the past week. It is proposed, if possible, to further extend the line from Haverhill to Cambridge.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Saint*, the latest built and magnificent addition to the fleet of steamers employed in the Royal Mails Mail Company, made a successful official trial-trip last Saturday from Southampton to the Needles and back.

There has just been erected in the Green Park, opposite Coventry House, a drinking-fountain of a novel and interesting character. This fountain, which is a gift to the public from a benevolent lady of rank, was designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson.

A regatta by the boats of the Channel Fleet took place on Wednesday week, at St. Margaret's Hope, under the patronage of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine, and Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the turn-out of spectators was prodigious.

A handsome drinking-fountain situated in Moor-street, Seven Dials, was opened to the public on Thursday evening, in the presence of a large number of the working classes, one thousand of whom have subscribed towards its erection.

The number of paupers receiving relief in England and Wales in April last was rather more than two per cent less than in the previous April. In Lancashire and Cheshire not far from ten per cent less. The South Midland and Eastern districts were exceptions; pauperism there had increased more than two per cent.

A tremendous fire broke out in Constantinople on the morning of the 11th instant near the mosque of Sultan Achmet. The house, which in that quarter of the town are all built of wood, burned with great rapidity. From 600 to 700 houses were destroyed, and 3000 persons left without a roof.

The whole work of destruction was done in about eight hours.

MISS AUGUSTA THOMSON.

THIS talented and rising young vocalist was born in Glasgow. Having at an early age shown a remarkable love and capacity for music, and having received a musical education in her native city and in London, she went to Paris in 1856, and entered the Conservatoire, where she studied singing under M. Révial, acknowledged to be the first vocal instructor in Paris. The result of her studies and practice was such that, at the annual *concours* of the students of the Conservatoire, on the 25th of July, 1858, the first prize was unanimously awarded to her, and her success was described by all the principal Parisian journals as a deserved tribute to the talents and attainments of the youthful aspirant. The honour of *premier prix* at the Conservatoire is a passport to the Académie Impériale, or Grand Opéra, where she appeared with distinction; but, preferring to follow her profession in her own country, she came to London in the beginning of last year, and soon afterwards made her début in England at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, a début the éclat of which was recorded by ourselves and the other musical critics of the press. A few weeks afterwards, being in Scotland, she received by telegraph the Queen's commands to sing at Buckingham Palace, which she did with the warm approbation of the Royal circle. Since the beginning of the present season Miss Thomson has been actively engaged in the duties of her profession, singing at the principal concerts, constantly rising in reputation, and beginning to take her place among the most accomplished artists of the day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STOCKBRIDGE produced, as it is wont, the best single-day's racing of the year. Cynic, with any odds against him, Dundee, and Diophantus all won their races, the two former cleverly enough, but the last hardly in a style to please his Derby backers; while poor Underhand had not the most earthly chance in either the Amport Stakes or the Steward's Plate. Dictator, by The Cure, of whom some strong Epsom anticipations had been formed in the North, delighted his friends at Beverley, where Bumby appeared in the racing-saddle for the first time since his accident. Newmarket July, during which Mr. Simpson's yearlings are to be sold, occupies Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Folkestone and Walloon are the principal public performers in the July Stakes, and Cynic, Folkestone, Copernicus, and Diophantus in the Chesterfield. Earl Stamford's £200 Plate on the Wednesday has a worthy entry of eighty-eight, including Stampedo, Cock-a-Hoop, Duneany, Seclusion, Musjid, Folkestone, Brown Duchess, Lifeboat, and Adrasta (the 1100 guinea yearling), which is also engaged in a 300-sov. match against Polyolbion the same day. The Carlisle meeting, which has nineteen acceptances for its Cumberland Plate, and £100 worth of prizes for its wrestling, is to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Worcester Summer, whose list shows a fine Coventry Stakes entry—to wit, King of Kent, Folkestone, Parasite, Walloon, &c.—comes off on Thursday and Friday.

The cricket fixtures for next week comprise sixteen of the University of Oxford *v.* England on Monday; and The Household Brigade *v.* I Zingari on Thursday,—at Lord's. The Monday's match at The Oval is, The Gentlemen of the Surrey Club *v.* Essex, and that of Thursday, The Gentlemen of England *v.* The Players. The All England Eleven are matched against Twenty-two of York, at York, on Monday; and The Gentlemen of Sussex *v.* The Gentlemen of Hants, is the Brighton issue of the same day; while Canterbury, as a preliminary to the Royal Agricultural Show festivities, has a return match on Thursday between Kent and the Marylebone Club and Ground.

Wednesday and Thursday are the Belfast Regatta days, and on Saturday The Clyde Model Yacht Club has a Corinthian match at Hunter's Quay.

THE FARM.

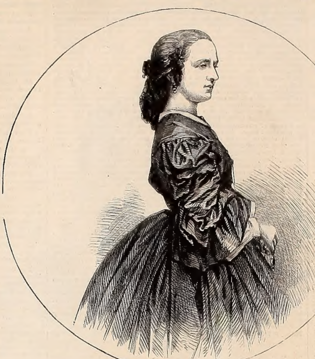
THE Norfolk show found Lord Walsingham head in Southdowns, with Lord Sondes not far behind; and Mr. H. Aylmer asserting his supremacy in Leicesters against Messrs. Sexton and T. Brown, the latter of whom has made a great advance. Lady Pigot and Mr. S. Gooch sent some of the best prize shorthorns, and the Earl of Leicester's Devons and Lord Sondes' polled cattle wore the prize ribbons. Her Ladyship was also successful with the cart mare and foal she won with at Dorchester, and, although Mr. Barthropp was just beaten by Mr. Crisp for the cart-sire prize, he won that for the two-year old colts and two and three year-old cart fillies; and Captain Barlow was consoled for the defeat of Revenge by the prize of the best saddle or harness sire. We omitted to mention last week that the great show at Paris was divided into twenty-five categories, for which 398 prizes were given of the value of £6240, besides gold, silver, and bronze medals for first, second, and third. The nationality of the show was least shown in its pig classes, as out of 237 specimens all save thirty-two were English. Among the twenty-three asses no less than £280 was divided, but some of the specimens were so valuable for mule breeding; that, *on dit*, in one or two instances 600 gs. was refused.

The Suffolk show, at which the Hackneys will be a great feature, is to be held at Framlingham on Wednesday, near the ruins of the old castle. Thursday will be Mr. Jonas Webb's thirty-fourth tup-letting at Babraham, and on the same day Mr. Strafford holds a sale of part of Mr. Bolden's herd at Springfield, near Lancaster. The fame of the Third Grand Duke and the prolific character of the Waterloo tribe, will make this one of the most important shorthorn gatherings of the season. Only six females of the tribe were sold at Kirklevington, and they averaged £59 10s. apiece.

There are seventeen female Waterloos among the twenty-two cow and heifer lots, and one more to add. It is just seven years since Mr. Bolden got his first Waterloo, and, exclusive of losses, he has bred more than thirty from two cows, and many are now in calf to third Grand Duke, the sire of four out of the six bulls for sale. Prince Imperial, a remarkable combination of Bates and Booth, through second Grand Duke and Bride Cake and Crown Prince, and his son Cannon from Waterloo 16th, will be put up. We believe that Mr. Anthony Maynard and Mr. Torr are almost the only other possessors of the Waterloo tribe, and old Waterwitch has increased and multiplied at Aylesby to the extent of thirty-five females and nineteen bulls and steers.

We hear of two more Prince Talleyrand bull calves, white and roan, at Mr. Ambler's, from a Grand Turk heifer and the dam of Lady Blanche, which distinguished herself at Dublin and Warwick last year. The German Government have purchased the young bull Vice Chancellor from Vivid out of this herd, and Pilot, a choice boar of the white breed. Their commissioner has also selected some shorthorn yearling bulls from Sir Charles Tempest's herd, as well as pigs of the larger breed from Mr. W. B. Wainmans's, of Carr Head, near Skipton, and the whole were dispatched, along with some Ayrshire bulls and heifers, by steamer from London a few days since. The recent French exhibition has shown that if we only keep up our present character for careful breeding we shall never lack an influx of foreign customers to our homesteads, and here is a strong collateral proof.

We recently gave a sketch of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the summer session of which closed on the 20th inst., when the usual prizes were awarded to the fortunate competitors. Mr. Holland, M.P., the chairman of the managing committee, in addressing the students, adverted to the present prosperous condition of the college, and the advantages to be derived from the sound and practical instruction given by the professors and masters, and took occasion to express the high confidence entertained by the committee and all interested in the college in the management of the Principal (the Rev. John Constable). In acknowledging the remarks of the Chairman, the worthy Principal bore testimony to the exemplary conduct of the students—conduct worthy of gentlemen, and for which he wished thus publicly to thank them. He was most anxious to be rather on a friendly than an official relation with the students, and the occasions were rare in which he had to assume the face of the Principal—a face no more pleasant to himself than to them. College diplomas were awarded to Mr. W. E. Ivey, of Hobart Town, Tasmania, and Mr. E. Dixie, of Middleton-square, London. The examination-papers comprised questions in agriculture, geology, chemistry as applicable to agriculture, surveying and drawing, veterinary pathology and anatomy, and natural philosophy, which form the leading subjects of instruction. We are glad to hear that numerous entries have been already made for the ensuing session, and that the college is now so well established.



MISS AUGUSTA THOMSON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. B., of Bridport.—Be good enough to forward your present address.

W. S. L., Sligo.—A player must be ill-informed upon chess laws to assert that, in the position questioned, a King could take the Bishop. The merest tyro in the game knows that a piece does not lose its protecting power by being "pinned." You win, of course, upon both points.

W. C. R.—Your suggestions as to Problem No 850 have been submitted to the author. In No. 851 you will find that if Black take the Knight his adversary administers check with the Bishop at K R 7th, not at Q 5th.

A LOVER OF CHESS, Melbourne.—Thanks for the specimens of Australian play. They are evidently the work of inexperienced hands, but the termination of the first, on White's side, affords great promise of future excellence. We should be glad to hear some account of the Melbourne Chess Club, which was established under the presidency of Sir George Stephen.

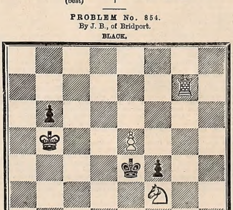
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 853.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 2nd (ch)	K takes R	4. R to K Kt 5th (ch)	R takes R, or (*a*)
2. B takes R	B takes K B P (ch) (best)	5. Kt mates.	
3. K to Q R 3rd	B to Q Kt 6th (best)	(*a*) 4.	B interposes
		5. P to Q Kt 4th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 854.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1157.—By J. GILBERT.

White: K at K B 8th, R at K 3rd, Bs at K Kt 6th, and K B 2nd; Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at K B 5th, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q Kt sq, and P at Q 4th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1158.—By C. N.F., of Conisbro'.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Bs at Q Kt 2nd and Q R 2nd, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K B 2nd and 4th, K Kt 5th, and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, Bs at K R sq and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 3rd and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

The tallest man in France has just expired, near Rouen, at the age of seventy-one, being M. Charles Gruel d'Indreville, of Nesle, Normandouse, who founded, and for many years carried on, some very extensive glassworks at that place. His stature was nearly 7 ft. 6 in., English, and his body was stout in proportion.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders that a scientific expedition should be organised, to observe the approaching total eclipse on the line of totality in Africa.

LITERATURE AND ART.

MOST bookworms are familiar with the pamphlet of the episcopal *savant* which commenced with a disquisition on the virtues of tar-water and ended in an abstruse theological controversy. Acting on a similar principle, we do not see why we should not make every topic of the day—from the annexation of Savoy to the inspection of coal-mines, subserve those purposes of literature and art which we have most at heart, and the fewer apologies are therefore needed for devoting at least a dozen words to the magnificent volunteer review of Saturday last. Of course we were there; and it is our duty to add our quota to that meed of thanks most gratefully bestowed on Mr. Cowper for the ample accommodation given to the press. The gallery placed at the disposal of the Fourth Estate was the most successful edition of "Cowper's works, bound in boards," that we have lately seen, and its comforts were highly appreciated by a select band of pen-and-ink wrights, who, although they are sometimes denounced as "those fewwows who scwibble" by military exquisites, had a considerable amount of work cut out for them by the review: having just to sit and look at it for about six hours and then to sit and write about it for six hours more. The journalists have been twitted with not forming a volunteer corps of their own, and the "Press gang" has been suggested as a graceful and appropriate title for them; nor could the command of such a body be better bestowed than on the renowned "Pen of the War," whose martial lineaments, by the way, beamed among the more exalted spectators on Saturday last. But then, if the journalists were all marching shoulder to shoulder, and looking straight ahead in accordance with the dictates of military discipline, who, we should like to know, would officiate as the Xenophon or the Tacitus for next day's paper? However, Literature was not wholly unrepresented among the rank and file who passed in review before her Majesty in Hyde Park. The most prolific dramatist of the day marched at the head of the Whitehall company, and a vivacious and chatty essayist appeared in the panoply of an Ensign in the Post Office corps of the Civil Service Brigade.

In its artistic aspect the review gave us a birdseye view of "all the talents" of the easel concentrated in the Artists' Corps, commanded by Lord Bury. The great Pre-Raphaelite, John Everett Millais, was recognised at once by the aristocratic company and warmly applauded. Indeed, the Artists divided curiosity throughout the day, with the Ambassadors from Morocco, whose bronzed countenances, snowy burnouses, and extraordinary poupaches made them the observed of all observers.

But we are warned off the premises of personality. We hope it is no hanging matter to mention an honourable British artist by name; but these are parlous times, and a recent flagrant example shows how dangerous it is to talk familiarly of authors and artists in their habits as they live. The *Saturday Review* lately thought it worth while to disinter a mass of wretched rubbish mixed with spiteful lies about eminent literary Englishmen which had appeared in the columns of the *New York Times* under the specious title of "Echoes from the London Clubs." We disdain to give additional currency to the miserable *cancans* which the transatlantic "cad" or his London correspondent presumed to indite concerning Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Dickens, and, in particular, concerning the amiable and accomplished gentleman by whose firm is published the *Cornhill Magazine*. Had the *Saturday Reviewer* known or chosen to know anything about American manners he would have been aware that the London correspondence of the American press is, almost without an exception, a farrago of the paltriest gossip mingled with the foulest lies. Sensible men laugh at and despise these absurdities and these untruths, and the fools and knaves who indorse them; but we cannot help thinking that an English journal which assumes to be respectable and which takes up such kennel literature as this, and, while affecting to deplore, positively gloats over its existence, acts, at best, but the part of *Crabtree* to the *Sir Benjamin Backbite* in this Yankee "School for Scandal."

It is our melancholy duty to notice the death of another hard-working member of the press. Mr. John Philip Doyle, the editor of one of the popular weekly journals, is now no more. After struggles which but few literary men can understand, Mr. Doyle was beginning to attain eminence, not only in his own profession, but in that of the Bar, to which he had also become affiliated. He had every chance of distinction as an advocate in the criminal courts. He was an Irishman, and a notable example of a class of warm-hearted, generous, and educated men who are continual denials to the assertions of the malevolent and obscure that Irish merit is depreciated or Irish friendship undervalued in this metropolis.

The interesting excavations at Wroxeter still continue, and some of these days we may possess a museum of Roman antiquities culled from our English Pompeii which may rival the Museo Borbonico at Naples. Tesselated pavements, antique pottery and glass, coins, and artisans' tools continue to be dug up. Perhaps the excavators will come at last on some wall-scribblings recalling the *graffiti* of Pompeii. Only imagine a caricature of Caligula depicted as suspended from the *forca!* It is with infinite regret we hear that the works of excavation proceed but slowly, and that the committee are hampered in their operations by the want of funds. Surely the Wroxeter enterprise is one to which Government assistance should be promptly and generously extended. It is to the full as useful and interesting to rescue the relics of Roman civilisation from superincumbent crops of turnips and mangold-wurzel as to spend thousands of pounds and years of time in clearing away the dust from, and transcribing the obsolete pandects of, de Brehon laws.

We see that a collection of papers by the late Douglas Jerrold is announced. The book bears the odd title of "The Brownrigge Papers." No scandal against Queen Elizabeth, or Mother Brownrigge, christened Elizabeth, we hope. Publishers' rumours also point to a forthcoming work of fiction by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the son of the great wit and comic dramatist. Then, we are to have an "official" life of Robert Stephenson by Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson, of "Novels and Novelists" celebrity, which, if it be only a tithe as good as Mr. Samuel Smiles's life of George Stephenson, will still be admirable reading.

Of course Mr. Charles Reade can't do anything like anybody else, not even in the composition of a book title. Was there ever a queerer name for a novel than the "Eighth Commandment"? Considering the French parentage of a novel Mr. Reade once wrote for the *London Journal*, this designation from the Decalogue might have been with more propriety applied to "White Lies." But by this time all Mudie's subscribers will have broken the "Eighth Commandment," or, at least, have cut its leaves.

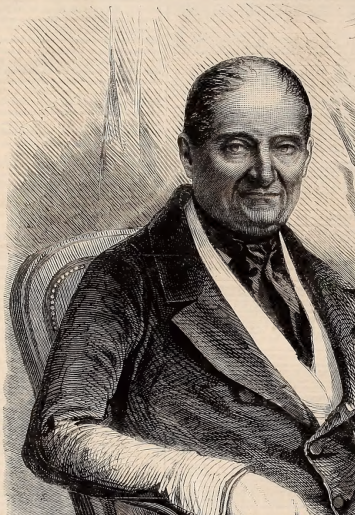
Mr. Frith, the Royal Academician, ought to abandon megilp or copal as media, and paint wholly in gold-size. The prices his pictures bring are positively astounding. The other day, at Christie's, Mr. Frith's pleasant and picturesque but *not* by any means first-rate picture of "Coming of Age in the Olden Time" was sold for £1750, or guineas, we forget which. Another and much slighter work from his facile pencil brought 800 guineas. On the other side of the water the mania seems to be just now for old china, and not for pictures. At the Hôtel des Ventes three vieux Sèvres vases, enameled in *bleu du roi* and adorned with paintings of Bacchanals and Bacchantes by the famous Boucher, were put up at 25,000 francs (£1000), and after a sharp competition were knocked down to the Marquis of Hertford for 63,000 francs (£2520).

We conclude with a commendation of the Exhibition of Works of Decorative Art which has been lately opened at the fine old hall of the Worshipful Company of Painters and Painterstainers at Queenhithe, and in which the excellent principle has been carried out of affixing to the works exhibited the name of the artisans who designed and executed them.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

HIS Imperial Highness Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, a Prince and a Marshal of France, formerly King of Westphalia, and Prince of Montfort, was a man of no ordinary stamp, and has held a prominent position even among the greatest of the mighty dynasty to which he belonged. He was the fifth son of Charles Marie Bonaparte, by his wife, Maria Letitia de Ramolino, "Madame Mère" during the Empire, and was the youngest brother of Napoleon I. He was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of November, 1784, and was the following day christened "Geronimo," or Jerome, by which, in common with those of his house in succession to the Empire, he latterly added the additional name of Napoleon Jerome; and was but four years old when his family were compelled, as the persecutors of the party fault to leave Co rsica and take refuge on the Continent. Jerome was then taken to France, and his earliest teacher there was Mdme. Campan, afterwards the able governoress of the Imperial school for ladies at St. Cyr. In 1793 he went to the College of Juilly. Whilst he was studying there the full splendour of his brother's career had begun, and was already dazzling the world. The coup d'état of November, 1799, known as the 18th Brumaire, made Napoleon First Consul, and virtually Dictator and Sovereign of France. Jerome's first active part in the political fortune of his race was naval. He was 1799, at the very time of the 18th Brumaire, appointed a midshipman.

In the following year he became Lieutenant on board a frigate. He served in the expedition against St. Domingo, under the command of General Leclerc, his sister the Princess Pauline's husband, by whom he was sent to France to announce the successful disembarkation of the troops. Having accomplished this mission, he re-embarked on a cruise of observation before the island of Martinique; but he was forced by the English to abandon his surveillance and put into the port of New York. It was in this city that he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a rich planter of Baltimore. The Spanish Envoy asked the hand of the young American for Jerome, the Consul of France signed the marriage contract, and the Abbé Caroli, the principal Catholic Bishop of the United States, celebrated the nuptial ceremony, which took place on the 24th of December, 1803. This marriage, contracted without Napoleon's assent, displeased him, as he contemplated a higher connexion for his brother, and he declared it null and void, on account of Jerome's minority. The Pope, however, would not consent to the issue of this marriage being regarded as aught else but legitimate. The young wife, brought as far as Amsterdam in the ship *Erin*, was not allowed to enter France; she went immediately to England, and took up her abode in the environs of London, where she shortly afterwards (July 7, 1805) gave birth to a son, who, unlike Napoleon, the only fruit of this unfortunate union, Sir Bernard Burke, in the just-published second series of his "Vicissitudes of Families"—in his account of the Bonapartes (and where can there be greater vicissitudes than theirs!)—thus speaks of the first-born of Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, was a lady of station and fortune in the United States, of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Patterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Marchioness Wellesley, and grand-daughter of old O'Carroll of Carrollstown, the original signers of the declaration of American independence. Her son by Jerome is now resident, I believe, in Baltimore.



THE LATE PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

After having undergone a temporary disgrace, Jerome, now a Prince of the newly-founded Empire, was sent by the Emperor, to ratify the end of the year 1805, to claim from the Dey of Algiers a number of Genoese subjects held in slavery by that Potentate. He accomplished this mission most successfully. Having become captain, he went in charge of a squadron of eight ships of the line to Martinique in 1806, and on his return was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In the following year he left the naval service to undertake the command of an auxiliary corps of Bavarians and Würtembergers, at the head of which he occupied the province of Silesia during the Russian campaign. On the 14th of March, 1807, after the peace of Tilsit, he was named a General of Division; on the subsequent 12th of August he married Princess Frederica Catherine Sophia Dorothea of Frederick, late King of Würtemberg; and on the 1st of December was placed by Napoleon upon the throne of Westphalia, a kingdom which had been created on purpose for him. In his capacity of King he showed himself to be something more than the simple lieutenant of Napoleon: he applied himself with energy to the fulfilment of his duties; he restored the finances of his kingdom, reformed several abuses in the Administration, introduced religious liberty, and embellished Cassel, his capital. His conduct, however, was rather too independent to always obtain the approbation of the Emperor, who, on several occasions, summoned him to Paris to remind him of the obligation which the possession of a throne imposes. In 1812 he was called to the command of a corps-d'armée composed of German troops, and distinguished himself in the engagements at Otrowno and Mohilew. In October, 1813, being forced to retire before the Russians, Jerome rallied a few French detachments and returned to Westphalia, which he quitted hurriedly on learning the result of the battle of Leipsic, and in 1814 he rejoined at Munich his princess, whom he tenderly loved, whose affection remained undiminished throughout her husband's days of adversity; he afterwards resided at Trieste and Naples, and returned to Paris in the month of April, 1815. During the Hundred Days he assisted at the ceremony of the Champ de Mars, as well as at the sittings of the House of Peers, in which he took his place as a French Prince. He received a command in the Belgian campaign, and signalised himself at the battle of Waterloo. He was wounded in the struggle at Hougoumont, and only abandoned the field when every hope of success was lost. He came back with Napoleon to Paris.

Upon the Emperor's second abdication Jerome left Paris secretly on the 25th of June, and contrived, after having wandered for some time in France and Switzerland, to rejoin his wife in Würtemberg, where the allied Powers allowed him to remain, under a promise to live unostentatiously, and not to take any of his fellow-countrymen into his service. His father-in-law, King Frederick, however, wanted to separate him from his wife, Queen Catherine, but her affection would not permit this, and then Frederick made the devoted couple live as quasi prisoners in his castle of Ellwangen. In 1816 Jerome's father-in-law conferred upon him the title of Prince of Montfort, and allowed him and his consort to depart his realms. Jerome and Catherine, as Prince and Princess of Montfort, during many years resided either at the Château of Baümbourg, near Vienna, at Trieste; or at Florence, where Jerome had a palace. On the 28th of November, 1835, Catherine died: her death was deeply felt by Jerome: and the splendid alliance of his daughter in 1841 with Prince Demidoff hardly roused him from his sorrow.

Prince Jerome had, on his personal responsibility, petitioned, the 18th of April, 1847, the French Chamber of Deputies to allow him to return to France. This petition, after a most exciting debate, was rejected by so small a majority that Louis Philippe and his Government must needs yield. Jerome was restored to the rights of a French citizen, and had permission to inhabit Paris. He settled there towards the end of 1847; and his return, marking the then weakness of Louis Philippe's power, was the sign of some mighty change about to occur, and was, in fact, the prologue to the *recueil* of the Imperial throne. Jerome welcomed with joy the Revolution of 1848, which put an end to the long proscription of his family, rallied round him the old Bonapartists, and employed all the means in his power to ensure the triumphant election of his nephew as President of the Republic. Napoleon III. showed his gratitude to his uncle for this devotion by appointing him at first to the Governor-Generalship of the Hôtel des Invalides (December 17, 1848), and by conferring upon him, on the New Year's Day of 1850, the dignity of Marshal of France, for having twice commanded in chief—Jerome and at Waterloo. Shortly after the coup d'état of 1851 he was called to the presidentship of the Senate, formally reinstated in his rank of French Prince, and provided with a military establishment, a civil list, and the national residences of the Palais Royal, of Villers-le-Bel, and of Meudon. In the absence of the Emperor Napoleon III. he used frequently to preside over the Council of Ministers; and during the recent war in Italy his High ness was ever present on such occasions to give the Empress the benefit of his sage advice.

By his first marriage, with Miss Patterson, Prince Jerome had but one son, Jerome, who, as mentioned above, resides in Baltimore, where he has married an American lady, Miss Susanna Gay, and leads a life of modest tranquillity in the midst of agricultural pursuits. Prince Jerome by his second marriage with the Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, had two sons—Jerome Napoleon Charles, Count of Montfort, who was born on the 24th of August, 1814, and died at Florence in May, 1847; and Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, General of Division, who was born at Trieste on the 9th of September, 1822, and married, on the 30th of January, 1859, the Princess Clotilde of Savoy, daughter of the King of Sardinia, and one daughter, Mathilde-Letitia-Wilhelmina, now so well and popularly known in Paris as the Princess Mathilde, who was born at Trieste on the 27th of May, 1820, and was married in 1841 to the rich Russian Prince Demidoff. Since the restoration of the Bonapartes her Imperial Highness inhabits Paris, and on all grand occasions graces the Court of her cousin Napoleon by her presence, her amiability, and her talents. Prince Jerome died, after a lingering illness, on the 24th inst., at his seat of Villegenis, near Paris.

FINE ARTS.

SCULPTURES IN IVORY.
BY BARON DE TRIGUETI.

We have been very much pleased with some sculptures in ivory by Baron de Triqueti which are now on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall. The most important of these works in a wax, in bronze, with bas-reliefs in ivory, representing "The Dreams of Youth and of Maturity." The first idea of this subject is very original, and it is carried out with great poetic fervour and artistic skill. The designs are four in number, and represent respectively the Young Girl, the Youth, the Man of Labour, and the Man of Thought. The visions of the young girl, a graceful, sleeping figure, are of the happy future when communications and the duties of maternity are mingled with the still surviving pleasures of childhood, represented by a group of sporting children, admirably executed. The dreams of the youth are of love suggested by the whisperings of a young girl, who stoops over his head, of the industrious pleasures of the field, of glory, and of all impersonated by fleeting figure, full of vigour and power. To the man off labour, sleeping soundly after the day of toil, the vision is one of abundant harvests—success and fortune to reward his exertions; the Genius of Labour, seated in stately repose, displays emblems of abundance, greeting his sawings with Petrarch's words, "Beato in Seguo." The man of thought is typified in the poet, who, sleeping beneath the statue of Fame, sees his dreams realised and crowned by his great predecessors, Homer, Virgil, Sappho, and Dante. Exalted, sentimental, as sentiment, in the words of Dante—

In tanto voce fo per me udita
Ch'amor l'allisuno poeta

whilst, to qualify this excited aspiration, the figure of Genius at his feet recalls to him the sufferings inseparably attached to great destines. These bas-reliefs, which show so much thought and invention, are composed in a masterly manner, and carried with an exactness and softness of handling worthy of the best age of sculpture. In the same room are three pieces of ivory sculpture in the round, which show even superior excellence. "The Dying Cleopatra" is one of the most impressive bits, most exquisitely wrought out we ever met with. The Queen, upon whom the poison has begun to work with fatal effect, reclines in an arm-chair of antique form; from the left hand and arm, now involuntarily relaxed, falls the basket of figs in which the asp had been concealed; whilst the right, with a faint expiring convulsive effort, grasps the edge of her robe. Upon the whole, this subject has been treated with most perfect classical taste and masterly execution. "First Love" is a subject taken from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," b. iv.:—

Nescia quid sit amor, sed erubuisse decitat

and represents a young female who knows not yet the blandishments

of love, listening unsuspectingly to the addresses of a pert young Cupid, and "blushing all unconsciously" at the fervent and flattering appeal. This group, though the work is yet unfinished, evinces the unmistakable genius. The remaining sculpture, "A Faun Playing the Cymbals," is most spirited in conception and faultlessly executed. We may speak of these works as worthy of the especial notice of connoisseurs of blight art, though we doubt whether any price they are likely to realise can repay the amount of time and labour bestowed upon them.

NEW PRINTS.

Although the present unsatisfactory state of the copyright law has operated very seriously to the discouragement of specialist in engraving, the publishers have not been altogether idle. Messrs. Hunt, Graves and Co., for example, produce a goodly array, in various styles, which we must briefly notice. First in importance, on account of its historical character and of the position which the original occupies, is Mr. Cope's fine fresco, though rather German in character, of "The Pilgrim Fathers Landing from Shallop, Kneeling before they Worship God on the Shores of Leeds, which has been admirably engraved by Knight. Next we notice an engraving by Atkinson, after Sir Joshua's impressive picture of "Louis XVII. in the Temple," never before done adequate justice to by the engraver. In the present version the genius and character of the original are admirably realised. Dobson's beautiful child-group, "Reading the Psalms," the original of which is in the possession of Miss Burdett Coutts, has been worthily represented and generally appreciated in the line-engraving executed of it by Cousins. An engraving after a companion has just been issued in an engraving of the same artist's well-known subject, "The Fairy Tale," admirably executed by a young and rising engraver named Chant. In this work the intensely engrossed expression in the face of the reading child is inscribably beautiful, and a judicious taste has been exercised in the exclusion from the engraving of the groups of figures in the far inner set, which, however amusing in effect, marred the quiet sentiment of the picture. "The Ayrshire Lassie," engraved by Cousins, after Faed, comes as an appropriate companion to the same artist's well-known "Highland Mary." Nowhere is the fine intelligence of Newton when a youth, seated in a rolling attitude, wrapped in contemplation, painted for the late Mr. Vernon, better seen, and when the progress of years has been engraved in mezzotint, with most perfect success, by J. T. Atkinson. To conclude: in portraiture we have Grau's fine and speaking full-length of the late Earl of Derby, admirably produced by Bromley, and Pearce's portrait of Captain M Clintock, the last and most successful hero of north-western exploration, engraved by Davis.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 1.—Fourth day after Trinity.	
MONDAY, 2.—Visitation of the B. V. Mary.	(4th Tm. s. 9.)
TUESDAY, 3.—Translation, and Oxford Act.	Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sir Henry Lawrence died.	1857.
THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Naseby.	1645.
FRIDAY, 6.—Cambridge Easter Term ends.	
SATURDAY, 7.—Oxford Trinity Term ends.	The Allies in Paris. 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
7 15	7 58	8 42	9 26	10 10	10 54	11 38
7 39	8 22	9 6	9 50	10 34	11 18	12 2

A LARGE PICTURE
OF THE
RIFLE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK,
PRINTED IN COLOURS,
Will shortly be published with this Journal.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 2, and during the Week, will be performed, for the first time, with THE GREEN BUSH, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, &c.; after which on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, A HANDSOME HUSBAND, Mr. and Mr. Webster, and Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, FITZSWITHIN OF FITZSWITHIN HALL—Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Wilkins. Commence at Seven precisely with a BALLET by the Sisters Price.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, THE PRIVATE OF THE FORTY-SECOND. Tom Pudford, Billington, Wright, Stephens, Mrs. Billington, Miss Julia Daly, Miss E. Kelly. Concluding with a Farce. Commence at Seven.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening, Mdlle Ilse de la Coudrée Pourvoit. Mdlle Marie Berte, M. Paul Deschamps, &c. Commence at Seven. To-day (Saturday) Matinée, at Two. Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes from Two Guineas. Commence at Eight o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. Davis. Every Morning at 11, and during the Week, Grand Equestrian Performances by the Great Historical Spectacle entitled PAUL ROSAMOND; or the AMAZON CONFEDERACY. Performed by upwards of 100 Corps. Concluding with a pantomimic Divertissement. Doors open at Half-past Ten. Commence at Eleven.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED and MR. JOHN PARRY.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Every Evening at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Hall Gallery, 1s. Stalls secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FRENCH FESTIVAL.—On Saturday next, the Festival will be celebrated by the DEPARTMENTS of FRANCE, each accompanied with an entrance-feature, it has been arranged to give a Grand Farewell Performance THIS DAY (Saturday), at Three o'clock, of the Entire Programme of the Festival, including the entire strength of every French musician, the band of the Imperial Guard, and the festival on Saturday—namely, Half a Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets free. The Band and the Corps de Ballet will take part in the Performances. The Fountains will play, and crowning at the close pyrotechnic application exerted to make the Tricolor at the Crystal Palace, and Crystal Palace Company, the same Agents of the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace and Sydenham Company have been made for a Grand Musical Contest on the above days, in which upwards of One Hundred Bands, from all parts of England, are engaged to take part. Prizes of Prizes in Money and Cups will be given by the Company, and, in addition, the principal Musical Instrument Makers in London have presented Prizes of Instruments. Each Band will be required to perform a Selection of Music, and to march round the Grounds, and on both days the whole of the Bands will meet at Three o'Clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, to play the Grand Selection of "Wedding March," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," &c., are selling." Rossini's "Inflammatus." "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen." A Programme of the Contest, containing the Selections to be played, the Prizes, and the names of the accompanying the contest bands. Admission, Tuesday, Half a Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling. Season Exception: Twelve will run from all the principal towns on the Midland, Brighton, and South-Coast Railways, Great Northern, South-Western, and other Railways, at reduced fares to any part of the country.

ORPHEONIST FAREWELL FETE—CRYSTAL PALACE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY.—The Programme will comprise those pieces of the Orpheonists which have been, or are to have been, received with the greatest applause, such as "Les Fêtes de Paris," "La Retraite," "La Marseillaise Allemande," "Chant du Départ," "Partant pour la Syrie," "Le Chant des Vendanges," "Le Chant des Soldats," "Le Chant National," &c. Pyrotechnic Display at Night. Admission, Half a Crown; Season Ticket-holders, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, ORPHEONISTS' FAREWELL FETE. Doors open at Ten. Festival commences at Three. Grand Procession of the Orpheonists and Rifle Corps Bands will perform afterwards in the Grounds. Admission, Half a Crown.

FAREWELL of the ORPHEONISTS of FRANCE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), at Three o'clock, Grand Display of Fireworks, in honour of the Departure of Waterworks will take place at six o'clock, exactly half an hour after the conclusion of the Orpheonists' Concert.

ORPHEONISTS' FAREWELL FESTIVAL.—Reserved Seats. Immediate application for the best Reserved Seats in Blocks C and G should be made at Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FAREWELL of the ORPHEONISTS.—For Admission and Reserved Seats on Tickets for the Farewell Festival THIS DAY apply at once at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

FRENCH FESTIVAL.—FAREWELL FETE.—Half a Crown Admission THIS DAY, SATURDAY.—Apply to Mr. Tolkien immediately to prevent disappointment or crowding at the doors. May be had at the Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, and the usual Agents'.

RAREY at the CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY NEXT, July 7.—Mr. Rarey has entered into arrangements with the Directors of the Crystal Palace and Sydenham Company to EXHIBIT and TAME, in the Arena, his WILD and VICIOUS HORSES. Several extensive stables and liberty, each separate's horse will be introduced. The Demonstration will take place in the Central Transept, and Spectators will be fully concerned. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, July 7.—Monday, open, at Nine; Tuesday to Thursday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, open at Ten. Grand Opera Concert by the Artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre and Royal Italian Opera. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets free. The ROCKET DEMONSTRATION of the SYSTEM of TAMING WILD and VICIOUS HORSES, in the Central Transept. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets free. The Rhododendrons are now in full bloom throughout the Grounds. Saturday, open at Nine. Grand Concert and Great Exhibition of Pictures in the Private Gallery. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders and Subscribers only.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE.—TUESDAY NEXT, July 3, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Artists of the Week: Sophie Dussek; Septet, Hummel; Duet 4 mains, Halle and Lebeck; Mozart; solos on the violin, viola, cello, Ernst, Sainton, Piatti, Hills, &c.; Beethoven, Sextet; Spohr, Quartet; Beethoven, Trio in B flat for the Septet. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and of Messrs. Austin, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Members may pay for visitors at the Office.

SIGNOR NAPPI has the honour to announce that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, July 7, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Tickets to be had of Mr. Ollivier, Old Bond-street; and of Signor Nappi, 89, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN will give a SECOND MORNING CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, when he will be assisted by Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Patey. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 5s. Tickets at the Hall; Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Galitzin. For further particulars, programmes, &c., apply to Chappell and Co., 24, New Bond-street, and Galitzin, 24, Bury-street, St. James's.

MR. GEORGE RUSSELL has the honour to announce that he will give a SOIREE MUSICALE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, when he will be assisted by Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Santley, Mr. Patey, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Aptommas, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Richard Blagrove, Mr. Richard Blagrove, Violoncello, M. Paque. Conductor, Mr. Richard Blagrove. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; stalls, 7s.; may be had at the principal Musicsellers'; and of Mr. George Russell, 9, Hanover-square.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the SEASON will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 16, when a selection from the Programmes of the Concerts of the Season will be selected from the works of all the Great Masters. Conductor, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Lascelles—S. Pratt. Vocalists—Mr Santley and Mr Sims Reeves. Stalls Reeves. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

GLUCK'S IPHIGENIA.—Mr. CHARLES HALLE begs to announce that, in connexion with numerous requests, he will repeat the performance of the whole of GLUCK'S IPHIGENIA, with Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, July 16 (a concession at Right o'Clock. Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Conductor—Mr. Charles Hallé. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 191, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and Mr. Charles Hallé's, 30, Mosley-street, Manchester.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Under the special patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mellon have the honour to announce that their MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, July 5, at Three o'clock. Stalls (Numbered and Reserved), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets and Programmes may be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL have the honour to announce that their ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO WEEKS in CANADA, will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, July 2, and every Evening during the Week, at the Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Doors open at Eight; commence at Half-past. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Mitchell's, Bond-street.

THE QUEEN'S HALL.—Under the special patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mellon have the honour to announce that their MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, July 5, at Three o'clock. Stalls (Numbered and Reserved), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets and Programmes may be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

MR. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO WEEKS in CANADA, and the HISTORICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, entitled TWO NIGHTS in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, July 2, and every Evening during the Week, at the Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Doors open at Eight; commence at Half-past. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Mitchell's, Bond-street.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. WM. CALLOW, Sec.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street.—Admission, 1s.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, engraved in the year 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the BRITISH GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW," remains ON VIEW at the LUCKNOW GALLERY, 5, Waterloo-place, from Ten to Six.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The Seventh Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. A Descriptive Lithograph, 1s. (pd.). CHARLES WYNN, Sec.

THE Rev. J. M. BELLEW will READ at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, his ESSAY ON THE LIFE AND POETRY OF MILTON on MONDAY, July 2, at Eight o'clock precisely. Chairman, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. For the BENEFIT of the BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY and INFIRMARY, 171, Great Portland-street. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d., to be had at the Hall; at the Dispensary; and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Austin, 28, St. James's-street.

BRIGHTON TOWN MUSEUM.—The Committee appointed by the Council to carry out the arrangements for the Loan Collection of Pictures, Sculpture, &c., in connexion with the Fine Arts Exhibition, to be held in this town during the present season, have the pleasure to announce that the Exhibition will be opened for the reception of Pictures, &c., on Monday, the 9th inst., and will remain open for the reception of contributions until the 30th inst. Pictures, &c., will be received on both days the whole of the Rooms will open at Three o'Clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, to play the Grand Selection of "Wedding March," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," &c., are selling." Rossini's "Inflammatus." "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen." A Programme of the Contest, containing the Selections to be played, the Prizes, and the names of the accompanying the contest bands. Admission, Tuesday, Half a Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling. Season Exception: Twelve will run from all the principal towns on the Midland, Brighton, and South-Coast Railways, Great Northern, South-Western, and other Railways, at reduced fares to any part of the country.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, and their CHILDREN.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Majesty the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family.—This institution is the only one which receives the Widows of Soldiers who have served in the Army in the East, and further aid. Subscriptions thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross; and by the Secretary, 7, Adam-street, Adelphi.

EDUCATION.—MARGATE.—Miss STANLEY begs to announce her SCHOOL will ASSEMBLE JULY 31. Terms strictly moderate. The locality is healthy, and the domestic arrangements are liberal. Prospectuses and references apply to Miss Stanley, 6, Church Field-place, Margate.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—The Rev. Dr. KLEE, at Coblenz, receives into his family young Gentlemen attending the public schools. For terms and references apply to Dr. Klee.

TUITION.—Hackney, Clapton, and Stamford-hill.—A Graduate of Oxford, who has had many years' experience, and with a few YOUNG BOYS to join a Class. Address X. Y. Z., post office, Lower Clapton, N.E.

TO OPTICIANS.—Wanted, an Optical Turner, also a Frame-Maker. Constant employment to good and steady workmen.—Apply to J. B. DANCER, Opticias, 45, Cross-street, Manchester.

A FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, near Temple-bar, TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on Lease, at £70 per Year.—Apply at the Auctioneer and Stock-street 4150 cash required. Apply to G. F. HUTSON, 9, Mitcham-lane, Brixton.

TEA.—GILL, for 21s. per lb., worth 30s., sells Gunpowder, a Magnificent TEA, which he strongly recommends to a lady of taste. Also a superb QUALITY at 24s. per lb. Sent carriage free to any part of London. GILL, 11, Ludgate-hill, Corner of New Giltspur-street, within half.

SILVER.—Bonded Brandies, Hall, Single Stone and Cluster Rings, Bracelets, &c., mounted with Diamonds of the purest water, coloured and other precious stones, will be cleared out at a great sacrifice, at 3, Hanover-street, Regent-street.

THE SILVER-PLATE and JEWELLERY Fund, proposed, and, when in force, to relieve Impecunious Gents and a Half Guinea each, usually sold at £5.

THE BEST GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in Four Holes, Patent Detached Escapement, and Gold Dial, superior make and finish, Three Guineas each; Silver Lever, Two Guineas each.

THE Solid GOLD London-made NECK CHAINS, in various patterns and styles. Cut Gold Bracelets, beautifully engraved Setts, from One Guinea to £25. These are very superior and extraordinarily cheap. Watch the clock at LONDON MANUFACTORY, Jeweller, bought under peculiar circumstances. At 338, Strand, W.C.

ABBOTT BROTHERS,
Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Goldsmiths, 31, and 32,
St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE COURT NEWS and COUNTY FAMILIES' DIRECTORY, for 1860, is Edited by F. WALFORD, Esq., M.A., Oxon.—Summary of the Month—Court News—Presentations—Foreign Court.—Special Letters from Paris and Berlin.—Leaders.—Foreign Chats.—County Parties.—Life of the Queen.—Letters, &c.—Balls and the Drama.—Obituary of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy.—Town Gossip.—Sunday Services.—Law Cases.—Marriages and Deaths. Price 6d., by post 6d.; yearly Subscription 6s.; quarterly 1s. 6d. 326, High Holborn, W.C.

A GRAND PICTURE OF THE
FALLS OF NIAGARA
(Four Pages),
PRINTED IN COLOURS,
will be published with this Journal during the VISIT of the PRINCE OF WALES to AMERICA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

PARLIAMENT has not had much business of an exciting character, before it; but when the Report on the Proceedings of Conference by the Lords with Money Bills comes on for discussion it may be presumed that some spirited debate will arise. Mr. Coucily, an Irish Conservative member, availed himself of an opportunity of a fierce attack upon Lord Cathlia, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for some of his appointments, and Mr. French followed on the same side, and declared that the Viceroy lowered the dignity of his office by having "theatrical performers" and "horse-tamers" to his table—alluding, we presume, to Mr. and Mrs. Keas, and Mr. Rarey. A good many people have the *entrée* to the Castle who bear much less respectable characters, and talk much less respectable English, than those guests. Sir Richard Bethell threatened to withdraw his valuable Bankruptcy Bill because the House came to a vote adverse to the ancillary schemes of compensation, but reconsidered the question. The bill for protecting the children engaged in bleaching and dyeing factories from the cruel operations practised upon them has been violently resisted by a small section, but proceeds, favoured by the humane instincts of an assembly of gentlemen who, as Mr. Edwin James well said, do not think that children were sent into the world only to be used up in manufactories. The report on precedents, to which we have alluded, is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Walpole, with modifications, and to have been approved by all the members of the Committee except three, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright. It is not supposed that any kind of "collision" will be result, though the House of Commons will probably show itself sufficiently and constitutionally jealous of its own rights.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has performed his first public act. On part of the site of poor Vauxhall some schools, including a school of art, for the benefit of the parish of St. Mary-the-Le, have been projected, and the Prince consented to lay the first stone. This his Royal Highness did on Wednesday, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, three bishops, the 19th Surrey Rifles, and a very large audience. The speech was extremely short and simple, and in good taste, and it need hardly be added that the son of Queen Victoria delivered it with the best grace of diction.

We need not in this place do more than note that the review of the household guard of England, to the number of 5,000, of whom London and its adjacent districts furnished 13,226, took place on Saturday. Never before did such a ceremonial testify to the wearer of a crown how profoundly a people loved and venerated the institutions of which that crown is the symbol. The day was the grandest in the modern history of England. Not as a mere sight, for though that was imposing, the absence of gay uniforms and of the excitement of firing made the spectacle far less effective than would have been the display of a few Adelaide Gallery guns.

The marshaling of 18,000 armed men, mustering of their own free will, and at their own cost, and as representatives of thousands on thousands more ready to do soldier's duty in defence of Queen and country, was a sound and significant

Who that shared it ever can forget
The emotion of that spirit-stirring time!

When murder and treachery fail, and Garibaldi is amusing the throne, by a constitution, the republican it will be very moment, and hang those who shall have been deluded into taking office under it. Such has been the advice of the priests to King Bomba, and a most liberal Constitution is proffered to his Holiness and Sicilians. If they can read the history of their own time as not to recall the fact that the King's father did exactly the same thing under pressure, and that men still live who have been ruined in body and in goods by the promises which he delivered from the sanctuary of Gaeta, they must be hard to reason with them. But it is impossible to suppose them so fatuous. The game is up, and this is merely the last resource of a despairing tyrant. The Neapolitans will not be even accept a Constitution at the hands of the blood-dyed hands. Let them clear away the hateful race of Bourbons, and then deliberate for themselves as to their next form of Government. Those who would help them may like to know that there is a treasurer in London who is appointed by General Garibaldi to receive English subscriptions for the cause of liberty. This is Mr. Ashurst, of 6, Old Jewry. Contributions to that fund will help the Italians to a better Constitution than the best of any King.

Lord Elgin and his brother Ambassador, the Baron de Gros, have been wrecked, the *Malabar* being driven upon the rocks of Gallo by a fearful storm. All the baggage and bullion went to the bottom; but, happily, no lives were lost, and the noble Ambassadors of England and France will have resumed their voyage. The English have taken possession of Chusan. Whatever is done will have to be done thoroughly, as we cannot be content with not expeditions to keep the Chinese ports open, and it is to be hoped that Lord Elgin, who is esteemed an excellent man, but rather given to be convinced by other opinions than his own, will not allow himself to be talked into withdrawing a single soldier from China until the road to Pekin is as open to Englishmen as the road to Windsor. The Indian news is not very important, but Sir Hugh Rose has assumed his command, and Lord Clyde was at Calcutta, preparing for his homeward voyage. The ovation he will receive here should be worthy the services of India, at present we hear of nothing in store for him but a Colonelcy, such as was given the other day to a Prince's private secretary.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, purpose, according to present arrangements, to leave Buckingham Palace on the 7th inst. for Osborne.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court yesterday week, when Sidi Mohammed il Shameo, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, and Hadjee Abdenhaman all Augee, Envoy, had an audience, introduced by Lord John Russell. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the National Gallery in the morning. His Royal Highness inspected the Hon. Artillery Company in the afternoon, whilst the Prince of Wales visited the French Exhibition in Pall-mall. Professor Henslow concluded a course of lectures on botany, in the presence of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and other members of the Royal family. In the evening the Queen gave a State ball, to which a party of 1921 were invited. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress with a deep flounce of black Nottingham lace, trimmed with lilacs and green leaves, and ornamented with diamonds, and a head-dress composed of a wreath of lilacs and green leaves and diamonds. Princess Alice wore a dress of white tulle over a rich white glacé, studded with pansies and bows of black velvet. The head-dress was formed of pansies and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of white tulle with silver. The stomacher, necklace, and earrings, of diamonds. The head-dress was composed of a tiara of diamonds, heartsease, and silver wheat-ears. Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a pink crape dress covered with a tunic of Brussels lace, trimmed with bouquets of pink flowers and silver cord; the corsage to correspond; a pearl and diamond stomacher, and a tiara of diamonds and pink flowers.

The Queen went on Saturday afternoon to review the Volunteer Rifle Corps in Hyde Park. The Prince Consort presided in the evening at a dinner at the Trinity House, of which corporation his Royal Highness is Master. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and Princesses Helena and Louise, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Henry Drury, Chaplain to the House of Commons, preached.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Count of Flanders, left for Aldershott on Monday, where the Royal party was joined by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The King of the Belgians left Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

There was a grand review on Tuesday afternoon at Aldershott, followed by a sham fight. Twenty thousand troops were on the ground. The Queen and Court returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort, attended by Earl Spencer, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, left Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve o'clock for Oxford, and attended a meeting of the British Association, at which Lord Wrottesley was appointed President of the Association in succession to his Royal Highness. The Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past seven. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went in the afternoon, shortly before four o'clock, to lay the first stone of the new School of Art at Vauxhall. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Cambrdige, Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, &c.

On Thursday the Queen received the Duke and Duchess D'Aumale at luncheon at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort went to the Provident Institution in St. Martin's-lane; and afterwards presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1861. The Prince of Wales rode out on horseback; and the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Beatrice, drove out in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, went to the Haymarket Theatre.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales are now completed, and are as follows:—

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport, upon the 10th of July, in her Majesty's steamer *Hero*, Captain C. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by her Majesty's steamer *Ariadne*, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and her Majesty's steamer *Flying Fish*, Captain C. W. Hope.

The Prince will be attended by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; his Royal Highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and will reach Quebec by route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later.

His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold Levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces.

On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal state, and assume the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the continent of Europe. His Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States.

It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having, in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York.

His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council this day (Saturday) at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LAMBETH SCHOOL OF ART.—The foundation-stone of a School of Art, to be erected on the site of the old Vauxhall Gardens, was laid on Wednesday afternoon by the Prince of Wales. It was the first time his Royal Highness had taken the principal part in any public ceremonial of this kind. Amongst the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Winchester, and Chichester, Earl Granville, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M. P., Sir Charles Napier, M.P., Mr. John Locke, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., Mr. Roupell, M.P., Archdeacon Sinclair, the Archdeacon of Surrey, Lord Kingsdown, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., Archdeacon Bentinck, Mr. H. Cole, C.B., Mr. G. Godwin, Mr. R. Redgrave, Mr. C. W. Dilke, and many clergymen. His Royal Highness arrived at four o'clock, accompanied by Sir C. Phipps, Colonel Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. A guard of honour was formed by the 19th Surrey Volunteers, under the command of Captain Truman and Lieutenant Smithers. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was also in attendance. An address explaining the plan and objects of this institution was read by the Rev. R Gregory, Incumbent of the parish of St. Mary-the-Less, and chairman of the committee. His Royal Highness, having received the address, made the following reply:—"Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for your address, and for the gratifying terms in which you allude to my presence here to-day. Although I have hitherto refrained from taking part in ceremonies of this nature, it has afforded me much pleasure to accede to your request, and thus to associate myself with an undertaking the objects of which you have so well described and with which I most heartily sympathise. Permit me, then, to tender to you my warm congratulations upon the success which has already attended your zealous and judicious exertions in behalf of those who could not otherwise have obtained the advantages which this institution is intended to confer, and to express my earnest hope that the results, both as regards the individuals immediately benefited and the public at large, may exceed your most sanguine expectations." Special prayers were intoned by the Rev. G. W. Herbert, four collects being read by the Bishop of Winchester, after which the Prince of Wales, having received the trowel from the architect, placed the stone, saying, "In the faith of Jesus Christ we place this foundation-stone, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen." The Bishop of Winchester pronounced the benediction, and the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the church and the visitors. His Royal Highness left the ground amidst very hearty cheering.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced on Wednesday, at Oxford, by a grand gathering of savans and others in the Sheldonian Theatre, one of the ornaments of this ancient city. The theatre was well filled. Fully one-third of those present were ladies. Among the savans in the semicircle were Sir David Brewster, Lord Wrottesley, Dr. Whewell, Professor Phillips, Professor Sedgwick, Mr. W. Grove, Q.C., the Bishop of Oxford, Dean Liddell, Dr. Acland, and Professor Walker. Shortly after four the great doors were thrown open, and the procession entered. Immediately after the University Bedels came the Prince Consort, President of the Association; next came Lord Derby, Chancellor of the University; then Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, and Vice-Chancellor; and finally some members of the Prince's suite. His Royal Highness on entering was greeted with prolonged applause, which he repeatedly acknowledged. After taking his seat in the chair, he rose and very briefly addressed the assembly, expressing a hope that the interests of science had not suffered in his hands, and paying a graceful compliment to his successor in the presidency. Lord Wrottesley, having been duly installed in the chair, delivered his address.

MUSIC.

The chief musical event of the week has been the ORPHEONIST FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace—a festival of the nature of which the public in general, and our readers in particular, are already in some measure informed. It is an occurrence of more than musical interest; it has a further interest both political and social, for it has led to an increase of acquaintance, mutual cordiality, and good feeling, between the people of France and England. Three thousand persons, all belonging to the middle and industrial classes of society, and gathered from every part of France, even its remotest provinces, have visited our metropolis, received a kind welcome, and are now about to return home, where they will spread extensively, in their domestic and social circles, ideas of the character, manners, and feelings of the English people which will tend to destroy many ignorant prejudices, and strengthen the bonds of peace and amity which already unite the two most powerful nations of the world.

We need not tell our readers that the Orphéon is a society established for the cultivation of choral music in France. But its sudden rise, literally from nothing, to its present magnitude, is so striking as to be well worthy of notice. It has been in existence about fifteen years, and owes not only its being, but its wonderful growth, to the unaided exertions of a single individual.

Fifteen years ago France had no choral music; that vast branch of the art remained uncultivated. The celebrated Wilhelm—whose method of popular instruction Mr. Hullah has imported so successfully into England—had laboured to form choral classes in Paris and other parts of France, but had laboured in vain. Such was the state of things when an obscure provincial musician, M. Delaporte, organist of the Cathedral of Sens, conceived the idea of following up Wilhelm's views with greater energy. Giving up everything—family, friends, and position—he began a course of wandering through the country, visiting the smallest towns and villages, asking everywhere for the means of organising choral classes and unions. For a long time he effected nothing; and it was not till he had laboured for three or four years with indomitable perseverance that he succeeded in accomplishing a union of a few small choral societies. That union was the germ of the Orphéon. The tree thus planted grew with marvellous rapidity. Under the constant exertions of M. Delaporte, societies were founded in all parts of France. At the present time the number of these societies amounts to eight hundred; and the number of the Orphéoniste, or members of the Union, exceeds forty thousand. Persons of high rank and distinction are connected with it in the character of honorary members; but the great body of the union consists of persons belonging to the industrial classes, and it is stated that during the last five years the Orphéon has contributed about £80,000 sterling to the various beneficent funds throughout the country. The great choral meeting of between six and seven thousand of its members at the Palais de l'Industrie, in March, 1859, made an immense impression on the Parisian public, and suggested to the managers of our Crystal Palace the festival which has now taken place.

The three thousand members of the society chosen to be its representatives on this occasion arrived in London on Saturday and Sunday. The Crystal Palace Company had made great exertions to give as much éclat as possible to the festival. The great Handel orchestra in the central transept of the building was elegantly and appropriately decorated, the tricolour being everywhere introduced, with many emblems significant of good understanding and good feeling between England and France; and the flags and banners belonging to the numerous societies which collectively form the great body denominated the Orphéon, many of which were very rich and handsome, contributed greatly to enliven the scene.

On the morning of Monday, the day of the first performance, the strangers were at the palace betimes, and, for two or three hours before the concert began, were busily engaged in running all over the building, looking at the many objects of interest which it presented, and chatting and laughing together with all their national vivacity. They were generally young men, mostly from the southern provinces; smart, dapper little fellows, very neat in their attire, and altogether pleasant and prepossessing in appearance. Before three o'clock, at which hour the performance began, they were all mustered in the orchestra, which they completely filled. Down in the front, the famous band of the Imperial Regiment of Guides (whose former visit to the Crystal Palace is still remembered) were conspicuous in their splendid uniforms of scarlet and gold. M. Delaporte, the energetic founder of the society, wielded the conductor's bâton; two sub-conductors were stationed at certain distances on either hand, so as to be able to repeat his beats and thus give the time to the remotest parts of the orchestra; and M. Baptiste, the organist of St. Eustache, Paris, presided at the organ.

The music performed on this occasion was of a kind very different from that to which we are accustomed to hear at choral concerts in this country—the grand, profound, and solemn works of Handel and the great ecclesiastical composers. The French possess no such music of their own, nor have they imported it from Italy, Germany, or England. The music performed at this festival was of a comparatively light description. There were few sacred compositions; the pieces for the most part being what we call part-songs, or simple melodies harmonised with corresponding simplicity on patriotic or warlike subjects. The concert on Monday opened with "God Save the Queen," sung with great spirit and seemingly *con amore*. There were only two pieces of sacred music, a hymn by Besozzi and a part-song by Kreutzer, both of them good, solid harmony, and very well sung. The things which produced the greatest effect were two military songs, Kücken's "Chant du Bivouac" and De Rille's "La Retraite." They were sung with great precision, and with a fire and spirit which electrified the audience. They were tumultuously encored. These and other pieces of a similar kind were sung without any instrumental accompanment, and the perfect manner in which these three thousand voices sustained the pitch showed the admirable training they had undergone. The choral pieces were intermingled with overtures and other pieces, played by the magnificent band of the Guides.

The second and third performances, on Tuesday and Thursday, were very similar to the first, and indeed consisted chiefly of repetitions of those pieces which had produced the greatest effect. Of the conclusion of the festival and its results, so far as known, we shall give some account in our next Number.

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON gave a grand concert at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 22nd. This lady has been this season one of the brightest stars of our concert-rooms and one of the greatest favourites in the best musical circles. The rooms, consequently, were overflowing with fashionable company. The entertainment provided by the fair bénéficiaire was exceedingly refined and elegant. Her own performances were Donizetti's fine trio, "Alma infida," with Messrs. Solieri and Cimino; Schubert's beautiful melody, "Marguerite," which she sang with exquisite grace and expression; the old French air, "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman," with the variations of Adolphe Adam, her performance of which is a marvel of light and brilliant execution, and never fails to be vehemently encored; and, lastly, Mr. Frank Mori's pretty ballad, "Where art thou wandering, little child?" in which she showed herself a complete mistress of our English ballad style, singing the melody with perfect simplicity, and uttering the words with that clear and expressive elocution which is one of the greatest beauties of vocal music. Mdme. Lemmens would be an immense acquisition to the English musical stage; and, indeed, it is currently reported that she is to be a member of the English Opera Company which Mr. Smith, of Her Majesty's Theatre, is said to be forming. But we have reason to believe that this rumour is without foundation, and that she has no intention to adopt the theatrical branch of her profession. In addition to Mdme. Lemmens' own performances several vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Augusta Thomson, Signori Solieri, Cimino, Belletti, and M. Lefort. M. Lemmens, who is celebrated in Belgium (his own country), France, and Germany, as a great performer on the organ, played two pieces on the harmonium, the concert-room substitute for that instrument, from which we could imagine what effects he could produce on the instrument itself. The only other instrumental piece was a solo on the violoncello, played by Piatti, with that beauty of tone and finish of execution for which he is unrivalled.

The concerts of the MUSICAL UNION will terminate on Tuesday next, for which day, "The Director's Matinée," being the last subscription concert of the season, Mr. Ella has put forth a most attractive programme, which, in addition to the names of Hallé, Lubeck, and Strauss, includes that of the charming and favourite vocalist Mdlle. Artôt. The Musical Union has had a most brilliant and successful season.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday a new three-act drama, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, was produced, entitled "Does he Love Me?" The occasion was the benefit of Miss Amy Sedgwick, for whom the piece has been written, and who supports the heroine. The action is upon the Elizabethan model, wherein two sets of characters hit upon the same expedient for similar ends, and thus produce a comedy of errors which it is hard to explain. The heroine is an heiress, *Miss Vandeleur* (Miss Amy Sedwick), whom her father has resolved upon marrying to the *Viscount Mowbray* (Mr. Howe), who, in return for her fortune, which he needs for the disbursement of divers mortgages on his estate, is willing to bestow on the lady a title. Now, all this is in the fair way of business; but the lady is not quite satisfied, and desires to be certified of the fact questioned in the title of the play—Does he love her? She must have a decided answer to this interrogatory. An accident gives the direction to her plans. Entering diffidently by the French windows from the garden, she is mistaken by the housekeeper, *Mrs. Comfort* (Mrs. Wilkins), for her attendant, *Miss Melrose* (Miss Bulmer), and is determined to favour the notion. Accordingly, she introduces her companion as *Miss Vandeleur*, and describes also her character in no very favourable terms. On the other hand, the *Viscount* is also provided with an humble friend, *Mr. Everton Leigh* (Mr. E. Villiers), who performs the same service for them; and thus the two high contracting parties make each other's acquaintance as their own dependents. The result is that they love one another, and, after perplexing everybody else, confess to their mutual identity, and concede willingly to the family arrangement. We say nothing of the inherent improbabilities in the plot; they belong to this class of pieces by right of stage custom. Miss Sedgwick sustained the character prepared for her with great vivacity, and indicated the impulsive energy of a romantic maiden with much force and decided colour. Mrs. Wilkins's part was also well suited to her talents and appearance. Nor has Mr. Howe any reason to quarrel with his part. Mr. Buckstone is provided with a capital rôle, one *Bubble*, the lawyer's managing clerk, and who tries in vain to relieve the plot of its confusion, only increasing it by his awkward explanation. This character is so much in Mr. Buckstone's vein that he has chosen the piece for his own benefit, which comes off about a fortnight hence.

ADELPHI.—On Monday "The Flowers of the Forest" was reproduced for the first time this season. It was very well received by the audience, and admirably acted.

SURREY.—This theatre has reopened for the summer season under the direction of Mr. J. Kerschner. On Monday week Mr. John Douglass appeared in his celebrated character of *Ben the Bootswain*, to give the speculation a fair start. Last Monday the American tragedian, Mr. Procter, appeared as *Macbeth*. Opera is performed on alternate nights. With such aids we trust that the experiment will be successful.

STANDARD.—An American comedian, Mr. Gardiner Coyne, has for the last fortnight tried his talents here in Irish character. His brogue is that of Dublin, not of Cork, and therefore comparatively new to our stage. His songs are distinguished by feeling. Mr. T. C. King, the tragedian, surpassed his efforts last week in "Don Cæsar de Bazan"; and during the present Mr. Edward Stirling has come to his assistance in his own drama of "The Legacy of Honour," originally produced at Drury Lane.

PAVILION.—Mr. James Anderson continues to star at this new theatre, and on Monday sustained the character of *Richard the Third*, in which he was assisted by Miss Marriott, who performed the Queen. "The Lady of Lyons" has also been represented. The introduction of the legitimate drama to these boards is of course an experiment. But it promises well, and is highly creditable to Mr. Douglass.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Haythorne, of the 1st Royal Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army in India, in succession to Lord Longford.

Lieut.-General Thomas Dyneley, C.B., Peninsular and Waterloo officer of the Royal Artillery, died on the 21st inst., aged seventy-nine.

General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., expired at his residence, Woodville, near Lucan, on Monday.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards announcing that soldiers are not required to salute the officers of the civil departments of the War Department.

Admiral Fanshawe was invested with the insignia of a knight commander of the Order of the Bath by her Majesty, at a private audience at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an order by her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th of March, 1860, laying down maritime regulations for carrying on the war with China in the event of hostilities commencing.

The Channel Fleet, after being moored for rather more than a fortnight in the beautiful basin of St. Margaret's Hope, Firth of Forth, weighed anchor last Saturday and took its departure for Yarmouth roads.

The Hon. Artillery Company were inspected yesterday week by the Prince Consort, Captain General and Colonel of the corps. His Royal Highness expressed his satisfaction at the steadiness of the movements, and at the marked improvement in the efficiency of the corps.

Barracks for 1000 men are being constructed at St. George's Bay, Malta. The work has been commenced under the directions of Captain Bland, Royal Engineers. We understand that the plan selected is a double row of one-storied buildings, with colonnades for the object of coolness; and that the estimated cost is £8000.

THE ROYAL REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.—A grand review took place at Aldershott on Tuesday, under the most advantageous atmospheric circumstances. The camp was astir early; most of the troops were in position soon after ten o'clock, and by eleven the whole force was on the ground. The infantry were drawn up in columns, about the centre of the valley, on the wide level; the artillery and cavalry just on the rise of the opposite range of hills, and far away to the right—almost as far as the eye could perceive them. The spectators occupied the height on the camp side of the hollow. Her Majesty and suite left the Royal Pavilion at half-past eleven, and arrived on the ground at a quarter to twelve. She was on horseback, and wore a scarlet habit, with hat and plume. She was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and a numerous staff of officers and officials. The Duke of Cambridge and his staff were already on the field. Her Majesty rode along the front of the infantry, round the left flank of its line, and returned along the position of the cavalry and artillery to a point about the centre of the ground. Most of the carriages and spectators on the hill descended to the level, and took their place behind the Royal escort. The whole of the troops then marched past, the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery leading; they were followed by the cavalry, lancers, and hussars, and Pontoon Train; then the infantry, in companies, each regiment headed by its band; the 1st battalion of Rifles; and, closing the march, the Land Transport Corps. The review commenced at twelve o'clock, and terminated soon after one. All the regiments in the camp were on the field; the total force of the three brigades of infantry, the brigade of cavalry, and the artillery and engineers is above 20,000 men. Immediately after passing her Majesty, the troops moved rapidly to the extreme right, and took up their positions to repel the supposed attack. Some of the force disappeared among the hills; but a strong body of infantry formed across the entrance of the valley, with cavalry and artillery on the opposite hill. It was more than half an hour before the enemy advanced: then the skirmishers opened a light, straggling fire, soon followed by distant artillery; the guns were invisible among the hollows, and their position could only be marked by the clouds of smoke rising above the trees. The tide of battle appeared to roll inward, the firing growing heavier as it approached, till the whole line, stretching across the heart of the valley, kept up a continuous roll of musketry, which was sustained for for nearly an hour; at times it slackened or ceased on one part of the line, but was opened on another that swept round the end of the opposite height, out of sight of the spectators. On the other slope of this ridge, and on its crest, there was more artillery, which opened rather late in the operations. There was some more firing from this point, till three o'clock, when the conflict ceased; soon afterwards her Majesty left the field, and the troops retired to their quarters. Their appearance as they crossed the ground, in five or six different lines, was one of the finest sights of the day. At half-past four her Majesty left the Farnborough station in a special train for London.



REVIEW OF RIFLE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK.—SCENE IN THE PARK SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.—SEE PAGE 626.



K SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.—SEE PAGE 626.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

On a certain day in last week a member for an Irish county, who bears a title peculiar to Ireland, and which implies neither peerage, baronetage, nor knightage, and which, being interpreted, signifies, we believe, something in the nature of hereditary princedom, presented a remarkable petition. It set forth as its primary prayer the restoration of the Parliament of Ireland. Before the sitting, which had just begun when this petition was brought forward, had concluded there was good reason on the part of many persons fervently to join in the supplication which it contained. As if at once to remedy a grievance which it declared—namely, that Irish business did not meet with its due share of attention in the Imperial Parliament—the House sat until four o'clock in the morning, solely occupied with an Irish measure; and certainly the scene which accompanied it was highly characteristic, and gave the dull, prosaic Saxons whose physical energy enabled them to go through it an excellent specimen of the mode in which a Legislature sitting in Dublin would, we will not say conduct, but disport, itself. Not that the Irish members are funny or comic in themselves: they are not even humorous, and, as to witty, Heaven save the mark! It is their mission as a general rule to be laughed at, not with—an oft-repeated but a very notable distinction. This time, however, they had their revenge. They caught an English member under circumstances which somehow or other one is not accustomed to associate with the national section of the House to which he belongs; and, exhibiting that sense of humour which consists in repeating a thing which in its inception is good in the sense of being droll, they went on with him in a manner very much resembling that which the street boys adopt when they shout out, on passing volunteer riflemen, "Who shot the dog?" It chanced that the member in question had delivered himself of certain opinions with regard to a clause in the bill before the House in an uncertain manner as regarded his argument, and a confusion of language and idea, which was caught up at once, and which, if worked for the time which good taste allots to a joke, and, above all, to something like a practical joke, the noise and laughter would have been legitimate enough. But when, on the sitting down of each person who spoke, there were loud calls like those by which a favourite opera-singer is greeted after a successful bravura for this gentleman, and he, taking the compliment *au pied de lettre*, gravely responded, and, in compliance with the obvious demand, repeated as nearly as possible word for word the speech he had delivered at first, and when this happened six or seven times at an hour which was nearer three than two in the morning, sober people will be apt to inquire whether it would not be as well to insert a provision in the next Reform Bill that no Parliamentary proceedings shall take place after dinner?

Well, as if by consequence, and as the effect, of the petition above alluded to, the devotion of the time of the House to what, for want of another and a better word, we will call Irish affairs, thus inaugurated, has been continued during the past week. At day sittings, bills wholly and purely relating to Ireland have fluttered and been tossed about in shuttlecock fashion, and strictly *more Hibernico*. This, however, has not been all, for on Tuesday there was a grand field-day of Irish Parliamentary volunteers. A distinguished (in a certain sense) member, animated and inspired by the excitement which is to be caught in a variety of ways from the gratulatory festivities of a wedding breakfast, and who, craftily and with reason, contrived to mark distinctively the circumstances in which he had participated during the morning by wearing a white favour prominently in his coat, actually impeached the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The disquisition on, and the definition of, what are insults to Ireland was in a manner—we will not say what manner—interesting, and a fine study was afforded of the anatomy of Irish grievances. To be sure, one did not very clearly understand the exact relations of cause and effect, as presented with curious infelicity and striking illogicality (if there is such a word) in the discussion which took place. It all seemed to resolve itself into a complaint of the wrong man in the wrong place, or else that everybody had not got into places; and the most clear idea that one carried away was that somebody had not been created Lord Chancellor of Ireland because somebody else had been unduly made Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry. Certainly there could not be a better person to pierce through the cloud of an Irish debate than the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, who has had engrafted on a cold and unimpassioned temperament, and a kind of two-and-two-make-four intellect, a legal training in the first place, and a political training of the severest Peel school in the second, and therefore has culminated into the most perfect specimen of a Doctrinaire extant in public life at this moment. He answers all the Irish inconsequence as if he were arguing a demurrer, and with a quarter of an ounce of dry fact will pound all the imaginative statements of members for outraged counties in the sister kingdom into extinction. This subject was ignominiously terminated by the tumultuous negativing of a motion which implied an amount of active villany on the part of poor Lord Carlisle, which no one that ever looked at him could for a moment suppose him capable of attaining to, even if he were to try; and, most significant sign of all, even the mover did not utter the usual Parliamentary cry in its favour which is comprehended in the word "Ay!" The very next question was also Irish; but this time the matter was serious, and the discussion decorous; but it added to the strength of the case which we have been endeavouring to make out against the allegations on which the petition above mentioned for the restoration of the Parliament of Ireland was founded. There has been an immediate practical refutation of the assertion that no time is given in the United Legislature to Irish affairs.

In other respects the proceedings of the House of Commons have been somewhat colourless. To be sure the Government has been placed in a minority once or twice, but there has been nothing vital. It would be a failure of duty, however, if we were to pass over the episode of the Bankruptcy Bill on Monday night. It is to be understood that the Attorney-General has produced a measure for the amendment of the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency, which in its principles and main provisions has met with universal acceptance, and suggestions for the modification of the details of which he has met in such a conciliatory spirit, and with such a readiness to adapt the bill to the widest requirements of legal and commercial practical sense, that it only awaited the opportunity of a discussion in Committee to go swimmingly on to perfect legislative fruition. This opportunity at last occurred on Monday evening. Readers of debates are aware that there is in the House a gentleman on whom the mantle of Joseph Hume seems to have fallen, but, ill-shaped and ungainly as was that garment when it left its former owner, its cumbrousness and angularity are still more developed on its present possessor. The member for Evesham always displays a faculty for nibbling at matters connected with finance and expenditure; a keenness for sniffing the faintest scent of what he calls jobbery, which often results in creating, when nothing in his peculiar line is actually in existence; and, in fact, he exhibits just that quality which is illustrated in the old saying that a retired smuggler makes the best custom-house officer. This Parliamentary detective thought the time had arrived when he should run amuck against the abuse which is comprehended in the word "compensations," but, with singular infelicity, he selected the very worst occasion for vindicating a principle with which no one is inclined to quarrel. In the Bankruptcy Bill no new "compensations" are created, but a provision is made by which certain former compensations granted by Acts of Parliament, which, relatively speaking, are of no great amount, and which are in progress of dying out, are shifted from the shoulders of the suitors of the Bankruptcy Court, the money being taken directly out of the pockets of creditors, who by the mere fact of their coming into that court assume the characters of heavy losers, and placed on the Consolidated Fund. This was a part of the reform in the present law which is now inoperative, mainly because the expenses of the court swallow up all, or nearly all, the assets of estates, and therefore it constituted a main ingredient of the principle of the bill. Looking, then, to the fact of the Attorney-General being defeated on a division on this point, and if, as we suspect, stung and mortified at defeat coming from the quarter whence it originated, a feeling in which we heartily sympathise with him, that able functionary would have been less than human if he had not indignantly declared his intention of giving up the bill. His feeling must have been akin to that which we may suppose would have rushed to the heart and brain of the engineer who constructed the Eddystone Lighthouse if he had seen that stately edifice topple over into destruction merely because a ferret had been burrowing at its base.

In the House of Lords there has occurred a remarkable event, although viewed from a certain point of view it is but a small one. It is probably not generally known that the eldest son of Lord Campbell has recently entered the House of Peers, on succeeding to a barony which was conferred on his mother some years before his father attained to the peerage; and, but for the fact of Lord Campbell holding the office of Lord Chancellor, he would be a younger peer than his own son. Lord Stratheden, who was known in the House of Commons as Mr. William Campbell, in the course of his legislative career as a representative of the people, did not address the Lower Chamber more than once or twice; but, owing to a peculiarity of voice, gesture, and style, he made an impression which was remarkable, though not in the sense that he would probably have desired. Very soon after he took his seat in the House of Lords he put some notices on the paper, and one of them, after floating about for a week or two, came on last Monday. It was something about the slave trade and Mozambique; but, whatever it was, the Government thought it necessary to oppose it; but, lo and behold! when a division came on, it was found that the Ministry, suffering from that abnormal condition in which they are placed in the Lords, were absolutely about to be beaten, and Lord Stratheden was on the point of being guilty of Parliamentary parricide by putting his father and his colleagues in the minority. But, unlike the ancient Roman, Lord Campbell forgot the Minister in the parent, and voted with his son and against the Cabinet of which he is a member. Having beaten the Government, Lord Stratheden evidently believed that he was about to be "sent" for by the Queen, for he took the chief seat on the Ministerial bench, as if anxious to try at once how he would demean himself thereon. The House of Lords has got into such an eccentric mood that one is not shocked at its sympathising in action with a marked eccentricity in the person of one of its newest members.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

British Consulship at Mozambique.—Lord Stratheden moved an address praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade. The noble Lord contended that, since the British Consul quitted Mozambique in 1858, the slave trade had greatly increased, and was now carried on almost without let or hindrance under the colour of emigration.—Lord Wodehouse, upon the part of the Government, opposed the motion; not because they were not fully alive to the importance of all questions connected with the slave trade, but because they thought there were better means of discouraging it than that advocated by the noble Lord.—Lord Brougham fully agreed that one of the most effectual methods of putting down the slave trade would be to teach the natives the value of legitimate commerce; but contended that the residence of a Consul would materially facilitate that result.—The Duke of Somerset opposed the motion; and Earl Granville advised its withdrawal.—Lord Stratheden, however, persisted, and the motion, on a division, was carried by 11 to 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.—On the bringing up of the report of the Committee of the House on bankruptcy and insolvency salaries, Sir H. Willoughby submitted that it was not desirable to increase the charges resting upon the Consolidated Fund for compensations, and moved the omission of the word "compensations" from the report.—The Attorney-General said the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill created no new compensations, and that all those to which it did refer must be regarded as penalties which the country had to pay for former errors and mismanagement.—Mr. Barrow supported the amendment.—After remarks from Colonel French and Mr. Hadfield, the House divided, and adopted the amendment by 111 to 98—majority 13.—The Speaker having put the resolution as amended, the Attorney-General said the decision of the House affected the whole bill so seriously that he should postpone the next order of the day—for going into Committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.—Mr. Malins regretted the decision of the House, but applauded the resolution taken by the Attorney-General, since the amendment was a violation of the principles of honour and integrity, which could hardly have been carried if hon. members had known on which side they were voting.—Mr. Bright said the withdrawal of the bill would occasion great disappointment to the trading classes, and advised the Attorney-General to take at least one day before he decided upon adopting that course.—Mr. Bouverie concurred in the advice given by Mr. Bright, and suggested that the compensations should be charged upon the fund of the Court, in the same way as at present.—The Attorney-General said if the charge were not transferred, the whole bill must be recast. He would, therefore, give the House an opportunity of reconsidering its decision by taking another division on the question of the amended resolution; and if that decision confirmed the one just arrived at he saw no other course which he could take than that of postponing the bill.—The debate was, after some further discussion, adjourned till Thursday, the order of the day for going into Committee on the bill being also postponed.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. G. C. Bentinck, who supported the amendment moved by Mr. Selwyn at a previous sitting, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. Howes also opposed the bill, on the ground, among other objections, that it perpetuated the stipendiary character of the incomes of Bishops and Deans.—Mr. Malins objected that more business would be thrown by the bill upon the commissioners, who had already more upon their hands than they could properly attend to.—Lord J. Russell defended the bill, the object of which, he said, was to effect a more equitable distribution of church revenues by appropriating the excess of incomes from capitular estates to the augmentation of small livings. He admitted that the sale of church lands and an investment of the proceeds in the funds might produce more ample revenues, but contended that such a course would deprive Bishops, Deans, and Chapters of that solid stake in the country which it was so desirable for them to possess.—Mr. S. Estcourt objected to some of the provisions of the bill; but thinking it undesirable to go to a division, recommended that the amendment should be withdrawn; and Mr. Selwyn having assented to this course the bill was read a second time.

Miscellaneous.—The House went into Committee on Excise and Assessed Taxes Acts, and fixed the amounts to be charged for game licenses, according to the amended scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed; the Spirits Bill passed through Committee, and the Oxford University (No. 2) Bill, and the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time. Some further progress was made in Committee with the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill. The Inland Bonding Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Union of Benefices Bill was read a second time. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.—The Archbishop of York moved the second reading of this bill, explaining that its object was to amend the existing law so as to make it incumbent upon the commission to provide spiritual instruction for districts from which they derived revenues, before applying those revenues to the purposes of other districts.—The Earl of Chichester opposed the bill.—Earl Granville suggested that, as there was a more comprehensive measure on the same subject before the other House, the bill under discussion should be postponed for the present.—Earl Grey expressed a hope that the bill should not be postponed, unless the Government would promise to support it if the other bill did not pass.—After a long discussion, the bill was read a second time, with an understanding that the Committee should be postponed until the bill before the other House was disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

There was a day sitting, devoted to the further discussion in Committee of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, progress being made as far as the 27th clause.

At the evening sitting, the Lord Advocate brought in the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses (Scotland) Bill, which was read a first time.

Irish Appointments.—Mr. Conolly moved as follows: "That this House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is of opinion that fitness has not been primarily considered in these appointments. That this House is further of opinion that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public service." The hon. member, who disclaimed all intention of casting any reflections upon the private character of Lord Carlisle, accused that noble Lord of having violated all the rules of propriety in appointing Mr. Lyle Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry, and asserted that a deeper or more deliberate insult than was comprehended in that appointment was never passed upon the free magistracy of a free country; while the whole policy of the Lord Lieutenant was, he said, devoted to the carrying of Whig elections, and establishing his Government on the odious system of patronage and jobbery, as evidenced in other appointments of a similar character.—Mr. Gregory acquitted the Government from all blame in the appointment of Mr. Lyle, although he believed a better appointment might have been made.—Mr. Cardwell, in opposing the motion, said the charge against the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, so far as the appointment of Mr. Lyle was concerned, had been twice justified and explained—once in that House and once in the other; and that the complaints made in the other cases referred to were equally groundless.—Colonel French supported the motion, contending that no Irish Viceroy had ever been more unpopular or less respected than the Earl of Carlisle, who had entirely failed to maintain the dignity of the Crown, or to sustain the lustre of his office.—Mr. M'Mahon expressed his opinion that the office of Viceroy of Ireland ought to be abolished.—After some remarks from Captain Archdall and Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Horsman vindicated the high principles upon which the Earl of Carlisle made his appointments and conducted his Government generally, asserting his conviction that there was no part of her Majesty's dominions where there was less official jobbery than in Ireland.—The Attorney-General for Ireland and Lord Palmerston having also defended the conduct of Lord Carlisle, the motion was negatived without a division.

Distress in Ireland.—Mr. Hennessy moved an address, praying her Majesty to direct that steps might be taken to relieve the distress prevailing in Erris, and other parts of Ireland. In the district of Erris, he said, there were 900 families in a state of complete destitution—many of them suffering from dysentery and fever arising from famine—being principally small farmers, and others to whom the Irish Poor Law did not apply, although they would be comprehended within the letter of the English Poor Law if it existed in Ireland.—The O'Donoghue seconded the motion.—Mr. Cardwell admitted the prevalence of great distress in the district of Erris, contending, however, that it had been relieved to such an extent by local aid that the workhouse, which was capable of accommodating 600 inmates, had never been inhabited by more than 125 paupers at the same time; and, consequently, that the case was not one which called for any extraordinary interference on the part of the Government.—After a discussion, in which Lord Fermoy, Mr. Brady, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Clive, and other members took part, the House, dividing, negatived the motion by 84 to 49—majority 35.

The Militia.—Mr. S. Herbert, in asking leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the militia, pointed attention to the fact that the militia force of the country, although it had attained a high degree of efficiency, had so dwindled down in point of numbers as to fall altogether below the amount at which it was required to stand by law. He accounted for this partly from the feelings occasioned by the frequent embodiment and disembodiment of regiments, and partly from the numerous enlistments which took place out of the militia into the line; and, while he admitted the desirability of increasing from such a source the strength of the regular Army, he asserted the necessity of maintaining the militia itself upon a substantial footing. Premising that he was not an advocate for its reorganisation, he detailed the recent administrative changes effected in connection with that force, and then went on to state the objects of the bill which he sought leave to introduce. These were to give power to unite regiments in maritime counties for the purpose of forming artillery corps; to provide buildings for the permanent staff; and to regulate the mode and time of training; to increase the force in Scotland an Ireland in the same proportion in times of danger as is now the case in England. The right hon. gentleman also referred to some other changes which were intended to be introduced, but for which no provision was made in his bill.—Colonel W. Patten intimated his cordial approval of the proposed changes, as well as of those which had already been effected by the Government.—After remarks from Lord Enfield, Colonel Gilpin, Colonel Dickson, and General Upton, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. Clive obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Local Government Act; and Sir G. C. Lewis to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections. The Locomotives Bill was committed, and the House disposed of the other orders of the day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill.—This bill having been committed, Sir H Cairns moved an amendment on the first clause, with the object of exempting from the operation of the measure works in which the bleaching or dyeing of linen, linen yarns, or cambric only is carried on. After some discussion the amendment was adopted, on a division, by 190 to 48.—Mr. A. Egerton moved an amendment on the same clause, the success of which would have destroyed the principle of the measure, by making it a twelve hours instead of a ten hours bill. Another long discussion followed, which resulted in a division, and the rejection of the amendment by 256 to 42. The several clauses of the bill were then agreed to, a proposed new clause being under discussion when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Sunday Riots in St. George's-in-the-East.—Lord Dungannon gave notice that on Friday, the 6th of July, he would call attention to the subject of the serious riots in St. George's-in-the-East—more particularly of those that occurred on the 17th and 24th of June—with the view of considering what more effectual measures could be adopted to put a stop to them.

The Builders' Strike.—In reference to a petition presented by Earl Grey on the subject of the strike of the workmen in the building trade, Lord Brougham took the opportunity of deprecating the conduct of the men in endeavouring to induce others to join them in their determination to obtain from their masters a reduction of the hours of labour each day. The noble and learned Lord said, though workmen were at liberty to combine together to obtain better wages or a diminution of their daily labour, they were acting most illegally and mischievously by intimidation or using compulsory means to induce other men to leave their employment.

The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill was read a third time and passed.

Harbours and Breakwaters.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire how far it may be practicable to afford better shelter for shipping upon our coasts than is at present afforded by the adoption of some plan for the construction of breakwaters and harbours less costly and better adapted for certain localities than the system of solid masonry hitherto in use, and whether any such plan appears likely to be also serviceable for the improvement of our national defences.—The Duke of Somerset observed that the subject had been already inquired into by various Committees of both Houses of Parliament, from time to time, without any very definite result. The most eminent engineers were found to differ in opinion from each other upon almost every scheme proposed. He therefore saw no great advantage to be gained by such a Committee as was now proposed.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Evidence in Cases of Misdemeanour.—Lord Brougham brought in a bill to enable persons charged with misdemeanour to give evidence on oath in their own behalf, and, in the event of their committing perjury, to be indicted for that offence.—The Lord Chancellor approved of the principle of the bill, which was then read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Member.—Mr. Getty took the oath and his seat on his election for Belfast.

Sicily and Sardinia.—Sir R. Peel gave notice of his intention, on the motion for the adjournment of the House to-morrow, to call the attention of the House to the rumours which prevailed in reference to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any intimation that, in the event of such annexation being effected, some new demands for an extension of territory were likely to be made by France. It was also his intention to inquire whether it was true that her Majesty's Government had signified to the Government of Sardinia that the present aggressive policy of Sardinia was viewed by Great Britain with indifference.

European Forces (India) Bill.—Sir C. Wood moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. A. Mills moved an amendment—that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He considered the bill defective and unsatisfactory. In his opinion the present state of things had worked satisfactorily in India for upwards of a century, and therefore it ought not to be disturbed. The abolition of the local military force as proposed by the bill would entail upon India an additional burden of £200,000 a year. The bill would also violate the rights of the Indian officers which had been guaranteed to them by the India Bill of 1858. He denounced the measure as most dangerous and unconstitutional, and urged upon the House the propriety of repealing it.—Sir E. Colebrooke seconded the amendment.—After a discussion, which occupied the House until nearly one o'clock, Mr. Rich moved the adjournment of the debate.—Upon a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 262 against 83.—Mr. Danby Seymour then moved the adjournment of the House.—Lord Palmerston resisted the motion.—Another division having taken place, the motion for the adjournment of the House was negatived by a majority of 229 against 51.—Mr. Hennessy then moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord Palmerston said, as it was evident the minority, though small, were determined to delay the progress of the bill, he would not resist the motion of the adjournment until the following evening (Friday).—General Peel advised Mr. Hennessy to withdraw his motion of adjournment and allow the bill to be read a second time: it might be further discussed upon the next stage.—Mr. Horsman and Mr. A. Mills declined to assent to the second reading until the papers upon the subject, which were ordered to be printed in March last, were laid upon the table.—Sir C. Wood, in reply to Sir C. Napier, said the Government were not responsible for the production of those papers. The printer of the House was the only person responsible.—Another division was insisted upon, when the motion for adjournment was again negatived by a majority of 190 against 43.—Mr. A. Mills having moved the adjournment of the debate, Lord Palmerston said, in deference to the convenience of the Speaker, he would assent to the adjournment of the debate to the following (Friday) evening.

On Monday morning the Lancefield Cotton-spinning Factory, Centre-street, Tradeston, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss in stock, buildings, and machinery is estimated at £8000, which is nearly covered by insurances.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The twenty-first anniversary festival of this charity was held in the hall of King's College, on Thursday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester. The hospital has no endowment, and is entirely dependent for support upon voluntary contributions and legacies. From the report it appears that since its foundation in 1839, 429,532 poor persons have received the benefits of the charity, of whom 25,131 were in-patients, and 395,791 out-patients, and 8610 poor married women were attended at their own homes. During the past year 35,959, of whom 1485 were in-patients, have been relieved. About 500 patients are daily seen by the physicians and surgeons. This vast amount of relief is administered at a cost of about £6000 a year. The annual subscriptions only amount to about £1500, so that the charity is every year dependent for the sum of nearly £4500 upon the free gifts of friends. The new hospital, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £100,000, every shilling of which has been contributed by public benevolence, is nearly completed. One half of the new building is already occupied, and the other half will be ready for the reception of patients by the end of the present year. The nursing department is conducted by the ladies and nurses of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses. Funds are urgently needed to meet the current expenses. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to nearly £2000.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution took place on Wednesday evening at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Fry. There were 819 patients under treatment during the past twelve months. A debt of nearly £600 materially cramped the usefulness of the institution. The subscriptions announced amounted to £750, including a donation of £20 from Sir Stratford de Redcliffe, who was prevented by indisposition from taking the chair.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The fifty-fourth annual festival of this institution took place on Wednesday at Cremorne Gardens, the spacious Ashburnham Pavilion being turned to account as a dining-hall. Nearly 1600 persons sat down to dinner. The list of subscriptions was headed by the Chairman with a donation of 50 guineas. The firm of Whitbread and Co. subscribed the sum of 100 guineas, and several members gave 10 guineas each, raising the amount from their establishment to 220 guineas. The total receipts were £1461 18s., and this sum was very nearly increased to £2000 by collections made at the tables.

THE LONDON HOME.—This institution, which has been established for the praiseworthy object of affording the highest scientific assistance to women of a respectable position in society, but of limited means, who may be suffering from a special but very distressing class of maladies, has just completed its second year; and its first anniversary dinner was held on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall—Mr. H. H. Jolliffe, M.P., in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to £477 10s. 6d. were announced by the hon. secretary.

Mr. Alderman Abbiss and Mr. Abraham Lusk have been elected Sheriffs for the city of London for the ensuing year.

The annual ball in aid of the Scottish charities of the metropolis came off with great éclat on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms.

The Lady Mayoress has issued cards of invitation for a fancy dress ball, at the Mansion House, on the evening of Thursday, the 5th of July.

The house of Mr. Harrison, baker, at Mile End, was burnt out early on Wednesday morning. A woman and a boy were saved by a fire-escape conductor; but Mrs. Knightsbridge, an old woman, was burnt to death.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.—Thursday was the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the ceremony having been performed by Archbishop Sumner, in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of June, 1838.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The anniversary of this society was held yesterday week in the Council Chamber, Guildhall—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report states that the society's fire-escape stations number seventy-two, situated at distances of half a mile apart, in almost unbroken lines of succession from north to south, and from east to west, extending in the former instance from Holloway to Peckham, and in the latter from Poplar to Kensington. The fire-escape forces number seventy-six men, with four inspectors. During last year 524 fires were attended to, and ninety-four lives were saved by their exertions. The society's rewards, to be presented to persons who have distinguished themselves in different parts of the country, comprise four silver medallions, two clasps to former medallions, forty-five testimonials, and several pecuniary rewards. The balance-sheet shows an amount of £7338 received in subscriptions and donations during the past year, including a donation of ten guineas from her Majesty. The expenditure has amounted to £6175, and out of the balance in favour of the society £500 has been invested to meet contingent expenses. The society's reward was presented by the chairman to a number of men who had distinguished themselves by their promptitude and exertions in saving life.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In Hyde Park, on Wednesday, a gentlemanly-looking man, apparently a foreigner, discharged a pistol at his head, but, the bullet not taking the desired effect, he shot himself a second time, and then drew some sharp instrument across his throat, and fell dead. On the deceased's person was found a letter respecting some female who was alleged to have died at the hands of her husband at a house in Oxford-street. A policeman went in consequence to the house; and, on forcing open the door of the room, the woman was found lying on the floor, having had her head separated from the body. The head was found in a cupboard, and some of her limbs had been cut as with a saw. The occupier of the house said that the man and woman had been in his house only about a week, and that he had not seen anything of either of them since Saturday.——On Tuesday morning a man jumped from the centre parapet of Blackfriars-bridge and immediately sank. His body has not been found.——On Thursday afternoon the House of Lords, which was sitting, in conjunction with the Common Law Judges, to hear appeals, was frighted from its propriety by a sudden yelling. An Indian, who was standing amongst the spectators, drew a small Indian knife across his throat. The wound, however, was not dangerous.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Welter Cup.—Friar of Apshall, 1; Audrey, 2.
Galleywood Stakes.—Ninette c., 1; Contention, 2.
Chelmsford Handicap.—Yorkshire Grey, 1; Harry, 2.
Great Baddow Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Confidence, 1; Conundrum, 2.
County Members' Plate.—Orcus, 1; Rattlesnake, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap Plate.—Orcus, 1. Wee Polly, 2.
Cup Stakes.—Kinnersley, 1. York, 2.
Marks' Hall Stakes.—Chelmsford, 1. Lord of Tees, 2.
Town Plate Handicap.—Ambush, 1. The Gem, 2
Queen's Plate.—Weatherbound, 1. Jenny Longlegs, 2.
Maldon Stakes.—Tadworth, 1. Foretop, 2.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Stanton, 1; Longshot, 2.
Members' Plate.—Red Eagle, 1; Walkington, 2.
North Derby.—Wildman, 1; Sir William, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Camphor, 1.
Tyro Stakes.—Sambo, 1; East Stanley, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Stand Stakes.—Prudence, 1. The Dutchman, 2.
Visitors' Stakes.—Spiteful Dick, 1. Breeze, 2.
Northumberland Plate.—First Lord, 1. Butterfly, 2.
Licensed Victuallers' Handicap.—Syringe, 1. Grenadier, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Sabreur, 1. Ticket of Leave, 2.

THURSDAY.

Tyne Handicap.—Breeze, 1. Gardener, 2.
Gold Cup Stakes.—Wildman, 1. Hetty, 2.
Corporation Plate.—Syringe, 1. Cramond, 2.

IPSWICH RACES.—THURSDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Stratagem, 1.
Chauntry Stakes.—Lady Derby, 1. Tomyris, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Boabdil, 1. Pescatore, 2.
Members Plate.—Clio, 1. Rattlesnake, 2.
Suffolk Handicap.—Yorkshire Grey walked over.

CRICKET.—The University of Oxford *v.* University of Cambridge: On Tuesday, at Lord's Ground, this match was resumed from the previous day; Cambridge proved victorious, with three wickets to go down, as will be seen by the annexed result. Score:—Oxford, first innings, 59; second innings, 57. Cambridge, first innings, 76; second innings, 41.

Surrey *v.* Sixteen of Cambridge University: This match was commenced at the Oval on Thursday week, and brought to a conclusion the following evening in favour of Cambridge by 42 runs. The score is as follows:—Cambridge, first innings, 89; second innings, 77. Surrey, first innings, 34; second innings, 90.

Marylebone Club and Ground *v.* Rugby School: This match was played on Wednesday, at Lord's, and terminated in favour of Rugby. The following is the score:—M.C.C., first innings, 33; second innings, 78. Rugby, first innings, 73; second innings, 39, with a loss of three wickets.

AQUATICS.—At Henley Regatta on Tuesday, Trinity College, Cambridge, won the Grand Challenge Cup, beating the London Rowing Club, after a neck-and-neck race to the bit of straight water, when they shot ahead in the most extraordinary manner, and won by four boats' length. Four of each of the same crews pulled also for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, with like success.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
June 20	29·648	57·2	53·7	·89	9	53·5	66·6	SSW.	215	·268
„ 21	29·813	60·6	52·4	·79	7	50·4	67·7	SW. WSW.	238	·085
„ 22	29·979	54·2	47·0	·78	8	51·7	66·9	SSW. SW. S.	300	·037
„ 23	29·929	59·4	56·3	·90	9	54·3	66·8	SW. WSW.	421	·028
„ 24	29·951	60·3	57·4	·90	10	57·0	69·0	SW.	192	·067
„ 25	29·798	56·8	51·4	·83	9	54·6	66·8	SSW. SW. W.	338	·218
„ 26	29·930	56·1	48·0	·76	8	54·5	67·3	W. SW.	128	·370

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29·639	29·766	29·989	29·890	30·953	29·728	29·874
Temperature of Air	61·8°	63·8°	59·7°	61·6°	63·8°	56·9°	58·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	59·1°	58·7°	54·3°	58·7°	60·9°	55·6°	52·3°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	W.

A letter from Coburg says:—"Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, who will shortly arrive here, and live alternately at Coburg and at Gotha. The reigning Duke not having any children, Prince Alfred, his nephew, is his presumptive heir."

At the South Kensington Museum last week there were 11,842 visitors. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 4148; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4209; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 2081; students' evening (Wednesday), 174; Thursday evening (Female School of Art conversazione), 1230.

THE VANSITTART CASE.—The Norwich magistrates on Monday resumed the inquiry into the charge preferred against the Rev. Canon Dalton, a Roman Catholic priest, and the two Messrs. Beha, of conspiring to assist in keeping Master Wm. Henry Vansittart from the care of his father, after he had run away from school. The matter excited great interest, the court being crowded throughout the proceedings. Master Vansittart was the first witness examined, and in his evidence entirely contradicted that which he had given on the former occasion in regard to having been enticed away from school by an Italian priest with a slouched hat and a long cloak; saying that although he had met such a person at Rackheath, the only conversation that took place was, that the latter said, "Good morning." He had never met him at Brighton. He left Rackheath of his own accord, because he had some Catholic notions. He went to Canon Dalton's, at Norwich, by himself, and told him he wished to be a Catholic. He then took him to the Beha's, where he was found. The Rev. F. H. S. Hodson, Rector of Rackheath, under whom Master Vansittart had been placed, deposed that on missing the boy he went to Norwich, and ultimately Canon Dalton gave information which led to his discovery. The inquiry was very lengthy, but finally the Mayor, in consideration of the difficulties of law and evidence connected with the case, dismissed it; but at the same time expressing an opinion that the Bench considered the conduct of Canon Dalton was exceedingly reprehensible, in that, knowing the boy had clandestinely left a school where he had been placed by a Protestant parent, he did not advise him to return, but, on the contrary, did what he could to facilitate his leaving school.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE long-expected Russian loan for £8,000,000 in a 4½ per cent stock, at 92, has been issued. The contractors intimate that there will be a sinking fund of 1½ per cent per annum; that no deposit is required on application; that 10 per cent must be paid two days after allotment; and, further, that the whole amount will be required by the 17th of December, on which day a payment of 22 per cent must be made. From the last payment, however, the half-yearly dividend may be deducted. The notification states that the amount is required to pay off certain bonds which were handed to the Government on the occasion of the failure of the last 3 per cent loan. Scarcely any transactions have taken place in the scrip, which may be nominally quoted at par to ½ premium. The fact is, that the price demanded is too high to tempt speculators to invest.

The supply of money in the general discount market still continues very moderate, owing to the heavy amounts recently paid into the Exchequer. The demand for accommodation having been steady, very full rates of discount have been paid out of doors. In Lombard-street, first-class short bills have been done at 3¾ to 4; three months', at 4; four months', at 4½ to 4¾; and six months', at 4½ to 5 per cent. The scarcity of money has had considerable influence upon the Unfunded Debt, which has been done at 2s. to 3s. dis.

The total imports of the precious metals have been very large—namely, about £800,000. A portion has been disposed of to the Bank of England, and the remainder is in the market for sale. The supply of gold now on passage from Australia is valued at £624,000.

The foreign exchanges have become rather less favourable, but throughout the Continent money is still very low in price. At Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Brussels it may be had at 3; at Vienna, 4; and at Frankfort and Hamburg, 1¾ per cent. At those quotations, however, very little prime paper is offering.

The amount taken out by the present steamer for India is only £23,920; but, owing to the loss of the *Malabar* at Galle, the silver shipments by the next packet are expected to be very large.

The new Sardinian loan of £6,000,000 will be offered at Turin, in July, at about 80.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the South Australian Land Company a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent was declared. The dividend of the Canada Company is £4 per share.

The amount necessary to be raised this year for French railway purposes —£12,000,000—has been apportioned. The annexed are the totals taken by each line:—

Paris and Orleans	£3,350,000
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	3,231,003
Eastern of France	1,170,000
Southern of France	1,801,000
Western of France	1,089,000
Ardennes	1,165,003
Dauphiné	279,000

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been only moderate:—Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 1¾ to 1⅞ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 to 1⅛ prem.; Universal Marine, par to ¼ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ⅜ to ¼ discount; and London and South African Bank, ⅝ to ⅛ dis.

Owing to some rather large sales of Reduced and New Three per Cents, and, consequently, to an increased supply of stock in the market, Home Securities have been very inactive throughout the week, and prices have had a drooping tendency. On Monday the Reduced and New Three per Cents were done at 93¼ 92⅞ 93; Consols, for Account, 93⅜; India Debentures, 96½ ¼; Ditto, Bonds, 8s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper sold at 97¼ 97; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½ 102. The fluctuations in prices on the following day were trifling; nevertheless, the market was very flat:—Bank Stock left off at 229; Reduced Three per Cents, 93⅛ 92⅞; New Three per Cents, 93⅛; Long Annuities, 16⅝; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 102¼; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 12s. to 8s. dis.; Consols for Account, 93¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Wednesday the dealings generally were much restricted:—Bank Stock closed at 229; Reduced Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93; New Three per Cents, 93 92⅞; India Five per Cent Paper, 96¾ ½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent 102¼; Ditto Debentures, 96⅝; Ditto Bonds, 7s. to 11s. dis.; India Five per Cents, 104½; Consols for Account, 93⅜ ⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem. On Thursday dealings generally were limited:—Consols touched 93¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93⅛; Bank Stock, 229; India Five per Cent Paper, 96¾; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; and Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.

A very moderate demand has prevailed for all Foreign Securities. The tendency of prices has been decidedly drooping, yet no material change has occurred in them, compared with last week. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 99; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 87¾; Ditto, 1860, 87½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 11½; Ditto Provisional Land Warrant, 4; Dutch Four per Cents, 101¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 14¼; Ditto Deferred, 4; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 108¾; Russian Three per Cents, 64⅛; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 37⅞; Ditto, Passive, 18½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 77⅞; Ditto, New, 60⅝; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cents, 12¼.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled steady as regards prices, but the business doing in them has been very moderate. Agra and United Service have marked 80; Australasia, 65½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 23 ex div.; London and County, 35½; London Joint-stock, 33; London and Westminster, 60½; Oriental, 43½; Ottoman, 18; Provincial of Ireland, 88¾; Ditto, New, 33; Union of Australia, 42½; and Union of London, 24¾.

Colonial Government Securities have been in steady request, at full quotations:—New Brunswick Six per Cents have realised 108¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100¼; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 100⅝; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 109; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107¾.

The Miscellaneous Market continues inactive, but without leading to any change of importance in prices:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have marked 14½; Copper Mines of England Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 25½; Crystal Palace, 32; Great Ship, ⅝; London Discount, 4½; London General Omnibus, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74; Ditto, New, 31½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 19½; Royal Mail Steam, 51½; South Australian Land, 35½; Van Diemen's Land, 9½; Victoria Docks, 101½; Birmingham Canal, 94½.

European Gas Shares have sold at 10; Imperial, 80; Ditto, New, 33; Phœnix, 63½; Surrey Consumers, 11½; United General, 22; Eagle Insurance, 7½; Globe, 101½; Indemnity Marine, 160; Law Fire, 4½.

Nearly all Railway Shares have ruled heavy, and prices have given way from 10s. to 15s. per share. The account has been adjusted, with only moderate rates for "continuations." The traffic receipts show less favourable results. The "calls" for the month of July amount to £868,831, making the total called for the present year £8,342,930. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties, 6½; Caledonian, 92⅝; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, 114; Great Western, 69⅜; London and Brighton, 113½; London and North-Western, 101⅜; Ditto, Eighths, 9⅜; London and South-Western, 94; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96½; Ditto, York, 81½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 44½; South-Eastern, 85½; South Wales, 67.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 139; London and Greenwich, 68; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 96.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at five per cent prem., 86; London and Brighton Seven per Cent Stock, 155; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103⅜.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, ½ dis.; Eastern Bengal, 4; East Indian, 102; Ditto, F Shares Extension, 15; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 15; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 90; Ditto, Second Preference, 70; Ditto Six per Cent Debentures, 47; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅜; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds payable 1873, without option, 97.

FOREIGN.—South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅜.

The directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada have intimated that they are unable to pay the half-yearly interest upon the ordinary bonds of the company.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 25.—Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, the demand for both red and white qualities ruled heavy, and prices were 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday last. In foreign wheat—the show of which was good—very little was passing, and the quotations were almost nominal. Floating cargoes, however, sold at extreme rates. There was a slow inquiry for barley, at last week's currency. Malt was unaltered in value, but sales progressed slowly. The oat trade was heavy, at quite 1s. per quarter less money, owing to an enormous influx of supply from abroad. Both beans and peas were steady in price, but the value of flour was barely supported.

June 27.—Nearly all kinds of produce were taken off slowly to-day; but, compared with Monday, no quotable change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s. to 59s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 62s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s. to 58s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 3(?)s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 27s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 54s.; town households, 44s. to 47s.; country marks, 40s. to 45s. per 280 lb.; American, 27s. to 32s. per barrel; French, 37s. to 44s. per sack.

Seeds.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of seed. On the whole, the market is steady for the time of year.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 58s; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s. 0d.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 63s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; white clover, ditto, 84s. to 90s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 57s. 0d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 27s. 5d.; rye, 38s. 9d.; beans, 45s. 10d.; peas, 41s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 54s. 0d.; barley, 35s. 7d.; oats, 26s. 9d.; rye, 37s. 9d.; beans, 47s. 5d.; peas, 40s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 105,421; barley, 1036; oats, 3183; rye, 43; beans, 2589; peas, 333 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off somewhat steadily. China qualities have realized previous rates, and Assam have advanced 2d. per lb. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Sugar.—The transactions in most raw sugars have been to a full average extent, at late quotations. West India has sold at from 34s. to 44s 6d.; Madras, 32s. to 45s.; and Penang, 36s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. Several floating cargoes of Havanna have changed hands at extreme rates. Refined sugars are in fair request, at 52s. per cwt. for brown lumps.

Coffee.—Only moderate quantities have been on offer, and they have mostly sold at quite last week's quotations.

Rice.—In the value of this article very little change has taken place; but, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The stock is only moderate.

Provisions.—We have very little change to notice in the value of any kind of butter, but the demand is very inactive. Limerick is selling at 100s. 104s.; and Carlow, 104s. to 110s. per cwt. Bacon has further advanced 2s. Bladdered lard is quoted at 68s. to 84s., and kegs, 70s. to 72s. per cwt. Hams continue steady in price.

Tallow.—The market continues steady, at 52s. 9d. for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 52s. 9d. to 5[illegible]s. for delivery during the last three months.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 28s. 0d. to 28s 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; rough, 8s. 9d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is only a moderate inquiry for rum, at about late quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 7d. to 1s 8d. per gallon. Brandy is held at full prices; but the demand is by no means active. Grain spirit as last advised.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £5 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 6s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade firm.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers' 13s. to 15s. 6d. per ton. Ships at sea, 210.

Hops.—Although the plantation accounts are by no means favourable the duty is called £170,000 to 175,000. Most kinds of hops move off slowly, at last week's quotations.

Wool.—English qualities are still very firm in price. In foreign and colonial qualities very little is doing, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The few old potatoes on offer are held at from £100 to £170 per ton. New qualities are steady, at from 8s to 16s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 28).—Our market, to-day, was but moderately supplied with beasts. Prime breeds were in steady request, at very full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at late rates. Sheep—the show of which was tolerably good—commanded a fair inquiry, at Monday's currency. We have to report a dull sale for lambs, at the late decline in value. The supply was tolerably good. There was a fair sale for calves, at full prices. The numbers were moderately extensive. Pigs and milch cows moved off slowly, but without change in value. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lambs, 5s. 0d. to 6s 6d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1050; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 11,200; calves, 450; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 240; sheep and lambs, 1500; calves, 293.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; pork, 4s. 2d. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. BEDFORD, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, baker.—A. HASLAM, Manchester, coach proprietor.

BANKRUPTS.

J. FAULKNER, Commercial-road, Surrey, cab proprietor.—W. BEVITT, Sheffield, cutler.—J. MORGAN, Manchester, clay and mineral merchant.—W. and J. NOAK, Droitwich, salt manufacturers.—J. YOUNG, Highbridge, Somersetshire, draper.—J. B. BLACKBURN, Norwich, currier.—J. and S. H. HOLLAND, Birmingham, printers.—W. HILLIARD, otherwise H. BEVIS, Burghclere, Southampton, maltster.—T. HARRISON, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, tailor and draper.—G. CURTIS, Landport, Hants, licensed victualler.—J. TOMBS, Church-street, Westminster, builder.—E. J. HOPKINS, Fishponds, Gloucestershire, draper.—J. CHILTON, Stone, Staffordshire, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ABNOTT and CO., Glasgow, warehousemen.—D. CORMACK, Wick, merchant.—A. MILNE, Hulton, Dundee, baker.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

BANKRUPTS.

T. and W. T. FENN, Norwich; Fore street, Cripplegate; and Tuileries-street, Hackney-road, boot manufacturers.—G. H. LILIE, Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey, tanner.—W. FRYER, Norwich, boot manufacturer.—G. J. SANDFORD, High-street, Marylebone, and Clerkenwell-green, linen-draper.—T. W. VERNON, Bilston, Staffordshire, and Sparkbrook, Worcestershire, coal master.—R. BAKER, Ipsley, Warwickshire, needle dealer.—T. BONSER, Plungar, Leicestershire, auctioneer, dealer.—C. GANNETT, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, outfitter.—E. J. PICKSLAY, Wakefield, Yorkshire, scrivener.—H. HOLDEN, Doncaster, and R. W. HOLDEN, Sheffield, cattle dealers.—J. W. CRAWFORD, Lincoln, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. LOCKART, Glasgow, cattle salesman.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at Aikenhead House, Lanarkshire, the Lady Isabella Gordon, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Fulham Palace, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Thurloe-square, the Lady Anna Sherson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Yattenden, Berks, Almeric Walter Seymour, Esq., M.D., of Brighton (fourth surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London), to Clara Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Captain Beet, of H. M.'s 94th Regiment.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. Walter Kelly, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Edward Streeten, M.A., Henry Charles Fulcher, Esq., of Mincing-lane, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Paget, R.N.

On the 5th inst., at Saint Lucia, W. I., by L'Abbé Lecaillet, James J. Meagher, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, to Lucianna, eldest daughter of Charles Bennett, Esq., Provost Marshal General.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Farnborough-place, Hants, George Farquhar, Leslie, Esq., of 45, Rutland-gate, London, fourth son of the late William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, aged 59.

On the 2nd ult., at Newlands, near Cape Town, deeply and deservedly regretted, Henry Smith Carleton, Esq.

On the 21st of April, at Melbourne, the Rev. Thomas Chute Ellis Warcup, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Pelorus*, only son of William Mark Warcup, M.D., of Scarning, Norfolk, and grandson of the late William Warcup, Staff Surgeon in the Island of St. Vincent.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence at Kensington, after long suffering, Joseph Liggins, Esq., of the Island of Antigua, aged 69.

REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS BY HER MAJESTY IN HYDE PARK.

THE grand review on Saturday last was in every respect a triumph. Another such a sight has not been seen in our days. We have had, indeed, brilliant military displays, but none so perfectly national, none that combined elements of such peculiar and stirring interest, as this great pacific demonstration. The moral significance of the whole is summed up in the one fact of its being a volunteer movement. Those fine bodies of trained men that marched to the ground on Saturday with a precision that delighted professional critics knew nothing whatever of military discipline a year ago. At most, twelve short months, and in many cases little more than half that number, have sufficed to convert a hundred thousand busy citizens into effective soldiers. The sudden creation of this great national army is a miracle which the love of "England, home, and duty" easily works amongst a brave and patriotic people. It expresses the stern but enthusiastic attachment which true liberty inspires. The mere whisper of danger to the land that enjoys it, and the institutions in which it is embodied, has profoundly moved the whole nation. It has summoned bands of volunteers in every part of the country to the unaccustomed discipline of arms; and, were danger imminent and threatening, the same impulse would multiply their number tenfold. This is the meaning of the demonstration of Saturday. It was the fête-day of constitutional freedom; and everything conspired to render its proceedings worthy of the occasion.

As a mere spectacle nothing could be finer than the appearance of the Park at the mustering of the volunteers. The day was of the best possible kind for outdoor activity and enjoyment—bright and cheerful but not too brilliant, bits of blue sky chequering the masses of cool, grey clouds that moved slowly across the sky, and a pleasant breeze tempering the heat and giving freshness and elasticity to the air throughout the day. Then the arrangements on the ground were most picturesque. The actors and spectators inclosed the open spaces of the park so as to turn its beauty to the best account. They were arranged in a vast oval amphitheatre, or long ellipse, lying north and south, the eastern line being a crescent of gaily-dressed spectators, and the lonnger western line covered with masses of the volunteer troops in position, each line having as a background a noble screen of wood. The intervening space was brightened with moving uniforms and animated with martial music; while all round surged the great tide of the many-voiced and ever-moving multitude.

ASSEMBLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

From one o'clock up to three p.m. the march of the volunteer regiments into the park was continuous and unbroken. From the various railway stations, and from the extreme suburbs, east, west, north, and south, they advanced upon Hyde Park as a centre in accumulating lines, each regiment preceded by its band. Among the first to arrive was the Honourable Artillery Company of London, headed by its mounted corps, under the command of Captain Jay. From the precision with which this fine body of men marched it might almost have been mistaken for one of the Household regiments, whose uniform is very similar. Next came the Huntingdonshire Mounted Rifles, with the Duke of Manchester at their head. The 1st Surrey Mounted Rifles, a troop of fine, soldierly-looking fellows, came into the park about the same period. The Civil Service corps, headed by Viscount Bury, marched in together with the Artists' (38th Middlesex). For nearly two hours there was a constant succession of battalions arriving on the ground, stretching away in long black, grey, and scarlet columns, and marching in excellent style. It was quite impossible to take an accurate note of the arrival of the separate corps. The Berkshires formed a strong battalion of nearly 600 strong; the Birmingham and Coventry force numbered about the same. The west-country men—a splendid set of fellows—were 800 strong. Swarming in from the north side came companies from Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Bath, Warwick, Sleaford, Reading, Windsor, Newbury, Abingdon, Maidenhead, Wokingham, Oxford, Bridport, Burlington, Northampton, Aylesbury, Trowbridge, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Worcester, and the northern and western districts. The Lancashire contingents excited great attention, as well from their numbers as from the remarkable steadiness and precision of their marching. Manchester alone contributed almost as many as the city of London. The Nottingham regiment was also very noticeable—the Lincoln green, so much brighter than the ordinary rifle uniform, giving them a peculiar character on the ground. Another corps which excited more than ordinary interest was the Victoria Rifles. This is the only corps which had an existence at the time when the volunteers were reviewed in 1803. The City of London Volunteers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks at their head, entered the park amidst the "hurrahs" of the multitude. Before three o'clock the whole of the line between the north and south sides of the park was occupied by volunteers, massed in contiguous columns, with arms piled. The Brigade-Majors had by this time picketed the spaces allotted for each of their battalions by means of small flags of various colours, and now every corps fell into its appointed position. There were two divisions, the first formed of six brigades, one of mounted volunteers, one of artillery, and four of infantry. The second division consisted of four brigades, all infantry. The signal to fall in having been given, the effect of the line thus formed was very imposing. On the extreme right was a red mass, consisting of the Mounted Huntingdonshire, the Engineers, and the Artillery corps. In the centre a grey tint prevailed, and on the left was a dark mass formed of the Surrey and other regiments, whose uniform was of rifle green.

At half-past three o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Love, commanding the first division, and Major-General Lord Rokeby, commanding the second division, rode up to the front and inspected the whole line preparatory to the

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty, as we learn from the *Court Circular*, quitted the palace shortly before four o'clock for Hyde Park. A numerous retinue of military officers in uniform escorted the Queen to the review. Her Majesty was seated in an open carriage and four, and by her side sat his Majesty the King of the Belgians, habited in his uniform as an English Field Marshal, and wearing the decoration of the Order of the Garter. Opposite to the Queen and King in the carriage were Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, the young Prince wearing the Highland dress. The Prince Consort, in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the Count of Flanders, wearing a handsome Belgian uniform, dark blue with gold appointments, rode on the right of the Queen's carriage. The Prince of Wales and Prince Jules of Holstein-Glucksburg, the former wearing a Colonel's uniform, and the latter habited in a foreign uniform, rode on the opposite side of her Majesty's carriage. The Queen was preceded by a party of Life Guards, her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, the Queen's Equerries, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and the Military Secretary, and also by other military officers.

Immediately after the Queen's carriage rode Viscount Combermere. His Lordship wore the uniform of his regiment, the Life Guards, and carried his gold stick of office as the Commander of the Household Regiment in Waiting. The veteran Viscount wore over his cuirass the ribbon of the Order of the Bath. The Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse to the Queen, and Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal, also rode behind the Queen's carriage. A second Royal carriage and four, also open, followed, containing his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, her Royal Highness Princess Helena, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Hereditasy Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The young Prince appeared in the Highland dress. The Equerries in Waiting on the Queen and the Prince Consort attended on each side of the carriage. A third open carriage and four contained her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department. The Hon. General Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel rode on horseback on each side of the carriage. The Ladies in Waiting and Lord de Grey and Ripon followed in another carriage. The Lords Lieutenant of counties, wearing their distinctive military uniform, had assembled near the principal gate of the Palace, and followed in the procession, together with some military officers and several foreign staff officers, the Royal cortége being closed by a numerous party of Life Guards.

THE INSPECTION.

As soon as the guns announced the Queen's entrance to the park the Duke of Cambridge, with the officers of his staff, rode across the ground to receive her Majesty, and fell into the Royal procession immediately in front of the Queen's carriage. The progress of the Royal cortége along the line of the galleries formed a very beautiful spectacle. Pausing at the Royal standard to contemplate the *coup d'œil*, her Majesty was saluted by the whole line presenting arms—a movement which was executed with the greatest precision. The Royal cortége first proceeded in the direction of the left of the line, but afterwards changed its course and drove to the extreme right, from which point her Majesty commenced her inspection, proceeding at a slow pace and observing with interest the appearance and characteristics of the different corps. As her Majesty passed along, each brigade successively saluted by presenting arms; but at this time there was no other recognition of the Royal presence on the part of the volunteers, who strictly preserved a soldierly silence. The crowds behind the line, as well as the spectators on the northern and southern sides of the park, near the right and left of the volunteerrs, however, cheered vociferously while her Majesty was in their vicinity.

The inspection being completed, the procession returned to the Queen's standard, in front of which her Majesty's carriage drew up. The united bands of the regiments of Foot Guards now advanced from the rear of the line (where they had performed some martial music during the Royal inspection) to a position opposite her Majesty's carriage. Here they formed a glittering centre, on the left of which the General Commanding in Chief and the officers of his staff subsequently arranged themselves—the Lords Lieutenant of counties occupying the right. At twenty minutes to five o'clock the bands struck up, and so admirably were all the arrangements carried out, that without any delay the van of the volunteer army advanced in quick time in open columns of companies, preceded by the Duke of Cambridge and his staff, who wheeled off as soon as they had passed the Queen's carriage.

The Mounted Rifles of Huntingdonshire, under the command of the Duke of Manchester, came first. Their uniform of scarlet with white facings was not particularly handsome, but their horses were capital, and the men themselves stalwart troopers. The next were the Surrey Mounted Rifles, who bore the appearance of light cavalry, and were greatly admired. The 1st Middlesex Mounted Engineers, commanded by Captain Macleod of Macleod, followed. These wore scarlet uniforms, with their rifles slung behind them. They were thoroughly soldierlike in appearance, and looked up to any work. The mounted troop of the Hon. Artillery Company came next, with their two guns. They were under the command of Captain Jay, of Regent street. The infantry companies of the same honourable corps followed their guns. Accustomed as this corps is to parade manœuvres and such active duties as peace affords, it was no matter of surprise that their march was pronounced faultless. These successors of the ancient Train Bands of London carried the only colours that appeared on the field during the day. Next came the Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, a crack corps of highly-intelligent gentlemen in connection with the Brompton Schools of Art. They wore a uniform of scarlet with white facings, and a shako and feathers, and had evidently been drilled with great care and success. The 32nd Middlesex, better known as the "Six-foot Volunteers," led by Captain the Hon. T. Bruce, closed the rear of the opening brigade. The size and height of the members of this corps drew much attention, and their noble appearance was increased by their handsome uniform of scarlet with black facings. These sons of Anak were greeted with universal applause.

The Artillery Brigade, under the command of Colonel Tulloch, with Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., R.A., as Major of Brigade, now advanced—1000 strong—with blue uniform and red facings. These artillery regiments were formed into two battalions, the first composed of those belonging to the county of Kent (1st), Gravesend (5th), Blackheath (9th), Plumstead and the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard of Woolwich (10th and 14th), to the number of 500; the second of various counties on the seaboard, the 1st Gloucester (Bristol), 1st Sussex (Brighton), 6th Cinque Ports (Hastings), and the 2nd Durham (Marchioness of Londonderry's, Seaham), numbering in the aggregate 500. The Kentish men looked as if they could well maintain the honour of the old badge of the White Horse, with its well-known motto of "Invicta Kent." The Seaham corps, commanded by Earl Vane, was particularly noticeable in the 2nd battalion. Lady Londonderry has raised it on her own estates, from her own tenantry; and, from the spirit and intelligence they exhibit, these men are a credit to her Ladyship and to the country.

Now came the first infantry brigade, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and Major Hume, Assistant-Inspector, as Major of Brigade. The first battalion comprised the eight companies of the 1st Middlesex, known as the Victoria Rifles, and the Harrow and Kilburn regiments, the 16th and 18th of the same county. The Duke rode at the head of the Victoria Rifles, of which corps he is the Colonel. The first battalion numbered 600 600 men, and was particularly distinguishable by its very tasteful uniform of dark green with black facings. This battalion was commanded by Major Whitehead. The 2nd battalion was commanded by Lord Radstock, and showed the first of the grey uniform with dark blue facings, which the Government Board so strongly recommend. The 9th and 13th regiments use different facings—the Hampstead black and red, and the Highgate green, the latter regiment having adopted the Garibaldi high-peaked and broad-brimmed head covering, which imparts to it a curious, Savoyard appearance, not pre-eminently soldierlike. This battalion counted 600 men. The 3rd battalion comprised three Middlesex regiments—first, the 11th (St. George's), which claims relationship with former volunteers, dresses very smartly in dark green, heavily braided with black, and marches in a superior style; next, the 12th (Barnet); and, lastly, the 13th (Paddington). This battalion was commanded by Colonel Charles Hugh Lindsay, late of the Grenadier Guards, and mustered 600 men. In the 4th battalion, under Major Biggs, Middlesex again changes its colour for grey, in the 20th (Euston-square), and 29th (St. Pancras), to resume the green again with the 37th, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hertford. The Middlesex regiments marched well, but the Watford and St. Albans were exceedingly regular in the step, and steady.

The 2nd brigade now advanced in a dark, lowering mass of 2400 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks. The first two battalions were constituted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the City of London Volunteers, each 600 strong, under Major Close and Captain and Alderman Rose. To these were added the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, the 26th, 39th, and 40th Middlesex, and the 2nd City of London forming a 3rd battalion, under Major Ralph Grey, M.P., and a 4th battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, formed by the 2nd and 3rd Tower Hamlets, the 33rd Middlesex, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th Essex. The London regiment was remarked by all as showing more than a commonly creditable result from good drilling and painstaking attention on the part of young men who have by no means too much time to bestow upon their military education. They marched with a regular and steady gait, and maintained an unswerving line. The Essex regiments were heavy in their appearance, but showed no deficiency in their marching. The 26th Middlesex (Custom-house officers) were particularly noticed as a thoroughly active and efficient corps, sturdy and steady as a rock. The advance of the 3rd brigade, commanded by Viscount Raleigh, with Major Nelson for its Brigade-Major, was observed with much interest. The 1st battalion was formed alone by the regiment of which Viscount Ranelagh is himself Colonel, the 2nd Middlesex (Walham-green), numbering upwards of 700 men. They did justice to the extreme care and attention his Lordship has bestowed upon them, and were welcomed, as was their gallant Colonel, with cheers, and rewarded with liberal applause. Major Lord Bury led the 2nd battalion, mustering 400 men, and composed of that distinguished corps, the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), and another not less known to fame, the 38th Middlesex (Artists). The "Civil Service" are actually as competent as any line regiment, and were applauded for their marching; and in "The Artists" Captain Millais marched by the side of Full Private Holman Hunt. The 3rd battalion, of twelve companies, 950 men, was made by the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's), known as the "Westminsters," under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Grosvenor. This regiment marched past with great precision, and kept a firm and unwavering front. They were followed by the 4th battalion, the already famous 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court). A finer body of men could scarcely be picked out from the whole kingdom. Their Lieutenant-Colonel, William Bagenal Brewster, wore his Crimean medals; and the whole regiment of 600, in their grey and scarlet uniform, and plain brown belts, bore a manly, sturdy appearance.

Lord Elcho's 4th brigade, headed by his Highlanders, in grey kilts, came up to the tune of "Bonnie Laddie," and with volleys of cheers and applause, testifying the strong prevalence of a regard for the Scottish regiments that prevails in English society of every grade. The light grey dress, the plaided bonnet, with the cock's feather, and the general spirited and dashing look of the London Scottish Regiment (15th Middlesex) won general approbation. The 1st Surrey, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, formed the second battalion of this brigade, and amply justified by its soldierly appearance and firm solid marching the general opinion that the Surrey regiments are second to none in the field. This battalion, with the other regiments, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th, under Colonel Campbell, late E.I.C.S., and the 7th, 10th, 19th, and 21st, under Major Beresford, exceeded 1500 in number. Specially noticeable in this brigade also was the 19th Middlesex, the corps of the Working Men's College. Their step was as regular and their front as accurate as if it had been ruled by a line. This was the last battalion of the first division, which had occupied forty minutes in passing before her Majesty in quick time.

The second division, led by Major-General Lord Rokeby, was headed by several Essex regiments and two battalions from the county of Kent. The Gloucestershire and east-country regiments constituted the second brigade of this division, under the Marquis of Donegall, with the addition of the 28th Middlesex or London Irish Volunteers, whose approach, with Captain Lord Otho Fitzgerald at their head, excited much attention; and her Majesty, who, with the King of the Belgians and the Royal children, had risen from their seats on the first appearance of the mounted Huntingdonshire corps, showed her appreciation by remaining standing until the regiments from Derby, Stafford, Burton-on-Trent, and other places in the midland counties had defiled past the Royal carriage. Wine so good ran out pure to the very lees, for the Cheshire corps, which brought up the rear, was such an one as might have formed the van of an imperial army.

It was now twenty minutes to six o'clock, and within a few minutes after the last battalion had marched past the whole of the troops were back in their alignement. So exactly was this accomplished that it is said none of the battalions were more than two paces from their original position. The bands now marched back to the rear of the line, and the Lords Lieutenant having drawn up in the vicinity of the Royal carriage, the Duke of Cambridge, with his staff, rode forward to the front of the line, which, at his Royal Highness's command, advanced in battalions of columns towards her Majesty. After marching about sixty paces a halt was called, and the troops simultaneously saluted her Majesty by presenting arms. At this moment the united bands struck up "God Save the Queen," which was the signal for an irrepressible burst of cheering from the whole volunteer body, which was echoed and re-echoed by the spectators on every part of the ground. The excitement now was very great, the troops placing their shakos upon their bayonets, raised them aloft, and waved them exultingly in the air for several moments, producing a scene of general enthusiasm which will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Before the cheers had subsided her Majesty summoned the Duke of Cambridge to her carriage and expressed her high gratification at the whole proceedings of the day. The official signification of approval and thanks was conveyed by his Royal Highness to the commanders of volunteer corps, who obeyed the order of "mounted officers to the front!" and by those gallant gentlemen to their officers and men. The Royal procession re-formed, and, amid renewed cheers, took its departure in the same order and direction by which it had arrived.

The exact number of volunteers under arms in Hyde Park on Saturday was, according to the official returns, 18,450, of which number the metropolitan corps supplied 13,226.

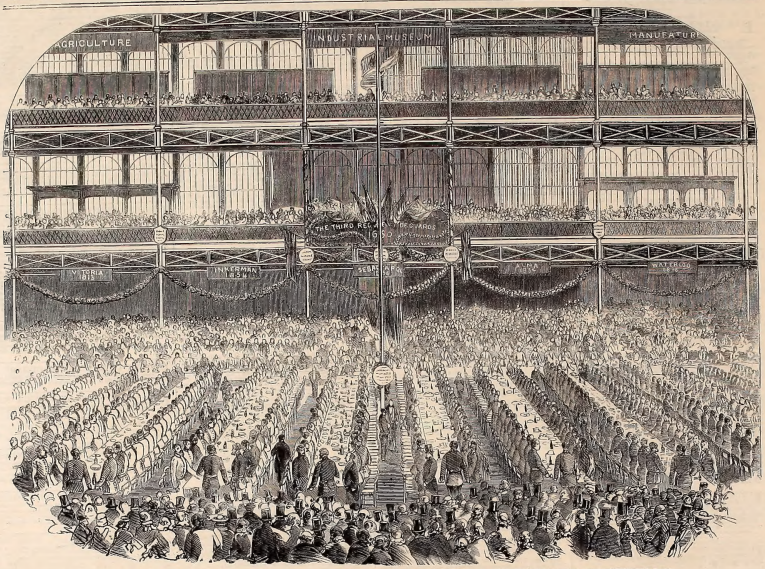
The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order expressing her Majesty's great satisfaction with the manner in which the volunteers acquitted themselves at the review on Saturday. The order also descants on the loyalty and patriotism which the volunteers have manifested.

THE FUSILIER GUARDS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

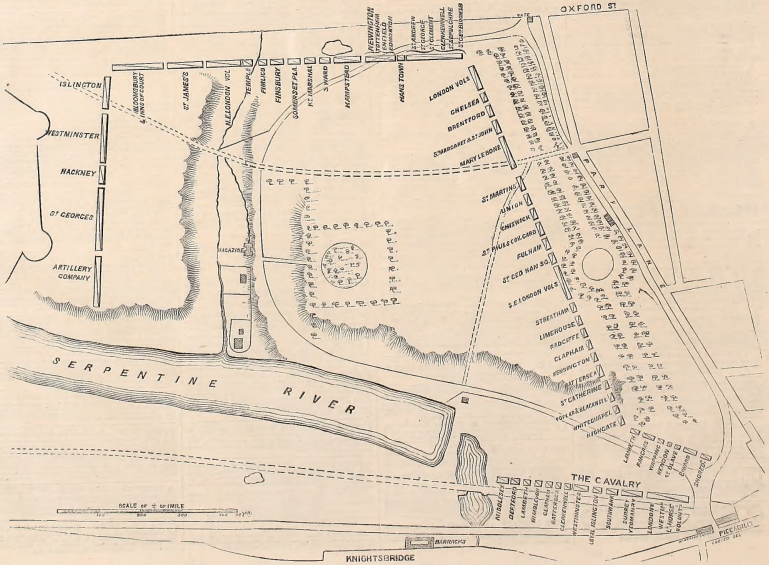
THE officers of the 3rd Regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards gave a dinner on Wednesday week to the non-commissioned officers and men at the Crystal Palace, in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the raising of the regiment. The first battalion, consisting of 734 effectives, left Pimlico station at 12.30; and about the same hour the second battalion, numbering 767 men, proceeded from London-bridge. Both battalions, on arriving at the entrance to the Crystal Palace, formed line, and, preceded by their band, marched to the terrace in front of the central transept, where they dispersed until the bugle call to dinner brought them again into line. During the interval between their arrival and the hour fixed for dinner the men amused themselves by walking over the palace and grounds with their friends. At twenty minutes to three o'clock the bugle summoned them, and from the balcony could be seen redcoats advancing from all parts of the grounds. On they came until the two battalions were again made up, and then each formed line at either side of the entrance to the palace, and when word was given by Colonel Ridley, the acting commandant, both battalions entered and took their places at the tables, which were laid out in the transept. There were fourteen tables running the entire length of the transept for the men, and at the top tables sat the non-commissioned officers and sergeants, of whom there were upwards of sixty. Sergeant John Smith, second battalion, presided. The fare was excellent and abundant; and a bottle of sherry was supplied to every three men, and a pot of beer to each. In the centre of the transept the British standard waved over the tables, and on each side were hung banners, on which were inscribed the names of the fifteen great battles in which the regiment did honour to itself and immortalised British valour. In the rear of the tables were two raised platforms. The one to the right was appropriated to the officers, their ladies, and friends; and that on the left to the directors and the general public. On the Handel orchestra, in front of the great organ, the wives and children of the men, numbering about three hundred, were accommodated, with a large number of visitors, and the several galleries facing the transept were also fully occupied. Shortly after dinner was over his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entered the transept, dressed in plain clothes, and his appearance was the signal for a burst of cheering as spontaneous and hearty as ever greeted Royal Duke. Some loyal and other toasts having been given and enthusiastically received, the men left the palace and proceeded to the grounds, where they spent the remainder of the day in various athletic sports.

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN HYDE PARK BY GEORGE III.

As a pendant to the Engravings of the Volunteer Review on Saturday last we give the plan of a review of volunteer corps in Hyde Park by King George III. on the 4th of June, 1799, his Majesty's birthday. The particulars of this review were given in our last week's Number, under the heading "Relics of the Past." A few remarks, therefore, in connection with the annexed engraving will suffice at the present time. The right wing, under the command of Lord Heathfield, consisted of twelve regiments of cavalry, extending from the east end of the Serpentine River to Hyde Park-corner. The centre, commanded by Major-General Ludlow, was occupied by twenty-nine battalions of infantry, covering the ground between Hyde Park-corner and Cumberland-gate. In the left wing, under Major-General D'Oyley, were twenty-five corps of infantry, occupying the whole north line of the Park, and the west side, as far as Serpentine River. The whole line consisted of near twelve thousand men, highly appointed, under the general command of Lord Harrington. It is worthy of remark that the Royal Pimlico had an auxiliary corps in the field, consisting of 200 artificers and peace officers, with one large and two small fire-engines. These were enrolled to do duty with the corps, in case of fire.



BANQUET TO THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



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SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other kind of hearing Instrument, Messrs. SOLOMONS Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

TO LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE-SHIELD for taking away all pain whilst nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post 9d. extra.

THE ALHAMBRA COURT IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Alhambra Court—the triumph of Mr. Owen Jones's architectural reproductions—besides its intrinsic sumptuous beauties, and the charming dream-like reveries its gorgeous, shady corridors and recesses suggest, is, in an historical and archæological point of view, one of the most interesting and important in the Sydenham Palace of Arts. The Saracenic or Moresque architecture, of which this may be accounted as the most complete and splendid surviving example, sprang from the Byzantine, which itself sprang from the Romanesque, and may be considered as the parent of the Gothic. A remarkable peculiarity in this architecture was that its ornament, as resulting both from design and material, was all internal. Externally it was wholly unadorned; whether upon a selfish principle, or, as suggested by Ford, with a view to awe and repulse the spectator, and more especially to keep away the evil eye, which say, the effect resulting from proportion of parts to the whole is lost, and the Court itself has a more crowded appearance than the original. Some other points of detail are thus stated by Mr. Owen Jones:—"By the omission of the pavilions at each end, and by a diminished number of intercolumniations, to which we were compelled by our confined space, we have unconsciously to retain somewhat of the general aspect of the original. In the Court of the Lions of the Casa Real, the irregularity in the arrangement of the columns, which are placed sometimes singly and sometimes in pairs, does not appear to detract from the general harmony; but, on the contrary, a charming effect is produced by this half capricious departure from uniformity. With our diminished space, however, we have felt it to be necessary, while preserving the feature of the single and double columns, to attempt more symmetry in the arrangement, as also with the several varieties in the capitals of the columns; which in the original, though similar in outline, offer great variety in their foliage; and, although the same design is more than once repeated in the whole, no attempt was made to a symmetrical arrangement."

The present covering of the roofs of the Casa Real is in all cases modern; we find no traces anywhere of the ancient tiled roofs. In the Court of the Mosque, however, we have a small fragment of an ancient barge-board, which has suggested to us the form of the roof-tiles which we have placed over this Court. They have been admirably executed by Mr. Blashfield in terra-cotta.

We can imagine that the calm solitude of this secluded Court, shaded by low trees, the air filled with the odour of flowers, and addressing the ear only with the monotonous ever patter of the fountain, must have afforded indescribable charm to the contemplative Moorish Prince in those days when the arts of peace and of war were cultivated to equal perfection by a race which, although it has since departed from the families of Europe, has left the evidences of its high civilisation and intelligence behind it.

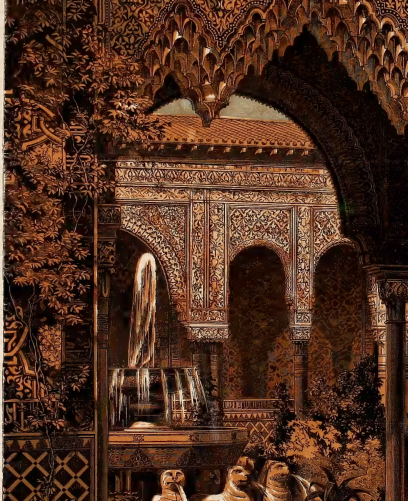
The Hall of Justice, at the western extremity of the Court of Lions, is an oblong corridor, which gives entrance to three Alcoves or Divans, and is now called by the Spaniards Sala del Tribunal, or Hall of Justice, from three paintings on the ceilings of the Alcoves, the centre one of which appears to represent a tribunal. In the reproduction of this apartment, as in the case of the Court of Lions, some differences of arrangement and of dimensions have been compelled by local circumstances, or induced by special considerations. The separate rooms are wider than the original, and not so high, by reason of the gallery over, which prevented the introduction of the stalactite roofs. The arches are facsimiles of the original; the diapers on the walls are taken from other parts of the Casa Real, in order to introduce as many varieties as possible of the surface decoration of the Moors. Moreover, we are told, there is no flat ceiling in the Alhambra precisely similar to those placed in these rooms; but ceilings of this kind exist in the small corridors around the various Courts.

The arch which crowns the opening from the Hall of Justice to the Hall of the Abencerrages forms in the Casa Real the entrance to the centre alcove or divan of the Hall of Justice. Mr. Owen Jones remarks:—"The exquisite form of the arch, the playful character of the archivolt and richly-ornamented spandril, and the poetic inscription which incloses the whole, give it strong claims to our admiration. This arch is a good example of the mode of surface decoration observed by the Moors. The eye is first attracted by the outline of the general forms and masses, and at each nearer view discovers some new object of attention: thus the principal forms which strike the eye in this arch are the inscription, zones, and archivolt, the gold flower on the upper surface of the spandrils carrying the eye off, and uniting the whole. On a nearer view the blue flowers beneath the inscription and in the spandrils enter into the composition with the details of the archivolt, on which again are painted small flowers, only visible on a closer inspection."

The Hall of the Abencerrages of the Casa Real derives its name from the tradition that in this hall Boabdil, the last Moorish King of Granada, invited the chiefs of the tribe of the Abencerrages, his rivals, to a banquet, and had them taken out one by one after the feast through a small wicket in the fountain of the Court of Lions, where they were beheaded. The local guides of the Alhambra still show on the pavement of the Court of Lions the supposed crimson record of this truly Oriental tragedy. This Hall, as given in the Crystal Palace, is of the exact dimensions of the original in its plan, but is reduced in height by the omission of a band which ran round immediately over the basement arches. The Pendentive roof of this compartment is of exquisite beauty and richness, and, moulded in gelatine, is an exact copy of the original.

The Divan and Cast Room do not call for particular description.

The beauty of proportion between the parts respectively and the whole observable in this original structure, which, as already stated, it has been found impossible, in all cases, to carry out in the reproduction, and the principles upon which it was obtained, are worthy of particular consideration. At the outset it is discovered that although many of the ornaments in the Alhambra are repeated in the various halls in different positions, yet they always fit in the places they occupy, the pattern never admitting of



THE ALHAMBRA COURT, CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENTRANCE TO THE COURT OF LIONS.

repetition by any other than a natural division: they always appear as if made to fit the particular spot, and yet they are all cast from one and the same model. Now, this could not have occurred unless they not all been designed on a certain fixed rule of proportion, and the rule followed appears to have been that which Mr. Owen ascribes to the ancients—viz., that they determined always that each part of a composition should be some aliquot part of the whole. "The process," Mr. Owen Jones observes, "will be easily understood if we imagine a wall built of brick, inlaid with blocks of stone of various sizes, if it was decided, on commencing, to take the size and shape of the brick for the 'unit,' and every piece of stone was made so many times the height of the brick, so many times the breadth of the brick broad, and so many times the depth of the brick deep, the joints would be certain to range in all directions."

In the use of colours, also, the Moors did all upon principle, and their principle is one which we would commend to the attention of those who in our day undertake works of interior decoration. The Moors followed the example of the ancients, who always used colour to assist in the development of form, and as a further means of bringing out the constructive features of a building. Again, the colours employed by the Moors in their stucco-work were, in all cases, the primaries—red, blue, and yellow (gold). The secondary colours—purple, green, and orange—occur only in Mosaic dados, which, being near the eye, formed a point of repose from the more brilliant colouring above. Indeed, with the Moors, as a general rule, the primary colours are always used on the upper portions of objects, the secondary and tertiary on the lower. "This," Mr. Jones observes, "appears to be

accordance with a natural law; we have the primary blue in the sky, the secondary green in the trees and fields, ending with the tertiaries in the earth; as also in flowers, where we generally find the tertiaries in the buds and flowers, and the secondaries on the leaves and stalks;" an ingenious theory, which, however, was not wanted to explain a course of Providence easily justifiable upon other grounds. Thus, the Moors in colouring modelled surfaces always placed the red, being the strongest colour of the three, in the depths, where it might be softened by shadow, never on the surface; blue in the shades, and gold on all the surfaces exposed to light; it being obvious that by this arrangement alone would their relative value be obtained. Again, we find the colours separated by white bands or by the shadow caused by the relief of the ornament itself, the colours never being allowed to interfere upon one another. The result is a sound principle, and the more so as it is directly opposed to the practice of Europe, which mixes white with middle tint or shadows, which is considered essential in the colouring of a picture. Fine art and decorative art are, and should be, different in purpose and object, and Mr. Owen Jones informs us, in colouring the not his work of Moors, he has executed posterior to the conquest of Granada by Spanish painters.

QUEEN MARY'S SUMMER-HOUSE, NEAR HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH.

THE picturesque fragment of old-time work which we have engraved will be recognised by both natives of Edinburgh and visitors. The French style of this relic, which is connected by name, and otherwise, with the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scotland, is worthy of notice. The high pitch of the roof, the smallness of the door and windows, and the excellent fine masonry, show that even this little building, placed for pleasure purposes, was erected with a view towards protection in dangerous times. A few years since, in making some repairs in the interior parcel of the roof, an ancient dagger, much corroded by rust, was found sticking in the wood work, which is supposed to have been left there by one of the assassins while escaping by this way after the murder of Rizzio. Perhaps there is no city on the Continent to which exists flock for the purpose of study presenting so much fine street scenery as did the old town of Edinburgh a quarter of a century or so ago. Much has of late years been demolished. There still, however, remain some fine combinations of the building of past generations, which have many interesting associations with the historic features, and give much beauty to the city.



QUEEN MARY'S SUMMER-HOUSE, NEAR HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH.

When the summer weather attracts artistic travellers northward they will find some choice bits in this neighbourhood, and days might be well spent in researching some of the dark dwellings of the old nobility, which are of quaint form, and decorated with ornaments and devices. Great assistance will be found in effecting this by consulting the works of Dr. Daniel Wilson and Chambers on the antiquities and traditions of Edinburgh: in the former book are engravings of several houses of consequence which have been pulled during the last ten or twelve years. A large collection of real, historical, and other curiosities are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Scottish Society of Antiquaries which are of great interest.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE SINGER'S LIBRARY OF CONCERTED MUSIC. Edited by JOHN HULLAH, LL.D., and A. E. CARPENTER, Musical Entertainment, "From Year's End to Year's End." Composed by CHARLES HALLE. Overture—WANDERER'S REST. "The Wanderer's Prayer for Peace). Words translated from Goethe; the Music by F. EDWARD BACHE. THE ARRIVE. Words from Goethe; the Music by F. EDWARD BACHE. THE MISSION OF GERMANY. Song by F. EDWARD BACHE. THE MISSION OF THE SONG (Widmung). Composed by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. THE SONG. Poetry by ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER; the music by WILHELM SCHLUTHE. "HELENE: Ballad. The Music by STEPHEN HELLER. Addison and Co.

We have already mentioned the commencement of Mr. Hullah's serial publication, the *Singer's Library of Concerted Music*; and we have now to notice the second and third portions of the two series, the sacred and the secular. The second sacred part contains a motet, "O Lord, how gracious thy words!" by Michael Haydn, a composer who, though less known than his illustrious brother, was not inferior to him as an ecclesiastical musician; Dr. Hayes's anthem, "The Lord descended from above." "Lord have mercy," a hymn written by the Dean of St. Paul's, and adapted by the editor to music of Beethoven; and a chorale, "How beautiful the Morning Star," by John Sebastian Bach. The third part contains Dr. Boyce's full anthem, "I was glad;" Graupner's anthem, "The Lord is nigh;" Handel's chorus, "With cheerful notes," from the "Choice of Hercules;" Dr. Hayes's anthem, "The Lord prosereth;" and Bach's chorale, "Worthy art thou." In the two parts of the secular series we find a number of gems, some of them as rare as beautiful. "Dabadinq i'ys of gaudy art" is one of the two-part canzonets of the once celebrated "Jackson of Exeter"—a composition, notwithstanding the obstinate title which he has fallen, was one of the sweetest and most graceful of English melodists. Elements of the genius of Storace—sunshine and charming, but almost forgotten, English composer:—"We the veil of Sale withdraw," a trio from "The Pirates;" and "Five times by the taper's light," a quartet from "The Iron Chest." We can remember the days when these and other operas of Storace's were the Sacred Dogberry's "The Haunted Tower," and "No song no supper"—used to shake the very walls of the most crowded theatres; and they would do so and any of our musicians had the courage and spirit to revive them: for they are excellent dramas, and their music is as fresh as if it had been written yesterday. There are, moreover, two admirable part-songs by living authors—"Ave Maria" (which, by the way, is sacred), by Mr. Henry Smart, and "The Lark now leaves his watery nest,' by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew. There are other things no less interesting; and the whole work promises to be a treasure to the lover of vocal harmony.

Mr. Charles Glover's pieces before us, belonging to Mr. Carpenter's popular entertainment, are four duets for female voices, sung by the Misses E. and M. Mascall. Their titles are "Music's Mission," "To the Fields," "The Return of the Flowers," and "Night and Day." They have no novelty, either in construction or phraseology, and they are very simple and easy; but the two vocal parts flow together very smoothly and with considerable grace and elegance. In short, they are pretty and agreeable pieces of drawing-room music.

Mr. Bache's two songs are worthy of a genius too soon lost to the world. They are both in the German style, beautiful, and full of feeling. The deep melancholy of "The Wanderer's Prayer for Peace" seems as if it had been inspired by the young author's contemplation of his own early death.

Herr Otto Goldschmidt's air, "The Mission of the Song," is one of a collection of songs with English and German words. He has long been known as a great pianist, and the songs give proof of his genius as a vocal composer. The song before us among other specimens, is remarkable for a quality in which modern German composers (especially those who are pianists) are too often deficient. We mean the quality of a true and large melody, round in its melodic periods, and entirely free from unvocal intervals or excessive modulations. The accompaniment is simple and full, and effective without at all impeding the flow of the air.

Herr Schluthe's song, "The Horse," considered as "abstract music," is a very clever composition. But it has the common fault of being over-elaborate. Miss Adelaide Procter's sweet and simple verses are smothered beneath the load of music.

Mr. Stephen Glover's "Helene," among the numberless productions of this indefatigable song-writer, is one of the happiest that we have met with. There is freshness in the melody, with several effects, by no means hackneyed, produced by means of modulation.

PIBROCH OF DONALD DU. An old Celtic Melody, with characteristic Variations for the Pianoforte. By ANGUS FRASER.—THE AIRS AND MELODIES OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. Compiled by the late SIMON FRASER. Edited by F. CROUCH. Cocks and Co.

These publications may probably not receive much attention from the general musical public. But to every Scotchman who has the true Caledonian enthusiasm for the ancient music of his country they will be of great interest.—In the Celtic portion, especially, of the Scottish music, for it will be remembered that Scotland is inhabited by two races as different from each other as the people of any two nations in Europe—the Celtic portion, in the form of the Lowlanders, or Saxons, has no affinity to that of the Highlanders, or Celts. The Highland music of Scotland has been on a par with that of Ireland, and they have so many features in common, that they cannot now be easily separated, and many of the most popular pieces are claimed by both countries. The Highland music is most distinctly marked, and resembles in many respects that of the Celtic population of Ireland.

The most extensive collection of Highland music is that which under the title of "The Airs and Melodies of the Highlands of Scotland," was compiled above half a century ago by the late Captain Simon Fraser, and of which an edition is now in the course of being printed. When completed it will consist of about two hundred and fifty tunes, undoubtedly genuine, and given in their pure and simple form, unhampered with by modern art. To our Scotch readers no recommendation of such a publication will be necessary; but we may tell musical readers in general that it is worth their attention. It will place before them a large body of music, very ancient, full of national character, and presenting a small share of beauty and expression, though it sets at defiance the rules of modern art. To the musical antiquary and historian, too, such a collection affords much matter for speculation on the primitive music of different races of mankind.

The other publication, of which we have given the title, is a specimen of a description of Highland music quite different from anything contained in the above collection. It is a sample of Highland "high art;" one of the great pieces of bagpipe music used in old times to animate the clans on the battle-field. The "Pibroch of Donald Du" (or pipe-tune of Donald the Black) is derived from the magnificent verses of Walter Scott. It is said to commemorate the victory which the clan Donald gained at the famous battle of Inverlochy, in the fifteenth century. The pibroch is a piece of considerable length and of an artificial kind. Its principle form is that of a theme or subject, with variations depicting the circumstances of the battle, the gathering of the clans, the combat, the retreat, the pursuit, the lament for the fallen, and the shouts of victory. No one can have any idea of the effects of this music from hearing it performed on the pianoforte. It must be played by a host of pipers, and then it will be found, even by an unaccustomed ear, both grand and expressive. Mendelssohn, when in Scotland, heard it so performed, and was so struck with it that he founded upon it his "Scotch Symphony." But a perverse acquainted with music may acquire, even by the help of the piano, a knowledge of the nature of the Highland pibroch, and the peculiar difficulty and correctness in reading music which are given them an almost world-wide celebrity." The author affirms that he has proved by experience the advantage of this system: and that he is satisfied that, by its introduction into our schools, the great mass of our youth must in reality acquire the art of reading music as any other branch of education.

What the Rev. Mr. Woodman calls the English or Lancashire system is a method of solfaing the notes of the scale which prevailed in England so far back as the seventeenth century, but has gradually gone out of use. Whether some portions of it may still linger in the remote districts we know not; but it is certainly not employed either in the metropolis or the provinces by any teachers of singing that we are aware of. In a note-like the Germans, the names of musical types, we cannot fully explain this system or discuss its merits; all we can do is point out Mr. Woodman's claim to the notice of those who interest themselves in such subjects.

Every musical reader knows that the *tonic sol-fa* or *sol-faing* is singing the notes of the scale in conjunction with certain syllables—*do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*. There are two kinds of *do* and *re* used in the syllables and on the names of certain fixed sounds; in the other the syllables indicate the sounds as being degrees of the scale: thus *do* is always the keynote, *re* the second, *mi* the third, &c. In whatever key or pitch the scale may happen to be. It is supposed that an association is formed in the learner's mind between the syllable and the degree of the scale which it indicates; and that, when we see on paper any of the syllables, we instantly know what scale-sound to sing from mere series of notes forming a melody, we are enabled to sing them more easily by relying on such notes as the syllables which indicates its place in the scale.

Such is modern solmisation; but, as we have said, there was an old method which differed from the modern in this, that, whereas at present each degree of the scale has its corresponding syllable, at one time of the syllables—*do, re*, and *si*—were laid aside, and the remaining four syllables only were used in repeating the eight notes. Instead of singing the corresponding scale of the octave thus:

Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do,

it was sung thus—

Fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa.

Dr. Burney, in his "History of Music," speaks of Mr. Charles Butler as a learned writer on music of the seventeenth century, as being the oldest writer who mentions the omission of *si* (or *do*) and *re* in solmisation; and cites his treatise, "The Principles of Music," published in 1636, the following description of the practice:—"These names, though they are frequently taught in schools, according to the first institution, and other principles of the art, yet the modern vulgar practice commonly changes or sings only four of them, *viz.* *fa, sol, la, fa*, which are sung in the first four syllables, *which greatly hinders learners* both in singing and setting. But let those who wish to retain the ancient practice, sing the following syllables:—*After* as sing *fa, sol, la* twice upwards, and *la, sol, fa* twice downwards, which will lead them to sing in the same key."

Dr. Burney goes on to describe this practice, "notwithstanding the censure of Butler, which he supposes to proceed from the ignorance of having universally practised it in England, till the arrival of Dr. Pepusch, who endeavoured, and not unsuccessfully, to restore the ancient method of solmisation which had been used in the Church.

Now, this old exploded practice is precisely the "English or Lancashire system," which Mr. Woodman has taken the book before us to revive. "The English or Lancashire system," he says, "consists of two syllables—*fa* and *sol*—which are sung in every variety of succession—instead of seven," and he joins these four syllables to the seven notes of the scale exactly in the manner described by Mr. Burney in the seventeenth century.

Our author argues ingeniously in support of this system, which, he says, was established in England in difficulties in solmisation presented by modulation, or the changes from one scale to another. We must refer to the book itself for the full development of his views. It is, undoubtedly some facilities are afforded by the plan; but it is by no means clear that these facilities are not more than balanced by the difficulties it introduces—by the mental effort required in the act of solfaing a passage by the necessity of attending to the amount of variation in the value of the notes.

Another thing is to be considered. Solmisation of every kind is going out of use. Professor Sterndale Bennett, Professor Macfarren, Dr. Gauntlett, Dr. Wesley, and other musicians, have long little work, "The People's Music Book," declare against vocal sol-faing altogether, which they describe as "the wearisome and needless drudgery of singing unmeaning syllables;" and they say that "in some cases they either put words to the air or direct them to be sung without either words or syllables, and simply with the vowel *a*. And this, we understand, is the practice of all the most eminent teachers of the day.

But we are not disposed to speak dogmatically on the subject. We believe that all the various methods have their advantages and disadvantages; that music may be well and successfully taught according to any of them; and that in this, as in weightier things,

"Whate'er is best administer'd is best.

There is much that is valuable in Mr. Woodman's work, independently of the system which he has adopted; and his numerous vocal exercises are excellent. His work may therefore be a valuable book for the teacher of singing, though he will not likely succeed in reviving an antiquated practice which, in the progress of the art, has been long since abandoned.

Relics of the Past.

VASE FORMED FROM A PORTION OF SHAKSPEARE'S MULBERRY TREE.



THIS beautiful Shakspearean relic, one of the innumerable relities comprising the "Historical Collection" about to be submitted to public competition by Messrs. Christie and Galsworthy, was formerly in the possession of David Garrick, at whose death it was purchased by M. M. Zachary, Esq. It is exquisitely carved, and represents on the cover and basement moulds of the fruit and leaves of the tree to which it belonged. Around the vase are many of the poet's characters, and on the top, in the centre of the cover, is a chaste silver statuette of Garrick in his costume as King Richard III. The interior of the vase is of silver gilt, and holds two bottles of wine. Its upright side handles and its several embellishments are also of silver gilded, and the whole stands on a circular revolving carved basement on claws.

That the poet planted the tree of which this vase was made has never, we believe, been questioned. The Rev. Mr. Davenport told Malone that Mr. Hugh Taylor, then an Alderman of Warwick, and eighty-five years of age, related that when a boy he lived in the next house to New Place (Shakspeare's residence), that his family had occupied the house for nearly three centuries, and that the tradition was constant of the tree having been planted by Shakspeare's own hand. Mr. Taylor added that he was often at New Place in his youth, and that the same tradition was preserved in the Clopton family, by whom the house was at that time inhabited.

The probability is that this celebrated tree was planted in 1609. In that year James I., with a view to encourage the silk manufacture, caused many hundred thousand young mulberry-trees to be imported from France, dispersing them over England and accompanying them with letters to the justices of peace and deputy lieutenants, prompting the people to cultivate so useful and so ornamental a production of the vegetable kingdom. Before this period very few mulberry-trees had been planted in England, for in the preceding year a gentleman of Picardy, Monsieur Forest, "kept greate store of English silkworms at Greenwich, the which the King with great pleasure came often to see them worke; and of their silk he caused a piece of *taffata* to be made." (*Sir Howe's Abridgment of Stow's Chronicle.*")

In May, 1742, Garrick, Macklin, and Delane visited Stratford, and were hospitably entertained under the famous mulberry-tree by Sir Hugh Clopton, who had repurchased New Place of the poet's successors. About ten years afterwards the house and garden were sold by Sir Hugh's son-in-law, Henry Talbot, Esq., to the Rev. Francis Gastrell, Vicar of Frodsham, in Cheshire. This "cough—spacious in the possession of dirt," conceiving a dislike to the mulberry-tree because it subjected him to importunate visits from admirers, who veneration for Shakspeare led them to visit it—actually caused the tree to be cut down and hewn into pieces for firewood. Fortunately the greater part of it was purchased by Mr. Sharpe, a watchmaker, of Stratford, who converted it into boxes, goblets, and nicknacks of various descriptions, for which he soon found a ready and profitable demand. From one of these fragments this beautiful vase preserved, Garrick caused the elegant vase above to be fabricated.

Not satisfied with the destruction of Shakspeare's tree, Mr. Gastrell, in consequence of some petty dispute with the magistrates concerning parochial assessment, in 1759, razed the mansion of New Place to the ground, and, amidst the rage and execration of the inhabitants, quitted Stratford for ever.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The manuscript volume of Dr. John Bull's compositions, which was said to contain the original of "God Save the King," has been recently offered for sale to the trustees of the British Museum. Upon examination, that portion of the manuscript which contains the "ayre" upon which the claim for Dr. Bull to the composition of our National Anthem was based is found by Sir Frederic Madden to be in a much more modern hand than the rest of the volume, and is, therefore, of no authority whatever. This result was long since foretold by Mr. W. Chappell, who, after pointing out the additions and manifest tampering with the manuscript in his "Popular Music of the Olden Time," proposed, if the owner would submit it to any competent judges of writing, and they should decide that it had not been practised upon, to forfeit ten pounds to any charity.

BREWING—MONEY IN LOW ESTIMATION.

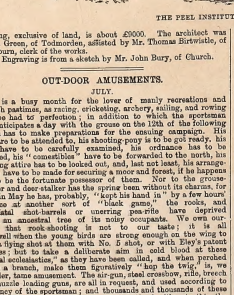
In "The Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell," printed in 1669, Heath says, "The report that Oliver kept a brewhouse is a mistake, for the brewhouse was kept in his father's time, and managed by his mother and his father's servants, without any concernment of either therein, the accounts being always given to the mistress, who, after her husband's death, did continue in the same employment and selling of a brewer, and thought no disparagement to maintain the estate and port of a younger brother by those lawful means, however not so reputable as other gains and trades are accounted."

INCREASE OF LONDON.

In the reign of James I. an Act was passed for "Preventing multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs of London, and within ten miles thereof," and a whole year's revenue was to be paid for every dwelling or house built upon any new foundation after 1620. Howell has, even in this age, well hooted migration in that reign, the cities of London and Westminster were irretrievably joined together.

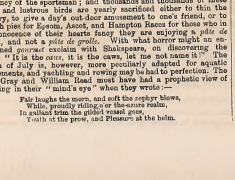
MICROSCOPIC CURIOSITY OF CEYLON—PARASITE OF THE HAT.

One of the most curious peculiarities connected with bats is their attachment to the Pycterida. On cursory observation this creature singular animal, the head, antennæ, eyes, ear mouth and the entire appears to have undergone no change, but on a more minute inspection the creature's organic structure assured themselves that the piece of the latter was observers of an additional sucker, which being placed between the antennæ, supplied by a muscular action, no option but to turn onits back and feet. This apparent inconvenience was thought to have been compensated for by another appendage with its three pairs of legs, armed with claws, being so arranged that they seemed to be equally distributed over its upper and under side, the creature being thus enabled to use them like hands, and to grasp the strong hairs above it while extending its countenance. It moves by rolling itself rapidly along, rotating like a wheel on the extremity of its spokes, or like the clown in a pantomime hurling himself forward on hands and feet alternately. Its celerity is so great that Colonel Montague, who was one of the first to describe it minutely, says its speed exceeds that of the swiftest insect; and, as its joints are so flexible as to yield in every direction, its motions are exceedingly grotesque as it tumbles forward in the air of the bat. To enable it to attain its marvellous velocity each foot is armed with two sharp hooks with elastic pads opposed to them, so that the hair can not only be rapidly seized and firmly held, but as quickly disengaged, as the creature whirls along in its headlong career. The insects to which it bears the nearest affinity are the Hippoboscidæ, or spider-flies, that infest birds in horses; but, unlike them, it is unable to fly. Its chief peculiarity, and that which gave rise to the belief that it is headless, is its faculty, when at rest, of throwing back its head and pressing it close between its shoulders till the insect's tail becomes uppermost, not a vestige of head being discernible where we would naturally look for it, and the whole seeming but a casual inequality on its back. On closer examination this apparent tubercle is found to be only a leathery attachment like a flexible neck, and by a sudden jerk the little creature is enabled to bring its head into its normal position, when it is discovered to be furnished with eyes, antennæ, mouth, jaws, and feelers complete. The organization of such a creature is a marvellous adaptation of physical form to special circumstances. As the apparent head is made its way through fur and hairs, its feet are furnished with prehensile hooks that almost convert them into hands, and, being willing to confess to the minor delights of its patron, and accommodate itself to inverted positions, all attitudes are rendered alike to it by the arrangement of its limbs, which makes it, after every possible gyration, to find itself always on its feet.—*Francis's "Ceylon."*



THE PEEL INSTITUTION, ACCRINGTON.

THIS building, erected to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, is in the Modern Italian style, the principal front having a bold projecting arcade, under cover of which carriages can put down or take up for the principal entrance. The arcade has deeply recessed and moulded semicircular arches with rusticated quoins and voussoirs, the central archway having a head of Minerva on the keystone. The arcade forms the base of a portico of ten Corinthian columns, surmounted by medallion panels and pediments. The wings are lighted by windows on the ground story, having rusticated arches and quoins, and on the second story by handsome moulded windows having carved trusses and segmental cornices, the whole being surmounted by a bold cornice and balustrade. The ground story is approached by a spacious entrance-hall, 24 ft. square, from which is the principal staircase to the second story. It also comprises rooms for the accommodation of the Mechanics' Institution, consisting of reading-room, 32 by 25 feet, and class-rooms; a meeting-room, 45 feet by 20; and other rooms, intended to be used as town offices. The second or principal story is devoted entirely to a large public hall or assembly-room, 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 30 feet high, having ante and retiring rooms, with gallery over. The interior decorations of the assembly-room comprise panelled pilasters, filled in with festoons and wreaths of fruits and flowers, from which spring brackets for side gaslights; a medallion cornice and frieze run round the entire room, from which springs a coved and panelled ceiling, having the central panel enriched with perforated flowers. The room is lighted by three handsome bronzed chandeliers, and is ventilated through the ceiling and roof. The building is heated by Haden's system of hot air and water combined. The cost of the



THE PEEL INSTITUTION, ACCRINGTON.

building, exclusive of land, is about £3000. The architect was Mr. Mason, of Todmorden, assisted by Mr. Thomas Entwistle, of Blackburn, clerk of the works.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. John Burr, of Church.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JULY.

JULY is a busy month for the lover of manly recreations and English pastimes, as racing, cricketing, archery, sailing, and rowing may be had to perfection; in addition to which the sportsman, who anticipates a day with the grouse on the 12th of the following month has to make preparations for the ensuing campaign. His dogs are to be attended to, his shooting-jacket is to get ready, his guns have to be carefully examined, his ordnance has to be renewed, his "ammunition" have to be forwarded to the north, his shooting attire has to be looked out, and, last not least, his arrangements have to be made for securing moor and forest, if he happens not to be the fortunate possessor of them. Nor to the grouse-shooter and deer-stalker has the spring been without its charms, for early in May he has, probably, "kept his hand in" by a few hours' practice at another sort of "black game," the rooks, and his fatal shot-barrels or unerring pea-rifle have deprived many an ancestral tree of its noisy occupants. We own ourselves that rook-shooting is not to our taste; it is all very well when the young birds are strong enough on the wing to have a flying shot at them with No. 5 shot, or with Eley's pistol charges; but to take a deliberate aim at cold blood at these "aerial ecclesiastics," as they have been called, and when perched up on a branch, and consequently figuratively "bed and bed," to, we consider, tame amusement. The air-gun, steel crossbow, rifle, breech and muzzle loading guns, are all in request, and each has its votaries in the fancy of the sportsman; and thousands and thousands of these black and lustrous birds are yearly sacrificed either to thin the rookery to give it more room, or for amusement to one's friend, or to furnish pies for Epsom, Ascot, and Hampton Races for those who in the innocence of their hearts fancy they are enjoying a *pâte de pigeon*, and not a *pâte de grolle*. With what horror might an enlightened *gourmet* exclaim with Shakspeare, on discovering the cheat, "It is the *caw*, it is the caws, let me not name it!" The mouth of July is, however, more peculiarly adapted for aquatic amusements, and yachting and rowing may be had to perfection. The poets Gray and William Read must have had a prophetic view of yachting in their "mind's eye" when they wrote:—

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While, proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
Youth at the prow, and PLEASURE at the helm.

Read brings a regatta before us when he writes:—

This was a day of banqueting on board,
And swan-winged barques, and barges many-oared,
Came crowded to the strand, the feast. The young, the gay,
The beautiful were there. Right merrily
The pleasure-freighted company set forth prow
The clear wave curling, till around each bow,
With frequent flash, the bright and brilliant spray
Threw mimic rainbows at the sun in play.
The ship's full sails—the skiff's more scanty wings—
Exulting youth and beauty bound on board.
And, while they wantoned among the oar and shroud,
The fag flags o'er them like a crimson cloud.
Young pleasure kissed each heart.

No sooner have the dog-days commenced, and the English summer—three hot days and a thunderstorm—has arrived at its glory, ere the foreign nightingales who have warbled their "native wood notes wild" during the season in the sunny Haymarket, or sounded the tonal beauties of the Grand Covent Garden, are about to migrate to the land of blue sky and song, than yachting attracts the attention of those whose avocations enable them to exchange the dense and oppressive atmosphere, the villanous odour of the fetid Thames, for the balmy air and fresh breeze which are to be found "on the glad waters of the dark blue sea." Happy then is the man who has a "craft" of his own, or who has a berth on board one of his friends', and who can spend a time-full respite of body-and relaxation of mind in the calm and soothing delight of sailing. Now then may the pedestrian enjoy his stroll on the Thames, his cruise within the Isle of Wight, or a trip to foreign parts. To river sailors we should strongly recommend Greenhithe or Gravesend as the best moorings for their respective craft, for Woolwich and Greenwich are far from being safe berths; and those whose cares are too few to run less than a week's vessel will be fouled by a collier, run down by a steamer, your bowsprit carried away by a merchantman, or your boat drowned in by a Gravesend boat in the present state of the fetid Thames, the odour from the river forms, as Falstaff says, the rankest compound of villanous smell that ever offended nostril." There is another advantage at the two first-mentioned places, which is, that stores of every sort are to be had at a more reasonable rate than at those nearer the metropolis; and, as there is a railway to each, you can run down by the steamer in the day, and the steam-boats conveyance almost every hour during the day, and there is no difficulty are constantly plying from Hungerford-bridge, there is no difficulty in reaching the vessel at any moment you may be desirous of getting on board. Once on board, how delightful to find the river not quite so much choked up as it is off the dockyard and hospitals! You feel you have breathing room as you give the order to unloose the forestsail, mainsail, and fore-staysail; to haul out the jib on the bowsprit ready for hoisting, followed by the stentorian and sharp command, "Heist the throat and peak halliards well up, block to block; bear

them taut; set the mainsail; hoist fore-staysail and jib, see them well purchased up; the sheet hauled in and cast off; sheet out the mainsail; haul in jib-sheet, on the contrary tack to which you intend to sail; and you are under way, with a strong tide and the wind dead against you. In "beating up" great care must be taken in sailing close to the wind not to sail too close, that the canvas may always be kept quite full. In tacking the practised helmsman will see that every attention is paid to the latter point, the mainsail hauled amidships, and the helm gradually down. When the vessel is head to wind, "Let fly the jibsheet!" will be the order; if she is on the starboard tack the port foresheet must be hauled in taut, which in nautical phraseology is called backing the foresail, and when she begins to fill on the other tack the weather foresheet must be cast off, the lee and jib sheet hauled in, and the mainsail trimmed. In the event of a sudden squall coming on, the "skipper" must keep his craft well full—we write of cutter-sailing—that as the squall strikes her she may have good way on; luff into the wind as soon as it begins, and if she does not right at once let go jib and fore sheets; if that fails, cast off the mainsheet and send a hand to stand by the fore and jib halliards, which must be followed by the order, "Down foresail, in jib!" if the gale increases. The mainsail must then be reefed, a smaller jib set, and a seaworthy vessel may defy "old Boreas." As we write for all classes, from the experienced yachtsman who has crossed the Bay of Biscay, to the tyro who has never been on any waters, save those of the Serpentine, we may as well offer a few hints that may prove available.

1st. When two vessels meet, whichever is running free must make way for the one close-hauled.

2nd. Keep a good look out ahead, both for vessels and squalls.

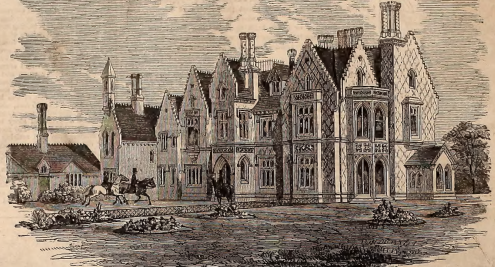
3rd. Never leave anything in the gangway, and keep the deck clear.

4th. In tacking or jibing stand clear of ropes and blocks flying about, and take care that the boom does not knock you overboard.

5th. See that the ropes are all coiled up, the boat ready to be lowered, the life-preservers in their proper places.

6th. Give strict directions that the orders of the steersman are promptly obeyed.

In bringing up, the anchor must be suspended over the bowsprit shrouds and made ready to let go. The headsails must be lowered, the helm put down, until the vessel is head to wind, and when she is fairly stopped the anchor may be dropped. To make snug, the mainsail must be triced up, the peak lowered, and the helm to one quarter or another according as the tide sets. In getting under way again, the cable must be hauled short, the canvas got ready to set up, the anchor weighed, and, if the wind is fair, the headsails should be first set, and the mainsail afterwards; the peak should not be too high in running, nor the back of the mainsail fast, but slightly raised to let the wind into the headsails. In jibing, which is one of the most difficult manœuvres a young sailor has to go through, great care must be taken to give the shore a wide berth, to see the mainsail taken in, and its coils kept clear for running out; to trice up the tack of the mainsail, and, if there is a fresh breeze, to lower the peak. The helm must then be put to the opposite side to which the boom swings; and, on the instant the mainsail has traversed to the other side, change the helm to the reverse, and meet her. In bringing up at moorings great skill is required. Assuming the tide is against you, it will be best to round the vessel about a hundred yards short of the moorings, and, when head to wind, lower the mainsail, leaving the headsails standing: this, with putting up the helm, will bring her head round again; then take in the jib, and, if she has way enough, the foresail also; and with the opposing tide there will be no difficulty in steering the vessel so steadily to the buoy that it can be taken in with the greatest ease.



FOX WARREN, COBHAM, SURREY.

FOX WARREN, COBHAM.

FOX WARREN, the residence of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. for Maidstone, has lately been completed, from designs by the proprietor, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Barnes, architect, Ipswich. The house is remarkable for its rich ornamentation, with moulded brick and red terra-cotta. The whole of the moulded cornices, strings, and copings, as well as the mullions and tracery of the windows, were made from models designed expressly for the purpose. Some of the pieces in one mould are more than twelve inches across in section, but it is better that the size of each brick should be moderate, as the weight of the earth before burning is liable to compress the lump, and so distort the shape of the mouldings, which renders necessary a good deal of cutting, to make the line straight. Much has been said of late about the decay of the best kinds of stone, and it should require little advocacy to use a material that may be said to be imperishable by the action of the weather, and which, moreover, improves in colour and picturesque effect by age. In this instance there is no disagreeable glare or heaviness, as the bricks are of a mellow hue, and the colour is toned down by a liberal mixture of black bricks over the surfaces. Mr. Luff, of Tuddenham, near Ipswich, is the manufacturer of the moulded bricks, for which he obtained a medal at the Great Exhibition. Mr. Saunders, of Dedham, in Essex, was the builder.

"IN THE VALLEY OF THE ESK," BY G. CHESTER.

THE modest winding valley of the Esk has afforded Mr. Chester the subject for a very beautiful landscape, which now adorns the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition. The Esk is one of those streams especially destined as the haunt of the painter, the sketcher, the angler, and the lover of the picturesque and rural pursuits generally. Its shallow bed, indicated by the line of stepping stones over which we see a girl passing, whilst it secures it against the intrusion of craft of any kind, breaks the waters into a thousand sparkling falls and eddies at different turns. The banks are richly clothed with fine old timber, through which, here and there, delicious glimpses of the Cumberland mountains are obtained. Mr. Chester in his picture shows that he has fully appreciated the charms of this situation and the atmosphere most appropriate to the enjoyment. The sky is cool, but bright, imparting a silvery tone to the surface of the water, and giving prominence to the little cluster of cottages seen in the distance.



"IN THE VALLEY OF THE ESK," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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